



XL Insurance
Reinsurance

XL Bermuda Ltd

Member of AXA Group

Financial Condition Report (“FCR”)

December 31, 2022

**forming part of the annual regulatory reporting package submitted to the
Bermuda Monetary Authority (“BMA”) by April 28, 2023**

Table of Contents

A. Business and Performance	3
A.1. Name of Insurers	3
A.2. Supervisors	3
A.3. Approved Auditor	3
A.4. Ownership Details	3
A.5. Group Structure	3
A.6. Business Written by Business Segment, Line of Business, and by Geographical Region	4
A.6.1. Business Written by Business Segment, Line of Business, and by Geographical Region for the Company	4
A.7. Breakdown of Investments and Material Income and Expenses for the Reporting Period	7
A.7.1. Breakdown of Investments	7
A.7.2. Material Income and Expenses for the Reporting Period for the Company	9
A.8. Other Material Information	10
A.8.1. Other Material Information for the Company	10
B. Governance Structure	12
B.1. Board and Senior Executive	12
B.1.1. Structure of the Board and Senior Executive, Roles, Responsibilities and Segregation of Responsibilities	12
B.1.2. Executive/Employee Compensation	13
B.1.3. Pension or Early Retirement Schemes for Members, Board and Senior Employees	14
B.1.4. Shareholder Controllers, Persons who Exercise Significant Influence, the Board or Senior Executive Material Transactions	14
B.2. Fitness and Propriety Requirements	14
B.2.1. Fit and Proper Process in Assessing the Board and Senior Executive	14
B.2.2. Board and Senior Executives' Professional Qualifications, Skills, and Expertise	15
B.3. Risk Management and Solvency Self-Assessment	17
B.3.1. Risk Management Process and Procedures to Effectively Identify, Measure, Manage and Report on Risk Exposures	17
B.3.2. Risk Management and Solvency Self-Assessment Systems Implementation	19
B.3.3. Relationship between the Solvency Self- Assessment, Solvency Needs, and Capital and Risk Management Systems	20
B.3.4. Solvency Self-Assessment Approval Process	20
B.4. Internal Controls	21
B.4.1. Internal Control System	21
B.4.2. Internal Control Function	22
B.4.3. Compliance Function	22
B.5. Internal Audit Function	23
B.6. Actuarial Function	23
B.6.1. Regulatory Compliance	23
B.6.2. Roles and Structure	23
B.6.3. Reports of the Actuarial Function to the XLB Board and Regulators	23
B.6.4. Actuarial Function Responsibilities	23
B.7. Outsourcing	24
B.8. Other Material Information	25
C. Risk Profile	26
C.1. Material Risks the Insurer is Exposed to during the Period	26
C.1.1. Insurance Risk	26
C.1.2. Market Risk	27
C.1.3. Credit Risk	27
C.1.4. Liquidity Risk	27
C.1.5. Operational Risk	28

C.1.6. Other Material Risks	28
C.2. Risk Mitigation in the Organization	31
C.3. Material Risk Concentrations	35
C.4. Investment in Assets in accordance with the Prudent Person Principles of the Code of Conduct	36
C.5. Stress Testing and Sensitivity Analysis to Assess Material Risks	37
C.6. Other Material Information	38
D. Solvency Valuation	39
D.1. Valuation Bases, Assumptions and Methods used to derive the value of each Asset Class	39
D.2. Valuation Bases, Assumptions and Methods used to derive the value of Technical Provisions	43
D.2.1. Valuation Bases, Assumptions and Methods to derive the value of Technical Provisions for the Company	43
D.2.2. Uncertainty/Limitations Associated with the value of the Technical Provisions	44
D.3. Description of Recoverables from Reinsurance Contracts	44
D.4. Valuation Bases, Assumptions and Methods used to derive the value of Other Liabilities	44
D.5. Other Material Information	45
E. Capital Management	46
E.1. Eligible Capital	46
E.1.1. Capital Management Policy and Process for Capital Needs, how Capital is Managed and Material Changes During the Period	46
E.1.2. Eligible Capital Categorized by Tiers in Accordance with the Eligible Capital Rules for the Company	46
E.1.3. Eligible Capital for the Company Categorized by Tiers in Accordance with the Eligible Capital Rules used to meet the Enhanced Capital Requirement (ECR) and the Minimum Margin of Solvency (MSM) Requirements of the Insurance Act 1978	46
E.1.4. Confirmation of Eligible Capital that is subject to Transitional Arrangements	46
E.1.5. Identification of any Factors Affecting Encumbrances Affecting the Availability and Transferability of Capital to Meet the ECR	46
E.1.6. Identification of Ancillary Capital Instruments that have been Approved by the Authority	46
E.1.7. Identification of Differences in Shareholders' Equity as Stated in the Financial Statements Versus the Available Statutory Capital and Surplus for the Company	47
E.2. Regulatory Capital Requirements	47
E.2.1. ECR and MSM at the end of the Reporting Period for the Company	47
E.2.2. Identification of Any Non-Compliance with the MSM and the ECR	47
E.2.3. A Description of the Amount and Circumstances Surrounding the Non-Compliance, the Remedial Measures and their Effectiveness	47
E.2.4. Where the Non-Compliance is Not Resolved, A Description of The Amount of The Non-Compliance	47
E.3. Approved Internal Capital Model	47
E.3.1. Description of the Purpose and Scope of the Business and Risk Areas where the Internal Model is used	47
E.3.2. Where a Partial Internal Model is Used, a Description of the Integration with the BSCR Model	47
E.3.3. Description of Methods Used in the Internal Model to Calculate the ECR	48
E.3.4. Description of Aggregation Methodologies and Diversification Effects	48
E.3.5. Description of the Main Differences in the Methods and Assumptions Used for the Risk Areas in the Internal Model Versus the BSCR Model	48
E.4. Description of the Nature and Suitability of the Data Used in the Internal Model	48
E.5. Description of The Purpose and Scope of the Business and Risk Areas Where the Internal Model is Used.	48
F. Subsequent Events	49
Declaration Statement	50
Appendices	51
Appendix 1 - AXA XL Group Structure Chart - December 31, 2022	51
Appendix 2 - XL Bermuda Ltd IFRS Consolidated Audited Financial Statements as at December 31 2022	52

A. Business and Performance

This section provides particulars regarding the organizational structure, insurance business activities and financial performance.

A.1. Name of Insurers

XL Bermuda Ltd ("the Company")

Unless the context requires otherwise, references in this Financial Condition Report ("FCR") to the "Company", "we", "us", "our" or "Group" refer to "XL Bermuda Ltd" and its subsidiaries.

A.2. Supervisors

	Insurance Supervisor	Group Supervisor
Name:	Bermuda Monetary Authority, BMA House, 43 Victoria Street, Hamilton HM 12 Bermuda	Autorité de contrôle prudentiel et de résolution 4 Place de Budapest CS 92459 75436 Paris Cedex 09
Jurisdiction:	Bermuda	France
Email Address:	insuranceinfo@bma.bm	Bibli@acpr.banque-france.fr
Phone Number:	441-295-5278	+ (33) 01 49 95 40 00

A.3. Approved Auditor

Organisation:	Ernst & Young Ltd. 3 Bermudiana Road Hamilton, HM08 Bermuda
Name:	Kent Howard
Jurisdiction:	Bermuda
Email Address:	kent.howard@bm.ey.com
Phone Number:	+1 441 294 5305

A.4. Ownership Details

Legal Entity	Owner Name	Ownership Percentage
XL Bermuda Ltd	XL Group Ltd	100%*

* XL Group Ltd is 100% owned by AXA SA, which holds 1,000 Series A, Non-Voting Redeemable Preference Shares issued by the Company.

A.5. Group Structure

The Company is a member of the AXA XL Division ("AXA XL") of the AXA Group.

See Appendix 1 - AXA XL Group Structure Chart - December 31, 2022 effective as of December 31, 2022.

A.6. Business Written by Business Segment, Line of Business, and by Geographical Region

A.6.1. Business Written by Business Segment, Line of Business, and by Geographical Region for the Company

The following tables summarize the Company's gross premiums written and net premiums written by line of business for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021:

2022 GROSS PREMIUMS WRITTEN BY BUSINESS SEGMENT AND BY LINE OF BUSINESS

<i>(U.S. dollars in thousands)</i>	Insurance	Reinsurance	Corporate and Other (Note 1)	Total
P&C Operations:				
Professional	3,808,295	—	—	3,808,295
Casualty	5,505,509	1,073,043	—	6,578,552
Property Catastrophe	—	608,444	—	608,444
Property	4,387,256	854,049	—	5,241,305
Specialty	3,246,213	390,255	—	3,636,468
Other (Note 2)	—	449,970	—	449,970
Total P&C Operations	16,947,273	3,375,761	—	20,323,034
Life Operations (Note 3)	—	—	169,072	169,072
Total	16,947,273	3,375,761	169,072	20,492,106

2021 GROSS PREMIUMS WRITTEN BY BUSINESS SEGMENT AND BY LINE OF BUSINESS

<i>(U.S. dollars in thousands)</i>	Insurance	Reinsurance	Corporate and Other (Note 1)	Total
P&C Operations:				
Professional	4,295,972	—	—	4,295,972
Casualty	5,085,199	1,141,130	—	6,226,329
Property Catastrophe	—	984,285	—	984,285
Property	3,917,384	1,587,305	—	5,504,689
Specialty	3,408,430	425,378	—	3,833,808
Other (Note 2)	—	1,341,879	—	1,341,879
Total P&C Operations	16,706,985	5,479,977	—	22,186,962
Life Operations (Note 3)	—	—	206,573	206,573
Total	16,706,985	5,479,977	206,573	22,393,535

2022 NET PREMIUMS WRITTEN BY BUSINESS SEGMENT AND BY LINE OF BUSINESS

<i>(U.S. dollars in thousands)</i>	Insurance	Reinsurance	Corporate and Other <i>(Note 1)</i>	Total
P&C Operations:				
Professional	1,677,366	—	—	1,677,366
Casualty	2,711,156	996,938	—	3,708,094
Property Catastrophe	—	347,809	—	347,809
Property	1,995,476	761,999	—	2,757,475
Specialty	2,398,039	319,310	—	2,717,349
Other (Note 2)	—	376,483	—	376,483
Total P&C Operations	8,782,037	2,802,539	—	11,584,576
Life Operations (Note 3)	—	—	9,527	9,527
Total	8,782,037	2,802,539	9,527	11,594,103

2021 NET PREMIUMS WRITTEN BY BUSINESS SEGMENT AND BY LINE OF BUSINESS

<i>(U.S. dollars in thousands)</i>	Insurance	Reinsurance	Corporate and Other <i>(Note 1)</i>	Total
P&C Operations:				
Professional	1,921,309	—	—	1,921,309
Casualty	2,516,759	989,236	—	3,505,995
Property Catastrophe	—	603,840	—	603,840
Property	1,756,084	1,303,890	—	3,059,974
Specialty	2,359,269	376,896	—	2,736,165
Other (Note 2)	—	1,038,758	—	1,038,758
Total P&C Operations	8,553,421	4,312,620	—	12,866,041
Life Operations (Note 3)	—	—	9,986	9,986
Total	8,553,421	4,312,620	9,986	12,876,027

Notes:

1. Corporate and Other includes the Company's run-off Life operations.
2. Other includes: whole account contracts, credit and surety, accident and health and other lines.
3. Life includes the Company's run-off Life operations.

XL BERMUDA LTD
FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

2022 NET PREMIUMS WRITTEN BY BUSINESS SEGMENT AND BY GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

(U.S. dollars in thousands)	Insurance	Reinsurance	Corporate and Other (Note 1)	Total
P&C Operations:				
Bermuda	196,184	622,566	—	818,750
United States	3,645,563	584,696	—	4,230,259
Europe	2,665,636	1,151,833	—	3,817,469
United Kingdom	1,893,332	167,431	—	2,060,763
Other	381,322	276,013	—	657,335
Total P&C Operations	8,782,037	2,802,539	—	11,584,576
Corporate and Other:				
Bermuda	—	—	9,221	9,221
Europe	—	—	306	306
Total Corporate and Other	—	—	9,527	9,527
Total	8,782,037	2,802,539	9,527	11,594,103

2021 NET PREMIUMS WRITTEN BY BUSINESS SEGMENT AND BY GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

(U.S. dollars in thousands)	Insurance	Reinsurance	Corporate and Other (Note 1)	Total
P&C Operations:				
Bermuda	201,912	1,501,109	—	1,703,021
United States	3,525,878	1,111,447	—	4,637,325
Europe	2,644,969	1,035,219	—	3,680,188
United Kingdom	1,982,613	478,328	—	2,460,941
Other	198,049	186,517	—	384,566
Total P&C Operations	8,553,421	4,312,620	—	12,866,041
Corporate and Other:				
Bermuda	—	—	9,642	9,642
Europe	—	—	344	344
Total Corporate and Other	—	—	9,986	9,986
Total	8,553,421	4,312,620	9,986	12,876,027

Notes:

- Corporate and Other includes the Company's run-off Life operations.

A.7. Breakdown of Investments and Material Income and Expenses for the Reporting Period

A.7.1. Breakdown of Investments

Debt securities represents the majority of the Company's investment portfolio. The Company invests in a diversified portfolio of highly rated debt securities. In addition, the Company holds investment funds and real estate investments. The following table summarizes the fair value and carrying value of the Company's investment portfolio as at December 31, 2022 and 2021:

Investments as per Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

	December 31, 2022			December 31, 2021		
	Fair value	Carrying value	% (value balance sheet)	Fair value	Carrying value	% (value balance sheet)
<i>(U.S. dollars in thousands)</i>						
Investment in real estate properties at amortized cost	1,616,721	1,135,096	2.8 %	1,498,913	1,144,083	2.5 %
Debt instruments	34,547,831	34,590,224	85.9 %	41,078,162	41,071,639	88.0 %
Equity instruments	351,921	351,921	0.9 %	377,525	377,525	0.8 %
Non-consolidated investment funds	3,233,129	3,233,129	8.0 %	3,262,905	3,262,905	7.0 %
Other assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss, held by consolidated investment funds	634,159	634,159	1.6 %	617,293	617,293	1.3 %
Macro-hedge and other derivatives	49,350	49,350	0.1 %	(2,848)	(2,848)	—
Subtotal Financial instruments (excluding Loans)	38,816,390	38,858,783	96.5 %	45,333,038	45,326,515	97.1 %
Loans	259,146	258,383	0.6 %	221,593	220,564	0.5 %
Total Financial instruments	39,075,536	39,117,166	97.2 %	45,554,630	45,547,079	97.5 %
INVESTMENTS	40,692,257	40,252,263	100 %	47,053,543	46,691,162	100 %

XL BERMUDA LTD
FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

The following tables summarize the components of net investment result for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021:

As at December 31, 2022

<i>(U.S. dollars in thousands)</i>	Net investment income	Net realized gains and losses relating to investments at cost and at fair value through shareholder's equity	Net realized gains and losses and change in fair value of other investments at fair value through profit or loss	Change in investment impairments	Net investment result
Investment in real estate properties at amortized cost	45,814	23,777	—	—	69,591
Investment in real estate properties as at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—
Investment in real estate properties	45,814	23,777	—	—	69,591
Debt instruments	928,048	(48,430)	(545,668)	(1,809)	332,141
Equity instruments	6,200	18,267	314	(19,150)	5,632
Non-consolidated investment funds	115,805	(88)	(53,467)	(36,528)	25,722
Other assets held by consolidated investment funds designated as at fair value through profit or loss	45,395	—	(20,318)	—	25,077
Loans	12,582	50	—	(6,217)	6,415
Derivative instruments	18,860	—	483,328	—	502,189
Investment management expenses	(81,549)	—	—	—	(81,549)
Other	(27,938)	29,982	(2,245)	—	(200)
NET INVESTMENT RESULT	1,063,217	23,558	(138,055)	(63,703)	885,017

As at December 31, 2021

<i>(U.S. dollars in thousands)</i>	Net investment income	Net realized gains and losses relating to investments at cost and at fair value through shareholder's equity	Net realized gains and losses and change in fair value of other investments at fair value through profit or loss	Change in investment impairments	Net investment result
Investment in real estate properties at amortized cost	(3,968)	7,975	—	—	4,008
Investment in real estate properties as at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—
Investment in real estate properties	(3,968)	7,975	—	—	4,008
Debt instruments	901,413	9,844	(147,500)	(334)	763,422
Equity instruments	37,731	253,544	114,927	(4,893)	401,308
Non-consolidated investment funds	174,504	(4,579)	36,965	(7,682)	199,209
Other assets held by consolidated investment funds designated as at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—
Loans	6,452	(46)	—	(8,883)	(2,477)
Derivative instruments	5,049	—	19,725	—	24,775
Investment management expenses	(92,753)	—	—	—	(92,753)
Other	(12,589)	273	75,769	—	63,453
NET INVESTMENT RESULT	1,015,839	267,011	99,886	(21,792)	1,360,944

Net investment income is presented net of impairment charges on directly-owned investment properties, and net of amortization of debt instruments premiums/discounts. All investment management fees are also included in the aggregate figure.

Net realized gains and losses relating to investments at cost and at fair value through shareholder's equity include write back of impairment following investment sales.

Net realized gains and losses and change in fair value of investments designated as at fair value through profit or loss consist mainly of:

- changes in the fair value of investments designated as at fair value through profit or loss held by Investment funds,
- changes in fair value of underlying hedged items in fair value hedges (as designated by IAS 39) or "natural hedges" (i.e. underlying assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss part of an economic hedge not eligible for hedge accounting as defined by IAS 39).

The changes in investment impairments for available for sale assets include impairment charges on investments, and release of impairments only following revaluation of the recoverable amount. Write back of impairments following investment sales are included in the net realized capital gains or losses on investments in aggregate.

A.7.2. Material Income and Expenses for the Reporting Period for the Company

The Company's main revenue is premiums and its major expenses arise from claims losses. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company realized a Property and Casualty ("P&C") combined ratio of 95.1% and 96.5% respectively. These results include natural catastrophe ("Nat Cats") pre-tax losses net of reinsurance and reinstatement premiums of \$1,410.7 million and \$1,774.5 million or 11.7 and 13.2 loss ratio points for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The Company also realized favorable net prior year development ("PYD") on losses of \$154.2 million and favorable PYD of \$484.7 million during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The P&C combined ratio, excluding the impact of the Nat Cats and PYD, was 84.7% and 86.9% for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

<i>(U.S. dollars in thousands)</i>	2022	2021
Pre-Tax Expense Type		
Net losses and loss expenses incurred - P&C operations	8,340,342	9,012,182
Claims and policy benefits - run-off Life operations	34,652	32,026
Acquisition costs	3,154,076	3,533,070
Operating expenses	1,977,052	2,163,371
Other	42,895	52,649
TOTAL	13,549,017	14,793,298

A.8. Other Material Information

A.8.1. Other Material Information for the Company

Since AXA SA's ("AXA") acquisition of XL Group Ltd (and together with its subsidiaries, the "XL Group") on September 12, 2018, the Company has been an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of AXA and is a member of AXA XL, the P&C and specialty risk division of the AXA Group.

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company has calculated its Enhanced Capital Requirement "ECR" using the Bermuda Solvency Capital Requirement ("BSCR") standard formula. The results of XL Group (now AXA XL division) are consolidated in the AXA Group consolidated financial statements, which are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Effective 1 January 2022, as part of an internal group restructuring program, the general reinsurance business of XL Bermuda Ltd, Singapore Branch was transferred to the Company's indirect subsidiary, Catlin Re Switzerland Ltd ("CRCH"), Singapore Branch by way of a Scheme of Transfer pursuant to the Singapore Insurance Act (CAP 142) dated September 28, 2021. The XL Bermuda Ltd, Singapore Branch was deregistered on November 23, 2022.

Effective September 30, 2022, the Company's direct subsidiary XL Life Ltd merged with and into the Company, with the Company as the surviving company in the merger pursuant to the Bermuda Companies Act 1981

Effective December 31, 2022, the Company entered into a loss portfolio transfer reinsurance agreement with CRCH, pursuant to which insurance risks of CRCH were assumed by the Company.

Section "A.5. Group structure" refers to the Group structure, which is included as Appendix 1 - AXA XL Group Structure Chart - December 31, 2022 effective as of December 31, 2022.

Decrease in Investment Portfolio

The market value of the investment portfolio decreased \$6.4 billion in 2022 largely driven by significantly higher interest rates as global central banks raised policy rates to combat high inflation. The portfolio decline was driven by a \$5.2 billion reduction in the market value of the Fixed Income portfolio market value, along with negative impact of \$1.3 billion from foreign exchange ("FX") translation of Non-USD denominated assets due to a weakening of Euro ("EUR") and British pound sterling ("GBP") currencies against United States dollar ("USD"), and business related cash outflows of \$1.3 billion offset by reinvested investment income of \$1.4 billion.

Despite the elevated market volatility, the fixed income portfolio remains well diversified and of high quality with no noteworthy deterioration and has maintained an average credit rating of A+. On the benefit side, elevated interest rates presented an opportunity to enhance earnings by purchasing at higher reinvestment rates than afforded in prior years.

See additional information in Section A.7.1. Breakdown of Investments for the Reporting Period for the Company.

War in Ukraine

On February 24, 2022, Russia invaded Ukraine, triggering a war and worldwide geopolitical tensions, leading the United States, Europe and some other countries to impose unprecedented financial and trade sanctions on the Russian economy, including asset freezes and restrictions on individuals and institutions, notably the Russian Central Bank. As a consequence, the Russian economy is facing a major crisis with repercussions on the global economy.

Under a new law signed by Russian President Vladimir Putin in early March 2022, Russian insurers have been banned from entering into transactions with foreign insurers, reinsurers and brokers from a group of "unfriendly countries" that includes every EU state, Japan, Switzerland, the UK and the US. The ban also applies to the transfer of funds by Russian insurers under contracts that were agreed prior to the new rules coming into effect. The newly introduced law is still in effect.

The amount of premium derived from Russian cedants is immaterial to the Company but the Company had net losses through exposure through its Property, Casualty and Specialty policies totaling \$0.4 billion during the year ended December 31, 2022.

The Company continues to closely monitor the Group's exposures to the conflict, including (i) the operational impact on its business, (ii) the consequences from a potential deterioration in macroeconomic conditions, (iii) exposure through its Property, Casualty and Specialty policies and (iv) change in asset prices and financial conditions (including interest rates and reinsurance pricing).

Implementation of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) 17 and 9

The Company will implement both IFRS 17 and 9 effective January 1, 2023. For Statutory Reporting the BMA has committed to circulating a Consultation Paper in April 2023 with its final comments at the end of June 2023. It is expected that the outcome of this process will provide guidance on the quarterly and annual Statutory Financial Statement layouts. The BSCR already encompasses an Economic Balance Sheet ("EBS") which is the basis for calculating the Required Capital. The BMA has indicated this requirement will not change and hence, IFRS 17 is not expected to have an impact on the Enhanced Capital Requirement ("ECR") calculation.

AXA XLRe

AXA XLRe has been removed from the 2022 FCR as AXA XLRe will file its own report for fiscal year 2022.

Other Material Activities

For the year ended December 31, 2022, there is no other material information regarding business and performance required to be disclosed for purposes of this FCR.

B. Governance Structure

This section provides particulars of corporate governance, risk management and solvency self-assessment frameworks.

B.1. Board and Senior Executive

B.1.1. Structure of the Board and Senior Executive, Roles, Responsibilities and Segregation of Responsibilities

Directors of the Company

The Board of Directors of the Company (the "XLB Board") oversees the effective management of the Company's business and affairs and is responsible for the maintenance of an effective corporate governance framework. The XLB Board is elected annually and as at December 31, 2022, consisted of the following six directors, each of whom, with the exception of Doina Palici-Chehab, William Pollett and Alessandra Quane, is a senior executive of the Company, AXA XL or another member of the AXA Group.

Directors*

- Scott Gunter
- Doina Palici-Chehab
- Jacques de Peretti
- William Pollett
- Nancy Bewlay
- Alessandra Quane
- Patrick Tannock (Alternate director to ALL directors)

* With the exception of Nancy Bewlay, all directors were on the XLB Board from January 1, 2022 through December 31, 2022. Ms. Nancy Bewlay was appointed as a director effective March 31, 2022 to fill the vacancy resulting from the resignation of Mr. Charles Cooper, who resigned effective March 31, 2022.

XLB Executive Committee

The XLB Board has established a committee of senior executives of the Company representing key functions (e.g. insurance, reinsurance, legal, compliance and regulatory affairs, risk management, finance, and human resources) (the "XLB Executive Committee"). The XLB Executive Committee assists the XLB Board with its oversight responsibilities by its reporting to the XLB Board on the Company's business activities. The XLB Executive Committee also makes recommendations to the XLB Board regarding, and are responsible for, the execution of the Company's strategic plans and objectives. The XLB Executive Committee is responsible for the respective functions which they head and for ensuring the necessary resources, systems and controls required for the effective execution of the roles and responsibilities of those functions. The XLB Executive Committee Members as at December 31, 2022 are listed below.

XLB Executive Committee Members

- Patrick Tannock – Chief Executive Officer , Bermuda Insurance
- Collin Dill – Head of Finance, Bermuda Insurance, Financial Reporting and Accounting
- Leila Madeiros – Head of Compliance and Regulatory Affairs, Bermuda and Money Laundering Reporting Officer
- Carla Whitehurst – Secretary of XL Bermuda Ltd and Head of Legal, Bermuda
- Mandy White – Head of Human Resources, Bermuda
- Simon Argent – Head of Financial Risk and Chief Risk Officer Bermuda
- Jonathan Gale - was appointed Chief Executive Officer, Reinsurance of the XLB Executive Committee on an interim basis from June 27, 2022 to October 26, 2022, to fill the vacancy resulting from the resignation of Paul Simons who resigned effective on June 24, 2022.

- Mark Twite - resigned as Senior Vice President of the XLB Executive Committee on October 26, 2022. Claudette Hodgson resigned as Head of Finance, Bermuda Reinsurance of the XLB Executive Committee on November 18, 2022.

B.1.2. Executive/Employee Compensation

Director Compensation

With the exception of Jacques de Peretti (with effect from January 1, 2023), William Pollett, Doina Palici-Chehab and Alessandra Quane, directors of the Company are not separately compensated for their roles on the XLB Board.

Executive Compensation

The Company has a Remuneration Policy in place, the purpose of which is to outline how the Company, and the AXA XL Division in general, ensures that the setting of remuneration is appropriate and transparent and promotes sound and effective risk management within approved risk tolerance limits. The Remuneration Policy contains a multi-tiered governance and compliance structure including oversight at the AXA Group, AXA XL and Company levels. Together, the AXA Group and AXA XL Remuneration Policies are designed to support AXA Group and AXA XL's long-term business strategy and to align the interests of its employees and other stakeholders, by:

- Establishing a clear link between performance and remuneration over the short, medium and long term;
- Ensuring that the Company can offer competitive compensation arrangements across the multiple markets in which it operates while avoiding potential conflicts of interest that may lead to undue risk taking for short-term gain; and
- Ensuring compliance with Solvency II regulations and any other applicable regulatory requirements wherever required.

AXA XL's Remuneration Policy follows four main guiding principles:

- Competitiveness and market consistency of the remuneration practices;
- Fairness, based on individual and collective performance in order to ensure remuneration is reflecting employee's individual quantitative and qualitative achievements and impact;
- Internal equity based on remuneration policies and procedures designed to ensure that employees are paid equitably based on criteria such as role, experience, education, skills, contribution or impact only; and do not discriminate on the basis of gender or other factors; and
- Achievement of AXA Group and AXA XL's overall financial and operational objectives over the short, medium and long-term as well as execution against medium and long-term strategic objectives as a prerequisite to fund any mid-to long-term award.

The Company ensures an appropriate balance between fixed and variable components of remuneration where the fixed component represents a sufficiently high proportion of the total remuneration to avoid employees being overly dependent on the variable components. AXA XL adheres to a clear distinction between the criteria used for setting fixed and variable remuneration.

The balance of fixed and variable compensation is consistent with competitive market practice in the insurance industry. Variable pay for colleagues in independent control functions is not aligned with the performance of the businesses they oversee and is designed to avoid conflicts of interest while appropriately balancing risk and reward.

An overview of the arrangements that are in place are as follows:

- **Fixed Remuneration** - The fixed component is comprised of base salary and any other fixed allowances. Fixed remuneration primarily reflects the relevant organizational responsibility, professional experience, technical and leadership skills required of the role, criticality or scarcity of skills as well as the individual's capability to sustainably perform the duties of the role;
- **Short Term Incentives** - Individual bonus awards are determined based on an assessment of both business and individual performance. Business performance is linked to key performance indicators established at the beginning of the year. Individual performance is assessed through a robust performance management process. Staff have a bonus target amount expressed as a percentage of base pay. Individual bonuses are not guaranteed and pay-outs are capped at 200% of individual target, which prevents employees from taking excessive risks to obtain an excessive pay-out; and

- **Long-Term Incentive Plan** - Long-term incentive awards are reserved for those who perform at a high level, recognize the recipient's anticipated future contributions, and take relative and absolute performance, individual potential and unique skills into consideration. Grants of long-term incentives are based on the criticality of the job within the organization, the criticality of the individual in the current job and potential for the future, and the sustainability of the individual contribution.

B.1.3. Pension or Early Retirement Schemes for Members, Board and Senior Employees

The Company's remuneration program does not include any supplementary pension or early retirement schemes for its non-executive directors or its senior executives.

B.1.4. Shareholder Controllers, Persons who Exercise Significant Influence, the Board or Senior Executive Material Transactions

Other than distributions paid to the Company's shareholder during 2022, the Company is not aware of any other material transactions required to be disclosed for purposes of this FCR.

B.2. Fitness and Propriety Requirements

B.2.1. Fit and Proper Process in Assessing the Board and Senior Executive

AXA XL recognizes that the legal entities within AXA XL that engage in (re)insurance business, such as the Company, benefit from the fit and proper processes that are in place at the AXA XL divisional level. However, these entities also have a responsibility to ensure that they have adequate risk management processes in place and are therefore expected to implement fit and proper processes that meet the standards set out in this Fit and Proper Policy in a proportionate manner and in accordance with applicable law or regulation.

Board of Directors: Fit and Proper Assessment

The process for assessing the skills and characteristics for new candidates, and for the Board as a whole on an annual basis, will include consideration of the following criteria:

- personal qualities and characteristics, including business judgement, integrity, high standards of ethical conduct and distinction in their chosen fields of endeavors;
- diversity of viewpoints, skills, experience, background, orientations and other demographics in the context of the needs of the Board; and
- such other attributes and external factors deemed appropriate.

Executive: Fit and Proper Assessment

The fit and proper assessment of a person shall include:

- an assessment of that person's professional and formal qualification, knowledge and relevant experience within the insurance sector, other financial sectors or other business and shall take into account the respective duties allocated to that person and, where relevant, the insurance, financial, accounting, actuarial and management skills of the person
- an assessment of that person's honesty and financial soundness based on evidence regarding their character, personal behavior and business conduct including any criminal, financial and supervisory aspects relevant for the purposes of the assessment.

Additionally, the Company maintains a standard recruitment process to assist in the assessment of whether candidates for executive positions are fit and proper. The recruitment process includes:

- i. ensuring that job specifications adequately reflect the position being recruited and appropriately identifies the necessary skills and qualifications required for the position,
- ii. contacting local recruitment agencies/executive search firms and establishing broad and informal panels of agencies for particular areas of expertise to ensure that the most appropriate matching can take place, and
- iii. undertaking, on an outsourced basis, a series of checks in relation to the candidate after the offer has been communicated to them and the satisfactory completion of detailed relevant background checks.

B.2.2. Board and Senior Executives' Professional Qualifications, Skills, and Expertise

XLB Board of Directors:

As of December 31, 2022 the following persons were appointed as the Directors of the Company:

Directors*

- Scott Gunter
- Doina Palici-Chehab
- Jacques de Peretti
- Nancy Bewlay
- William Pollett
- Alessandra Quane
- C. Scott Gunter: Mr. C. Scott Gunter was appointed Chief Executive Officer at AXA XL, the property and casualty (P&C) and specialty risk division of AXA on March 01, 2020. He sits on AXA's Management Committee, reporting to Thomas Buberl, CEO of AXA. Mr. Gunter has over 35 years of insurance industry experience. He joined Chubb in 1986 as an underwriting trainee and progressively advanced through this company holding senior positions including Senior Vice President and Chief Underwriting Officer of Chubb Commercial Insurance. In 2017, Mr. Gunter was appointed Senior Vice President, Chubb Group and Division President, Chubb Commercial Insurance North America, a position he held until December 2019. Mr. Gunter has an Honors Bachelor of Administration degree from Wilfrid Laurier University (Ontario, Canada) and an executive management certificate from Queen's University.
- Doina Palici-Chehab: Mrs. Doina Palici-Chehab was appointed a director of the Company on April 26, 2019. She is a graduate of the University of Bucharest (Romania) (Magister Artium) and of the Deutsche Versicherungsakademie of Munich (Germany) (Degree in insurance management (Versicherungsbetriebswirt (DVA))). She joined the AXA Group as Reinsurance Director of AXA Germany (Germany) in 1990, moved to AXA in France in 2000 where she became head of Group Reinsurance of AXA Global P&C in Paris (France). Between 2010 and 2018 she held Chief Executive Officer positions within multiple AXA entities in Asia. She assumed the role of Chief Integration Officer following the acquisition of the XL Group. She has served on multiple AXA and AXA XL boards including the AXA SA board as the representative of shareholders employees, XL Re Europe SE and Catlin Re Switzerland Ltd. From February 2020 until her retirement on January 1, 2022 she assumed the role of Senior Advisor to the CEO of AXA. She currently serves on the board of AXA Konzern (Germany), the Company, XL Group Ltd, and XL Insurance Company SE.
- Jacques de Peretti: Mr. Jacques de Peretti is a graduate of Ecole Polytechnique of Paris, Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Aéronautique et de l'Espace of Toulouse (France), and the Institut d'Etudes Politiques of Toulouse (France). He holds a Master of Sciences from Stanford University (United States) and a post graduate degree in actuarial sciences from the Institut des Actuaire Français. Mr. de Peretti joined the AXA Group in 1996. He managed different AXA France regions, before joining the AXA France Executive Committee in 2001 and held the position of Chief Executive Officer of AXA Courtage in 2001, AXA Entreprises in 2003, and AXA Particuliers/Professionnels in 2009. From 2015 to June 2016, he was Chairman & Chief Executive Officer of AXA Japan. From July 2016 to April 2021, he was Chairman & Chief Executive Officer of AXA France. From May 2021 to January 2023, Mr de Peretti was Senior Advisor to the CEO of AXA Group. He has served on AXA Group's Executive and Management Committees. Since January 2023, he serves as a non-executive chairman and director of various boards of AXA entities.
- William Pollett: In addition to serving as an independent and non-executive director of the Company, Mr. William Pollett serves as non-executive director of other Bermuda companies including Athora Life Re Ltd, White Rock Bermuda Ltd, Utmost Bermuda Ltd and various Swiss Re Funds. Before his retirement, William was Chief Executive Officer of Blue Capital Group and, consecutively, Chief Corporate Development and Strategy Officer and Treasurer of Montpellier Reinsurance Holdings Ltd. William left Blue Capital and Montpellier following its acquisition by Endurance Specialty Holdings Ltd in August 2015. Prior to joining Montpellier in 2006, William was at the ACE Group (now Chubb) for five years, initially as Chief Financial Officer of ACE Tempest Re and then as Senior Vice President of ACE Limited. Prior to the ACE Group, Mr. Pollett was at the OIL Group for seven years, latterly as Treasurer and, prior to that, was an auditor with Coopers & Lybrand in London and Bermuda for five years. He holds a Bachelor of Commerce (Honours) degree from Edinburgh University, and is a Chartered Accountant, a Chartered Financial Analyst and a Member of the Institute of Directors.
- Alessandra (Alessa) Quane: Ms. Alessa Quane was appointed an independent non-executive director of the Company on January 1, 2022 Ms. Quane recently joined Oscar Health as Executive Vice President, Chief

Insurance Officer. Ms. Quane has extensive experience in both the domestic and international insurance markets through her nearly 25 year career at AIG through global roles in Enterprise Risk Management and Actuarial. She served as Executive Vice President, Chief Risk Officer for AIG as well as AIG Chief Corporate Actuary, Head of Global Actuarial and Value Management, and Chief Risk Officer of AIG Property Casualty during her tenure. Prior to her corporate roles, she spent 13 years overseas with AIG focused on the UK, European and Central Europe P&C businesses. Ms. Quane began her career at Allstate focused on non-standard auto pricing and research. She is a Fellow of the Casualty Actuarial Society, a member of the American Academy of Actuaries, and an affiliate member of the Institute of Actuaries. She has a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration with a major in Actuarial Science from Drake University.

- **Nancy Bewlay:** Ms. Nancy Bewlay is Chief Executive of AXA XL's Global Reinsurance operations and is a member of AXA XL's Leadership Team. From 2020 until March 2022, she served as the Global Chief Underwriting Officer ("GCUO"), for AXA XL's insurance operations and was responsible for AXA XL's underwriting governance, pricing, and P&L globally. Prior to serving as GCUO, she served as Chief Underwriting Officer for AXA XL's Long Tail insurance line and for Casualty. Before joining AXA XL, she served as Swiss Re's Head of Underwriting for Casualty. Prior to joining Swiss Re, she served as President & Chief Executive Officer of C.V. Starr & Company (California) among other roles. She has a B.A. in Psychology from the Catholic University of America.

* With the exception of Nancy Bewlay, all directors were on the XLB Board from January 1, 2022 through December 31, 2022. Ms. Bewlay was appointed as a director effective March 31, 2022 to fill the vacancy resulting from Mr. Charles Cooper's resignation from the XLB Board on March 31, 2022. Mr. Cooper resigned as Chief Executive Officer of AXA XL Global Reinsurance operations on March 9, 2022 and Ms. Bewlay was appointed March 9, 2022 as Mr. Cooper's replacement.

XLB Senior Executives:

- **Patrick Tannock:** Mr. Patrick Tannock, Chief Executive Officer, Insurance for the Company has over 30 years of experience in the international insurance and reinsurance industry. Prior to his current position he served as EVP of ACE Bermuda, as well as CUO and Director of CODA, the company's specialist directors & officers subsidiary. Mr. Tannock has also held executive brokerage positions with Marsh & McLennan Bermuda. Mr. Tannock is currently Chairman of the Association of Bermuda International Companies. Mr. Tannock holds a Bachelor of Science in Business Administration with a double major in Insurance and Finance from the University of Hartford.
- **Collin Dill:** Mr. Collin Dill was appointed the Head of Finance, Bermuda Insurance on June 1, 2021. Prior to that he held the position as the Head of Finance Controllershship for AXA's Canada operations. He joined AXA XL in 2003 and has over 20 years of experience in the Insurance industry. Mr. Dill initially joined the AXA XL Corporate Finance team and has held progressively senior roles within the Company. Prior to emigrating to Canada, Mr. Dill held the position as VP Financial Controller of XL Insurance Bermuda Ltd for seven years. Mr. Dill holds a Bachelor of Commerce degree from Mt. Allison University in New Brunswick, Canada and is a qualified accountant (CPA CA).
- **Simon Argent:** : Mr. Simon Argent was appointed Head of Financial Risk Management and Chief Risk Officer – Bermuda on February 1, 2019. Prior to that he held the position of Senior Vice President, Head of Credit Risk Management for XL Catlin. He joined AXA XL in 2004 and has 30+ years of insurance/reinsurance industry experience. Before joining AXA XL, Mr. Argent spent 12 years in senior risk management, underwriting and account executive positions with Kingsway Financial Services and General Reinsurance. Prior to this he held underwriting positions with Progressive Casualty Insurance and Safeco Insurance. Mr. Argent is a Chartered Financial Analyst and holds an MBA from the Schulich School of Business in Toronto along with professional designations from the Insurance Institutes of Canada and America.
- **Leila Madeiros:** Ms. Leila Madeiros was appointed Head of Compliance and Regulatory Affairs-Bermuda on April 23, 2018. She joined AXA XL in April, 2018. She has more than 30 years of experience in the (re)insurance industry. Prior to joining AXA XL, Ms. Madeiros was the Senior Vice President, Deputy Director and Corporate Secretary of the Association of Bermuda Insurers and Reinsurers (ABIR). She also served on the staff of the BMA as the Deputy Director of Policy, Research and Communications directing the formulation and dissemination of appropriate policies, strategies and information for the BMA. Ms. Madeiros also served in various capacities as a Bermuda insurance regulator with the Registrar of Companies Department (prior to 2002, the agency charged with insurance supervision). Ms. Madeiros developed her insurance expertise working at Heddington Insurance Limited in Hamilton and London before becoming an insurance regulator.
- **Carla Whitehurst:** Mrs. Carla Whitehurst was appointed SVP, Head of Legal Bermuda on March 6, 2020. Mrs. Carla Whitehurst is an attorney licensed to practice law in Bermuda, Maryland, and Jamaica. She has over 22 years of experience as in-house counsel at (re)insurance companies in Bermuda. She currently is SVP, Head of Legal, Bermuda at AXA XL Bermuda offices, having been with the company since 2015. Prior to that she was at Markel Bermuda Ltd for 10 years as VP Senior Legal Counsel, and before that she worked at Oil Insurance Limited and also at Commercial Risk Reinsurance. Her broad experience ranges from insurance and reinsurance law, claims supervision, and corporate governance to general company law. She has also been

active in a number of local Bermuda initiatives for the youth, including serving on the Board of Trustees of the Bermuda Foundation for Insurance Studies and providing reading Mentorship for YouthNet as well as The Reading Clinic. Ms Whitehurst holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Chemistry from Howard University in Washington DC, and a Juris Doctorate degree from the University of Maryland School of Law, Maryland.

- **Mandy White:** Ms. White was appointed Human Resources Business Partner, Bermuda on October 14, 2019. Prior to assuming her role at AXA XL she held the position of Senior Vice President, Human Resources for Tokio Millennium Re Ltd. Ms. White has over 20 years of Human Resource Experience. She holds a Senior Professional Human Resources (SPHR) designation from the HR Certification Institute and a M.A. Human Resources Development and Business Management from Webster University.
- **Mark Twite:** Mr Mark Twite was appointed Chief Executive Officer, Reinsurance for the Bermuda region of AXA XL Global Reinsurance operation on October 3, 2022. During his tenure at AXA XL, he has held a number of senior roles including Head of Assumed Reinsurance Finance, Head of Strategic Business Finance and Chief Financial Officer, Reinsurance between 2017-2022. Between 2009-2015, Mark held multiple Chief Financial Officer positions within XL and Catlin. Prior to joining XL, he was Financial Controller of Liberty Syndicates (Lloyd's of London operation of the Liberty Mutual Group). Mark qualified from Deloitte & Touche in 1998 while working in their London Insurance practice. Mark is a Fellow of the ICA in England & Wales, and holds a Bachelor of Science Degree in Economics from the London School of Economics. He has worked 30 years in (Re)Insurance, including 19 years with AXA XL.
- **Joseph Tedesco:** Mr Joseph Tedesco, Jr. is the Global Head of Tax for AXA XL, based in Hartford, CT. In this role he leads the worldwide tax function of AXA XL, which includes tax policy development and advocacy, tax compliance/reporting, tax risk management, M&A, tax planning and business partnering. He has over 30 years of P&C insurance industry experience, working for both domestic and foreign owned companies. He is a member and former chairman of the AIA and RAA Tax Committees and is active in lobbying for insurance industry tax issues. Prior to joining XL in 2007, Joe worked for The Hartford for 20 years, holding a number of tax positions, departing as the head of the Tax Planning function. Joe graduated from Providence College with a BS in Accounting. He earned his CPA while working for Price Waterhouse earlier in his career where his client base included banks, real estate partnerships, insurance companies and manufacturers.

B.3. Risk Management and Solvency Self-Assessment

B.3.1. Risk Management Process and Procedures to Effectively Identify, Measure, Manage and Report on Risk Exposures

The Company faces strategic, financial and operational risks related to, among others: underwriting activities, changing macroeconomic conditions, investments, reserving, changes in laws or regulations, information systems, business interruption and fraud. An enterprise view of risk is required to identify and manage the consequences of these common risks and risk drivers on Company's profitability, capital strength and liquidity. This is managed by the Risk Management ("RM") function, an integrated part of all business processes, who define and deploy the Risk Management Framework ("RMF").

The Company RMF consists of a set of risk policies and standards. These are reviewed and approved by the XLB Board, at least annually. The RMF would be reviewed more regularly if the Company was subject to a major change in regulatory requirements, strategy or organizational structure.

The aim of the RMF is to:

- Support business objectives and strategy.
- Provide management information to facilitate the identification and understanding of material risks including related mitigants.
- Contribute to the Company's overall internal control framework by helping to manage the inherent complexity within the business.
- Maintain the desired credit rating which is applicable to the Company.
- Support regulatory risk management requirements.

The XLB Board meets regularly and oversees the implementation and embedding of the RMF and monitoring of Company performance against risk appetite. The XLB Board also has responsibility for capital monitoring. The XLB Board ensures that material and emerging risks are identified and reported and that appropriate arrangements are in place to manage and mitigate those risks effectively. The Company's stress testing framework and outputs are reviewed by the XLB Board and support understanding of the risk profile.

AXA XL and the Company are required by AXA Group to comply with AXA Group policies and standards. The AXA Group Standards form part of the overall risk management framework including Compliance, Internal Audit, Internal Control and Risk Management. AXA Group Standards have specifically identified Divisional and Company standard owners. The Group Solvency II Policies have been implemented and adapted to AXA XL specificities as described in the AXA XL Solvency II Policies. These policies are also implemented at legal entity level with local addendums. The Solvency II Policies implement AXA's risk strategy, facilitate control mechanisms and consider the nature, scope and time horizon of the business and the associated risks.

The AXA Standards include Risk Management Second Opinions, the Internal Control Framework and the Risk Appetite Framework which are outlined below.

Risk Management Second Opinions

The AXA Standards require Risk Management to provide formal "Second Opinions" in certain key areas of risk to ensure that the viewpoint of Risk is formally documented within any related concerns and mitigation plans. The "Second Opinions" are provided by Risk Management "Centers of Excellence" at the Divisional level and cover the following areas:

- New products and loss-making portfolios.
- Reserves.
- New investments and changes to the Strategic Asset Allocation ("SAA").
- Strategic business plan.
- Reinsurance program.
- Major projects.

Internal Control Framework

The AXA XL Internal Control team, within the Risk Management function, manages the AXA Internal Control Framework at AXA XL divisional level and monitors the overall system of controls, covering all AXA XL departments and processes, ensuring all controls are performed. The AXA Internal Control Framework provides a robust and effective approach by:

- Implementing a risk-based approach to focus on risks that really matter.
- Promoting management accountability for controls.
- Introducing a common set of tools and techniques to be consistently used across the Group.
- Improving coordination between the different control functions.

The implementation of the AXA XL framework was finalized in 2021, with a total of 30 macro-processes for AXA XL that constitute the AXA XL value chain for insurance and reinsurance business. For each macro-process, key risks are defined and for each key risk, control objectives are defined to cover them. For each control objective, controls are designed and operated locally to efficiently meet control objectives and mitigate the related key risk.

The AXA XL Internal Control team is also responsible for the Internal Financial Control framework, looking at key controls around financial reporting and Solvency II across the Division. This framework has been in place at AXA XL for many years and provides reasonable assurance to legal entities within the Division that financial reporting is reliable and compliant with applicable laws and regulations and provides comfort over the completeness, accuracy and appropriateness of data.

Risk Appetite Framework ("RAF")

The Company's RAF is a key dimension of the risk management strategy and mirrors the AXA Group RAF. The RAF distinguishes between 'Risk Appetite Statements' which apply to multiple risk types, and 'Risk Appetite Exposures' which apply to single risk types. In addition, there exists the potential for additional 'Risk Indicators' which are not explicitly specified in the scope of the RAF but are identified as required by the Company. The RAF is used to provide governance for setting new monitoring requirements, as well as reviewing and updating existing risk appetite statements, tolerances and limits, so that these are aligned with business and risk management strategies. The Company's RAF focuses on regulatory capital at risk, tolerances to risks from material individual events (e.g. natural catastrophes and realistic disaster scenarios that cross multiple lines of business, etc.), liquidity standards, tolerance to specific investment related risks and operational risk. The XLB Board approved risk appetites and risk tolerances were reviewed during the 2023 business planning process and it was determined that all statements and tolerances were appropriate to allow the Company to execute the 2023 business plan.

Risk Management Strategy

The risk management strategy is overseen by the XLB Board and supports the delivery of the overall business strategy. To support the XLB Board, the RM function oversees more detailed risk management activity and monitoring against the XLB Board approved risk appetites.

The risk management strategy is to ensure that risk implications, as well as reward, are considered in both setting and implementing the Company's strategic and business objectives, and risks associated with the strategic direction of the business are appropriately monitored. The strategy is articulated in the risk policies and is achieved by incorporating risk processes, information and decisions in the day to day running of the business.

The Company's strategy involves taking on risk in order to generate return. Risks are selected and controlled or traded off through the risk strategy that focuses on:

- Retaining risk within an approved risk appetite that is consistent with the Company's strategic objectives while maintaining appropriate levels of capital.
- A diversified portfolio of underwriting and financial markets risks.
- Managing excessive aggregation risk via a limit framework.
- Exercising consistency and transparency of risk management and control across the Company.
- Risk mitigation on key underwriting and financial market risks to protect capital from the impact of extreme events; and
- Risk reporting to the XLB Board and other stakeholders (e.g., regulators).

The risk management strategy and risk appetite frameworks are supported by the following:

- **Risk Governance** - a clear and cost-effective organizational structure for risk management, including clear roles and responsibilities. The Company operates a 'Three Lines of Defense' governance structure, at a functional level and at a management committee level.
- **Risk Definition and Categorization** - provides a common taxonomy and language for risk to allow for categorization of all risks in a way which facilitates links between the business and risk management processes.
- **Risk Cycle and Processes** - the approach taken to top down, bottom up and process led risk identification, quantification and management and control.
- **Risk Management Information and Reporting, including Commercial Insurer Solvency Self-Assessment ("CISSA") Production** - ensuring timely and accurate information is reviewed in line with the governance structure.
- **Risk-Based Decision Making** - the results of the CISSA and the insights gained in the CISSA process are considered for a range of business decisions.
- **Skills, Resources and Risk Culture; Organizational Learning; Change Management Governance** - all enable a mature risk culture throughout the Company.

Risk Reporting

A risk dashboard is presented on a regular basis to the XLB Board. The dashboard measures the status against risk appetite statements and the associated monitoring of triggers and limits using the latest output from the business and the "BSCR". The dashboard includes information related to the monitoring of all the Company's material risk categories.

The Risk Management and Appetite Framework remains appropriate for 2023.

B.3.2. Risk Management and Solvency Self-Assessment Systems Implementation

The CISSA process includes all material risks, processes and procedures employed to identify, assess, monitor, manage, and report the short and long term risks the Company faces or may face and to determine the own funds necessary to ensure that the Company's overall solvency needs are met at all times.

The Regulatory Capital Requirement is derived using the BSCR standard formula. The results are presented to the XLB Board to provide richer insights on risk exposures, and to inform and drive risk and capital-based decision making.

The processes for the CISSA and production of the CISSA Report are tailored to fit into the Company's organizational structures in a proportionate manner with techniques to assess the overall solvency needs and taking into consideration the nature, scale and complexity of the risks inherent to the business.

The risk management cycle is set for key aspects of the risk management process that are deemed to be part of the CISSA process and that will support the production of the Company's CISSA Report. The CISSA process includes procedures that enable the Company to monitor its compliance with its risk appetites, risk limits, economic capital and regulatory capital requirements whilst considering potential future changes in the risk profile and considering stressed situations.

B.3.3. Relationship between the Solvency Self- Assessment, Solvency Needs, and Capital and Risk Management Systems

The Company's RMF is designed to be comprehensive and to provide a sound basis for the set of risk appetites, and the capacity to identify, manage and report on key risks facing the Company on a timely basis. From this, the Company's risk profile can be managed in line with its XLB Board approved limit and risk appetite framework.

The Company uses the BSCR to calculate the required capital to support its business plans on the basis of risks facing the business. The Company also maintains its own internal model which is used to determine its contribution to the AXA Group consolidated solvency position and to inform portfolio shaping decisions and return metrics.

B.3.4. Solvency Self-Assessment Approval Process

An overview of the minimum roles and responsibilities required for the CISSA process and the CISSA Report are set out below.

XLB BOARD

With respect to the responsibilities relating to RM, the XLB Board:

- Oversees RM activities, including the risk management framework employed by management. With respect to the overall risk management framework, the XLB Board (i) reviews the methodology for establishing overall risk capacity; (ii) reviews the policies for the establishment of risk limit frameworks, and adherence to such limits; and (iii) reviews and approves the Company's risk limits.
- Oversees the compliance with any significant enterprise risk limits, authorities and policies. The Board evaluates what actions to take with respect to such limits, authorities and policies, and approves any exceptions thereto from time to time as necessary.
- Reviews the overall risk profile and monitors key risks to the Company.
- Monitors the risk management performance and obtains reasonable assurance from management that the Company's risk management policies are effective and are being adhered to.

The review of the overall risk appetites and the evaluation of the risk impact of any material strategic decision being contemplated, including consideration of whether such strategic decision is within the risk profile established, is conducted by the XLB Board. Risk appetites, as referred to above, are broad statements used to guide risk and reward preferences over time, all consistent with, among other factors, business prudence, market opportunities, the underwriting pricing cycle and the investment climate. Risk appetites are regularly monitored and can change over time considering the above.

The XLB Board shall, as appropriate, be briefed on the outcomes of key elements of the CISSA process and shall:

- Review and challenge outputs of the CISSA process
- Review and challenge the overall annual CISSA report

Content of the CISSA report is independently reviewed to ensure its outcome is appropriately evidenced and documented.

CISSA PROCESS OWNERS

The CISSA is made up of several different processes and each of these processes has an owner. These process owners are responsible for providing the information to support the undertaking of the CISSA.

Key CISSA process owners are detailed below:

CISSA Process	Owner
Strategic Planning	Chief Executive (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
Solvency Position Projections	Finance and Risk Management
EOF Calculation / BSCR Calculation	Finance and Risk Management
Stress Scenarios	Finance and Risk Management
Reverse Stress Tests	Finance and Risk Management
Ad-hoc Stress Scenarios	Finance and Risk Management
Risk Appetite Setting and Monitoring	Risk Management
Liquidity Risk Reporting	Treasury and Risk Management
Own Funds Tiering	Finance
Capital Allocation	Finance
Emerging Risks	Risk Management
Strategic Risks	Risk Management
Reputation Risks	Risk Management
Regulatory Risks	Legal and Compliance Department

B.4. Internal Controls

The Company operates a 'Three Lines of Defense' approach to ensure effective and robust day-to-day governance is in place. The Operational line, or the 'First Line of Defense', starts with the employees, who are tasked with identifying and managing risk on a day-to-day basis as part of their roles. They are supported by the 'Second Line of Defense', which is made up of oversight functions - specifically Risk Management including Internal Control & Compliance. These functions have responsibility for overseeing and challenging day to day management, control and reporting of risks. The Risk oversight functions are independent of management and individuals with responsibility for taking on risk exposures. The Internal Audit Function provides the 'Third Line of Defense' which provides independent assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's system of internal control and reports to the Audit Committee.

The Company is also part of AXA XL's divisional Internal Control Framework which addresses internal controls across 30 macro-processes covering all AXA XL departments and processes. This includes an Internal Financial Control Framework looking at key controls around financial reporting.

B.4.1. Internal Control System

The 'Three Lines of Defense' approach which ensures effective and robust day-to-day governance is in place as described above.

The AXA XL Internal Control team, within Risk Management, is in charge of maintaining the Internal Control Framework at AXA XL and of monitoring the overall system of controls, ensuring all controls are performed effectively. A roll-out of controls is performed in all key AXA XL legal entities.

The AXA Internal Control Program was introduced year end 2018 at AXA XL in order to implement a robust and effective Internal Control Framework by:

- Implementing a risk-based approach to focus on risks that really matter.
- Promoting management accountability for controls.
- Introducing a common set of tools and techniques to be consistently used across the Group; and
- Improving coordination between the different control functions.

The AXA XL Internal Control team is also responsible for the Internal Financial Control Framework, with controls in place across the Division to oversee the financial reporting controls. This framework has been in place at AXA XL for many years and provides reasonable assurance to legal entities within the Division that financial reporting is reliable and compliant with applicable laws and regulations and provides comfort over the completeness, accuracy and appropriateness of data.

Both the Internal Control Framework and the Internal Financial Control Framework are primarily designed to operate across the AXA XL Division, with output reported to legal entities. Additionally for the Internal Control

Framework, legal entities have implemented bespoke controls where deemed necessary to mitigate risks within their entities.

The Internal Audit Function represents the 'Third Line of Defense', provides independent assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's system of internal control and reports to the Audit Committee.

B.4.2. Internal Control Function

The Internal Control function is committed to promote a robust Internal Control Framework, including Internal Financial Control, for the Audit Committee, executive management and external stakeholders to rely on for financial and regulatory reporting purposes.

The Internal Control's core strategic objectives include:

- Conducting an effective and efficient assessment of the design and operating effectiveness of internal controls, including controls over financial reporting.
- Identifying areas in which the inherent risk of financial misstatement is high so that management can address these risks before they manifest themselves in an actual misstatement.
- Providing executive management, the XLB Board and AXA Group reasonable assurance over AXA XL's processes, in particular on financial reporting; and
- Adding value by helping management promote a robust control environment.

The Internal Control team performs a regular assessment of the control framework which includes: risk identification, risk assessment and planning, documenting business processes, evaluation and validation of key risks, testing of controls, identification and management of issues. For the Internal Financial Control Framework, this cycle is annual and well established.

The team is also responsible for monitoring remediation plans until closure and for making regular reporting on controls results to AXA Group, to the AXA XL Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee, to the Audit Committee of key legal entities, to executive management and to external auditors and regulators.

The Internal Control Framework looks at 30 macro-processes that constitute the AXA XL value chain for insurance and reinsurance business. For each macro-process key risks are defined and for each key risk, control objectives are defined to cover them. For each control objective, controls are designed and operated locally to efficiently meet control objectives and mitigate the related key risk. AXA XL finished the implementation of the Internal Control Framework at the end of 2021 with the description of all controls in the 30 macro-processes and first round of testing performed on all controls. Starting from 2022, the AXA XL Internal Control Framework is in 'business as usual' mode and controls within the framework are tested over a 3 year rotational basis according to a test plan formalized and validated by the AXA XL Chief Risk Officer.

B.4.3. Compliance Function

The compliance function is responsible for advising the entity's management and XLB Board on compliance with applicable laws, regulations and administrative provisions adopted in accordance with the Insurance Act 1978 and other local laws and regulations, and on the impact of changes in the legal and regulatory environment applicable to the Company's operations. The function provides expertise, advice and support to various departments of the Company to assess situations and compliance matters, analyze compliance risk and contribute to design solutions to mitigate those risks to which the Company is exposed.

The compliance function has a direct reporting line to the Global Chief Compliance Officer and to regional Chief Executive Officers. The compliance function manages a wide range of compliance related matters including (i) regular reporting on significant compliance and regulatory matters to senior management and to regulators, (ii) financial crime matters (which include anti-corruption, anti-bribery, anti-money laundering programs as well as international sanctions/embargo compliance), (iii) data privacy, (iv) Employee Compliance & Ethics Guide and, (v) the monitoring of compliance and regulatory risks.

The compliance function undertakes an annual Compliance Risk Assessment to identify the most significant compliance risks to which the business is exposed. Based on this assessment, an Annual Compliance Plan is developed at the end of each year for the following year.

The compliance activities within the Company are articulated around a number of AXA Group Standards and Policies which set the minimum requirements expected to be covered by the Company. The AXA XL Code of Conduct (the "Code") contains standards and policies on significant risks affecting the compliance activities as well as the high-level control and monitoring principles to which the Company must adhere. Both the standards and policies contained in the Code (e.g. compliance governance, anti-money laundering, sanctions, anti-bribery, etc.) are mandatory. In addition, the compliance function has adapted the AXA XL requirements and developed

local policies to align with the relevant laws and regulations in the jurisdiction in which the Company operates and conducts business. These local policies are reviewed on a regular basis with recommendations being made for adoption to the XLB Board or the XLB Executive Committee.

On a regular basis, the compliance function reports directly to the Audit Committee, on significant compliance matters. These include major regulatory changes that have compliance implications, results of the Compliance Risk Assessment, the Annual Compliance Plan and any other significant issues that require escalation.

B.5. Internal Audit Function

Internal Audit exists to help the XLB Board and Executive Management protect the assets, reputation, and sustainability of the organization by providing an independent and objective assurance activity designed to add value and improve the organization's operations. It helps the organization meet its objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to challenge Executive Management and evaluate the effectiveness of governance, and risk and control management.

The internal audit function has an audit charter to document its mission, independence, scope, accountabilities, responsibilities, authorities, and standards. The charter is approved by the Company's Audit Committee each year.

The Head of Internal Audit for the Company has a direct and unfettered reporting line directly to his/her respective Audit Committee Chairman.

The Head of Internal Audit functionally reports through to the Global Head of Audit who reports to the AXA Group Audit Committee Chairman.

Internal Audit annually sets up an internal audit plan of work, based on an assessment of both the inherent risks and the adequacy of controls. Its performance is formally monitored and reported to the Audit Committee.

Over the audit cycle, all applicable Common Audit Universe components for each entity are expected to be audited. Any exceptions identified are notified to the Audit Committee for ratification.

A report is issued at the conclusion of each audit assignment to the relevant senior management. The results of the audits and resolution status of internal audit issues are presented to the Audit Committee and Executive Management on a regular basis.

B.6. Actuarial Function

The Company's Actuarial Function is provided at the AXA XL level. XL Bermuda's Loss Reserve Specialist assists the XLB Board with its oversight responsibilities and coordinate the Actuarial Function for AXA XL (the "Actuarial Function").

B.6.1. Regulatory Compliance

The Actuarial Function operates in accordance with applicable Bermuda regulation.

B.6.2. Roles and Structure

The Actuarial Function is established internally, as opposed to being outsourced to third-party service providers, and is embedded in the AXA XL's corporate governance framework. AXA XL is committed to maintaining an effective Actuarial Function to ensure that the business is conducted in an appropriate and reasonable manner within the Company.

The responsibilities of the Actuarial Function are shared by a number of key individuals who are supported by their respective teams. These teams are of sufficient size and consist of suitably qualified and experienced people that meet the Company's minimum fitness and proper employment criteria. The teams are structured with varying lines of defense to facilitate effective peer review and independent challenge.

B.6.3. Reports of the Actuarial Function to the XLB Board and Regulators

The Actuarial Function provides expert actuarial advice to the XLB Board through formal reports and presentations.

B.6.4. Actuarial Function Responsibilities

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

- Calculating the gross and net technical provisions.

- Ensuring the appropriateness of the methodologies and underlying models used as well as the assumptions made in the calculation of technical provisions and explaining any material effect of change of data, methodologies or assumptions between valuation dates on the amount of technical provisions.
- Informing the XLB Board on the reliability and adequacy of the calculation of technical provisions.
- Ensuring an effective governance framework around the review and validation of loss reserves (including technical provisions), policyholder obligations and potential exposures, which includes:
 - i. Regular contact by reserving actuaries with underwriting and claims teams.
 - ii. Review of technical provision results by an escalating series of reviews from reserving actuaries to the AXA XL Global Chief Actuary.
 - iii. Review of technical provisions to provide sufficient independence from management; and
 - iv. Independent risk management analysis of the reserving requirements.
- Ensuring that the actuarial methods and techniques are compliant with all the appropriate regulatory requirements where applicable.
- Assisting with the underwriting process, including those surrounding pricing and design of underwriting contracts and risk transfer mechanisms where applicable and appropriate.
- Helping to maintain a competent, effective and efficient approach to pricing.
- Comparing best estimates against experience, i.e. performing analysis comparing the estimated policyholder obligations against actual policyholder obligations paid.
- Establishing and monitoring the loss ratio budget.

B.7. Outsourcing

The Company's approach to outsourcing applies to all AXA XL critical and important outsourcing arrangements. A risk-based approach is followed with criticality grids being defined by the specific type of activity being outsourced. This considers topics such as the following:

- The potential impact of a failure or issue including the ability to readily find substitutes.
- Considerations as to the type of activity being outsourced.
- Outsourcing arrangements that meet the agreed criticality criteria and are subject to governance based on the results of the criticality grids; for the most critical arrangements, visibility is provided to the 3rd Party Governance Committee (previously named "the Umbrella Outsourcing Committee").
- Other ad hoc outsourcing arrangements that the 3rd Party Governance Committee may consider as being critical to AXA XL for any financial, operational or reputational reasons.

The Outsourcing Process for all material outsourcing arrangements consists of the steps below:

Due Diligence - A thorough review of the service provider is to be performed covering Information Security, Data Privacy, Operational Resilience, Finance, Health, Legal, Compliance and Risk Management. These reviews leverage internal expert teams primarily but may also use external experts when appropriate.

Contracting and Negotiations - All critical outsourcing agreements must be undertaken using a written, legally binding agreement approved by the AXA XL Legal team in accordance with agreed minimum standards.

Regulatory Notification - The Local Outsourcing Officers will ensure that there is communication with the AXA XL Legal and/or Compliance teams during the approval process in sufficient time to enable any required prior notification to be provided to the relevant regulatory supervisory body should this be required.

Performance Monitoring - Whenever AXA XL undertakes a material outsourcing arrangement, procedures to monitor the service provider's performance and risk must be put in place. Accountability for managing the outsourcing arrangement should be assigned to a designated business owner, wherever applicable.

Exit Phase - Termination of material outsourcing agreements may only occur on the direction of the business owner. Ensure all necessary exit strategies and business continuity plans are in place, relevant information exchanges are returned or destroyed, service provider access is ceased; and in the case of early termination, if any claims or penalties against the service provider arise.

The Company is a party to an AXA XL intra-group Master Services Agreement ("MSA"), a multi-party agreement under which it is able to receive services from various entities in the AXA XL division. The services covered by the MSA are general function support services such as Finance, Legal, Tax, Compliance, Actuarial, Risk Consulting, Risk, Facilities, IT, Treasury, Marketing, Strategy and Corporate Development, HR, Claims support, and Internal Audit.

B.8. Other Material Information

Please refer to Section A.8. Other Material Information.

C. Risk Profile

C.1. Material Risks the Insurer is Exposed to during the Period

The Company has identified and categorized its material risk exposure as follows:

- Insurance Risk including underwriting and reserve risks
- Market Risk including interest rate, credit spread, foreign exchange, and equity price risks
- Credit Risk including the risk of default and migration
- Liquidity Risk
- Operational Risk
- Other Risks including Strategic, Group, Asset Liability Matching, Reputational, Emerging and Environmental Social Governance ("ESG") Risks

C.1.1. Insurance Risk

Insurance risk includes both underwriting and reserve risks.

Underwriting risk derives from insurance and reinsurance policies written for the current period and from unearned exposure from prior periods. The risk is that the corresponding premium will be insufficient to cover future claims and other costs or more generally that the underwriting profitability from this tranche of business will be less than expected. Underwriting risk includes man-made catastrophe events and natural catastrophe events.

Reserve risk relates to policy liabilities (corresponding to business written in prior periods where the exposure has already been earned at the opening balance sheet date) being insufficient to cover the cost of claims and associated expenses until the time horizon for the solvency assessment. Additional risks are that the timing or amount of actual claims pay outs do not align with the timing or amounts of the estimated claims pay outs and that there are changes in the valuation of the market value margin (risk margin) during the time horizon for solvency assessment.

Underwriting and loss experience is reviewed regularly for, among other things, loss trends, emerging exposures, changes in the regulatory or legal environment as well as the efficacy of policy terms and conditions. Economic and social inflation continue to be a key element of uncertainty with consumer price inflation materially higher during the reporting period.

Insurance risk is identified through:

- **Business Planning** - Analysis is undertaken of the underwriting portfolio, exposures, loss experience and changes to the external environment (including market cycle and economic environment) to identify any changes to the insurance risk profile for the forthcoming period of the budget/business plan.
- **Underwriting Processes (including guidelines and escalation authorities)** - Each individual contract written is assessed, by the underwriting process (which is subject to granular underwriting guidelines and escalation authorities) for the nature and level of insurance risk that it brings to the business including consideration of the exposure by nature of the limit, the risks insured, the location of the risks and other underwriting criteria.
- **Reserving and Claims Process** - On an ongoing basis, claims trends are monitored and analyzed for any indications of change in the nature of the underlying insurance risk.
- **RM Risk Assessment Process** - Through the risk assessment processes, the Company quantifies existing risks and identifies new risks.
- **Development of Realistic Disaster Scenarios ("RDS") and Other Scenarios** - Used to monitor exposure to the defined scenarios and monitor compliance with underwriting risk tolerances and limits; and
- **Independent Underwriting Reviews** - Conducted on a risk-based approach by the Underwriting Governance team.

AXA XL continues to review the volatility of its Insurance Risk, particularly its exposure to Worldwide Natural Catastrophe Risk. To effectively manage this volatility AXA XL sets appetites in respect of worldwide Aggregate Exceedance Probability ("AEP") 10-Yr and 20-Yr modelled Net losses. Over the reporting period, modelled losses at these levels have reduced by approximately 20% at an AXA XL Divisional level.

C.1.2. Market Risk

Market risk represents the potential for loss due to adverse changes in the fair value of financial and other instruments. The Company is principally exposed to the following market risks:

Component	Definition
Interest rate and spread risk	Financial loss or volatility of profits due to the combined sensitivity of the economic value of the investment portfolio and (re)insurance liability cash flows and debt securities issued to changes in the level or volatility of benchmark interest rates and credit spreads.
Market risk concentrations	Financial loss or volatility of profits due to the increased sensitivity of the market value of the investment portfolio to other risks specifically due to concentrations of investments such as in specific geographical region, industry, or company.
Foreign exchange risk	Financial loss due to volatility in the value of the Company's assets following changes in currency exchange rates.
Equity price risk	Financial loss or volatility of profits due to the sensitivity of the value of the investment portfolio to changes in the level or in the volatility of market prices of equities.

There were no material changes in market risk exposure during the reporting period, though we note that interest rate and credit spread sensitivities have fallen principally due to higher interest rates and the resulting lower asset (and liability) values.

C.1.3. Credit Risk

Credit Risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from migration and default. The Company is exposed to five sources of credit risk: (i) underwriting businesses with embedded credit risk products, (ii) investments, (iii) Treasury, (iv) unsecured reinsurance recoverables and (v) premium receivables. Credit risk arising from country specific exposures is captured as part of the country risk framework.

Each source of credit risk is further defined as follows:

Component	Description
Reinsurance counterparty risk	Risk of losses due to the default of a reinsurer or a deterioration of its credit worthiness.
Investment counterparty risk	Counterparty default risk is the risk of possible losses due to the unexpected default, or deterioration in the credit standing of investment counterparties.
Premium counterparty risk	Premium counterparty default risk is the risk of possible losses due to unexpected default, or deterioration in the credit standing of the premium debtors in relation to insurance/reinsurance contracts written.
Underwriting counterparty risk	Exposure to obligor credit risk default or deterioration that the Company is exposed to through certain credit sensitive underwriting activities which include Trade Credit, Commercial and Construction Surety, and Professional Lines.
Treasury risk	Exposure to the risk of default or to the risk of credit deterioration of counterparty banks used by the Company in its day-to-day Treasury operations (deposits, cash balance and foreign exchange transactions).

There were no material changes in credit risk exposure during the reporting period.

C.1.4. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the inability to meet cash and collateral posting obligations when they come due. Liquidity risk arises from three principal areas: operating, financing and investing cash flows. The RMF addresses how the Company manages liquidity both under a normal and a stressed environment.

The Company measures and monitors liquidity risk as follows:

- An internal stressed liquidity calculation is performed quarterly across all major legal entities of the Company and over multiple time horizons, including a simultaneous shock on capital market assumptions, operating cashflows and natural catastrophes.
- The Company's liquidity ratio, as defined by the BMA, is calculated quarterly with forward-looking projections, as needed.
- A minimum Government Bond Encumbrance Ratio is monitored to ensure that there is sufficient free funding to meet short-term obligations.

- AXA XL Treasury monitors concentration risk of cash at banks, along with upcoming funding requirements.

The Company continued to have sufficient liquidity during 2022, even with the rising interest rate environment.

C.1.5. Operational Risk

The Company defines operational risk as the risk of loss, resulting from inadequate or failed internal controls and/or processes, or from people and systems, or from external events. This includes legal risk and excludes risks arising from strategic decisions. In line with business objectives, the Company does not take on operational risk with a view to achieving enhanced return. Rather, it accepts operational risk as a consequence of writing (re)insurance business and having operations to support the writing of that business.

Operational risk is measured through the following processes:

Process	Description
Annual risk assessment	A risk register is maintained of the material operational risks faced by the Company. On an annual basis an assessment is performed on the risks on the risk register.
Consultation regarding new regulations	When the regulatory authorities announce potential changes to the regulatory environment (such as new rules and regulations) the Legal and Compliance teams are responsible for reviewing the proposed changes and for highlighting any changes in regulatory risk that might arise. When new financial reporting regulations are announced, the CFO of AXA XL is responsible for reviewing the proposed changes and for highlighting any change in regulatory risk that might arise. Consideration of such changes is measured against the current risk profile and any changes to the operational risk exposure is measured through changes in the residual risk assessment rating in the risk register.
Business planning	Any changes to the operational risk environment that arise as a result of the business planning (such as entry into new territories) must be identified and accounted for during the planning process.
Ongoing operations	Function Heads and Risk Owners are responsible for identifying any new (or changed) risks during the normal course of business and notifying the Policy Owners, so that any required changes to the risk register can be implemented.
Emerging risks	The Company operates a division-wide emerging risks identification process, which captures emerging risks. This assessment identifies key external factor changes that may give rise to operational risk issues.
Internal loss data	The Company collects data relating to operational risk losses and near misses on a quarterly basis. The data collected is used, among other things, to track incidents, identify key risk indicators and to validate and challenge operational risk assessment.
External loss data	The Company purchases historical loss data from an external provider. Large events from this database are used to identify new emerging risks.

Operational risk includes both employee and third-party fraud, business interruption events and IT outages/failure, inaccurate data processing, the loss of key staff and non-compliance with external financial, legal & compliance related reporting obligations.

Furthermore, as the Company engages with third-party vendors to support both its underwriting and claims operations as well as other business operations support services, there is increased exposure to outsourcing and vendor management related risks, including the increasing regulatory risks related to such risk topics. See Section B.7 for additional information.

C.1.6. Other Material Risks

Strategic Risk

A strategic risk is the risk that a negative impact (current or prospective) on earnings or capital, material at the AXA XL divisional level, arises from a lack of responsiveness to industry changes or adverse business decisions regarding:

- Significant changes in footprint, including through mergers and acquisitions.
- Product offering and client segmentation.
- Distribution model (channel mix including alliances/partnerships, multi-access and digital distribution).

Given the nature of strategic risks, there is no capital charge assessment but rather a strong strategic RMF in place in order to assess, anticipate and mitigate these risks.

Group Risk

Group risk is the risk arising as a result of belonging to the AXA Group including areas such as capital support, reinsurance arrangements and reputational issues affecting the Group that could indirectly affect the business.

Asset Liability Matching Risk

Asset liability matching risk arises directly from a mismatch between assets and liabilities due to changes in rates and spreads, equity and other non-fixed income markets/asset classes and credit risks, liquidity, foreign exchange and from events affecting both asset and liability values.

In particular, the following market risks influence both assets and liabilities and are hence key drivers of risk:

Component	Definition
Interest rate and spread risk and asset composition risk	Mismatches between asset composition and maturities and the profile of liability cash flows creates economic risks from changes in benchmark interest rates, spreads and asset values. This is due to changes in the nominal mark-to-market (MTM) value of assets not exactly offsetting changes in the nominal economic value (net-present value) of liability cash flows.
Inflation risk	Inflation risk stems from the general increase of prices. Inflation may decrease the value of fixed income assets while it may increase the value of liabilities, subject to knock on impacts to interest rates. Inflation also explicitly impacts the values of directly linked assets (TIPS, etc.) and liabilities.
Foreign exchange ("FX") risk	FX risk arises from mismatches in the currency denomination of assets relative to that of financial liabilities.

The Company controls asset liability mismatch risk through:

- **Asset Liability Management ("ALM") Analysis**

The Company will conduct detailed ALM analyses to match the average duration and currency of its liabilities with appropriate assets. The SAA process which it follows determines the target allocation that maximizes the value of the Company subject to risk tolerance and other constraints. The SAA considers management's risk tolerance, liability cash flows, business plan, liquidity considerations, capital market forecasts and regulatory considerations. The ALM/SAA process is first done at the AXA XL division level keeping division and legal entity constraints under consideration. The target allocations are then propagated down to the legal entities based on additional considerations of each entity. This is mandatory to be completed at least once in every three years.

- **Investment Risk Appetite Framework**

XLB Board approved Risk Appetite Framework limits are in place that address all the key market risk factors and are commensurate with the volume and complexity of activity undertaken by the Company.

- **Reserving Process Controls**

Among the key drivers of the Company's reserve risks are inflation, correlation across lines of business, legislative and regulatory changes, loss trend movements, timing and reporting changes at underlying ceding companies, and the excess nature of exposures in certain lines including non-proportional reinsurance.

- **Stress Testing Framework**

The Company uses stress testing as one method to assess asset liability mismatch risk exposures.

Reputational Risk

Reputation risk is the risk that an event will negatively influence the stakeholders' perceptions of the company. AXA XL maintains a Reputational Risk Framework which encompasses a set of planned actions and established policies to reduce the probability and/or the expected costs if the latent reputational problems become actual.

Emerging Risk

Emerging risks are risks which may develop in the future, or which already exist and are continuously evolving. They are marked by a high degree of uncertainty, and some of them may never emerge. Emerging risks may be difficult to quantify and can have potentially serious consequences if they are not anticipated in a timely manner. To assess the impact of emerging risks at AXA XL, the Emerging Risks Committee and the Emerging Risks Task Force are tasked with identifying, analyzing, prioritizing, quantifying, monitoring, and reporting on emerging risks that could have an impact on existing and future product offerings and business operations. The Emerging Risks

Committee and Task Force work together to undertake both strategic and risk management processes, assisting in identifying potential opportunities in the market and providing thought leadership around emerging risk issues to optimize underwriting and strategic decisions.

ESG Risk (including Climate Change)

ESG Risk refers to the potential material negative impact on the Company's long-term viability from an environmental, social, or corporate governance (ESG) event. The Company is exposed to climate change risk, as further described below, but also to social issues such as ensuring a decent workplace for all and to potential inadequate corporate governance that could have a reputational impact and other effects. The Company's Sustainability team conducts materiality assessments to identify the most significant ESG risks. The Company's Sustainability strategy includes incorporating ESG considerations into our products, services and own operations, as well as defining our vision and position as a "corporate citizen". The identification and tagging of ESG risks are included within AXA XL's Operational Risk Framework. Divisional Key Risk Indicators (KRIs), including those related to ESG risks, were developed during 2022. The KRIs are being reviewed to ensure ongoing alignment to the new AXA XL 2023-2026 Sustainability Strategy and to focus more explicitly on any impacts from climate change. Reputational risk is considered across all operational risks as an impact criteria, as part of the annual operational risk assessment process. Quarterly reporting to AXA Group is also in place for reputational risk and will focus on areas such as clients with poor ESG credentials, which are mostly mitigated by underwriting exclusions.

Climate risk, and consequently climate change risk, is a key area of consideration to the Company. Climate leadership is one of the five key pillars of AXA Group's Driving Progress 2023 Strategic Plan, announced in December 2020.

The company is exposed to all forms of climate and climate change risk, namely:

- **Physical risks:** These are the first-order risks which arise from weather-related events, such as floods and storms. They comprise impacts directly resulting from such events, such as damage to property, and those that may arise indirectly through subsequent events, such as disruption of global supply chains or resource scarcity. The Company has exposure to natural catastrophes which therefore might be impacted and is supported by an AXA XL Science & Natural Perils team who consider the impact of climate change on the natural catastrophe models. Our ceded reinsurance protections act to mitigate the risks from natural perils, including those related to climate. However, the hazard changes from the impact of climate change on natural perils are likely to present themselves gradually over a long time period and therefore we view this risk as chronic rather than acute.
- **Transition risks:** These are financial risks which could arise from the transition to a lower-carbon economy, incorporating changes in policy, technology and consumer preference. This can include both loss-causing impacts and the future stability of some of our product portfolios. This risk impacts the Company in, for example, the energy sector where we are seeing the impact of COP 21 & 26 and a move towards insuring renewable energy initiatives as well as monitoring areas such as the motor, aviation, construction and other areas where business could be impacted. Our underwriter workshops have enabled the dissemination of the wealth of knowledge and expertise underwriters have in their specific classes of business. This expert knowledge and engagement with our clients enable AXA XL to be resilient to the changing risks we face in this area; and
- **Liability and litigation risks:** These are risks that arise from parties who have suffered loss or damage from climate change, and then seek to recover losses from others who they believe may have been responsible or whose actions they want to influence. Where such claims are successful, those parties against whom the claims are made may seek to pass on some or all the cost to insurance firms under third-party liability contracts such as professional indemnity (PI) or directors' and officers' (D&O) insurance. Where liability is not ruled or settled, the Company could still be exposed to the costs of duty to defend, should clients seek to recover costs here. The Company has exposure across a range of industries which could be targeted in climate change litigation.

Climate change risks have potential impacts on our underwriting, investments, and company operations and therefore this risk has dedicated groups to ensure that the transversal nature is duly considered, appropriately managed and mitigated. Given the long time horizon over which these risks may emerge and the considerable uncertainty in future projections, AXA XL has been developing a series of stress tests to better understand the long-term implications for this risk. This is an on-going journey, with the current processes described below.

Climate change risk is managed through the RMF. Through this process risks are identified. In the case of risks pertaining to climate change, physical, transition and litigation risks have been long standing items in our emerging risks identification process. As these risks have developed, they are assessed and monitored for each risk type. For example, the potential physical risk impacts on our natural catastrophe risk are considered within our underwriting risk framework. This ensures that each element of climate risk is managed by those with most expertise, that relevant stakeholders are kept informed and that these risks can be cross compared to others with similar characteristics.

Controls in relation to these risks are documented in the applicable risk policies where relevant.

C.2. Risk Mitigation in the Organization

Insurance Risk

Reinsurance Purchase

The Company participates in the AXA XL managed outwards 3rd party reinsurance risk transfer program to support the Company's underwriting strategy within risk appetite and to ensure efficient use of capital. AXA XL works with AXA SA on the outwards reinsurance strategy placements, especially for placements where there is a AXA Group Risk Appetite in place. Business ceded varies by location and line of business based on a number of factors, including market conditions. The goals of the outwards reinsurance risk transfer program include reducing exposure on individual risks, protecting against catastrophic risks, maintaining acceptable capital ratios and enabling the writing of additional business. The overall goal of the program is to reduce volatility and enhance overall capital efficiency.

The Company's reinsurance strategy is considered as part of the annual business planning process. The impact of that strategy is monitored quarterly by management.

Actuarial Function

To mitigate the risk of large changes of reserves from one period to the next which are due to internal (not external) factors such as human errors, the reserving process performed by the Actuarial Function is highly structured, strictly defined and controlled, and includes several layers of oversight.

Reserve 2nd Opinion

To have an independent opinion on the level of technical reserves, and on the risks and uncertainties related to the reserve valuation process, AXA XL conducts two reserve assessments, performed by independent reporting lines. The 1st Opinion assessment is performed by Actuarial Financial Reporting (reporting to the AXA XL CFO), and the 2nd Opinion assessment is performed by Risk Management (reporting to the AXA XL CRO). The two assessments are developed separately and presented to the Management Review Committee of Reserves, which determines the level of booked reserves based on the two views.

Rating Adequacy

Underwriters are supported by dedicated teams of claims personnel and pricing actuaries. Premiums are set and adjusted based, in large part, on the industry group in which the insured is placed, the corresponding industry sector rating, and the perceived risk of the insured relative to the others in that group. The rating methodology used for individual insureds seeks to set premiums in accordance with claims potential. Underwriting guidelines and policy forms differ by product offering as well as by legal jurisdiction. Pricing tools are specialized and generally operate by line of business.

Underwriting Authorities and Guidelines

All underwriters are assigned individual underwriting authorities with the objective of preserving the capital base and controlling earnings volatility. Authorities within the business units are delegated through the underwriting management structure, and the annual review of underwriting limits is part of the business planning process. Authorities are also set in line with individual underwriter experience levels, agreed risk appetites and risk tolerances for material individual events, RDS that cross multiple lines of business, and from risks related to some or all of the above that may occur concurrently.

The Company underwrites and prices most risks individually following a review of the exposure and in accordance with its underwriting guidelines. The Company seeks to serve clients while controlling the Company's exposure both on a portfolio basis and on individual insurance contracts through terms and conditions, policy limits and sub-limits, attachment points and reinsurance arrangements on certain types of risks.

New Product Process

The Underwriting Governance & Control Frameworks within the Global Chief Underwriting Office tracks product innovation and ensures that new products go through the governance process and approvals are obtained by the appropriate committees and leadership. All new products are approved by the Company.

Market Risk

Strategic Asset Allocation

The Strategic Asset Allocation ("SAA") process for AXA XL establishes a target allocation that is constructed to maximize enterprise value, subject to various considerations and constraints. It is subject to the risk tolerances recommended by management and is approved at least every three years by the XLB Board.

• **Authorities Framework/Risk Appetite Framework**

In conjunction with the SAA, the Company has a Risk Appetite Framework ('RAF') modeled off the AXA Group framework which limits exposure to various asset classes (with tighter limits for higher risk asset types), as well as duration and FX mismatches. There is also centralized investment risk monitoring through the Investment Authorities and Guidelines, which further monitors exposures by average credit quality, corporate industry sector, region (for municipal securities and emerging markets), BBB exposure, and leverage. These controls are implemented through detailed compliance monitoring and reporting.

The Investment Risk Management Policy and market risk limits under the RAF address the key market risk factors and are commensurate with the volume and complexity of activity undertaken by the Company. The framework is designed to capture investment risks and to consistently and objectively measure, assess, manage, and report such risks on an ongoing basis.

• **Service Level Agreements**

A service level agreement is in place between XL Group Investments Ltd ("XLGIL"), an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, and the Company. This includes guidance on type of investments and the weighted average credit ratings of the portfolio that can be made on behalf of the Company. Adherence to policies and limits are monitored on a regular basis and reported to the XLB Board.

Currency Risk Mitigation

The Company's foreign currency exposure is dominated by the Euro, British Pound, Canadian dollar, and Australian dollar. The Company seeks to mitigate the risk by matching the estimated foreign currency denominated liabilities with assets denominated in the same currency. Asset liability management analysis is run regularly to adjust surplus and shortfall currencies, ensuring that the entity exposures are broadly matched. The table below outlines the Company's year-end exposure by currency.

Foreign currency exposures represent all net assets and liabilities held in currencies other than U.S. dollars that generate foreign exchange volatility.

The table below outlines the Company's year-end adjusted, post hedge exposure.

<i>(Foreign currency in millions)</i>	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Australian dollar	187.9	240.1
British pound	(516.1)	150.5
Canadian dollar	422.4	279.4
Euro	52.3	1,180.1

British pound: The reduction in the AXA XL GBP currency profile in 2022 was largely driven by activity in the investment portfolio, reductions in cash and cash equivalents and increased tax liabilities year on year. Offset somewhat by changes in loss reserves and AOCI gains. GBP hedges reduced year on year.

Euro: The reduction in the AXA XL EUR currency profile in 2022 was largely driven by activity in the investment portfolio, increases in accounts payable balances, reductions in unearned premiums. Offset somewhat by reduced tax liabilities, and reduced reinsurance premium prepayments. EUR hedges increased year on year.

Credit Risk

Credit Risk Framework - credit risk is managed across four sets of limits:

- **The systemic credit clash scenario** is an enterprise view of portfolio risk to a systemic credit event that incorporates all relevant risk sources that could be impacted by a credit risk event.
- **The systemic financial institutions realistic disaster scenario** (FI RDS) is an underwriting view of portfolio risk to a defined global financial crisis.

These scenarios (Systemic Clash and FI RDS) reflect an "instantaneous" view of the ultimate risk. The scenarios conservatively assume that the entirety of the losses, which are expected to multiyear in nature, all occur on day one. The risk sources are diverse in terms of how they expected to manifest themselves thus creating a form of "time diversification". The scenarios are expressed in Probable Maximum Loss (PML) terms with methodologies aligned to tail events.

- **Obligor idiosyncratic concentration risk** is managed with alerts and limits set as a function of obligor credit quality. Alerts and limits are in USD net notional terms representing the amount at risk and assuming no recovery. Exposures are from the functional sources (Reinsurance Recoverables, Treasury, and Investments) and from the (re)insurance underwriting businesses with embedded credit risk activities. Credit quality ratings are derived from AXA Group. When an obligor is not in the AXA Group universe, AXA XL applies its own credit rating methodology.
- **Country risk limits** are set to manage obligor concentration aggregated at their country of risk level with limits by country expressed in PML terms and with methodologies aligned to tail events.

Guidelines are used to manage concentration to brokers and issuers of incoming letters of credit.

In addition, obligor exposures are also required to align to the AXA Group Global Issuer Framework which can constrain AXA XL obligor deployment even if AXA XL credit risk framework capacity exists. Constraints from AXA Group come in various forms:

- Ban names due to default risk, reputational risk, or high level of deployment
- Watch names where available capacity has already been allocated to other AXA entities, and
- Names with specific risk allocations to the credit sensitive businesses and to Treasury

Credit risk arising from credit sensitive underwriting activities is also managed via the underwriting limit framework. Credit risk in the investment portfolio is also managed through various frameworks applied at AXA XL and the Company including Authorities & Guidelines, Fixed Income Concentration, Sovereign Risk Appetite, and Country of Risk. These address the credit quality of obligors and counterparties, diversification and exposure vs limits by rating, term and seniority.

- **Underwriting Authorities and Limits** - See "Underwriting Processes" in section C.1.1 Insurance Risk.
- **Investment Portfolio** - Credit risk is also managed through the credit research performed by external investment management service providers, AXA Group Risk Management, and the in-house portfolio management team.
- **Reinsurance Security Department** - The Company manages its credit risk in its external reinsurance relationships by transacting with reinsurers that it considers financially sound, and if necessary, collateral in the form of funds, trust accounts and/or irrevocable letters of credit may be held.

The following table outlines the Company's top external reinsurance credit exposures, net of collateral, as at December 31, 2022.

Name of Reinsurer	Reinsurer Financial Strength Rating	% of Total
National Indemnity Company	AA+	9.7%
Munich Reinsurance Co.	AA-	7.7%
Lloyd's Syndicates	A+	5.0%
Transatlantic Reinsurance Company	AA+	4.8%
Hannover Rueck SE	AA-	4.1%
Endurance Specialty Insurance Ltd.	A+	3.9%
Renaissance Reinsurance U.S. Inc.	A+	3.7%
Liberty Mutual Insurance Company	A	2.8%
Pohjola Insurance Ltd.	A+	2.5%
SCOR Reinsurance Co.	A+	2.3%

The following table sets forth the ratings profile of the reinsurers that support the Company's unpaid loss and loss expense recoverable and reinsurance balances receivable, net of collateral, at December 31, 2022:

Reinsurer Financial Strength Rating	% of Total
AA and above	38.5%
A	54.1%
BBB	0.9%
BB and below	0.9%
Captives	5.6%
Total	100.0%

- **Premium payment and brokers** - The Company underwrites a significant amount of its (re)insurance business through brokers and credit and premium risk exists should any of these brokers be unable to pay premium due. A list of approved broking houses is maintained.

Liquidity Risk

One of the principal objectives of liquidity risk management is to ensure that there is readily available access to funds with which to settle large or multiple unforeseen claims. It is generally expected that positive cash flow from operations (underwriting activities and investment income) will be sufficient to cover cash outflows under most future loss scenarios.

Cash requirements include all possible claims on cash from policyholders and operations. Some of these cash outflows are scheduled while others are known with much less certainty. The goal is to ensure sufficient liquidity in the asset portfolio, together with secured external cash sources, to provide for timely payment of potential cash demands under both normal business conditions and under extreme conditions resulting from unforeseen events over multiple time horizons.

Liquidity risk is managed through:

- **Asset Liability Management (ALM)** - Treasury conducts detailed ALM analysis to match the currency mix of its liabilities with appropriate assets. Investments manage the duration gap of assets and liabilities within a pre-defined range.
- **Special Funding Clauses** - The major source of liquidity risk within underwriting contracts is the provision of rating triggers, which are common market practice. These triggers typically necessitate the cancellation of the policy and the return of the cedant's unearned premium in the event of being downgraded below a certain rating level, which has the potential to be a material liquidity event when aggregated. There are controls in place to ensure that there is appropriate authorization for the inclusion of a downgrade clause in a contract.

The AXA XL Treasury and Risk Management departments serve as the focal point for liquidity monitoring, drawing on the expertise of other internal functions, as well as managing cash held at bank accounts covering day-to-day cash requirements, typically referred to as operating cash. Operating cash balances, together with cash managed within the investment portfolio, comprise the primary sources of liquidity for the Company. The Company also has access to several credit facilities.

The state of the company's liquidity is routinely reported to the XLB Board and monitored as part of the RAF.

Operational Risk

The Company's risk register takes into account the controls in place that mitigate specific risks. The nature of the controls and the strength of control exercised are based upon the:

- Potential severity of the risk.
- Frequency of the risk occurring.
- Cost of implementing controls relative to the significance of the risk; and
- Appetite and tolerance for the risk.

An annual risk assessment is performed for all risks on the risk register. The assessment involves capturing the risk owner's view of the potential severity should an incident occur relating to the risk, and the likelihood of such incident occurring. Together this establishes the profile of each risk, allowing identification of top risks, thereby facilitating appropriate risk-based monitoring.

The controls are subject to review and testing by the Internal Control and Internal Financial Control teams as noted in Section B.4.1 and Internal Audit as described in Section B.5.

Purchase of Insurance

It is recognized that while the Company may buy insurance with the aim of reducing the monetary impact of certain operational risk events (e.g. physical damage), non-monetary impacts may remain (including impact on the Company's reputation). This is considered in the risk assessment process and risk register.

The risks are monitored and managed through the risk framework and the operational loss event reporting process.

C.3. Material Risk Concentrations

Material concentrations can occur within risk categories and across risk categories. The Company's Risk Appetite Framework ("RAF") is intended to address both. The RAF and expected exposures are reviewed annually and tested through our stress testing framework.

The RAF has two key components: high level risk appetite statements and a set of risk exposure limits linked to specific risk types. The RAF is reviewed and approved annually by the AXA XL Risk and Compliance Committee and the XLB Board, with the latest review in April 2022, reflecting the risk profile of the Company and the 2022 business plan.

There are four components to the high-level risk appetite statements:

- **Earnings** - This considers impact of a 1 in 20 years financial event on the Underlying Earnings to Net Income ("UE to NI").
- **Value** - This considers exposure to the largest natural catastrophe event (at 1 in 200 years), default of single counterparty (not risk adjusted), largest claim or operational risk event (at 1 in 200 years).
- **Solvency** - This considers the buffer that should be held in excess of regulatory capital. The target level of solvency is for the Company to withstand the largest of a 1 in 20 years financial event or insurance event without the need to call on AXA Group for support.
- **Liquidity** - This considers ability to pay claims in the event of a stress event.

The risk exposure limits cover market risk, credit risk, reserve risk, underwriting risk, operational risk and life risk:

- **Market Risk** - indicators exist for exposure per asset class, duration gap and foreign exchange mismatch.
- **Credit Risk** - indicators exist for fixed income concentration, global issuer exposure and sovereign exposure.
- **Reserve Risk** - the reserving risk appetite definition has been updated with the introduction of the IFRS 17 standard and now aims at monitoring the net of reinsurance discounted claims outstanding reserves against a limit and alert level. The alert level is Risk Management's independent opinion of reserves. The limit is defined as the alert level less the IFRS 17 Risk Adjustment amount.
- **Underwriting Risk** :
 - Underwriting limits are spread across Property (where the limit is based on Probable Maximum Loss ("PML")), Liability, Marine, Aviation, D&O and Cyber lines. The limits are based on exposure to a single insured and equal the sum of the contractual limits (direct or facultative) net of reinsurance.
 - Natural catastrophe exposures are monitored for the top 3 peril regions (North Atlantic Windstorm, North Atlantic Earthquake and European Windstorm) for a 1 in 200 years event net of reinsurance.
 - The Cyber per event appetite monitors cyber affirmative exposure per guarantee (first party and third party).
- **Operational Risk**
 - Operational Risk - this appetite is set to the amount of loss expected to occur 1 in 200 years.
 - Information Risk - various metrics monitoring exposure to theft of data.
- **Life Risk** - indicators exist for longevity risk, per life and per event for pandemic, terrorism and earthquake.

Alert levels are set by AXA XL generally at 80% of the risk appetite level and are monitored on a regular basis. Reporting against the risk appetites is undertaken through the Risk Dashboard that is produced for the Audit,

Risk and Compliance Committee on a monthly basis. The frequency of update of the exposure positions is as follows:

- Over-arching risk appetite statements (net income volatility, solvency, single event and liquidity) - quarterly
- Risk appetite exposures:
 - Market risk - quarterly
 - Credit risk - monthly
 - Reserve risk - semi-annually
 - Underwriting per risk - quarterly
 - Natural catastrophe exposures - quarterly
 - Cyber per event - annually
 - Operational risk – annually
 - Life risk - annually

Loss exposure estimates for all event risks are derived from a combination of commercially available and internally developed models and methodologies together with the judgment of management, as overseen by the XLB Board. Actual incurred losses may vary materially from Company estimates. Factors that can cause a deviation between estimated and actual incurred losses may include:

- Inaccurate assumptions of event frequency and severity.
- Inaccurate or incomplete data.
- Changing climate conditions that may add to the unpredictability of frequency and severity of natural catastrophes in certain parts of the world and create additional uncertainty as to future trends and exposures.
- Future possible increases in property values and the effects of inflation that may increase the severity of catastrophic events to levels above the modeled levels.
- Natural catastrophe models that incorporate and are critically dependent on meteorological, seismological, and other earth science assumptions and related statistical relationships that may not be representative of prevailing conditions and risks, and may therefore misstate how particular events actually materialize, causing a material deviation between forecasted and actual damages associated with such events; and
- A change in the legislative, regulatory, and judicial climate.

For the above and other reasons, the incidence, timing and severity of catastrophes and other event types are inherently unpredictable, and it is difficult to estimate the amount of loss any given occurrence will generate. Consequently, there is material uncertainty around the ability to measure exposures associated with individual events and combinations of events. This uncertainty can cause actual exposures and losses to deviate from those amounts estimated, which in turn can create a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and results of operations and may result in substantial liquidation of investments, possibly at a loss, and outflows of cash as losses are paid.

C.4. Investment in Assets in accordance with the Prudent Person Principles of the Code of Conduct

In line with business objectives, market risk is accepted by the Company and managed with the objective to meet the annual investment earnings target and maximize the risk adjusted return on economic capital subject to agreed risk constraints and other considerations. The Company's investments are managed and monitored by XLGIL and governed through an investment agreement and guidelines. The AXA XL RM department oversee adherence to these guidelines.

XLGIL is guided by the "prudent person" principle as specified in paragraph 5.1.2 of the BMA Insurance Code of Conduct, in that the Company only invests in assets and instruments where the risks of which can properly be identified, measured, monitored, managed, and controlled. Exposures to counterparty concentrations are managed through defined limits and ratings.

C.5. Stress Testing and Sensitivity Analysis to Assess Material Risks

An embedded stress testing framework is used to understand possible impacts across all major risks. The XLB Board are informed of results of stress tests performed throughout the year via risk dashboards and the CISSA report, including whether the results fall within relevant approved risk tolerances and limits. These stress tests help to understand potential losses from various events to ensure that the Company is prepared to withstand them, including ensuring that there is adequate capital and liquidity to manage through the event and maintain the Company as a going concern. Following the losses implied by exposure to these stress scenarios at December 31, 2022, the Company remains solvent. As part of the Company's Recovery Plan, a series of recovery actions have been identified to restore the Company's financial position and viability in the case of a severe stress event.

Insurance Risk

For underwriting risks, the main stress test approaches used cover natural catastrophe peril exposure projection and realistic disaster scenario ("RDS") projection as outlined below.

Test type	Reason performed
Natural catastrophe reporting	To monitor natural catastrophe exposures against risk appetite
RDS reporting	To monitor non-natural catastrophe exposures against risk appetite and to assist in the setting of overall risk limits

Natural catastrophe exposure results and RDS exposure results are used to monitor exposure to the defined scenarios and monitor compliance with risk appetites, underwriting risk tolerances and limits. RDS's are produced a minimum of twice per year to understand the Company's exposure to defined non-natural catastrophe scenarios, which have been designed by experts and cover both short and long tail lines of business and cross class event exposures.

Market Risk

The following stress and scenario tests are used to identify risk exposures:

- Net income volatility stress testing.
- Interest rate and credit spread sensitivity testing: by re-valuing current portfolio holdings assuming various changes in the level and term structure of interest rates and the level of credit spreads.
- FX stress tests on assets and liabilities; and
- Ad hoc scenario stress testing as deemed appropriate by Risk Management.

Credit Risk

AXA XL stress tests the impact of downgrades against its obligor credit risk appetites. The Company initiates corrective actions by restricting any further capacity deployment in case of a high probability of downgrade that would breach the company credit or country risk limits.

Liquidity Risk

A stressed liquidity analysis report is prepared on a quarterly basis by Treasury and Risk Management, which includes the Company's own view of the stressed sources and uses of liquidity over multiple time horizons (ranging from one week to twelve months). Entities must maintain excess liquidity post simultaneous stresses from operating cashflows, capital markets and natural catastrophes over each time horizon.

Operational Risk

To support the identification and quantification of operational risks within the business the Company has a stress and scenario testing framework.

The stress testing includes multiple operational risk scenarios, which are evaluated over multiple return periods for each scenario. The largest scenario is considered as part of the Single Event Risk Appetite Statement.

The operational scenarios are developed from the top risks assessed during the annual risk assessment process on a net assessment basis. The scenarios have multiple uses including:

- To monitor against tolerances; and
- To better understand economic and reputational impact of the identified top operational risk exposures.

Climate Change

AXA XL has established a Climate Change Risk & Stress Testing Working Group to ensure that information is relayed across risk types and a transversal approach is also taken to the risk.

For underwriting risk, stress testing has been developed to consider the impact of physical risk to our natural catastrophe exposures. In addition, work is in progress to consider a number of litigation risk scenarios and the impact on underwriting risk. Within market risk, there is a stress test in place to consider a disorderly transition, based on an EIOPA scenario.

C.6. Other Material Information

Please refer to Section A.8. Other Material Information

D. Solvency Valuation

This section provides particulars of the valuation bases, methods and assumptions on the inputs used to determine solvency.

D.1. Valuation Bases, Assumptions and Methods used to derive the value of each Asset Class

Cash and Cash Equivalents - Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits while cash equivalents are short-term, liquid investments that are readily convertible to cash and which are subject to low volatility. Cash and cash equivalents are included in the Economic Balance Sheet ("EBS") at fair value in line with IFRS with both changes in fair value and realized gains/losses charged to Statutory Economic Capital and Surplus.

Quoted Investments - The fair values of assets and liabilities traded on active markets are determined using quoted market prices when available. An instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service or regulatory agency and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis between a willing seller and a willing buyer. For financial instruments traded in active markets, quotes received from external pricing services represent consensus prices, i.e. using similar models and inputs resulting in a very limited dispersion. The fair value amounts of assets and liabilities for which fair value is determined in whole directly by reference to an active market are disclosed as Level 1 in the Notes to the Company's audited IFRS financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022 (the "Financial Statement Notes").

Active versus Inactive Markets – Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are considered as being quoted in an active market when:

- quotes that represent consensus are regularly provided by external pricing services with limited dispersion; and
- prices are readily available.

Liquidity may be defined as the possibility to sell or dispose of the asset in the ordinary course of business within a certain limited time period at approximately the price at which the investment is valued. Liquidity for debt instruments is assessed using a multi-criteria approach including the number of quotes available, the place of issuance and the evolution of the widening of bid ask spreads.

A financial instrument is regarded as not quoted in an active market:

- if there is little observation of transaction prices as an inherent characteristic of the instrument;
- when there is a significant decline in the volume and level of trading activity;
- in case of significant illiquidity; or
- if observable prices cannot be considered as representing fair value because of dislocated market conditions.

Characteristics of inactive markets can therefore be very different in nature, inherent to the instrument or indicative of a change in the conditions prevailing in certain markets.

Unquoted Investments - The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are estimated using:

- external and independent pricing services; or
- valuation techniques.

Fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market, and are mainly based on observable market data, are disclosed as Level 2 financial instruments in the Financial Statement Notes.

Fair values that are mainly not based on observable market data are disclosed as Level 3 financial instruments in the Financial Statement Notes.

No Active Market: Use of External Pricing Services

External pricing services may be derived by fund asset managers in the case of non-consolidated investments in funds or brokers. To the extent possible, the Company collects quotes from external pricing providers as inputs to measure fair value. Prices received may form tight clusters or dispersed quotes which may then lead to the use of valuation techniques. The dispersion of quotes received may be an indication of the large range of assumptions used by external pricing providers given the limited number of transactions to be observed or reflect the existence

of distress transactions. In addition, given current market conditions since the financial crisis and the persistency of complete inactivity of some markets since then, many financial institutions closed their desks dedicated to structured assets deals and are no longer in a position to deliver meaningful quotes.

No Active Market: Use of Valuation Techniques

The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at the price at which an orderly transaction would take place between market participants (a willing buyer and a willing seller) at the measurement date. Valuation techniques include:

- **Market Approach:** the consideration of recent prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving substantially similar assets or liabilities;
- **Income Approach:** use of discounted cash flow analysis, option pricing models, and other present value techniques to convert future amounts to a single current (i.e. discounted) amount; and
- **Cost Approach:** the consideration of amounts that would currently be required to construct or replace the service capacity of an asset.

Valuation techniques are subjective in nature and significant judgment is involved in establishing fair values. They include recent arm's length transactions between knowledgeable willing parties on similar assets if available and representative of fair value and involve various assumptions regarding the underlying price, yield curve, correlations, volatility, default rates and other factors. Unlisted equity instruments are valued based on cross-checks using different methodologies such as discounted cash flows techniques, price earnings ratio multiples and adjusted net asset values, taking into account recent transactions on instruments which are substantially the same if concluded at arm's length between knowledgeable willing parties, if any. The use of valuation techniques and assumptions could produce different estimates of fair value. However, valuations are determined using generally accepted models (discounted cash flows, Black & Scholes model, etc.) based on quoted market prices for similar instruments or underlying data (index, credit spread, etc.) whenever such directly observable data are available and valuations are adjusted for liquidity and credit risk.

Valuation techniques may be used when there is little observation of transaction prices as an inherent characteristic of the market, when quotes made available by external pricing providers are too dispersed or when market conditions are so dislocated that observed data cannot be used or need significant adjustments. Internal mark-to-model valuations are therefore normal market practices for certain assets and liabilities which are inherently scarcely traded or exceptional processes implemented due to specific market conditions.

Use of Valuation Techniques in Dislocated Markets

The dislocation of certain markets may be evidenced by various factors, such as: very large widening of bid ask spreads which may be helpful indicators in understanding whether market participants are willing to transact, wide dispersion in the prices of the small number of current transactions, varying prices over time or among market participants, an existence of secondary markets, disappearance of primary markets, closing down of dedicated desks in financial institutions, distressed and forced transactions motivated by strong needs of liquidity or other difficult financial conditions implying the necessity to dispose of assets immediately with insufficient time to market the assets to be sold, and large bulk sales to exit such markets at all costs that may involve side arrangements (such as sellers providing finance for a sale to a buyer).

In such cases, the Company uses valuation techniques including observable data whenever possible and relevant, adjusted if needed to develop the best estimate of fair value, including adequacy of risk premiums, or develops valuation models based on unobservable data representing estimates of assumptions that willing market participants would use when prices are not current, relevant or available without undue costs and efforts. In inactive markets, transactions may be inputs when measuring fair value, but would likely not be determinative, and unobservable data may be more appropriate than observable inputs.

Investments in and Advances to Affiliates - The Company consolidates holdings in affiliates where it is deemed to have control under its IFRS principles.

Investments in related affiliates where the Company does not hold a majority equity interest but has the ability to exercise significant influence over operating and financial matters are valued with the equity method and to arrive at an EBS valuation, deductions including goodwill and other intangible assets are made. Holdings where the Company has neither control nor significant influence are treated as quoted/unquoted investments as described above.

Advances to affiliates are recorded at fair value in line with IFRS. Amounts receivable or payable on account of policies of insurance or reinsurance with affiliates are not included in this line. Such amounts are included in accounts and premiums receivables line and reinsurance payable respectively. Funds held by ceding reinsurers which are affiliates and funds held under reinsurance contracts with affiliates are also not included.

In the EBS the goodwill and intangible asset element of the participation valuation is eliminated, in accordance with the reasons given above. After the end of each period the performance of all affiliate investments are reviewed and the share of the Company's change in equity is recorded each period based on the financial information received directly from the affiliate. The Company also receives the audited financial statements from affiliates when available. This valuation adjustment was \$0.0m and \$0.0m at December 31, 2022 and 2021 respectively.

When financial statements of the affiliate are not available on a timely basis to record the Company's share of income or loss for the same reporting periods as the Company, the most recently available financial statements are used. This lag in reporting is applied consistently. The Company generally records its alternative and private investment funds on a one-month and three-month lag, respectively, and its operating affiliates on a three-month lag. Significant influence is generally deemed to exist where the Company has an investment of 20% or more in the common stock of a corporation. Significant influence is considered for other strategic investments on a case-by-case basis. Investments in participation are not subject to fair value measurement guidance as they are not considered to be fair value measured investments under IFRS or EBS. However, impairments associated with investments in affiliates that are deemed to be other-than-temporary are calculated in accordance with fair value measurement guidance and appropriate disclosures included within the financial statements during the period the losses are recorded.

Real Estate - Investment in real estate properties, including investments in real estate funds, is recognized at cost. The properties' components are amortized over their estimated useful lives, also considering their residual value if it may be reliably estimated. In case of unrealized loss over 15%, an impairment is recognized for the difference between the net book value of the investment property and the fair value of the asset based on an independent valuation. Furthermore, if the accumulated amount of unrealized losses under 15% (without offsetting with unrealized gains) represents more than 10% of the accumulated net cost of real estate assets, additional impairments are booked on a line-by-line approach until the 10% threshold is reached.

In subsequent periods, if the appraisal value rises to at least 15% more than the net carrying value, the previously recorded impairment is reversed to the extent of the difference between a) the net carrying value and b) the lower of the appraisal value and the amortized cost (before impairment).

In the EBS investment in real estate properties is recorded at fair value.

Investment Income Due and Accrued - Investment income due and accrued is recorded at fair value in line with IFRS. Balances due in more than one year have not been discounted as this is not considered to be material.

Accounts and Premiums Receivable - Accounts and premiums receivable are recorded at fair value in line with IFRS. Premiums due but not yet received are included on this line while premiums not yet due are included as part of premium provisions. Balances due in more than one year have not been discounted as this is not considered to be material.

Reinsurance Balances Receivable - Reinsurance balances receivable are recorded at fair value in line with IFRS. Losses and loss expenses recoverable are included on line 17 of the Company's EBS. Balances due in more than one year have not been discounted as this is not considered to be material.

Funds Held by Ceding Reinsurers - Funds held by ceding reinsurers (whether affiliate or not) are recorded at fair value in line with IFRS.

Sundry Assets - Any asset not accounted for in lines 1 to 12 and 14 of the Company's EBS is included here if it has a readily realizable value. Any other assets, prepaid and deferred expenses, goodwill and similar intangible assets shall be non-admitted assets.

Deferred Acquisition Costs ("DAC") - Acquisition costs, which vary with and are directly related to the acquisition of policies, consist primarily of a) commissions paid to brokers and cedants, and b) premium-related taxes. These costs are deferred by recognizing a DAC asset which is amortized over the period during which the premiums are earned.

At each balance sheet date, liability adequacy tests are performed by grouping contracts together by class of business to ensure the adequacy of the contract liabilities net of related DAC. The Company uses current best estimates of all future contractual cash flows as well as claims handling and administration expenses, and takes into account investment yields relating to assets backing these contracts.

Any deficiency is charged to profit or loss initially by writing-off DAC and by subsequently establishing a provision for losses arising from liability adequacy tests ('the unexpired risk provision'). Any DAC written-off as a result of this test is not subsequently reinstated.

For EBS reporting purposes DAC is valued at nil.

Derivatives - Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value at purchase date and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Unrealized gains and losses are recognized in the statement of income unless they relate to a qualifying hedge relationship as described below. The Company designates certain derivatives as either: (i)

hedging of the fair value of recognized assets or liabilities or of a firm commitment (fair value hedge); or (ii) hedging of highly probable expected future transactions (cash flow hedge); or (iii) hedging of net investments in foreign operations. The Company documents, at inception, the hedge relationship, as well as its risk management hedging objectives and strategy. The Company also documents the hedge effectiveness, both at inception and on an ongoing basis, indicating the actual or expected efficiency level of the derivatives used in hedging transactions in offsetting changes in the fair values or cash flows of hedged underlying items.

Fair Value Hedge - Changes in the fair value of derivatives designated and qualifying as fair value hedge are recorded in the income statement, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability. Therefore, the gain or loss relating to any ineffective portion is directly recognized in the income statement.

Cash Flow Hedge - The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives designated and qualifying as cash flow hedge is recognized in shareholders' equity. The gain or loss relating to any ineffective portion is recognized in the income statement. Cumulative gain or loss in shareholders' equity is recycled in the income statement when the hedged underlying item impacts the profit or loss for the period (for example when the hedged future transaction is recognized). When a hedging instrument reaches its maturity date or is sold, or when a hedge no longer qualifies for hedge accounting, the cumulative gains or losses in shareholders' equity are held until the initially hedged future transaction ultimately impacts the income statement.

Net Investment Hedge - The accounting for net investments in foreign operations hedge is similar to the accounting of cash flow hedge. Any gain or loss on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge is recognized in shareholders' equity; the gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognized in the income statement. Cumulative gains and losses in shareholders' equity impact the income statement only on disposal of the foreign operations.

Derivatives not Qualifying for Hedge Accounting - Changes in the fair value of all other derivative instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognized in the income statement. Given IAS 39 constraints, only in certain situations are derivatives eligible to hedge accounting provisions described above. While many derivatives used by the Company are purchased with a view to hedge, often such instruments are utilized as an alternative to gain exposure to certain asset classes through 'synthetic positions'. The Company holds financial investments that also include embedded derivatives. Such embedded derivatives are separately recorded and measured at fair value through profit or loss if the impact is deemed material. For the statement of financial position, derivatives are presented alongside the underlying assets or liabilities for which they are used, regardless of whether these derivatives meet the criteria for hedge accounting.

Other Sundry Assets - All other assets categorized under sundry assets are recorded at fair value in line with IFRS.

Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities - Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized in relation to all assets and liabilities that are recognized for solvency or tax purposes in conformity with IFRS principles adopted by the insurer. The Company values deferred taxes, other than deferred tax assets arising from the carry-forward of unused tax credits and the carry-forward of unused tax losses, on the basis of the difference between the values ascribed to assets and liabilities recognized and valued in accordance with the requirements of the Economic Balance Sheet and the values ascribed to assets and liabilities as recognized and valued for tax purposes.

A positive value is only ascribed to deferred tax assets where it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilized, taking into account any legal or regulatory requirements on the time limits relating to the carry-forward of unused tax losses or the carry-forward of unused tax credits.

Intangible Assets - Intangible assets are assets other than financial assets that lack physical substance. Goodwill is valued at nil in the EBS. The Company's indefinite lived intangible assets consist primarily of acquired insurance and reinsurance licenses. These do not meet the definition of intangible assets under EBS and are therefore eliminated. Other intangible assets are carried at their fair value where all of the following conditions are met:

- they can be sold separately
- the expected future economic benefits will flow to the company
- the value of the assets can be reliably measured.
- there is evidence of exchange transactions for the same or similar assets indicating that they are saleable in the marketplace.

The Lloyd's capacity asset of \$331.3 million and \$336.6 million at December 31, 2022 and 2021 respectively, meets all of the above criteria and as such is recognized on the EBS.

D.2. Valuation Bases, Assumptions and Methods used to derive the value of Technical Provisions

D.2.1. Valuation Bases, Assumptions and Methods to derive the value of Technical Provisions for the Company

Technical Provisions are valued based on best estimate cash flows, adjusted to reflect the time value of money using risk-free discount rate term structures with appropriate illiquidity adjustments. In addition, there is a risk margin to reflect the uncertainty inherent in the underlying cash flows which is calculated using the cost of capital approach and risk-free discount rate term structures. The discount rate term structures are prescribed by the BMA for each reporting period.

The best estimate for the claims provision is calculated by using IFRS reserves as the starting point and then performing a series of adjustments:

- Unwinding of discounting permissible under IFRS (e.g. Periodic Payment Orders and Workers' Compensation).
- Incorporation of expected reinsurance counterparty defaults (bad debt).
- Other adjustments related to the consideration of investment and operating expenses, etc.; and
- Discounting credit.

The best estimate for the premium provision is calculated by using the gross unearned premium reserve on an IFRS basis, and then performing a series of adjustments:

- Gross and ceded premiums on already obliged but yet to incept business.
- Applying expected future gross loss ratios which include an allowance for ENIDs.
- Reinsurance recoveries (less bad debt).
- Future Losses Occurring During (LOD) reinsurance cost covering existing incepted policies.
- Future premiums (payables and receivables).
- Other adjustments related to the consideration of investment and operating expenses, economic adjustments for some specific reinsurance arrangements, etc.
- Discounting credit.

In the valuation of the non-life/life (re)insurance obligations within the technical provisions, the Company has used the BMA prescribed standard discount rate curves by currency.

At December 31, 2022 and 2021, the total net Technical Provisions amounted to \$29.2 billion and \$33.6 billion, respectively, comprising the following:

As at December 31, 2022:

<i>(U.S. dollars in thousands)</i>	Non-Life	Life	Total
Claims Provision	26,508,761	260,651	26,769,412
Premium Provision	782,777	—	782,777
Risk Margin	1,638,702	4,453	1,643,155
Total Technical Provisions	28,930,240	265,104	29,195,344

As at December 31, 2021:

<i>(U.S. dollars in thousands)</i>	Non-Life	Life	Total
Claims Provision	30,289,252	338,735	30,627,987
Premium Provision	881,194	—	881,194
Risk Margin	2,080,529	6,602	2,087,131
Total Technical Provisions	33,250,975	345,337	33,596,312

D.2.2. Uncertainty/Limitations Associated with the value of the Technical Provisions

There is an inherent uncertainty in the estimates as there is in any estimate of claim reserves. The Company expects that actual future losses will not develop exactly as projected and may potentially vary significantly from projections as actuarial indications are subject to uncertainty from various sources, including but not limited to changes in claim reporting patterns, claim settlement patterns, judicial decisions, legislation, and general economic conditions. This uncertainty stems from several factors including lack of historical data, uncertainty with regard to claim costs, coverage interpretations and the judicial, statutory and regulatory provisions under which the claims may be ultimately resolved.

D.3. Description of Recoverables from Reinsurance Contracts

The reinsurance recoverables for the claims provisions are sourced directly from the IFRS submissions.

Recoverables from reinsurance contracts are based on principles similar to the gross best estimate and include reinstatement premiums required to be paid to the reinsurer, and expenses in relation to the management and administration of reinsurance claims.

The balance is adjusted for counterparty credit rating based on rating agency and default statistics.

For Life business, reinsurance recoverables are calculated using the same principles as those used to calculate the gross reserves.

D.4. Valuation Bases, Assumptions and Methods used to derive the value of Other Liabilities

Insurance and Reinsurance Balances Payable - Insurance and reinsurance balances payable are measured at amortized cost under IFRS and are not discounted. There is no difference under the EBS as undiscounted amortized cost is deemed a reasonable proxy for fair value, given the short-term nature of these liabilities. Reinsurance payables have been transferred to technical provisions under EBS and therefore there is no impact on capital for this adjustment (apart from an immaterial amount due to the discounting of reinsurance premium payables within technical provisions).

Deposit Liabilities - Contracts entered into by the Company that are not deemed to transfer significant underwriting and/or timing risk are accounted for as deposits, whereby liabilities are initially recorded at an amount equal to the assets received. Deposit liabilities are measured at fair value less an adjustment for own credit risk. The Company determined the estimated fair value of the deposit liabilities by using the BMA standard discount rates.

The Company uses a portfolio rate of return of equivalent duration to the liabilities in determining risk transfer. An initial accretion rate is established based on actuarial estimates whereby the deposit liability is increased to the estimated amount payable over the term of the contract. The deposit accretion rate is the rate of return required to fund expected future payment obligations (this is equivalent to the "best estimate" of future cash flows), which are determined actuarially based upon the nature of the underlying indemnifiable losses. Accretion of the liability is recorded as interest expense. The Company periodically reassesses the estimated ultimate liability. Any changes to this liability are reflected as adjustments to interest expense to reflect the cumulative effect of the period the contract has been in force, and by an adjustment to the future accretion rate of the liability over the remaining estimated contract term.

Pension Benefit Obligations - Under both IFRS and EBS the pension benefit obligations are measured as the excess of the projected benefit obligation over the plan assets. This is considered a reasonable proxy for fair value, particularly given the immateriality of the liability (just 0.1% of total EBS liabilities).

Derivative Liabilities - Derivative liabilities are measured at fair value under both IFRS and EBS. The difference between the IFRS and the EBS basis relates to a Life contract that is classed as a derivative under IFRS but included within Life TPs under EBS. There is an equal and opposite adjustment to derivative assets and therefore the net impact on capital is nil.

Payables (Trade, not Insurance) - Payables (trade, not insurance) are held at amortized cost under both IFRS and EBS given that this is deemed a reasonable proxy for fair value given the short-term nature of this liability.

Contingent Liabilities - Contingent liabilities are recognized as liabilities in the EBS and valued based on the expected present value of future cash-flows required to settle the contingent liability over the lifetime of that contingent liability, using the basic risk-free interest rate.

Where the present value of the contingent liability cannot be determined because the timing of likely scenarios cannot be reliably estimated, the amount of the liability should be recorded at its undiscounted value. In coming up with the expected values both a profit element and risk premium required by market participants are taken into account. For cases in which the contingent liability has asymmetrical outcomes, the valuation of the contingent

liability accounts for a range of possible outcomes. This may be accomplished through option pricing models or models that consider multiple outcomes.

Contractual Liabilities Other Than Technical Provisions - All contractual liabilities are recognized on the EBS. Contractual liabilities are valued consistent with GAAP. In cases where the GAAP principles do not require fair value, the contractual liabilities are valued using the EBS valuation hierarchy.

Where the Authority has issued a direction under sections 6C or 56 of the Insurance Act to effectively allow an Insurer to treat a contractual liability as capital in its Statutory Financial Returns, rather than as a liability as GAAP would dictate, then a similar treatment may be adopted for the EBS.

Current Tax Liabilities or Assets - Current tax liabilities or assets are measured at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the taxation authorities, using the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Funds Held Under Reinsurance ("RI") Contracts - Funds withheld liability net of RI recoveries related to the retrocession of the majority of the Group's Life business. Further information on this arrangement is found in the Future Policy Benefit Reserves note in the Company's IFRS financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021. The reason for the valuation difference is that the RI recovery related to the retrocession contract is higher under EBS compared to IFRS (and therefore the net funds withheld liability is lower under EBS).

D.5. Other Material Information

For the year ended December 31, 2022, there is no other material information regarding solvency valuation required to be disclosed for purposes of this Financial Condition Report.

E. Capital Management

This section provides particulars regarding an assessment of capital needs and regulatory capital requirements.

E.1. Eligible Capital

E.1.1. Capital Management Policy and Process for Capital Needs, how Capital is Managed and Material Changes During the Period

The Company has an overarching Capital Management process to ensure an appropriate level and form of capital. Thereby, the Company's capital position is benchmarked against its projected risk exposures to ensure that it is adequate to support planned business operations as well as certain stressed loss events. The form of the capital is designed to provide a balance between security, flexibility and liquidity.

In addition, the Company ensures that it meets the appropriate levels/standards as defined under the Insurance Act 1978 using the economic balance sheet framework to derive the Company's statutory economic capital and surplus, its enhanced capital requirement and its target capital levels as defined therein. There are appropriate levels of oversight from the XLB Board, Risk and Compliance, Finance and AXA XL Treasury to ensure appropriate capital levels are managed and maintained.

E.1.2. Eligible Capital Categorized by Tiers in Accordance with the Eligible Capital Rules for the Company

<i>(U.S. dollars in thousands)</i>	December 31, 2022
Tier 1	12,106,988
Tier 2	352,089
Tier 3	999,000
Total	13,458,077

The Tier 1 capital comprises fully paid common shares and the contributed surplus or share premium thereon. The Tier 2 capital is the difference between encumbered assets for policyholder obligations and policyholder obligations in addition to the \$1m in Series, A Non-Voting Redeemable Preference Shares issued to AXA SA. Tier 3 capital consists of ancillary capital in the form of Redeemable Preference Shares - (see E.1.6.).

E.1.3. Eligible Capital for the Company Categorized by Tiers in Accordance with the Eligible Capital Rules used to meet the Enhanced Capital Requirement (ECR) and the Minimum Margin of Solvency (MSM) Requirements of the Insurance Act 1978

<i>(U.S. dollars in thousands)</i>	Limits	MSM	ECR	Minimum Margin of Solvency	Enhanced Capital Requirement
Tier 1	Min	80%	60%	12,106,988	12,106,988
Tier 2	Max	25%	66.67%	352,089	352,089
Tier 3	Max		17.65%	—	999,000
Total				12,459,077	13,458,077

E.1.4. Confirmation of Eligible Capital that is subject to Transitional Arrangements

None

E.1.5. Identification of any Factors Affecting Encumbrances Affecting the Availability and Transferability of Capital to Meet the ECR

The capital needed to meet the ECR is available and transferable.

E.1.6. Identification of Ancillary Capital Instruments that have been Approved by the Authority

- \$1 billion capital commitment (executed on December 30, 2020)

The capital commitment is effectively an Ancillary Own Funds instrument: In connection with the capital commitment, the Company issued 1,000 Series A, Non-Voting Redeemable Preference Shares to AXA SA which were funded at the statutory minimum of \$1 million. Subject to the Company's ECR coverage ratio falling below 120% at any time prior to December 31, 2025, AXA SA is contractually obligated to fund the remaining \$999 million. This capital commitment is eligible to form part of the Company's solvency capital as a Tier 3 Capital subject to a 15% cap (\$1 million is eligible to be treated as Tier 2 Capital). Any additional portion of the remaining

\$999 million of the capital commitment received by the Company will be eligible to form part of the company's Tier 2 Capital.

E.1.7. Identification of Differences in Shareholders' Equity as Stated in the Financial Statements Versus the Available Statutory Capital and Surplus for the Company

The starting point to determine available statutory capital and surplus is to prepare the Company balance sheet on an Economic Balance Sheet ("EBS") basis. The EBS balance sheet is derived from the IFRS balance sheet by making adjustments to reflect the EBS basis of assets and liabilities. This EBS then provides the available capital and surplus which is then categorized into the three ECR tiers. There are restrictions on the amount of Tier 2 and Tier 3 capital which can be used to meet the ECR, as well as the minimum solvency margin ("MSM").

The IFRS Consolidated Total Shareholders' Equity and the solvency valuation of the excess of the assets over liabilities is set out below. The adjustments are documented in Section D covering valuation of assets and liabilities.

<i>(U.S. dollars in thousands)</i>	December 31, 2022
IFRS Consolidated Total Shareholders' Equity	9,334,443
Less: Goodwill & Intangible Assets	(1,701,837)
Less: Adjustment for DAC	(505,240)
Add: Ancillary Capital Provided by Parent	1,000,000
Adjustments for Technical Provision and Risk Margin under EBS Rules	5,068,731
Other Net Adjustments	261,980
Statutory Consolidated Total Shareholder's Equity	13,458,077

E.2. Regulatory Capital Requirements

E.2.1. ECR and MSM at the end of the Reporting Period for the Company

The Company's Minimum Solvency Margin and Enhanced Capital Requirement as at December 31, 2022 are as follows:

<i>(U.S. dollars in thousands)</i>	Amount	Ratio
Minimum Margin of Solvency	1,993,546	675%
Enhanced Capital Requirement	7,974,183	169%

E.2.2. Identification of Any Non-Compliance with the MSM and the ECR

The Company has met both the MSM and ECR requirements during the year.

E.2.3. A Description of the Amount and Circumstances Surrounding the Non-Compliance, the Remedial Measures and their Effectiveness

Not Applicable

E.2.4. Where the Non-Compliance is Not Resolved, A Description of The Amount of The Non-Compliance

Not applicable

E.3. Approved Internal Capital Model

Not applicable

E.3.1. Description of the Purpose and Scope of the Business and Risk Areas where the Internal Model is used

Not applicable

E.3.2. Where a Partial Internal Model is Used, a Description of the Integration with the BSCR Model

Not applicable

E.3.3. Description of Methods Used in the Internal Model to Calculate the ECR

Not applicable

E.3.4. Description of Aggregation Methodologies and Diversification Effects

Not applicable

E.3.5. Description of the Main Differences in the Methods and Assumptions Used for the Risk Areas in the Internal Model Versus the BSCR Model

Not applicable

E.4. Description of the Nature and Suitability of the Data Used in the Internal Model

Not applicable

E.5. Description of The Purpose and Scope of the Business and Risk Areas Where the Internal Model is Used.

For the year ended December 31, 2022, there is no other material information regarding capital management required to be disclosed for purposes of this Financial Condition Report.

F. Subsequent Events

Capital Distribution

On March 14, 2023, a distribution of \$230 million was paid by the Company to its parent entity, XL Group Ltd.

On April 26, 2023, the XLB Board of Directors approved a distribution up to \$800 million to XL Group Ltd, which is expected to be paid on or around May 8, 2023, subject to the receipt of applicable regulatory approvals.

The Company has determined that for the year ended December 31, 2022, there are no additional subsequent events that occurred that would have a material impact on the information contained in this Financial Condition Report.

Declaration Statement

To the best of our knowledge and belief, the financial condition report fairly represents the financial condition of XL Bermuda Ltd in all material respects.

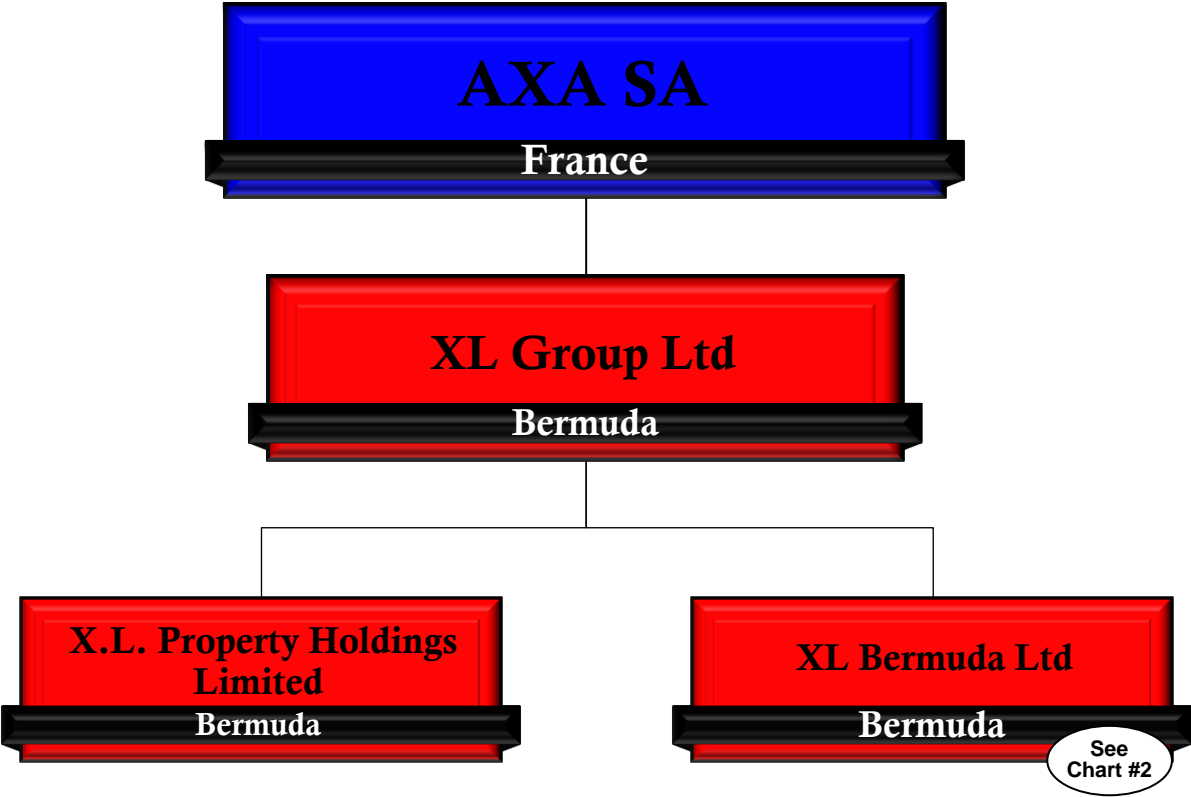


Patrick Tannock
Chief Executive Officer - Bermuda Insurance
April 28, 2023



Simon Argent
Chief Risk Officer - Bermuda
April 28, 2023

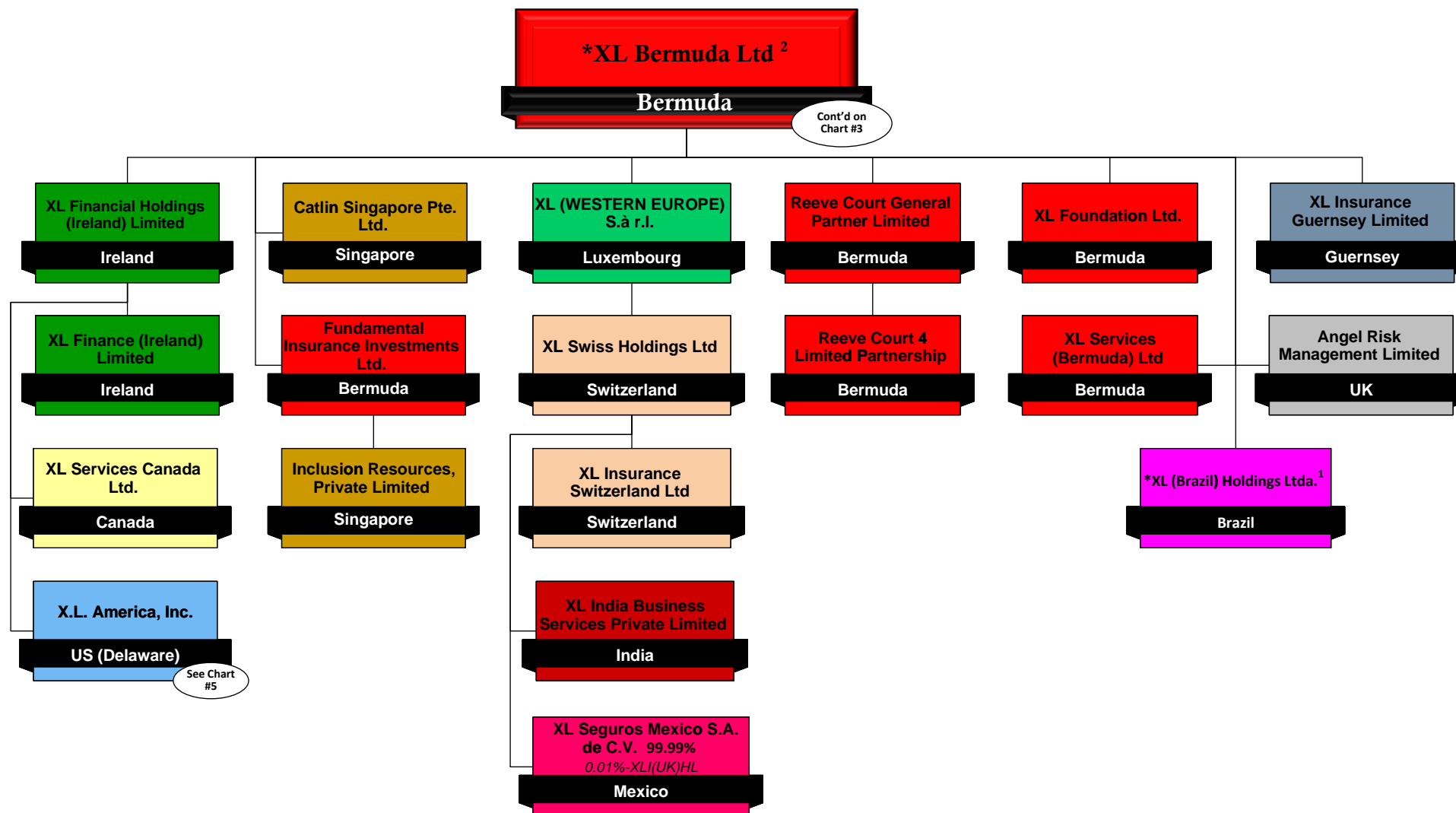
Appendix 1 - AXA XL Group Structure Chart - December 31, 2022



Legend	
Jurisdiction	
	Argentina
	Australia
	Barbados
	Bermuda
	Brazil
	Canada
	China
	France
	Guernsey
	Hong Kong
	Ireland
	Japan
	Jersey
	Luxembourg
	Malaysia (Labuan)
	Mexico
	Singapore
	Switzerland
	UK
	US

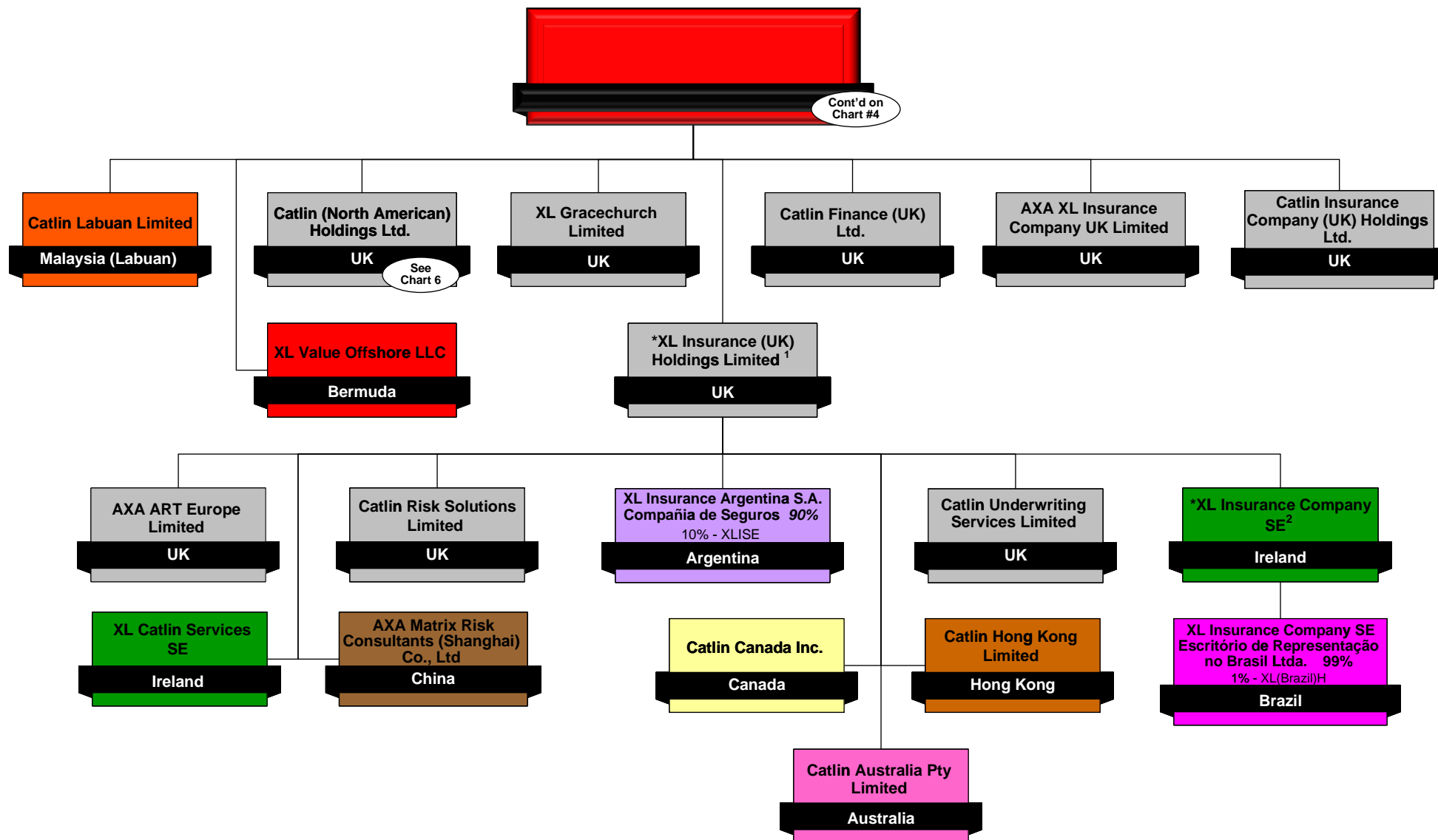
Effective as of December 31, 2022

CHART #2



***Note:**

1. 1 quota owned in XLICSE Escritório de Representação no Brasil Ltda.; 1 share held in AXA XL Resseguros S.A.
2. Limited Partner of XLA Garrison L.P.



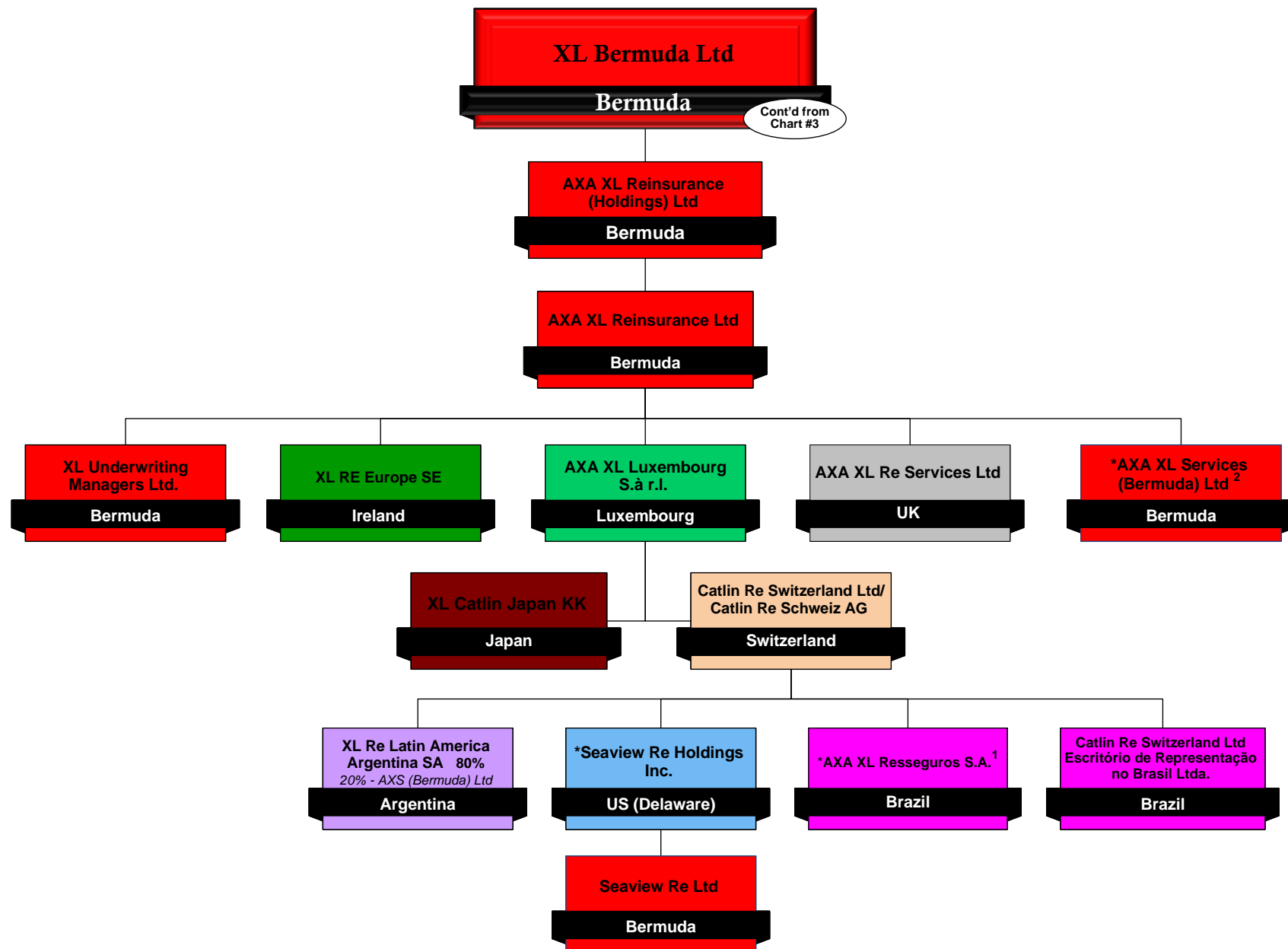
***Note:**

1. 0.01% ownership of XL Seguros Mexico S.A. de C.V.

2. Percentage of ownership: 49% of XL Re (China) Company Limited; 10% of XLI Argentina S.A. Compañía de Seguros

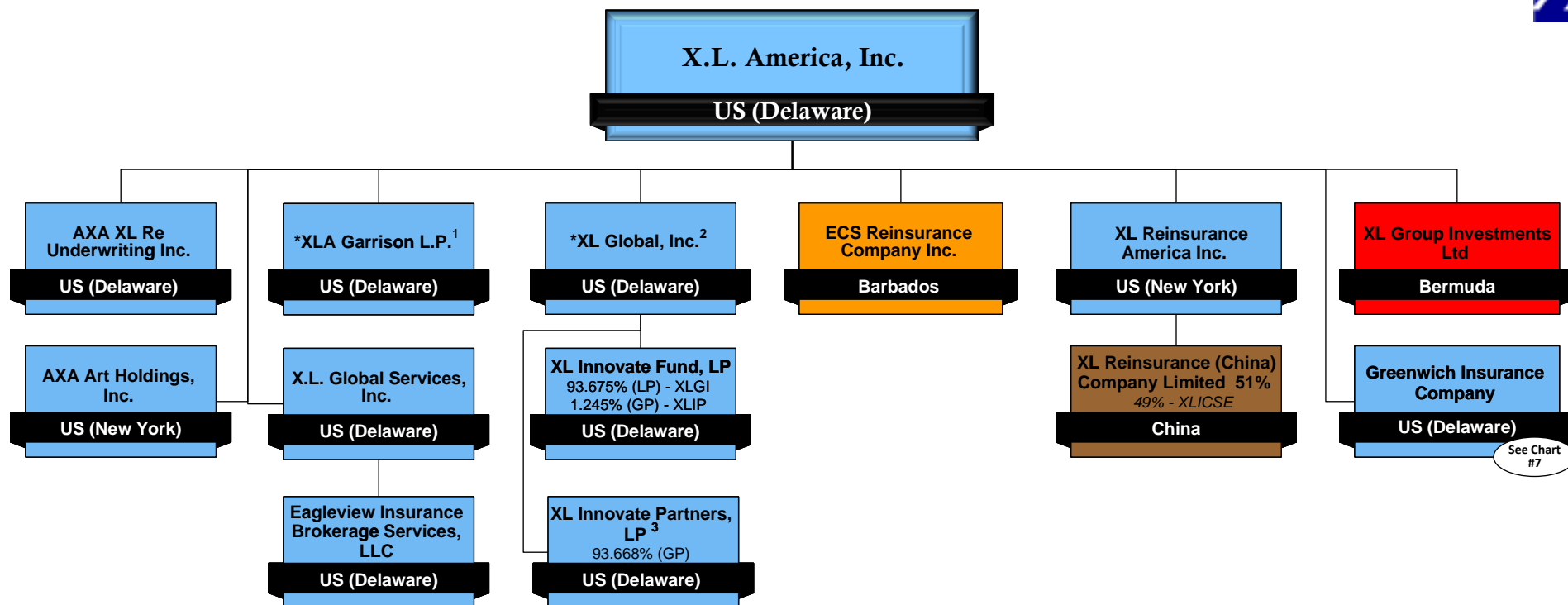
Effective as of December 31, 2022

CHART #4



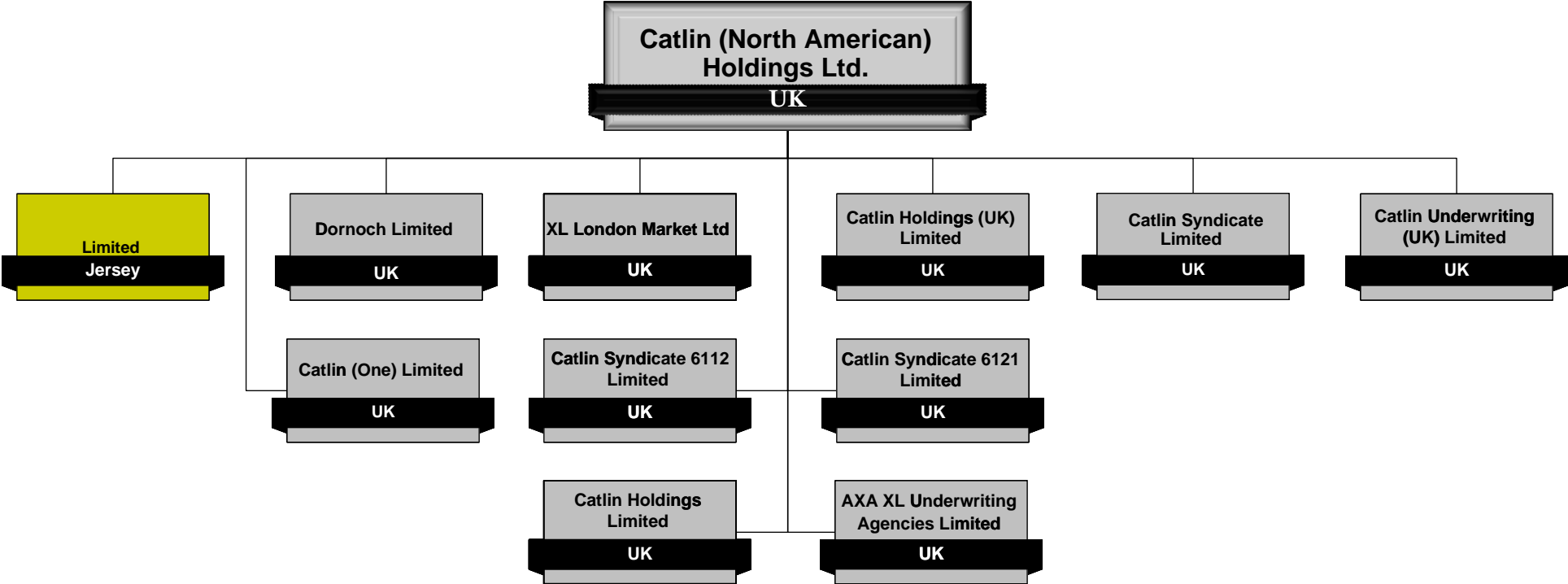
***Note:**

1. <1% owned by XL (Brazil) Holdings Ltda.
2. 20% ownership of XL Re Latin America Argentina SA



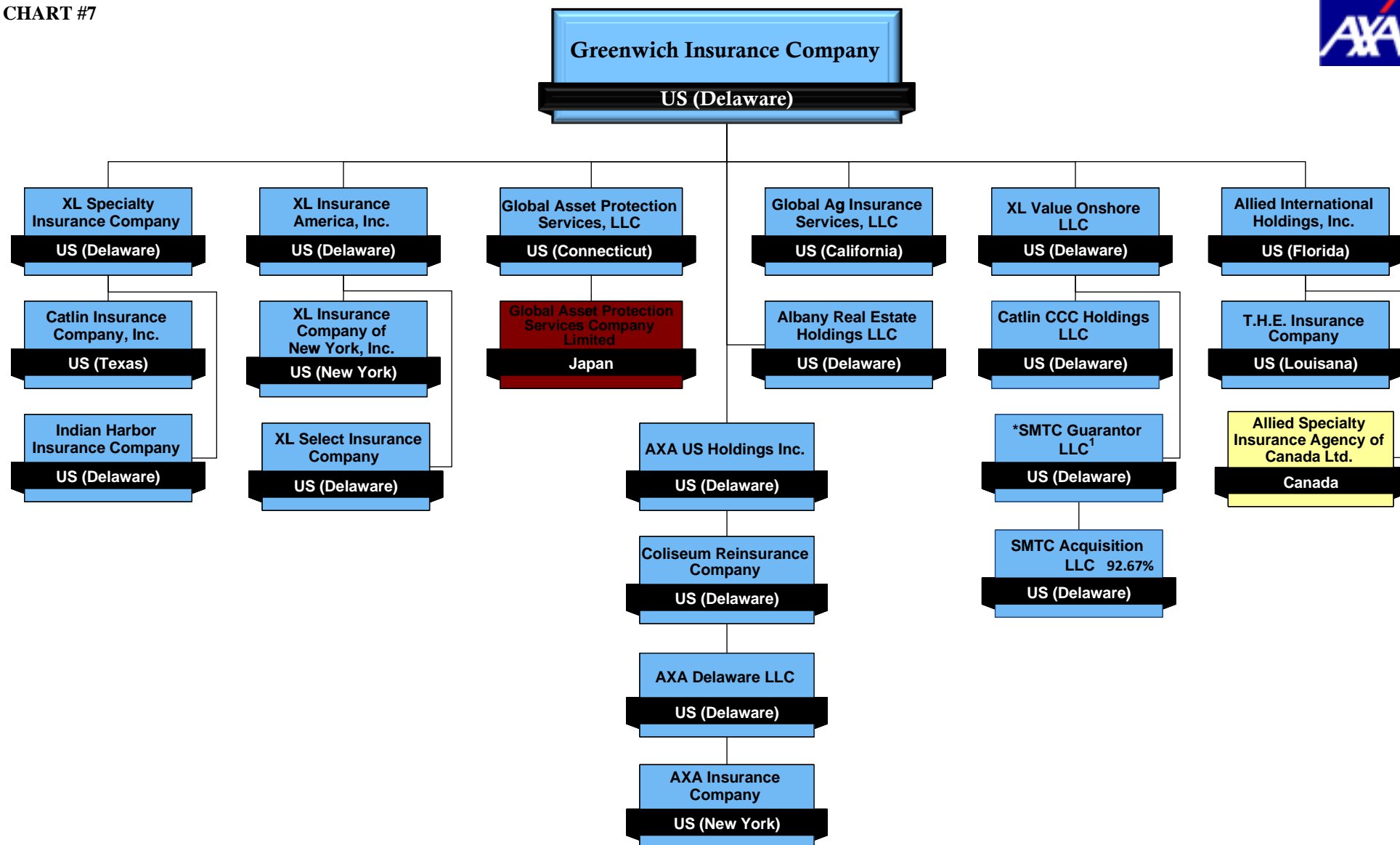
***Note:**

1. X.L. America, Inc. - General Partner; XL Bermuda Ltd – Limited Partner
2. General Partner of XL Innovate Partners, LP; Limited Partner of XL Innovate Fund, LP
3. 1.245% General Partner of XL Innovate Fund, LP



Effective as of December 31, 2022

CHART #7



***Note:**

1. 92.67% ownership of SMTC Acquisition LLC (the remaining 7.33% is NOT owned by AXA XL).



XL Insurance
Reinsurance

XL

Bermuda Ltd

**Consolidated Financial Statements for the Years Ended
December 31, 2022 and 2021**

CONTENTS

	Page Number
REPORT OF THE STATUTORY AUDITORS ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	2
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	4
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME	6
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	7
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY	8
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS	11
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	13
Note 1 General information	13
Note 2 Significant accounting policies	14
Note 3 Scope of consolidation	34
Note 4 Financial and Insurance Risk Management	36
Note 5 Goodwill	51
Note 6 Deferred Acquisition Costs	52
Note 7 Other intangible assets	53
Note 8 Investments	55
Note 9 Investments accounted for using the equity method	67
Note 10 Receivables	68
Note 11 Shareholder's equity and minority interests	69
Note 12 Liabilities arising from insurance contracts	71
Note 13 Payables	77
Note 14 Tax	79
Note 15 Derivative instruments	83
Note 16 Gross written premiums	88
Note 17 Net investment result excluding financing expenses	89
Note 18 Net result of reinsurance ceded	92
Note 19 Expenses by type	93
Note 20 Related-party transactions	94
Note 21 Contingent assets and liabilities and unrecognized contractual commitments	96
Note 22 Litigation	99
Note 23 Subsequent events	100

Report of Independent Auditors

The Board of Directors
XL Bermuda Ltd

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of XL Bermuda Ltd (the Company), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2022, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the “financial statements”).

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company at December 31, 2022 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted for use in the European Union.

Basis for opinion

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

Other Matter

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2021 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion with respect to conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted for use in the European Union on those statements on April 27, 2022.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted for use in the European Union, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using

the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Ernst & Young LLP

April 28, 2023

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(US Dollars in thousands)

Notes	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
5 Goodwill	1,059,512	1,108,541
6 Deferred acquisition costs	1,655,505	1,917,707
7 Other intangible assets	642,325	708,574
Intangible assets	3,357,342	3,734,822
Investments in real estate properties	1,135,096	1,144,083
Financial investments	39,117,166	45,547,079
8 Investments	40,252,263	46,691,162
9 Investments accounted for using the equity method	68,014	31,484
12 Reinsurers' share in insurance contract liabilities	27,201,924	26,202,845
Tangible assets	265,725	335,192
14 Deferred tax assets	880,986	360,407
Other assets	1,146,711	695,599
Receivables arising from direct insurance and inward reinsurance operations	10,711,788	12,283,366
Receivables arising from outward reinsurance operations	2,506,006	1,623,978
Receivables - current tax	124,150	129,136
Other receivables	285,029	253,959
10 Receivables	13,626,972	14,290,439
Assets held for sale	25,100	11,924
Cash and cash equivalents	2,535,065	2,507,572
TOTAL ASSETS	88,213,391	94,165,847

<i>(US Dollars in thousands)</i>			
Notes		December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Share capital and capital in excess of nominal value		13,753,512	14,493,512
Reserves and translation reserve		(5,317,744)	(2,643,050)
Net consolidated income - Company share		897,892	1,286,331
Shareholder's equity - Company share		9,333,661	13,136,793
Minority interests		782	2,538
11 TOTAL SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY		9,334,443	13,139,332
Financing debt		14,598	14,856
12 Liabilities arising from insurance contracts		63,825,616	64,407,124
Provisions for risks and charges		194,869	303,711
14 Deferred tax liabilities		49,447	155,189
Other debt instruments issued, notes and bank overdrafts		214,907	–
Payables arising from direct insurance and inward reinsurance operations		1,794,396	2,566,676
Payables arising from outward reinsurance operations		10,376,039	11,058,651
Payables - current tax		293,544	118,868
Collateral debts relating to investments under lending agreements or equivalent		795,099	852,430
Other payables		1,320,434	1,549,011
13 Payables		14,794,419	16,145,636
TOTAL SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		88,213,391	94,165,847

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME

(US Dollars in thousands)

Notes	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
16 Gross written premiums (a)	20,438,086	22,346,632
Change in unearned premiums net of unearned revenues and fees	514,758	(159,901)
Net investment income (b)	1,063,217	1,015,839
Net realized gains and losses relating to investments at cost and at fair value through shareholder's equity (c)	23,558	267,011
Net realized gains and losses and change in fair value of investments at fair value through profit and loss (d)	(138,055)	99,886
Change in investments impairments (e)	(63,703)	(21,792)
17 Net investment result excluding financing expenses	885,017	1,360,944
Technical charges relating to insurance activities	(15,539,914)	(14,885,719)
18 Net result from outward reinsurance	(98,832)	(1,445,837)
19 Acquisition costs	(2,997,275)	(3,390,645)
19 Administrative expenses	(1,977,052)	(2,163,371)
Change in goodwill impairment and other intangible assets impairment and amortization	(19,517)	(146,224)
19 Other income and (expenses)	263	(1,850)
Other operating income and expenses	(20,632,327)	(22,033,645)
Income from operating activities before tax	1,205,534	1,514,029
Income from investments accounted for using the equity method (net of impairment)	25,444	(7,214)
19 Financing expenses	(43,158)	(50,799)
Net income from operating activities before tax	1,187,820	1,456,016
14 Income tax	(283,198)	(143,007)
Net operating income and net consolidated income after tax	904,622	1,313,009
Split between:		
Net consolidated income - Company share	897,892	1,286,331
Net consolidated income - Minority interests	6,730	26,678

(a) Gross of reinsurance.

(b) Net of investment management costs.

(c) Includes impairment releases on investments sold.

(d) Includes realized and unrealized forex gains and losses relating to investments at cost and at fair value through shareholder's equity.

(e) Excludes impairment releases on investments sold.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

<i>(US Dollars in thousands)</i>	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Reserves relating to changes in fair value through shareholder's equity	(3,822,519)	(1,257,284)
Translation reserves	(178,356)	(154,650)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to Profit or Loss	(4,000,875)	(1,411,934)
Employee benefits actuarial gains and losses	35,080	43,099
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to Profit or Loss	35,080	43,099
Net gains and losses recognized directly through shareholder's equity	(3,965,795)	(1,368,835)
Net consolidated income	904,622	1,313,009
<i>Split between:</i>		
Net consolidated income - Company share	897,892	1,286,331
Net consolidated income - Minority interests	6,730	26,678
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	(3,061,173)	(55,826)
<i>Split between:</i>		
Total comprehensive income - Company share	(3,063,132)	(89,586)
Total comprehensive income - Minority interests	1,959	33,760

Amounts are presented net of tax; related tax effects are further detailed in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Share Capital			
<i>(US Dollars in thousands, except for number of shares and nominal value)</i>	Number of shares	Nominal value	Share Capital	Capital in excess of nominal value
Shareholder's equity opening January 1, 2022	12,500,000	0.10	1,250	14,492,262
Capital contributions from parent	-	-	-	-
Others (including impact on change in scope)	-	-	-	-
Return of capital to parent	-	-	-	(740,000)
Impact of transactions with shareholder	-	-	-	(740,000)
Reserves relating to changes in fair value through shareholder's equity	-	-	-	-
Translation reserves	-	-	-	-
Employee benefits actuarial gains and losses	-	-	-	-
Net consolidated income	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-
Shareholder's equity closing December 31, 2022	12,500,000	0.10	1,250	13,752,262

Reserves relating to the change in fair value of financial instruments available for sale	Reserves relating to the change in fair value of hedge accounting derivatives (cash flow hedge)	Translation reserves	Undistributed profits and other reserves	Shareholder's equity Company share	Minority interests
1,044,983	19,926	6,072	(2,427,702)	13,136,793	2,538
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	(3,715)
-	-	-	-	(740,000)	-
-	-	-	-	(740,000)	(3,715)
(3,809,328)	(8,420)	-	-	(3,817,748)	(4,771)
-	-	(178,356)	-	(178,356)	-
-	-	-	35,080	35,080	-
-	-	-	897,892	897,892	6,730
(3,809,328)	(8,420)	(178,356)	932,972	(3,063,132)	1,959
(2,764,345)	11,506	(172,284)	(1,494,730)	9,333,661	782

Share Capital

(US Dollars in thousands, except for number of shares and nominal value)

	Number of shares	Nominal value	Share Capital	Capital in excess of nominal value
Shareholder's equity opening January 1, 2021	12,500,000	0.10	1,250	14,488,894
Capital contributions from parent	-	-	-	15,511
Others (including impact on change in scope)	-	-	-	(12,143)
Impact of transactions with shareholder	-	-	-	3,368
Reserves relating to changes in fair value through shareholder's equity	-	-	-	-
Translation reserves	-	-	-	-
Employee benefits actuarial gains and losses	-	-	-	-
Net consolidated income	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-
Shareholder's equity closing December 31, 2021	12,500,000	0.10	1,250	14,492,262

Reserves relating to the change in fair value of financial instruments available for sale	Reserves relating to the change in fair value of hedge accounting derivatives (cash flow hedge)	Translation reserves	Undistributed profits and other reserves	Shareholder's equity Company share	Minority interests
2,296,523	31,847	172,062	(3,768,636)	13,221,940	16,112
-	-	-	-	15,511	-
905	-	(11,339)	11,504	(11,073)	(47,334)
905	-	(11,339)	11,504	4,438	(47,334)
(1,252,445)	(11,921)	-	-	(1,264,366)	7,082
-	-	(154,650)	-	(154,650)	-
-	-	-	43,099	43,099	-
-	-	-	1,286,331	1,286,331	26,678
(1,252,445)	(11,921)	(154,650)	1,329,430	(89,586)	33,760
1,044,983	19,926	6,072	(2,427,702)	13,136,793	2,538

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

<i>(US Dollars in thousands)</i>	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Net income from operating activities before tax	1,187,820	1,456,016
Net amortization expense (a)	173,980	322,287
Change in goodwill impairment and other intangible assets impairment	19,517	144,071
Net change in deferred acquisition costs and equivalent	216,270	21,219
Net increase/(write back) in impairment on investments, tangible and other intangible assets	63,703	21,792
Change in fair value of investments at fair value through profit or loss	107,323	(169,963)
Net change in liabilities arising from insurance contracts	(441,586)	(2,778,970)
Net increase/(write back) in other provisions	(91,597)	(57,634)
Income (net of impairment) from investment accounted for using the equity method	(25,444)	7,214
Adjustment of non cash balances included in the operating income before tax	22,166	(2,489,985)
Net realized investment gains and losses	35,104	(199,003)
Financing debt expenses	43,158	50,799
Adjustment for reclassification to investing or financing activities	78,262	(148,204)
Dividends recorded in profit or loss during the period	(170,820)	(210,416)
Investment income & expense recorded in profit or loss during the period	(892,397)	(805,423)
Adjustment of transactions from accrued to cash basis	(1,063,217)	(1,015,839)
Net cash impact of deposit accounting	(69,381)	(39,171)
Dividends and interim dividends collected	78,592	57,438
Investment income	960,338	903,830
Investment expense (excluding interests on financing and undated subordinated debts, margin calls and others)	(73,778)	(77,768)
Change in operating receivables and payables	(155,758)	1,694,778
Net cash provided by other assets and liabilities	(105,387)	586,742
Tax expenses paid	(208,715)	(189,910)
Other operating cash impact and non cash adjustment	49,503	(45,270)
Net cash impact of transactions with cash impact not included in the operating income before tax	475,414	2,890,669
NET CASH PROVIDED/(USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	700,444	692,658
Purchase of subsidiaries and affiliated companies, net of cash acquired (b)	(14,000)	-
Disposal of subsidiaries and affiliated companies, net of cash ceded	-	71
Net cash related to changes in scope of consolidation	(14,000)	71
Sales of debt instruments	7,530,048	10,699,211
Sales of equity instruments and non-consolidated investment funds (b)	558,155	757,248
Sales of investment properties held directly or not	65,704	76,639
Sales and/or repayment of loans and other assets	106,102	229,112
Net cash related to sales and repayments of investments	8,260,009	11,762,210
Purchases of debt instruments	(7,180,082)	(13,817,901)
Purchases of equity instruments and non-consolidated investment funds	(583,528)	(936,158)
Purchases of investment properties held direct or not	(102,565)	(249,179)
Purchases and/or issues of loans and other assets	(148,972)	(94,401)

<i>(US Dollars in thousands)</i>	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Net cash related to purchases and issuance of investments	(8,015,148)	(15,097,639)
Purchases of tangible and intangible assets	(21,941)	(68,751)
Net cash related to sales and purchases of tangible and intangible assets	(21,941)	(68,751)
Increase in collateral payable/Decrease in collateral receivable	901,525	440,378
Decrease in collateral payable/Increase in collateral receivable	(966,150)	(403,341)
Net cash impact of assets lending/borrowing collateral receivables and payables	(64,625)	37,038
NET CASH PROVIDED/(USED) BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES	144,296	(3,367,071)
Issuance of equity instruments	–	15,511
Return of capital to parent	(740,000)	–
Dividends payout	(1,032)	(35,901)
Acquisition/sale of interests in subsidiaries without change in control	(99)	(4,583)
Net cash related to transactions with shareholder	(741,131)	(24,973)
Cash provided by financial debts issuance	–	863
Cash used for financial debts repayments	(249)	(1,696)
Interests on financing debt paid	(18,061)	(25,128)
Net cash related to financing	(18,309)	(25,962)
NET CASH PROVIDED/(USED) BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(759,440)	(50,935)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT AS OF JANUARY 1	2,507,572	5,226,179
Net cash provided/(used) by operating activities	700,444	692,658
Net cash provided/(used) by investing activities	144,296	(3,367,071)
Net cash provided/(used) by financing activities	(759,440)	(50,935)
Net impact of foreign exchange fluctuations and reclassification on cash and cash equivalents	(57,807)	6,741
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT AS OF DECEMBER 31	2,535,065	2,507,572

(a) Includes premiums/discounts capitalization and relating amortization, amortization of investment and owner occupied properties (held directly).

(b) Includes equity instruments held directly or by consolidated investments funds as well as non-consolidated investment funds.

Note 1 General information

XL Bermuda Ltd (the “Company” or “XLB”) is an exempted company incorporated and domiciled in Bermuda and registered as a Class 4E insurer under the Insurance Act 1978. Its registered office is O’Hara House, One Bermudiana Road, Hamilton HM11 Bermuda.

The Company’s shares are wholly owned by XL Group Ltd and the ultimate parent is AXA SA, a French société anonyme that is the holding company of an international financial services group (“AXA”). Effective October 29, 2021, the Company’s direct shareholder EXEL Holdings Limited merged with indirect shareholders of the Company, XLIT Ltd and XL Group Ltd, with XL Group Ltd as the surviving company in the merger, becoming the direct shareholder of the Company. A list of the main entities included in the scope of XLB’s consolidated financial statements is provided in Note 3.1.

The Company and its operating subsidiaries are a leading provider of Property & Casualty insurance and reinsurance coverages to industrial, commercial and professional firms, insurance companies and other enterprises on a worldwide basis. The Company and its various subsidiaries operate globally through the Company’s three business operations: Insurance, Reinsurance and Risk Consulting.

1.1 Insurance operations

The Company, through its insurance operations, offers a broad range of coverages, including property, primary and excess casualty, excess and surplus lines, environmental liability, professional liability, construction, marine, energy, aviation & satellite, fine art & specie, livestock & aquaculture, accident & health and crisis management, among other risks.

1.2 Reinsurance operations

The Company, through its reinsurance operations, provides casualty, property, property catastrophe, specialty, and other reinsurance lines on a global basis with business being written on both a proportional and non-proportional treaty basis, as well as a facultative basis. Also included within reinsurance is the run-off life business, of which, most product lines are covered by 100% quota share retrocession (see Note 12.3).

1.3 Risk Consulting operations

In addition, the Company, through its risk consulting operations, offers both insurance and non-insurance clients customized risk management solutions and consulting services to understand and quantify the risks companies face or may face in the future, with the objective of avoiding preventable losses and mitigating the impact of losses that do occur.

/ Note 2 Significant accounting policies

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1.1 Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of XLB have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), and interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") that have been endorsed by the European Union before the balance sheet date, and which have a compulsory adoption date of January 1, 2022, or earlier. The Company does not use the "carve out" option allowing not to apply all hedge accounting principles required by IAS 39.

The consolidated financial statements for XLB and its subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 2022, were authorized for issue by the directors on April 26, 2023. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

2.1.2 Basis of accounting and going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, based on the expectation that the Company will continue in operational existence for twelve months from the date of the financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and modified by the measurement of certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value as follows:

- derivative financial instruments;
- financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss; and
- available for sale financial assets.

2.1.3 Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in US Dollars, which is XLB's functional currency, and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (\$'000 / US Dollars in thousands), except where otherwise indicated. Rounding differences may exist, including for percentages.

2.1.4 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the use of estimates and assumptions. It requires a degree of judgment in the application of the Company's accounting principles described below. The Company's most significant areas of estimation include:

- liabilities arising from insurance contracts and reinsurers' share in insurance contracts;
- valuation and impairment of investments;
- income taxes;
- reinsurance premium estimates; and
- carrying value of goodwill and intangible assets (in particular impairment tests described in Note 2.6).

While Management believes that all amounts included in the consolidated financial statements reflect the Company's best estimates and assumptions, actual results could differ materially from these estimates.

The principles set out in the Note 2 sections which follow specify the measurement methods used for these items. These methods, along with key assumptions where required, are discussed in greater depth in the Notes relating to the asset and liability items concerned where meaningful and useful.

As recommended by IAS 1, assets and liabilities are generally classified globally on the balance sheet in increasing order of liquidity, which is more relevant for financial institutions than a classification between current and non-current items. As for most insurance companies, expenses are classified by destination in the income statement.

2.2 IFRS STANDARDS AND AMENDMENTS

2.2.1 IFRS requirements adopted on January 1, 2022

The application of the amendments below as of January 1, 2022, had no material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Amendments and interpretations	Publication date	Topic
IAS 37 - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets: Onerous contract – cost of fulfilling a contract	May 14, 2020	The amendments specify which costs an entity includes when determining the cost of fulfilling a contract for the purpose of assessing whether the contract is onerous.
IFRS 3 - Business Combinations: Updating a reference to the Conceptual Framework	May 14, 2020	The amendments update IFRS 3 by replacing a reference to an old version of the Board's Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting with a reference to the latest version, which was issued in March 2018. They also introduce an exception from the requirement in IFRS 3 to refer to the Conceptual Framework to determine what constitutes an asset or a liability. The exception specifies that, for some types of liabilities and contingent liabilities, an entity applying IFRS 3 should instead refer to IAS 37 - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.
Annual Improvements 2018-2020 Cycle	May 14, 2020	Collection of amendments to IFRS in response to issues that are not part of a major project.

2.2.2 Standards and amendments published but not yet effective

2.2.2.1 IFRS 17 - Insurance contracts and IFRS 9 - Financial instruments

XLB will apply IFRS 17 - Insurance contracts and IFRS 9 - Financial instruments for the first time on January 1, 2023.

IFRS 17 - Insurance contracts, published on May 18, 2017, and amended on June 25, 2020, and on December 9, 2021, was adopted by the European Union with an exemption regarding the annual cohort requirement (see below).

IFRS 9 - Financial instruments was issued on July 24, 2014, and adopted by the European Union on November 22, 2016, with the published effective date on January 1, 2018. However, amendments to IFRS 4 - Insurance contracts "Applying IFRS 9 - Financial instruments with IFRS 4 - Insurance contracts", published on September 12, 2016, and "Extension of the temporary exemption from applying IFRS 9", published on June 25, 2020, both endorsed by the European Union, allowed entities issuing insurance contracts within the scope of IFRS 4 to mitigate certain effects of applying IFRS 9 before the new insurance contract standard, IFRS 17, becomes effective. The amendments provided two options:

- i. apply a temporary exemption from implementing IFRS 9 until the earlier of (i) the effective date of IFRS 17, or (ii) annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, following the deferral of the effective application of IFRS 17 until the same date. Additional disclosures related to financial assets were required during the deferral period. This option was only available to entities whose activities are predominantly connected with insurance and that had not applied IFRS 9 previously; or
- ii. adopt IFRS 9 but, for designated financial assets, remove from profit or loss the effects of some of the accounting mismatches that may occur before IFRS 17 is implemented. During the interim period, additional disclosures were required.

The Company, eligible for the temporary exemption option (i), decided to defer the implementation of IFRS 9 until the effective date of IFRS 17, as mentioned above. Disclosures related to financial assets required during the deferral period are included in the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Finally, an amendment to IFRS 17 - Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 - Comparative Information, issued on December 9, 2021, and endorsed by the European Union on September 8, 2022, improved requirements for the comparative information to be disclosed on initial application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9. It permits entities that first apply both standards at the same time to present comparative information about a financial asset as if the classification and measurement requirements of IFRS 9 had been applied

to that financial asset before. XLB intends to restate the comparative period at the first application of IFRS 9 and apply this “classification overlay”, including the impairment requirements of IFRS 9, to all eligible financial assets.

Status of the IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 implementation program

The adoption of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 will result in significant accounting changes, with an impact on XLB’s consolidated statement of financial position and consolidated statement of income. At the date of the publication, the assessment of the potential impacts on XLB’s consolidated financial statements is being finalized and the implementation process is currently focused on building the comparative 2022 information applying transitional requirements in both standards. Although this work is well advanced, it is not finalized as of the date of the publication of these consolidated financial statements, and it is not yet practicable to reliably disclose any quantitative information on the impacts of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9.

2.2.2.2 IFRS 17 - Insurance contracts

IFRS 17 establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of insurance contracts and supersedes IFRS 4 - Insurance contracts. It aims at being more economic and better reflecting the underlying profitability of the business, while increasing comparability across the industry.

Scope

IFRS 17 applies to insurance contracts issued, reinsurance contracts issued (inward business), reinsurance contracts held (outward business) and investment contracts with discretionary participation features provided the entity also issues insurance contracts. It requires separating the following components from insurance contracts: (i) embedded derivatives, if they meet certain specified criteria, (ii) distinct investment components, and (iii) distinct performance obligations to provide non-insurance goods and services. These components should be accounted for separately in accordance with the related standards.

Contract boundaries

Cash flows are within the boundary of an insurance contract if they arise from substantive rights and obligations that exist during the reporting period in which the entity can compel the policyholder to pay the premiums or in which the entity has a substantive obligation to provide the policyholder with services. A substantive obligation to provide services ends notably when the entity has the practical ability to reassess the risks of the policyholder and, as a result, can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects those risks.

Level of aggregation

The standard defines the level of aggregation to be used for measuring the insurance contract liabilities and the related profitability. IFRS 17 requires identifying portfolios of insurance contracts, which comprise contracts that are subject to similar risks and are managed together. Afterwards, each portfolio of insurance contracts issued shall be divided into three groups:

- contracts that are onerous at initial recognition;
- contracts that at initial recognition have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently; and
- the remaining contracts in the portfolio.

Moreover, IFRS 17 as issued by the IASB introduces the “annual cohort requirement” that prevents contracts issued more than one year apart from being included in the same group. However, the standard as adopted by the European Union provides an optional exemption from applying this annual cohort requirement for the following contracts:

- groups of insurance contracts with direct participation features and groups of investment contracts with discretionary participation features, and with cash flows that affect or are affected by cash flows to policyholders of other contracts;
- groups of insurance contracts that are managed across generations of contracts and that meet certain conditions and have been approved by supervisory authorities for the application of the matching adjustment.

This exemption will be reviewed by the end of 2027, taking into account the outcome of the IASB’s post-implementation review of IFRS 17.

Compared with the level at which the liability adequacy test is performed under IFRS 4, the level of aggregation under IFRS 17 is more granular and can therefore potentially result in more contracts being identified as onerous and losses on onerous contracts being recognized sooner.

The general measurement model

IFRS 17 requires applying by default the general measurement model (“Building Block Approach”, or “BBA”) which is based on the following “building blocks”:

- the fulfillment cash flows (“FCF”), which comprise:
 - probability-weighted estimates of future cash flows;

- an adjustment to reflect the time value of money (i.e. discounting) and the financial risks associated with those future cash flows; and
 - a risk adjustment for non-financial risk,
- the Contractual Service Margin.

Risk adjustment for non-financial risk

Regarding the risk adjustment, its measurement should reflect the compensation required by XLB for bearing the uncertainty around the amount and timing of the future cash flows that arises from non-financial risk as XLB fulfills insurance contracts.

The Company considers the 62.5th-67.5th percentile range as the adequate level of prudence on underlying reserves.

The determination of the risk adjustment follows a value-at-risk type approach, reflecting a retained confidence level with reference to the risk drivers of reserves. The value-at-risk is the maximum loss within a certain confidence level. The implementation is slightly different between Life and Savings and Property and Casualty businesses. For Life and Savings business, groups of contracts are first shocked, risk factor by risk factor, up to the retained confidence level to assess the change in the present value of future cash flows. Then, diversification benefits between risks implicit to the entity's portfolio are considered by applying correlation factors between risks. For Property and Casualty liabilities for incurred claims, a direct value-at-risk calculation, reflecting the retained confidence level, is applied to the full probability distribution of the reserves. Finally, a diversification effect between entities is considered to reflect the fact that a same risk is unlikely to impact all the entities at the same time.

Discount rates

Regarding the discount rate, XLB intends to adopt a bottom-up approach. IFRS 17 requires the use of a market consistent yield curve factoring the illiquidity embedded in insurance liabilities. The methodology consists in using a basic Risk-Free Rate ("RFR"), based on swaps for most currencies and government bonds for others, and adding on a liquidity premium ("LP") allowance to reflect the remuneration of illiquidity observed on traded assets until the Last Liquid Point ("LLP"), meaning the longest maturity for which there are enough traded bonds. An Ultimate Forward Rate ("UFR") macro-economically defined as the sum of the average of past real interest rates and central bank's target inflation is also considered. Discount rates ranging between the LLP and the UFR maturities are obtained by extrapolation.

Contractual Service Margin (CSM)

Compared to IFRS 4, the introduction of the CSM is a major change. The CSM represents the unearned profit for a group of insurance contracts, in other words the present value of future profits attributable to the shareholders. It will be recognized in the consolidated statement of income over the coverage period of the contracts, as the entity provides services to the policyholders. The CSM of a group of contracts cannot be negative at inception; any net negative amount of the fulfillment cash flows at inception will be recorded in profit or loss immediately.

At the end of each subsequent reporting period the carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts is remeasured to be the sum of:

- the liability for remaining coverage ("LRC"), which comprises the FCF related to future services, and the CSM of the group at that date; and
- the liability for incurred claims ("LIC"), which is measured as the FCF related to past services allocated to the group at that date.

Under the general measurement model, the CSM is adjusted at each subsequent reporting period for changes in expected future cash flows driven by changes in technical assumptions (death, morbidity, longevity, surrenders, expenses, future premiums, etc.). However, if negative changes in future discounted cash flows are greater than the remaining CSM, the difference is immediately recognized in profit or loss as the CSM cannot be negative. Interest is also accreted on the CSM at rates locked in at initial recognition of a contract (i.e. discount rate used at inception to determine the present value of the estimated cash flows). Moreover, the CSM will be released into profit or loss based on coverage units, reflecting the quantity of the benefits provided and the expected coverage duration of the remaining contracts in the group. Given the variety of insurance contracts, the definition of coverage units involves the use of judgment by considering both the level of coverage defined within the contract (e.g. a death benefit over a fixed term, the policyholders' account value, or a combination of guarantees) and the expected coverage duration of the contract.

This general measurement model will be applied for XLB's Life business and adverse development cover ("ADC").

The Premium Allocation Approach

A simplified Premium Allocation Approach ("PAA") is permitted for the measurement of the liability for remaining coverage if it provides a measurement that is not materially different from the general measurement model or if the coverage period is one year or less. With the PAA, the liability for remaining coverage corresponds to premiums received at initial recognition less acquisition costs and amounts already recognized as insurance revenue at the closing date. However, the general measurement model remains

applicable for the measurement of incurred claims. For the PAA, changes relative to IFRS 4 are expected to be limited and mainly linked to the discount of all reserves, a more granular onerous contract testing based on facts and circumstances and the inclusion of a risk adjustment for non-financial risk.

The PAA will be used for XLB's Property and Casualty business.

Presentation

Under IFRS 17, in terms of presentation, the amounts recognized in the statements of financial performance have to be disaggregated into:

- an insurance service result, comprising insurance revenue (corresponding to the insurance service provided over the period, which will be more comparable with the revenue of other industries) and insurance service expenses (i.e. incurred claims and other incurred insurance service expenses); and
- a net finance income or expenses from insurance and reinsurance contracts, which mostly relates to non-direct participating business and shareholders' funds, with the expectation that XLB will generally apply the option to disaggregate insurance financial income or expense between the statement of profit or loss and the other comprehensive income in order to limit the volatility in net income (considering that many of the supporting financial assets will be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income under IFRS 9). Under this option, for non-participating contracts, the difference between the valuation of the liabilities at locked-in rates (used for the unwind in the insurance finance income or expenses) and their valuation at current rates is recognized in OCI. In the same way, when changes in liabilities arise from a contractual link (indexation) between inflation and the payments to policyholders, the changes due to inflation that relate to future services should also be considered as resulting from a financial risk and therefore recognized through OCI with a release through profit or loss over the duration of the payments to the policyholders.

A minimal part of the expenses (up to 10%) will not be attributable to IFRS 17 contracts and therefore will not be projected in the FCF and will be charged to the profit or loss as incurred.

Under IFRS 17, compared to IFRS 4, insurance revenues will no longer reflect the premiums underwritten during the year since they will:

- reflect the portion of the premiums earned during the period, i.e. the release of the FCF (the expected cash flows of the period plus the related release of risk adjustment) as well as the CSM release (corresponding to the portion of the profits acquired during the period); and
- be reported net of commissions/acquisition costs relating to assumed reinsurance for Property and Casualty business.

In respect to the presentation of consolidated statement of financial position, the other changes compared to IFRS 4 relate notably to the following:

- intangible assets will decrease as a result of the removal of deferred acquisition costs ("DAC"), as these assets represent a part of future profits under IFRS 4 that are implicitly embedded within the CSM under IFRS 17;
- insurance and reinsurance related receivables and payables will no longer be presented separately from technical liabilities and reinsurance assets, leading to a reduction of total assets and liabilities; and
- portfolios of contracts that have asset balances and those that have liability balances will be presented separately on each side of the consolidated statement of financial position.

Transition methods

For the transition from IFRS 4 to IFRS 17, the standard has to be applied retrospectively using the Full Retrospective Approach ("FRA") unless impracticable, in which case two options are possible:

- either the modified retrospective approach ("MRA"): based on reasonable and supportable information available without undue cost and effort to the entity, certain modifications of requirements are applied to the extent their full retrospective application is not possible, but still with the objective to achieve the closest outcome to retrospective application possible; or
- the fair value approach ("FVA"): the CSM is determined as the positive difference between the fair value of liabilities determined in accordance with IFRS 13 - Fair Value Measurement ⁽¹⁾ (corresponding to the price that would be required by an external party to transfer the liabilities) and the fulfillment cash flows (any negative difference would be recognized in retained earnings at the transition date). This approach consists in repricing the contracts in the light of actuarial and financial parameters observed at the transition date.

⁽¹⁾ Excluding paragraph 47 of IFRS 13 relating to demand features as required by IFRS 17.C20.

The Company intends to apply the FRA mainly to the liabilities for remaining coverage of contracts measured with the PAA and the liabilities for incurred claims occurred since 2018. This date aligns with the acquisition of the Company by AXA, the ultimate parent.

For other groups of contracts, different factors (such as the impossibility of running models since the inception of the contracts, the lack of historical data, etc.) are expected to make the application of the FRA not practical. For these groups of contracts, XLB therefore expects to apply the MRA or the FVA. In particular:

- for long-term Life and Savings contracts, the FVA will be the approach used; and
- for LIC occurred before 2019 related to non-participating contracts, in the absence of reasonable and supportable information (under IFRS 4, claims reserves are generally not discounted), the FVA will be applied and the Company will use the yield curve in force at the time of acquisition by AXA.

2.2.2.3 IFRS 9 - Financial instruments

IFRS 9 - Financial instruments replaces IAS 39 and provides accounting requirements related to the classification and measurement of financial instruments.

Changes in accounting policies resulting from the adoption of IFRS 9 will be applied retrospectively, excluding the changes in hedge accounting that may only be applied prospectively from January 1, 2023.

Classification and measurement of financial assets

IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine the measurement category for financial assets based on the business model in which those financial assets are held and on the characteristics of their contractual cash flows:

- a financial asset is measured at amortized cost if both (i) the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and (ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (“SPPI”);
- if both (i) the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and for sale, and (ii) the contractual terms of cash flows are SPPI, the financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVOCI”) and realized gains or losses would be recycled through profit or loss upon sale. Most of XLB’s investments in debt instruments are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets;
- assets not fitting either of these categories are measured at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”).

In addition, IFRS 9 provides the following classification options designed to eliminate or significantly reduce accounting mismatches that would otherwise arise if the general classification approach were applied:

- an entity can designate at FVTPL a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch in profit or loss;
- for equity instruments that are not held for trading, an entity can make an irrevocable election to present in OCI (instead of profit or loss) subsequent changes in the fair value of those instruments (including realized gains and losses), dividends being recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The impairment model under IFRS 9 reflects expected credit losses (“ECL”), as opposed to incurred credit losses under IAS 39. Under the IFRS 9 impairment approach, it is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before credit losses are recognized. Instead, an entity always accounts for expected credit losses and changes in those expected credit losses.

ECL is defined at each financial reporting date based on the key inputs which are the probability of the default, the magnitude of the potential credit loss (after any potential recovery) and the exposure to the risk of default.

The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition. IFRS 9 distinguishes between lifetime ECL calculated for financial instruments for which there have been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition, and 12-month ECL recognized for financial instruments for which the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition. It is assumed that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument has low credit risk at the reporting date, and 12-month ECL is recognized for those financial instruments. In addition, a particular impairment approach, quite similar to that existing under IAS 39, is applied to instruments for which the credit event has already occurred. Previously recognized ECL allowances are reversed when the corresponding credit risk improves.

As a part of its IFRS 9 implementation process, XLB will utilize a new impairment model including a credit risk assessment that combines quantitative and qualitative approaches, ECL calculation tools, dedicated accounting and specific governance. The new impairment model will apply to debt instruments, loans and receivables held by the Company and measured at amortized cost and

at FVOCI. Loans and receivables include amounts due from brokers, agents and intermediaries and other financial assets which are within the scope of IFRS 9.

Financial assets within the scope of IFRS 17 such as premiums receivable and reinsurance and other recoveries on paid claims, which together form the majority of the carrying value of the Company's loans and receivables, and reinsurance recoveries on outstanding claims are outside the scope of IFRS 9 and are unaffected by the new requirements.

Hedge accounting

IFRS 9 establishes a more principle-based approach for the general hedge accounting model and aligns hedge accounting more closely with the risk management.

In particular, IFRS 9 introduces the possibility to apply prospectively from January 1, 2023, the hedge accounting for fair value hedges of equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI, that implies to record in OCI, without recycling into profit or loss, the changes in fair value of both the hedged equity instrument and the derivative.

In addition, IFRS 9 provides new accounting mechanism, applicable retrospectively from January 1, 2023, designed to reduce the volatility in profit or loss and referred to as "cost of hedging approach", for the situations where only a part of a derivative is designated as the hedging instrument (for example, the intrinsic value of a purchased option or changes in the spot element of a forward contract).

When first applying IFRS 9, an entity may make an accounting policy choice to continue applying the hedge accounting requirements in IAS 39, instead of those in IFRS 9. XLB intends to apply IFRS 9 requirements for all hedges with the exception of portfolio fair value hedges of interest rate risk (commonly referred to as "fair value macro hedges"). For the latter, XLB will continue applying the hedge accounting requirements currently in IAS 39 as allowed by the IASB that is addressing macro hedge accounting as a separate project.

Most of the Company's hedge accounting relationships documented under IAS 39 will be considered as continuing hedge relationships under IFRS 9.

Presentation

Most of the Company's financial assets are measured at fair value both before and after transition to IFRS 9, and most of the debt instruments accounted for at FVOCI under IAS 39 are expected to continue to be accounted for at FVOCI under IFRS 9. The new classification and measurement (including impairment) requirements are however expected to result in the following changes in the financial assets held by XLB:

- for equity securities, as IAS 39 FVOCI with recycling of realized gains and losses in profit or loss is no longer permitted under IFRS 9, XLB expects to apply the optional designation at FVOCI without recycling for most of equity securities held in order to avoid a significant new volatility in net income resulting from this asset class, compared to the current IAS 39 accounting. As a consequence of this reclassification from FVOCI with recycling to FVOCI without recycling, the cumulated amount of IAS 39 impairment allowances is also expected to be transferred from retained earnings to OCI without recycling, with no impact on the Company's total consolidated shareholders' equity;
- some debt instruments and non consolidated funds are expected to be reclassified from FVOCI to FVTPL, with unrealized gains and losses transferred from OCI to retained earnings, either because those instruments do not meet the SPPI criteria or because the optional designation at FVTPL is applied;
- some loans, accounted for at amortized cost under IAS 39, are expected to be designated at FVTPL under IFRS 9 applying the fair value option in order to eliminate or significantly reduce accounting mismatches in profit or loss, with a limited impact on retained earnings;
- under the current presentation, XLB discloses derivative instruments, in its consolidated statement of financial position, alongside their underlying assets or liabilities. Thus, for each line of assets or liabilities concerned, a net economic position is currently presented. Together with the first application of IFRS 9, XLB has decided to present its derivative instruments in separate lines of its consolidated statement of financial position, as either an asset or a liability depending upon the fair value position at the reporting date, with no offsetting.

2.2.2.4 Other IFRS amendments and interpretations

The following amendments and interpretations are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements:

Amendments and interpretations	Publication date	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after	Topic
IAS 12 - Income Taxes: Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction	May 7, 2021	January 1, 2023 ^(a)	The amendments narrow the scope of the exemption from the recognition of deferred tax liabilities and assets in IAS 12 so that this exception no longer applies to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.
IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2: Disclosure of Accounting policies	February 12, 2021	January 1, 2023	The amendments to IAS 1 require entities to disclose their "material accounting policy information" rather than their "significant accounting policies". IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements is modified accordingly to support these amendments.
IAS 8 - Accounting policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors: Definition of Accounting Estimates	February 12, 2021	January 1, 2023	The amendments introduce a definition of 'accounting estimates' and other changes to help entities distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates.
IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements: - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current - Deferral of Effective Date - Non-current Liabilities with Covenants	January 23, 2020, July 15, 2020, October 31, 2022	January 1, 2024 ^(b)	The amendments clarify requirements in IAS 1 for the presentation of liabilities in the statement of financial position and improve the information an entity provides when its right to defer settlement of a liability for at least twelve months is subject to compliance with covenants.
IFRS 16 - Leases: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback	September 22, 2022	January 1, 2024 ^{(a) (b)}	The amendments introduce specific subsequent measurement requirements for sale and leaseback transactions.

^(a) With earlier application being permitted (subject to conditions in some cases) but not elected by the Company.

^(b) Not yet endorsed by the European Union.

2.3 CONSOLIDATION**2.3.1 Scope and basis of consolidation**

Companies over which XLB exercises control are subsidiaries. They are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to XLB. Under IFRS 10, XLB controls an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Only substantive rights (i.e. the holder must have the practicability to exercise them) and rights that are not protective are considered in the control evaluation.

Companies in which XLB exercises significant influence are accounted for under the equity method. Under IAS 28, significant influence is presumed when XLB directly or indirectly holds 20% or more of the voting rights. Significant influence can also be exercised through an agreement with other shareholders.

Under the equity method, XLB's share of equity investments' post-acquisition profit or loss is recognized in the income statement as Income (loss) from investments accounted for using the equity method (net of impairment), and its share of post-acquisition movements in reserves is stated under "Other reserves".

Investment funds and real estate companies are either fully consolidated or accounted for under the equity method, depending on which conditions of IFRS 10 / IFRS 11 / IAS 28 listed above that they satisfy. Fees received by asset managers are also taken into account in the assessment of the exposure to variability of returns. For fully consolidated investment funds, minority interests are recognized at fair value and shown as liabilities in the balance sheet if the companies' instruments can be redeemed at any time by the holder at fair value. Investment funds accounted by equity method are shown under the balance sheet caption "Financial investments".

2.3.2 Business combinations and subsequent changes in the Company ownership interest

In accordance with the option made available by IFRS 1, XLB has elected not to apply IFRS 3 retrospectively to past business combinations prior to January 1, 2018, (business combinations that occurred before the date of transition to IFRS).

2.3.3 Business combinations of entities under common control

For business combinations of entities under common control, the acquired entities' results and balance sheet are incorporated prospectively from the date of acquisition of the entity under common control occurred. Assets and liabilities of the acquired entity are stated at predecessor carrying values adjusted to achieve uniform accounting policies. Any difference between the consideration given and aggregate carrying value of assets and liabilities of the acquired entity at the date of transaction is included in equity.

2.3.4 Purchase and sale of minority interests in a controlled subsidiary

Purchase and sale transactions of minority interests in a controlled subsidiary that do not change the conclusion of control are recorded through shareholder's equity (including direct acquisition costs).

If control in a subsidiary is lost, any gain or loss is recognized in net income. Furthermore, if an investment in the entity is retained by the Company, it is re-measured to its fair value and any gain or loss is also recognized in net income.

2.3.5 Intra-group transactions

Intra-group transactions, including internal dividends, payables/receivables and gains/losses on intra-group transactions are eliminated:

- in full for controlled subsidiaries; and
- to the extent of XLB's interest for entities accounted for using the equity method.

The effect on net income of transactions between consolidated entities is always eliminated. However, in case of a loss, an impairment test is performed in order to assess whether an impairment has to be booked.

In the event of an internal sale of an asset that is not intended to be held for the long term by the Company, deferred tax is recognized as the current tax calculated on the realized gain or loss and is eliminated.

2.4 FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

The results and financial position of all XLB entities that have a functional currency (i.e. the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates) different from XLB's presentational currency are translated into US Dollars as follows:

- assets and liabilities are translated at the year-end exchange rate;
- revenues and expenses are translated at the monthly average exchange rates over the period;
- all resulting foreign exchange differences are recognized as a separate component of equity (translation differences).

At the local entity level, foreign currency transactions are revalued into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions, and from the revaluation at closing rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, are recognized in the income statement, except where hedge accounting is applied as explained in Note 2.8.

All assets and liabilities arising from insurance contracts are treated as monetary items. At each period end foreign currency monetary items are revalued using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Assets and liabilities of foreign operations whose functional currency is not the US Dollar are then translated into the Company's US reporting currency at prevailing balance sheet-date exchange rates, while revenue and expenses of such foreign operations are translated into the Company's US reporting currency at monthly average exchange rates during the year. The net effect of these translation adjustments, as well as any gains or losses on intercompany balances for which settlement is not planned or anticipated in the foreseeable future, net of applicable deferred income taxes, are included in shareholder's equity in the currency translation reserve.

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity is recorded in the local currency of the acquired entity and is translated into US Dollars at the closing date.

Foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of a net investment in a foreign subsidiary, borrowings and other currency instruments qualifying for hedge accounting of such investment are recorded in shareholder's equity under translation differences and are recycled in the income statement as part of the realized gain or loss on disposal of the hedged net investment (see Note 15.2.3).

Foreign exchange differences arising from monetary financial investments designated as available for sale are recognized as income or expense for the period in respect of the portion corresponding to amortized cost. The residual translation differences relating to fair value changes are recorded in shareholder's equity in the currency translation reserve.

Regarding the cumulative amount of the exchange differences related to disposed business, the Company applies the step-by-step consolidation method (IFRIC 16).

2.5 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

The Company applies the IFRS 13 fair value hierarchy as described below for all assets and liabilities where another IFRS requires or permits fair value measurement or disclosures about fair value measurement in the Notes. The principles below address mostly assets given the nature of the activities of the Company.

2.5.1 Active market: quoted price

Fair values of assets and liabilities traded on active markets are determined using quoted market prices when available. An instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service or regulatory agency and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis between a willing seller and a willing buyer. For financial instruments traded in active markets, quotes received from external pricing services represent consensus prices (i.e. using similar models and inputs resulting in a very limited dispersion).

The fair value amounts of assets and liabilities for which fair value is determined in whole directly by reference to an active market are disclosed as level 1 in the Notes to the financial statements.

2.5.2 Active versus inactive markets - financial instruments

Financial instruments are considered as being quoted in an active market when:

- quotes that represent consensus are regularly provided by external pricing services with limited dispersion; and
- prices are readily available.

Liquidity may be defined as the possibility to sell or dispose of the asset in the ordinary course of business within a certain limited time period at approximately the price at which the investment is valued. Liquidity for debt instruments is assessed using a multi-criteria approach including the number of quotes available, the place of issuance and the evolution of the widening of bid ask spreads.

A financial instrument is regarded as not quoted in an active market:

- if there is little observation of transaction prices as an inherent characteristic of the instrument;
- when there is a significant decline in the volume and level of trading activity;
- in case of significant illiquidity; or
- if observable prices cannot be considered as representing fair value because of dislocated market conditions.

Characteristics of inactive markets can therefore be very different in nature, inherent to the instrument or indicative of a change in the conditions prevailing in certain markets.

2.5.3 Assets and liabilities not quoted in an active market

The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are estimated using:

- external and independent pricing services; or
- valuation techniques.

Fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in active market mainly based on observable market data are disclosed as level 2 in the Notes to the financial statements.

Fair values mainly not based on observable market data are disclosed as level 3 in the Notes.

- No active market: use of external pricing services

External pricing services may be fund asset managers in the case of non-consolidated investments in funds or brokers. Where possible, XLB collects quotes from external pricing providers as inputs to measure fair value. Prices received may form tight clusters or dispersed quotes which may then lead to the use of valuation techniques. The dispersion of quotes received may be an indication of the large range of assumptions used by external pricing providers given the limited number of transactions to be observed or reflect the existence of distress transactions. In addition, given current market conditions since the financial crisis and the persistency of complete inactivity of some markets since then, many financial institutions closed their desks dedicated to structured assets deals and are no longer in a position to deliver meaningful quotes.

- No active market: use of valuation techniques

The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at the price at which an orderly transaction would take place between market participants (a willing buyer and a willing seller) at the measurement date. Valuation techniques include:

- market approach: the consideration of recent prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving substantially similar assets or liabilities;
- income approach: use of discounted cash flow analysis, option pricing models, and other present value techniques to convert future amounts to a single current (i.e. discounted) amount; and
- cost approach: the consideration of amounts that would currently be required to construct or replace the service capacity of an asset.

Valuation techniques are subjective in nature and significant judgment is involved in establishing fair values. They include recent arm's length transactions between knowledgeable willing parties on similar assets if available and representative of fair value and involve various assumptions regarding the underlying price, yield curve, correlations, volatility, default rates and other factors. Unlisted equity instruments are valued based on cross checks using different methodologies such as discounted cash flows techniques, price earnings ratio multiples and adjusted net asset values, taking into account recent transactions on instruments which are substantially the same if concluded at arm's length between knowledgeable willing parties, if any. The use of valuation techniques and assumptions could produce different estimates of fair value. However, valuations are determined using generally accepted models (discounted cash flows, Black-Scholes models, etc.) based on quoted market prices for similar instruments or underlyings (index, credit spread, etc.) whenever such directly observable data are available and valuations are adjusted for liquidity and credit risk.

Valuation techniques may be used when there is little observation of transaction prices as an inherent characteristic of the market, when quotes made available by external pricing providers are too dispersed or when market conditions are so dislocated that observed data cannot be used or need significant adjustments. Internal mark-to-model valuations are therefore normal market practices for certain assets and liabilities which are inherently scarcely trade, or exceptional processes implemented due to specific market conditions.

- Use of valuation techniques in dislocated markets

The dislocation of certain markets may be evidenced by various factors. For example, a very large widening of bid ask spreads may be a helpful indicator in understanding whether market participants are willing to transact. The dislocation of markets may also be suspected in cases of wide dispersion in the prices (over time or among market participants), small number of transactions, closing

down of primary and/or secondary markets, forced transactions motivated by needs of liquidity or other difficult financial conditions with insufficient time to market the assets to be sold, and large bulk sales to exit such markets at all costs that may involve side arrangements (such as sellers providing finance for a sale to a buyer).

In such cases, XLB uses valuation techniques including observable data whenever possible, adjusted if needed to develop the best estimate of fair value, including adequacy of risk premiums, or develops valuation models based on unobservable data representing estimates of assumptions that willing market participants would use when prices are not current, relevant or available without undue costs and efforts. In inactive markets, transactions may be inputs when measuring fair value, but would not likely be determinative, and unobservable data may be more appropriate than observable inputs.

2.6 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

2.6.1 Goodwill and impairment of goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of XLB's share of the net assets of an acquired subsidiary, associate or joint venture at the date of acquisition. Goodwill arising on acquisition of subsidiaries is shown as a separate intangible asset, while that on associates and joint ventures is included within the carrying value of those investments.

Goodwill on acquisitions prior to January 1, 2018, (date of transition to IFRS) is carried at its deemed cost, which represents the amount recorded under previous US GAAP principles.

Goodwill is considered to have an indefinite useful life and is therefore not amortized, but instead subject to a test for impairment at least annually.

Goodwill is allocated to XLB's Insurance and Reinsurance cash-generating units ("CGUs") according to the smallest identifiable unit to which cash flows are generated and at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes.

The impairment review process examines whether or not the carrying value of the goodwill attributable to individual CGUs exceeds its recoverable amount. Any excess of goodwill over the recoverable amount arising from the review process indicates impairment. Any impairment charges are presented as part of operational expenses. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold. Impairment of goodwill is not reversible.

XLB performs an impairment test of goodwill by CGU, using valuation approaches that rely on parameters such as market indicators, market value of assets, market value of liabilities and future operating profits, derived on the basis of operational and economic assumptions in order to determine any significant adverse changes that might lead to the non-recoverability of the goodwill. Compliant with IAS 36, within each CGU, a comparison is made between net book value and the recoverable value (equal to the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use). Value-in-use consists of the net assets and the value placed on expected future earnings from existing and new business.

The value-in-use approach is built upon cash flow projections based on the business plans approved by XLB management and discounted using a risk adjusted rate. Cash flows beyond that period are extrapolated using a steady growth rate and a terminal value.

2.6.2 Deferred Acquisition Costs (DAC)

Acquisition costs, which vary with and are directly related to the acquisition of policies, consist primarily of commissions paid to brokers and cedants. These costs are deferred by recognizing a DAC asset which is amortized over the period during which the premiums are earned. DAC is also tested through the liability adequacy test (see Note 2.12.3).

2.6.3 Other intangible assets

The Company's indefinite-lived intangible assets consist primarily of Lloyd's syndicate capacity and acquired insurance and reinsurance licenses. These assets are deemed to have indefinite useful lives and are therefore not subject to amortization. In accordance with IFRS, the Company tests non-amortized intangible assets for potential impairment annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the asset might be impaired. If the carrying value of a non-amortized intangible asset is in excess of its fair value, the asset must be written down to its fair value through the recognition of an impairment charge to earnings.

The Company's definite-lived intangibles consist primarily of acquired agency relationships, distribution networks, trade names, and internally-developed computer software. These assets are deemed to have defined useful lives and are amortized on a straight-line basis over the assets' estimated useful lives. The amortization periods approximate the time over which the Company expects

to generate future net cash inflows from the use of these assets, and range from three to twenty years depending on the nature of the asset. In accordance with IFRS, these assets are subject to impairment testing when events or conditions indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be fully recoverable from future cash flows. If the carrying value of a definite-lived intangible asset is in excess of its fair value, the asset must be written down to its fair value through the recognition of an impairment charge to earnings. The Company tests definite-lived intangible assets whenever events or circumstances indicate that carrying values may not be recoverable.

2.7 INVESTMENTS

Investments include investment in real estate properties and financial instruments including equity instruments, debt instruments and loans.

2.7.1 Investment in real estate properties

Investment in real estate properties, including investments in real estate funds, is recognized at cost. The properties' components are amortized over their estimated useful lives, also considering their residual value if it may be reliably estimated.

In case of unrealized loss over 15%, an impairment is recognized for the difference between the net book value of the investment property and the fair value of the asset based on an independent valuation. Furthermore, if the accumulated amount of unrealized losses under 15% (without offsetting with unrealized gains) represents more than 10% of the accumulated net cost of real estate assets, additional impairment is booked on a line-by-line approach until the 10% threshold is reached.

In subsequent periods, if the appraisal value rises to at least 15% more than the net carrying value, the previously recorded impairment is reversed to the extent of the difference between a) the net carrying value and b) the lower of the appraisal value and the amortized cost (before impairment).

2.7.2 Financial instruments recognition

Financial instruments are recognized in the statement of financial position at such time as the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the trade date, which is the date the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. A financial asset is derecognized when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets expire, or where the financial assets have been transferred, together with substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. Financial liabilities are derecognized if the Company's obligations specified in the contract expire, are discharged or cancelled.

2.7.3 Financial instruments classification

Depending on the intention and ability to hold the invested assets, financial instruments are classified into the following categories:

- assets held to maturity, accounted for at amortized cost;
- assets held for trading and assets designated at fair value with changes in fair value recognized through profit or loss;
- available for sale assets accounted for at fair value with changes in fair value recognized through shareholder's equity;
- loans and receivables (including some debt instruments not quoted in an active market) accounted for at amortized cost.

At inception, the option to designate financial investments and liabilities at fair value with changes in fair value recognized through profit or loss is mainly used by the Company in the following circumstances:

- financial investments when electing the fair value option allows the Company to solve accounting mismatch, and in particular:
 - assets included in hedging strategies set out by the Company for economic reasons but not eligible for hedge accounting as defined by IAS 39;
 - debt held by structured bond (primarily Collateralized Debt Obligations) funds controlled and consolidated by the Company;
 - investments held supporting run-off life reinsurance operations whereby the investment results of these assets - including interest income, unrealized gains and losses, and gains and losses from sales - are transferred from the Company to a third party pursuant to a contractual arrangement (see Note 12.3).

- portfolios of managed financial investments whose profitability is valued on a fair value basis: mainly securities held by consolidated investment funds, managed according to the Company Risk Management policy (“Satellite Investment Portfolio”, see definition below).

In practice, assets held through consolidated investment funds are classified either as:

- assets of the “Core Investment Portfolios” which include assets backing liabilities arising from insurance contracts, managed according to the Company's Assets and Liabilities Management (ALM) strategy; or
- assets of the “Satellite Investment Portfolios”, reflecting strategic asset allocation based on a dynamic asset management aimed at maximizing returns.

Underlying financial instruments held in the “Core Investment Portfolios” are classified as available for sale with changes in fair value through shareholder's equity unless involved in a qualifying hedge relationship or more broadly when electing the fair value option reduces accounting mismatch. As specified above, the financial instruments held in the “Satellite Investment Portfolios” are accounted for at fair value with changes in fair value recognized through profit or loss.

Assets held through non-consolidated investment funds consist of investments that are not consolidated because they are not controlled by the Company. These investment funds are classified either as:

- available for sale with changes in fair value recognized through shareholder's equity, where XLB does not have significant influence; or
- equity-method at fair value with changes in fair value recognized through profit or loss, where XLB does have significant influence.

Assets designated as available for sale, trading assets, investments designated at fair value through profit or loss and all derivatives are measured at fair value, i.e. the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. The Company applies the IFRS 13 fair value hierarchy (see Note 8.10).

Loans which are not designated under the fair value option are accounted at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

All investment transactions are recorded on a trade date basis. Realized gains and losses on sales of investments are determined on a first-in, first-out basis. Realized gains and losses on assets held to maturity, loans and receivables, and available for sale assets are recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Income within “Net realized gains and losses relating to investments at cost and at fair value through shareholder's equity”. Realized gains and losses on assets held for trading and assets designated at fair value with changes in fair value recognized through profit or loss are recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Income within “Net realized gains and losses and change in fair value of investments at fair value through profit and loss”. Changes in fair value of available for sale assets are reflected, net of deferred taxes, as “Reserves relating to changes in fair value through shareholder's equity” in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.7.4 Impairment of financial instruments

XLB assesses at each balance sheet date whether a financial asset or a group of financial investments at (amortized) cost or designated as available for sale is impaired. A financial asset or group of financial investments is impaired when there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events and this event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the asset(s) that can be reliably estimated.

For debt instruments classified as “held to maturity” or “available for sale”, an impairment based respectively on future cash flows discounted using the initial effective interest rate or on fair value is recorded through the income statement if future cash flows may not be fully recoverable due to a credit event relating to the instrument issuer. A downgrade of an entity's credit rating is not, of itself, evidence of impairment. If the credit risk is eliminated or improves, the impairment may be released. The amount of the reversal is also recognized in the income statement.

For equity instruments classified as available for sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below its carrying value is considered as indication for potential impairment, such as equity instruments showing unrealized losses over a 6 month period or more (prior to the closing date), or unrealized losses in excess of 20% of the net carrying value at the closing date. If such evidence exists for an available for sale financial asset, the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment on that financial asset already booked in the income statement – is removed from shareholder's equity and an impairment is recognized through the income statement. Equity instrument impairments recognized in the income statement cannot be reversed through the income statement until the asset is sold or derecognized.

Impairments of loans available for sale are based on the present value of expected future cash flows, discounted at the loan's effective interest rate (down to the loan's observable market price), or on the fair value of the collateral.

For financial investments accounted for at amortized cost, including loans and assets classified as “held to maturity” or assets designated as “loans and receivables”, the impairment test is first performed at the asset level. A more global test is then performed on groups of assets with similar risk profile.

The methods for calculating the net book value of assets sold is first-in, first-out.

2.7.5 Repurchase agreements and securities lending

The Company is party to repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions under which financial assets are sold to a counterparty, subject to a simultaneous agreement to repurchase these financial assets at a certain later date, at an agreed price. While substantially all of the risks and rewards of the financial assets remain with the Company over the entire lifetime of the transaction, the Company does not derecognize the financial assets. The proceeds of the sale are reported separately. Interest expense from repurchase and security lending transactions is accrued over the duration of the agreements.

Additionally, the Company is party to total return swaps under which financial assets are sold to a counterparty with a corresponding agreement. Cash flows equal to those of the underlying assets will be remitted to the Company in exchange for specified payments taking into account any increase or decline in the fair value of the assets. This results in substantially all of the risks and rewards of the financial assets remaining with the Company. As such, the Company does not derecognize the financial assets.

The Company is also party to reverse repurchase agreements under which financial assets are purchased from a counterparty, subject to a simultaneous agreement to return these financial assets at a certain later date, at an agreed price. If substantially all of the risks and rewards of the securities remain with the counterparty over the entire lifetime of the agreement of the transaction, the securities concerned are not recognized as financial assets of the Company. The amounts of cash disbursed are recorded under financial investments. Interest income on reverse repurchase agreements is accrued over the duration of the agreements (see Note 8.7).

2.8 DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value at purchase date and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Unrealized gains and losses are recognized in the statement of income unless they relate to a qualifying hedge relationship as described below. The Company designates certain derivatives as either: (i) hedging of the fair value of recognized assets or liabilities or of a firm commitment (fair value hedge); or (ii) hedging of highly probable expected future transactions (cash flow hedge); or (iii) hedging of net investments in foreign operations.

The Company documents, at inception, the hedge relationship, as well as its risk management hedging objectives and strategy. The Company also documents the hedge effectiveness, both at inception and on an ongoing basis, indicating the actual or expected efficiency level of the derivatives used in hedging transactions in offsetting changes in the fair values or cash flows of hedged underlying items.

2.8.1 Fair value hedge

Changes in the fair value of derivatives designated and qualifying as fair value hedge are recorded in the income statement, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability. Therefore, the gain or loss relating to any ineffective portion is directly recognized in the income statement.

2.8.2 Cash flow hedge

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives designated and qualifying as cash flow hedge is recognized in shareholder's equity. The gain or loss relating to any ineffective portion is recognized in the income statement. Cumulative gain or loss in shareholder's equity is recycled in the income statement when the hedged underlying item impacts the profit or loss for the period (for example when the hedged future transaction is recognized). When a hedging instrument reaches its maturity date or is sold, or when a hedge no longer qualifies for hedge accounting, the cumulative gains or losses in shareholder's equity are held until the initially hedged future transaction ultimately impacts the income statement.

2.8.3 Net investment hedge

The accounting of net investments in foreign operations hedge is similar to the accounting of cash flow hedge. Any gain or loss on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge is recognized in shareholder's equity; the gain or loss relating

to the ineffective portion is recognized in the income statement. Cumulative gains and losses in shareholder's equity impact the income statement only on disposal of the foreign operations.

2.8.4 Derivatives not qualifying for hedge accounting

Changes in the fair value of all other derivative instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognized in the income statement. Given IAS 39 constraints, only in certain situations are derivatives eligible to hedge accounting provisions as described above. While many derivatives used by the Company are purchased with a view to hedge, often such instruments as utilized as an alternative to gain exposure to certain asset classes through "synthetic positions" (see Note 15.2).

The Company holds financial investments that also include embedded derivatives. Such embedded derivatives are separately recorded and measured at fair value through profit or loss if the impact is deemed material.

The purpose and condition of the use of derivatives within the Company are detailed in Note 15.

2.9 ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

Assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use, and a sale is considered highly probable. The assets, particularly buildings, are measured at the lower of their carrying value and their fair value net of estimated selling costs and are shown separately in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

2.10 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits while cash equivalents are short-term, liquid investments that are readily convertible to cash and which are subject to low volatility.

2.11 SHARE CAPITAL AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY

2.11.1 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified in shareholder's equity when there is no obligation to transfer cash or other assets to the holders.

Additional costs (net of tax) directly attributable to the issue of equity instruments are shown in shareholder's equity as a deduction to the proceeds.

2.11.2 Compound financial instruments

Any financial instrument issued by the Company with an equity component (for example certain options granted to convert the debt instrument into an equity instrument of the Company) and a liability component (a contractual obligation to deliver cash) is classified separately on the liability side of the balance sheet with the equity component reported in Company shareholder's equity (in the "other reserves" aggregate). Gains and losses relating to redemptions or refinancing of the equity component are recognized as changes to shareholder's equity.

2.11.3 Minority interests

Minority interests in the Company's shareholder's equity represent equity in subsidiary entities which is not directly or indirectly attributable to the Company's controlling shareholder.

2.12 INSURANCE CONTRACTS

2.12.1 Classification

Insurance contracts are defined as those containing significant insurance risk if, and only if, an insured event could cause an insurer to make significant additional payments in any scenario, excluding scenarios that lack commercial substance, at the inception of the contract. Such contracts remain insurance contracts until all rights and obligations are extinguished or expire.

2.12.2 Liabilities arising from insurance contracts

Liabilities arising from insurance contracts include reserves for reported unpaid losses and loss expenses and for losses incurred but not reported. The reserve for reported unpaid losses and loss expenses for the Company's Property and Casualty ("P&C") operations is established by management based on claims reported from insureds or amounts reported from ceding companies, and represent the estimated ultimate cost of events or conditions that have been reported to or specifically identified by the Company.

The reserve for losses incurred but not reported is estimated by management based on loss development patterns determined by reference to the Company's underwriting practices, the policy form, type of program and historical experience. The Company's actuaries employ a variety of generally accepted methodologies to determine estimated ultimate loss reserves, including the "Bornhuetter-Ferguson incurred loss method" and frequency and severity approaches.

Certain workers' compensation and certain UK and French bodily injury liabilities are considered fixed and determinable and are discounted.

Management believes that the reserves for unpaid losses and loss expenses are sufficient to cover losses that fall within coverages assumed by the Company. However, there can be no assurance that losses will not exceed the Company's total reserves. The methodology of estimating loss reserves is periodically reviewed to ensure that the assumptions made continue to be appropriate and any adjustments resulting from such reviews are reflected in income in the year in which the adjustments are made.

The Company estimates the present value of liabilities arising from insurance contracts related to long duration (Life) contracts using assumptions for investment yields, mortality, and expenses, including a provision for adverse deviation.

The assumptions used to determine Life liabilities arising from insurance contracts are best estimate assumptions that are determined at the inception of the contracts and are locked-in throughout the life of the contract unless a premium deficiency develops. As the experience on the contracts emerges, the assumptions are reviewed. If such review would produce reserves in excess of those currently held, then the locked-in assumptions will be revised and a claim and policy benefit is recognized at that time. The Company includes the cost of reinsurance in its premium deficiency considerations.

Certain life insurance and annuity contracts provide the holder with a guarantee that the benefit received upon death will be no less than a minimum prescribed amount. For these contracts, the best estimate of future experience is combined with actual experience to determine the benefit ratio used to calculate the policy benefit reserve.

2.12.3 Liability adequacy test

At each balance sheet date, liability adequacy tests are performed by grouping contracts together by class of business to ensure the adequacy of the contract liabilities net of related DAC. The Company uses current best estimates of all future contractual cash flows as well as claims handling and administrative expenses and takes into account investment yields relating to assets backing these contracts.

Any deficiency is charged to profit or loss initially by writing-off DAC and by subsequently establishing a provision for losses arising from liability adequacy tests ('the unexpired risk provision'). Any DAC written-off as a result of this test is not subsequently reinstated.

2.13 REINSURANCE

The Company assumes and cedes reinsurance in the normal course of business. Assumed reinsurance refers to the Company's acceptance of certain insurance risks that other companies have underwritten. Ceded reinsurance refers to the transfer of insurance risk, along with the related premiums, to other reinsurers who will share in the risks. In the normal course of business, the Company seeks to reduce the potential amount of loss arising from claims events by reinsuring certain levels of risk assumed in various areas of exposure with other insurers or reinsurers.

When these contracts meet the insurance contracts classification requirements, transactions relating to reinsurance are accounted for in the balance sheet and income statement in a similar way to direct business transactions in agreement with contractual clauses. Reinsurance premiums ceded are expensed (and any commissions recorded thereon are earned) on a monthly pro-rata basis over the period the reinsurance coverage is provided. Ceded unearned reinsurance premiums represent the portion of premiums ceded applicable to the unexpired term of policies in force. Reinstatement premiums ceded are recognized at the time a loss event occurs where coverage limits for the remaining life of the contract are reinstated under pre-defined contract terms and are fully earned when recognized. Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the claim liability associated with the reinsured policy. Provisions are made for estimated unrecoverable ceded reinsurance.

If a ceded reinsurance asset is impaired, the Company reduces the carrying amount accordingly and recognizes that impairment loss in the income statement. A reinsurance asset is impaired if there is objective evidence, as a result of an event that occurred after initial recognition of the reinsurance assets, that the Company may not receive all amounts due to it under the terms of the contract, and the event has a reliably measurable impact on the amounts that the Company will receive from the reinsurer.

If the Company determines that reinsurance contracts do not meet the insurance contracts classification contract and/or principally transfers financial risk, the agreement is recorded using the deposit method of accounting. Deposits received are included in payables and deposits made are included within receivables. As amounts are paid or received, consistent with the underlying contracts, the deposit assets or liabilities are adjusted as appropriate.

Payables arising from direct insurance, inward reinsurance and direct outward reinsurance operations are measured at amortized cost.

Where a reinsurance contract has both prospective and retroactive elements and it is possible to bifurcate the contract, the component representing the prospective element is accounted for under our prospective contracts guidance (noted above) while the component representing the retroactive element is accounted for as below:

- Day one gain: when the liabilities transferred exceed the consideration paid the ceding company is not permitted to immediately recognize the gain related to the difference between the two amounts. Instead, the ceding company is required to defer that gain and amortize it over the estimated settlement period of the liabilities reinsured. The periodic amortization of the deferred gain is reflected in earnings as a component of claims expenses.
- Day one loss: when the consideration paid exceeds the amount of ceded liabilities the ceding company should charge current income (day 1 loss) for the difference between the consideration paid and the liabilities reinsured implying that no deferment of losses is allowed.

2.14 OTHER LIABILITIES

2.14.1 Deposit liabilities

Contracts entered into by the Company that are not deemed to transfer significant underwriting risk and/or timing risk are accounted for as deposits, whereby liabilities are initially recorded at an amount equal to the assets received. The Company uses a portfolio rate of return of equivalent duration to the liabilities in determining risk transfer. An initial accretion rate is established based on actuarial estimates whereby the deposit liability is increased to the estimated amount payable over the term of the contract.

The deposit accretion rate is the rate of return required to fund expected future payment obligations (this is equivalent to the “best estimate” of future cash flows), which are determined actuarially based upon the nature of the underlying indemnifiable losses. Accretion of the liability is recorded as interest expense (Note 19).

The Company periodically reassesses the estimated ultimate liability. Any changes to this liability are reflected as adjustments to interest expense to reflect the cumulative effect of the period the contract has been in force, and by an adjustment to the future accretion rate of the liability over the remaining estimated contract term.

2.14.2 Income taxes

The current income tax expense (benefit) is recorded in the income statement on the basis of local tax regulations.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities emerge from temporary differences between the accounting and fiscal values of assets and liabilities, and when applicable from tax loss carry forwards. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available to offset the temporary differences taking into account the existence of tax groups and any legal or regulatory requirements on the limits (in terms of amounts or timing) relating to the carry forwards of unused tax credits. The recoverability of deferred tax assets recognized in previous periods is re-assessed at each closing.

In particular, a deferred tax liability is recognized for any taxable temporary difference relating to the value of shares in a consolidated company held, unless the Company controls at what date the temporary difference will reverse and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. If an XLB company decides to sell its stake in another consolidated entity, the difference between the carrying value and the tax value of these shares for the company that holds them leads to the recognition of deferred tax (including as part of a business combination when the Company as the buyer intends to sell or carry out internal restructuring of the shares following the acquisition). The same approach applies to dividend payments that have been voted or deemed likely, to the extent that a tax on dividends will be due.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets reflects the expected tax impact, at the balance sheet date. This follows the manner in which the Company expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. When income taxes are calculated at a different rate if dividends are paid, deferred taxes are measured at the tax rate applicable to undistributed profits. The income tax consequences of dividends are only accounted when a liability to pay the dividend is recognized.

2.15 PROVISIONS, CHARGES AND CONTINGENCIES

2.15.1 Restructuring costs

Restructuring provisions, other than those that may be recognized on the balance sheet of an acquired company on the acquisition date, are recorded when the Company has a present obligation evidenced by a binding sale agreement or a detailed formal plan whose main features are announced to those affected or to their representatives.

2.15.2 Other provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events, when it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and when the provision can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at management's best estimate, at the balance sheet date, of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, discounted at the market risk-free rate of return for long term provisions.

2.16 REVENUE

Revenue comprises insurance and reinsurance premiums earned on the rendering of insurance protection, net of reinsurance, together with profit commission, investment returns, agency fees and other income. XLB's share of the results of associates is reported separately.

Other revenue is recognized when, or as, the control of the goods or services are transferred to a customer, i.e. performance obligations are fulfilled at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. See Note 16 for further details.

2.16.1 Gross written premiums

Gross written premiums correspond to the amount of premiums written by insurance and reinsurance companies on business inception in the year with respect to insurance contracts, net of cancellations and gross of reinsurance ceded. For reinsurance, premiums are recorded on the basis of declarations made by the ceding company, and may include estimates of gross written premiums. Any subsequent differences arising on such estimates are recorded in the period they are determined. For multi-year reinsurance treaties which are payable in annual installments, generally, only the initial annual installment is included as premiums written at policy inception due to the ability of the reinsured to commute or cancel coverage during the term of the policy. The remaining annual installments are included as premiums written at each successive anniversary date within the multi-year term.

Reinstatement premiums are recognized at the time a loss event occurs where coverage limits for the remaining life of the contract are reinstated under pre-defined contract terms and are fully earned when recognized.

Life and annuity premiums from long duration contracts that transfer significant mortality or morbidity risks are recognized as revenue and earned when due from policyholders. Life and annuity premiums from long duration contracts that do not subject the Company to risks arising from policyholder mortality or morbidity are accounted for as investment contracts and presented within deposit liabilities.

2.16.2 Deposit accounting

Contracts entered into by the Company that are not deemed to transfer significant underwriting risk and/or timing risk are accounted for as deposits (see Note 2.14.1).

2.16.3 Net investment result excluding financing expenses

The net investment result includes:

- investment income from investments, net of amortization expense on real estate investments (amortization expense relating to owner occupied properties is included in “administrative expenses”); this item includes interest received calculated using the effective interest method for debt instruments and dividends received on equity instruments;
- investment management expenses (excludes financing debt expenses);
- realized investment gains and losses net of releases of impairment following sales;
- the change in unrealized gains and losses on invested assets measured at fair value through profit or loss; and
- the change in impairment of investments (excluding releases of impairment following sales).

2.17 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent events relate to events that occur between the balance sheet date and the date when the financial statements are issued:

- such events lead to an adjustment of the consolidated financial statements if they provide evidence of conditions that existed at the balance sheet date;
- such events result in additional disclosures if indicative of conditions that arose after the balance sheet date, and if relevant and material.

See Note 23 for further details.

Note 3 Scope of consolidation

3.1 CONSOLIDATED COMPANIES

3.1.1 Main fully consolidated companies

Below is a list of the main fully consolidated companies of XLB, excluding consolidated investment funds and real estate entities. Each of the below are wholly owned by XLB.

XLB Entities	Jurisdiction
AXA Insurance Company	US (New York)
AXA XL Insurance Company UK Limited	United Kingdom
AXA XL Reinsurance Ltd	Bermuda
Catlin Insurance Company, Inc.	US (Texas)
Catlin Re Switzerland Ltd/Catlin Re Schweiz AG	Switzerland
Catlin Syndicate Limited	United Kingdom
Coliseum Reinsurance Company	US (Delaware)
Greenwich Insurance Company	US (Delaware)
Indian Harbor Insurance Company	US (Delaware)
Seaview Re Ltd	Bermuda
T.H.E. Insurance Company	US (Louisiana)
XL Catlin Services SE	Ireland
XL Innovate Fund, LP	US (Delaware)
XL Insurance America, Inc.	US (Delaware)
XL Insurance Company SE	Ireland
XL Insurance Switzerland Ltd	Switzerland
XL Re Europe SE	Ireland
XL Reinsurance America Inc.	US (New York)
XL Specialty Insurance Company	US (Delaware)

Consolidated investment funds

As of December 31, 2022, consolidated investment funds represented a total of \$634.2 million invested assets (\$617.3 million at the end of 2021).

3.1.2 Main investments in companies accounted for using the equity method

Companies accounted for using the equity method are discussed in Note 9 with the exception of equity-method investment funds. As of December 31, 2022, equity-method investment funds amounted to \$1,108.8 million invested assets (\$1,189.9 million at the end of 2021). See Note 2.7.3 for further details.

3.2 NON-CONSOLIDATED STRUCTURED ENTITIES

Structured entities are entities that have been designed so that voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding who controls the entity, such as when relevant activities are directed by means of contractual arrangements. Structured entities often have a narrow and well-defined objective or restricted activities.

The Company does not hold significant interests in non-consolidated insurance/reinsurance structured entities.

Furthermore, given its insurance business, the Company holds direct investments in corporates of various sectors, such as debt instruments, equity securities and loans. These investments are not designed to be held in structured entities and the whole Company's exposure is reflected on the consolidated balance sheet.

In addition, the Company holds interests in investment funds including real estate companies. Some of these funds are fully consolidated or accounted for using the equity method (see Note 2.3.1). Other funds are not consolidated because they are not controlled or under significant influence. By nature, and notably because of the power of decision usually given to the asset managers (internal or external to XLB), most of these funds are structured entities.

As an investor, XLB's interests in non-consolidated funds are limited to the investments held which are fully recognized in the consolidated balance sheet. Depending on the nature of its investment, XLB receives interests or dividends and can realize capital gains or losses when sold. These investments are subject to impairment testing as any financial asset.

The Company's asset manager companies also receive fees for the services they provide when they manage investment funds. Some non-consolidated funds managed by the Company are partially or fully held by external investors.

Information on these non-consolidated investment funds are provided in different sections of these financial statements:

- Note 8 Investments, with the breakdown of investments and detail on non-consolidated investment funds in Note 8.8;
- Note 17 Net investment result excluding financing expenses.

Note 4 Financial and Insurance Risk Management

4.1 RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL ORGANIZATION

The Company faces strategic, financial, and operational risks related to, among others: underwriting activities, changing macroeconomic conditions, investments, reserving, changes in laws or regulations, information systems, business interruption and fraud. An enterprise view of risk is required to identify and manage the consequences of these common risks and risk drivers on the Company's profitability, capital strength and liquidity. This is managed by the Risk Management ("RM") function, an integrated part of all business processes, who define and deploy the Risk Management Framework ("RMF").

The Company RMF consists of a set of risk policies and standards. These are reviewed and approved by the Board, at least annually. The RMF would be reviewed more regularly if the Company was subject to a major change in regulatory requirements, strategy, or organizational structure.

The aim of the RMF is to:

- support business objectives and strategy;
- provide management information to facilitate the identification and understanding of material risks including related mitigants;
- contribute to the Company's overall Internal Control Framework by helping to manage the inherent complexity within the business;
- maintain the desired credit rating, which is applicable to the Company;
- support regulatory risk management requirements.

The Board meets regularly and oversees the implementation and embedding of the RMF and monitoring of Company performance against risk appetite. The Board also has responsibility for capital monitoring. The Board ensures that material and emerging risks are identified and reported and that appropriate arrangements are in place to manage and mitigate those risks effectively. The Company's stress testing framework and outputs are reviewed by the Board and support understanding of the risk profile.

The AXA XL Division ("AXA XL") and the Company are required by AXA Group to comply with AXA Group policies and standards. The AXA Group Standards form part of the overall risk management framework including Compliance, Internal Audit, Internal Control and Risk Management. AXA Group Standards have specifically identified Divisional and Company standard owners. The Group Solvency II Policies have been implemented and adapted to AXA XL Division's specificities as described in the AXA XL Division's Solvency II Policies. These policies are also implemented at legal entity level with local addendums. The Solvency II Policies implement AXA's risk strategy throughout the AXA XL Division and the Company, facilitate control mechanisms and consider the nature, scope and time horizon of the business and the associated risks.

The AXA Standards include Risk Management Second Opinions, the Internal Control Framework, and the Risk Appetite Framework which are outlined below.

4.1.1 Risk Management Second Opinions

The AXA Standards require Risk Management to provide formal "Second Opinions" in certain key areas of risk to ensure that the viewpoint of Risk is formally documented within any related concerns and mitigation plans. The "Second Opinions" are provided by Risk Management "Centers of Excellence" at the divisional level and cover the following areas:

- new products and loss-making portfolios;
- reserves;
- new investments and changes to the Strategic Asset Allocation ("SAA");
- strategic business plan;
- ceded reinsurance (outwards) program; and
- major projects.

4.1.2 Internal Control Framework

The AXA XL Internal Control team, within the Risk Management function, implements the AXA Internal Control Program at AXA XL Division and monitors the overall system of controls, covering all AXA XL departments and processes, ensuring all controls are performed. The AXA Internal Control Program provides a robust and effective Internal Control Framework by:

- implementing a risk-based approach to focus on risks that really matter;
- promoting management accountability for controls;
- introducing a common set of tools and techniques to be consistently used across the Group;
- improving coordination between the different control functions.

The implementation of the AXA XL framework was finalized in 2021, with a total of 30 macro-processes for AXA XL that constitute the AXA XL value chain for the insurance and reinsurance business. For each macro-process, key risks are defined and for each key risk, control objectives are defined to cover them. For each control objective, controls are designed and operated locally to efficiently meet control objectives and mitigate the related key risk. Controls are tested over three years by the AXA XL Internal Control function.

The AXA XL Internal Control team is also responsible for the Internal Financial Control framework, looking at key controls around financial reporting and Solvency II across the Division. This framework has been in place at AXA XL for many years and provides reasonable assurance to legal entities within the Division that financial reporting is reliable and compliant with applicable laws and regulations and provides comfort over the completeness, accuracy, and appropriateness of data.

4.1.3 Risk Appetite Framework (“RAF”)

The Company's RAF is a key dimension of the risk management strategy and mirrors AXA Group's RAF. The RAF distinguishes between “Risk Appetite Statements” which apply to multiple risk types, and “Risk Appetite Exposures” which apply to single risk types. In addition, there exists the potential for additional 'Risk Indicators' which are not explicitly specified in the scope of the RAF but are identified as required by the Company. The RAF is used to provide governance for setting new monitoring requirements, as well as reviewing and updating existing risk appetite statements, tolerances, and limits, so that these are aligned with business and risk management strategies. The Company's RAF focuses on regulatory capital at risk, tolerances to risks from material individual events (e.g., natural catastrophes, realistic disaster scenarios that cross multiple lines of business, etc.), liquidity standards, tolerance to specific investment related risks and operational risk. The Board approved risk appetites and risk tolerances were reviewed during the 2023 business planning process, and it was determined that all statements and tolerances were appropriate to allow the Company to execute the 2023 business plan.

4.1.4 Risk Management strategy

The risk management strategy is overseen by the Board and supports the delivery of the overall business strategy. To support the Board, the RM function oversees detailed risk management activity and monitoring against the Board approved risk appetites.

The risk management strategy is to ensure that risk implications, as well as reward, are considered in both setting and implementing the Company's strategic and business objectives, and risks associated with the strategic direction of the business are appropriately monitored. The strategy is articulated in the risk policies and is achieved by incorporating risk processes, information, and decisions in the day to day running of the business.

The Company's strategy involves taking on risk to generate return. Risks are selected and controlled or traded off through the risk strategy that focuses on:

- retaining risk within an approved risk appetite that is consistent with our strategic objectives while maintaining appropriate levels of capital;
- a diversified portfolio of underwriting and financial markets risks;
- managing excessive aggregation risk via a limit framework;
- exercising consistency and transparency of risk management and control across the Company;
- risk mitigation on key underwriting and financial market risks to protect capital from the impact of extreme events; and
- risk reporting to the Board and other stakeholders (e.g., regulators).

The risk management strategy and risk appetite frameworks are supported by the following:

- Risk Governance - a clear and cost-effective organizational structure for risk management, including clear roles and responsibilities. The Company operates a 'Three Lines of Defense' governance structure, at a functional level and at a Management Committee level;
- Risk Definition and Categorization - provides a common taxonomy and language for Risk Management to allow for categorization of all risks in a way which facilitates links between the business and risk management processes;
- Risk Cycle and Processes - the approach taken to top down, bottom up and process led risk identification, quantification and management and control;
- Risk Management Information and Reporting, including Commercial Insurer Solvency Self-Assessment ("CISSA") Production - ensuring timely and accurate information is reviewed in line with the governance structure;
- Risk-Based Decision Making - the results of the CISSA and the insights gained in the CISSA process are considered for a range of business decisions;
- Skills, Resources and Risk Culture; Organizational Learning; Change Management Governance - all enable a mature risk culture throughout the Company.

4.1.5 Risk Management and Solvency self-assessment systems implementation

The CISSA process includes all the material risks, processes and procedures employed to identify, assess, monitor, manage, and report the short and long term risks the Company faces or may face and to determine the capital necessary to ensure that the Company's overall solvency needs are met at all times.

The Regulatory Capital Requirement is derived using the Bermuda Solvency Capital Requirement ("BSCR") standard formula. The results are presented to the Board to provide richer insights on risk exposures, and to inform and drive risk and capital-based decision making.

The processes for the CISSA and production of the CISSA Report are tailored to fit into the Company's organizational structures in a proportionate manner with techniques to assess the overall solvency needs and taking into consideration the nature, scale, and complexity of the risks inherent to the business.

The risk management cycle is set for key aspects of the risk management process that are deemed to be part of the CISSA process and that will support the production of the Company's CISSA Report. The CISSA process includes procedures that enable the Company to monitor its compliance with its risk appetites, risk limits, economic capital and regulatory capital requirements whilst considering potential future changes in the risk profile and considering stressed situations.

4.1.6 Relationship between the solvency self-assessment, solvency needs, and capital and risk management

The Company's RMF is designed to be comprehensive and to provide a sound basis for the set of risk appetites, and the capacity to identify, manage and report on key risks facing the Company on a timely basis. From this, we can see that the Company's risk profile can be managed in line with its Board approved limit and risk appetite framework.

The Company uses the BSCR to calculate the required capital to support its business plans based on risks facing the business. The Company also maintains its own internal model which is used to determine its contribution to the AXA Group consolidated solvency position and to inform portfolio shaping decisions and return metrics.

4.1.7 Internal Financial Control ("IFC")

The Internal Control function is committed to promote a robust Internal Control Framework, including Internal Financial Control, for the Audit Committee of key legal entities within the AXA XL Division, Executive Management, and external stakeholders to rely on for financial and regulatory reporting purposes.

The IFC's core strategic objectives include:

- conducting an effective and efficient assessment of the design and operating effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting;
- identifying areas in which the inherent risk of financial misstatement is high so that management can address these risks before they manifest themselves in an actual misstatement;

- providing Executive Management, the Company's Board and AXA Group reasonable assurance over AXA XL's financial reporting processes; and
- adding value by helping management promote a robust control environment.

The Internal Control team performs a regular assessment of the control framework which includes risk identification, risk assessment and planning, documenting business processes, evaluation, and validation of key risks, testing of controls and identification and management of issues. For the Internal Financial Control Framework, this cycle is annual and well established.

The team is also responsible for monitoring remediation plans until closure and for making regular reporting on controls results to AXA Group, the AXA XL Audit Risk and Compliance Committee, the Audit Committee of key legal entities, Executive Management and external auditors and regulators.

4.1.8 Compliance function

The Compliance function is responsible for advising the Company's management and Board on compliance with applicable laws, regulations and administrative provisions adopted in accordance with the Insurance Act 1978 and other local laws and regulations, and on the impact of changes in the legal and regulatory environment applicable to the Company's operations. The function provides expertise, advice and support to various departments of the Company to assess situations and compliance matters, analyze compliance risk and contribute to design solutions to mitigate those risks to which the Company is exposed.

The Compliance function has a direct reporting line to the AXA XL General Counsel and to regional and global business Chief Executive Officers. The Compliance function manages a wide range of compliance related matters including (i) regular reporting on significant compliance and regulatory matters to senior management and to regulators, (ii) financial crime matters (which include anti-corruption, anti-bribery, anti-money laundering programs as well as international sanctions/embargo compliance), (iii) data privacy, (iv) Employee Compliance & Ethics Guide, and (v) the monitoring of compliance and regulatory risks.

The Compliance function undertakes an annual Compliance Risk Assessment to identify the most significant compliance risks to which the business is exposed. Based on this assessment, an Annual Compliance Plan is developed at the end of each year for the following year.

The compliance activities within the Company are articulated around a number of AXA Group Standards and Policies which set the minimum requirements expected to be covered by the Company. The AXA XL Code of Conduct (the "Code") contains standards and policies on significant risks affecting the compliance activities as well as the high-level control and monitoring principles to which the Company must adhere. Both the standards and policies contained in the Code (e.g., compliance governance, anti-money laundering, sanctions, anti-bribery, etc.) are mandatory. In addition, the Compliance function has adapted the AXA XL Division requirements and developed local policies to align with the relevant laws and regulations in the jurisdiction in which the Company operates and conducts business. These local policies are reviewed on a regular basis with recommendations being made for adoption to the Board or the Executive Committee.

On a regular basis, the Compliance function reports directly to the Audit Committee, on significant compliance matters. These include major regulatory changes that have compliance implications, results of the Compliance Risk Assessment, the Annual Compliance Plan, outstanding Compliance Support and Development Program ("CSDP") remediation plans and any other significant issues that require escalation.

4.1.9 Internal Audit function

Internal Audit exists to help the Board and Executive Management protect the assets, reputation, and sustainability of the organization by providing an independent and objective assurance activity designed to add value and improve the organization's operations. It helps the organization meet its objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to challenge Executive Management and evaluate the effectiveness of governance, and risk and control management.

The Internal Audit function has an audit charter to document its mission, independence, scope, accountabilities, responsibilities, authorities, and standards. The charter is approved by the XL Bermuda Ltd Audit Committee each year.

The head of the AXA XL Internal Audit function has a direct and unfettered reporting line to the XL Bermuda Ltd Audit Committee Chairman. AXA XL Internal Audit functionally reports through to the Global Head of Audit who reports to the AXA Group Audit Committee Chairman.

Internal Audit annually sets up an internal audit plan of work, based on an assessment of both the inherent risk and the adequacy of controls. Its performance is formally monitored and reported to the XL Bermuda Ltd Audit Committee.

Over the audit cycle, all applicable audit universe components for each entity are expected to be audited. Any exceptions identified are notified to the XL Bermuda Ltd Audit Committee for ratification.

A report is issued at the conclusion of each audit assignment to the relevant senior management. The results of the audits and resolution status of internal audit issues are presented to the XL Bermuda Ltd Audit Committee and Executive Management on a regular basis.

4.2 MARKET RISKS

Market risks represent the potential for loss due to adverse changes in the fair value of financial and other instruments. The Company is principally exposed to the following market risks:

Component	Definition
Interest rate and spread risk	Financial loss or volatility of profits due to the combined sensitivity of the economic value of the investment portfolio and (re)insurance liability cash flows and debt securities issued to changes in the level or volatility of benchmark interest rates and credit spreads.
Market risk concentrations	Financial loss or volatility of profits due to the increased sensitivity of the market value of the investment portfolio to other risks specifically due to concentrations of investments such as in a specific geographical region, industry, or company.
Foreign exchange risk	Financial loss due to volatility in the value of the Company's assets and liabilities following changes in currency exchange rates.
Equity price risk	Financial loss or volatility of profits due to the sensitivity of the value of the investment portfolio to changes in the level or in the volatility of market prices of equities.

For further details of the Company's investment portfolio, which is subject to the risks above, see Note 8.

The Strategic Asset Allocation ("SAA") process establishes a target allocation for the investment portfolio that is constructed to maximize enterprise value, subject to various considerations and constraints. It is subject to the risk tolerances recommended by Risk Management and is approved at least every 3 years by the Board.

- **Authorities Framework / Risk Appetite Framework**

In conjunction with the SAA, the Company has a Risk Appetite Framework modeled off the AXA Group framework, which limits exposure to various asset classes (with tighter limits for higher risk asset types), as well as duration and foreign exchange ("FX") mismatches. The Company also has centralized investment risk monitoring through the Investment Authorities and Guidelines, which further monitors exposures by average credit quality, corporate industry sector, region (for municipal securities, emerging markets), BBB exposure, and leverage. These controls are implemented through detailed compliance monitoring and reporting.

The Risk Appetite Framework and associated market risk limits address the key market risk factors and are commensurate with the volume and complexity of activity undertaken by the Company. The framework is designed to capture investment risks and to consistently and objectively measure, assess, manage, and report such risks on an ongoing basis.

- **Service level agreement**

A service level agreement is in place between XL Group Investments Ltd. and the Company. This includes guidance on type of investments and the weighted average credit ratings of the portfolio that can be made on behalf of the Company. Adherence to policies and limits are monitored on a regular basis and reported to the Board.

4.2.1 Foreign exchange risk

Foreign currency exposures represent all net assets and liabilities held in currencies other than US Dollars that generate foreign exchange volatility. The Company's foreign currency exposure is dominated by the Australian Dollar, British Pound, Canadian Dollar, and Euro. The majority of our exposure relates to subsidiaries of the Company whose capital is denominated in the currencies below with our foreign currency exposure reported as translation reserves in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

The Company seeks to mitigate the risk by matching the estimated foreign currency denominated liabilities with assets denominated in the same currency. Asset liability management analysis is run regularly to adjust surplus and shortfall currencies, ensuring that the entity exposures are broadly matched. Currency derivative instruments are used to hedge foreign exchange mismatch between assets and liabilities in subsidiaries of the Company resulting in a reduction in sensitivity to movements in foreign exchange rates impacting shareholder's equity (see Note 15.2.3).

The table below outlines the Company's year-end adjusted, post hedge exposure.

<i>(Foreign currency in USD thousands)</i>	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Australian Dollar	187,900	240,100
British Pound	(516,100)	150,500
Canadian Dollar	422,400	279,400
Euro	52,300	1,180,100

4.2.2 Stress testing and sensitivity analysis on the investment portfolio

An embedded Stress Testing framework is used to understand possible impacts of major risks, including market risks. The following stress and scenario tests are used to identify risk exposures:

- net income volatility stress tests;
- interest rate and credit spread sensitivity testing: by re-valuing current portfolio holdings assuming various changes in the level and term structure of interest rates and the level of credit spreads;
- FX stress tests on assets and liabilities;
- ad hoc scenario stress testing as deemed appropriately by Risk Management; and
- predefined stress tests in accordance with the BMA framework.

The Company performs sensitivity analyses to estimate its exposure to movements in interest rates and equity markets. These analyses quantify the potential impact on the Company of positive and adverse changes in financial markets.

The sensitivities of the investment portfolio to changes in major economic assumptions were calculated as follows for year-end 2022:

- **upward/downward shift of 50 basis points in reference interest rates** simulates an instantaneous shock to the initial conditions;
- **upward/downward shift of 50 basis points in credit spreads** in similar fashion to interest rates;
- **10% higher value of equity markets** simulates a shock to the initial conditions for equities only. Listed equities and private equity values including the impact of equity hedges are shocked (i.e., changes to current market values of all these equities excluding hedge funds).

<i>(US Dollars in thousands)</i>	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
Investment Portfolio Sensitivities	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Shareholder's Equity	9,334,443	100 %	13,139,332	100 %
Interest rates +50bps	(560,982)	(6.0)%	(784,636)	(6.0)%
Interest rates -50bps	580,943	6.2 %	843,950	6.4 %
Credit spreads +50bps	(331,773)	(3.6)%	(407,055)	(3.1)%
Credit spreads -50bps	343,424	3.7 %	457,101	3.5 %
Equity markets +10% (a)	108,600	1.2 %	16,880	0.1 %
Equity markets -10% (a)	(105,735)	(1.1)%	(16,880)	(0.1)%

(a) From 2022 and onwards, it includes private equity values. On a comparable basis, equity markets sensitivities would amount to +/- \$105.0 million as of December 31, 2021.

Note: All sensitivities are presented net of tax. Those sensitivities reflect the impact on assets only and do not consider any liability offset from movements in interest rates and credit spreads under an economic view.

4.3 CREDIT RISK

Credit risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from migration and default. AXA XL is exposed to five sources of credit risk: (i) underwriting businesses with products with embedded credit risk exposures, (ii) investments, (iii) treasury, (iv) unsecured reinsurance recoverables, and (v) premium receivables. Credit risk arising from country specific exposures is captured as part of the Divisional country risk framework.

Each source of credit risk is further defined as follows:

Component	Description
Reinsurance counterparty risk	Risk of losses due to the default of a reinsurer or a deterioration of its credit worthiness.
Investment counterparty risk	Investment counterparty default risk is the risk of possible losses due to the unexpected default, or deterioration in the credit standing of investment counterparties.
Premium counterparty risk	Premium counterparty default risk is the risk of possible losses due to unexpected default, or deterioration in the credit standing of the premium debtors in relation to insurance/reinsurance contracts written.
Underwriting counterparty risk	Exposure to obligor credit risk default or deterioration of obligor that the Company is exposed to through certain credit sensitive underwriting activities which include Trade Credit, Commercial and Construction Surety, and Professional lines.
Treasury risk	Exposure to the risk of default or to the risk of credit deterioration of counterparty banks used by the company in its day-to-day treasury operations (deposits, cash balance and foreign exchange transactions).

4.3.1 Credit risk framework

The Company credit risk framework is managed with four sets of limits:

- **The systemic credit clash scenario** is an enterprise view of portfolio risk to a systemic credit event that incorporates all relevant Division risk sources that could be impacted by a credit risk event.
- **The systemic financial institutions realistic disaster scenario** (FI RDS) is an underwriting view of portfolio risk to a defined global financial crisis.

These scenarios (Systemic Clash and FI RDS) reflect an “instantaneous” view of the ultimate risk. The scenarios conservatively assume that the entirety of the losses, which are expected to multiyear in nature, all occur on day one. The risk sources are diverse in terms of how they expected to manifest themselves thus creating a form of “time diversification”. The scenarios are expressed in Probable Maximum Loss (PML) terms with methodologies aligned to tail events.

- **Obligor idiosyncratic concentration risk** is managed with alerts and limits set as a function of obligor credit quality. Alerts and limits are in USD net notional terms representing the amount at risk and assuming no recovery. Exposures are from the functional sources (Reinsurance Recoverables, Treasury, and Investments) and from the reinsurance underwriting businesses with embedded credit risk activities. Credit quality ratings are derived from AXA Group. When an obligor is not in the AXA Group universe, AXA XL applies its own credit rating methodology.
- **Country risk limits** are set to manage obligor concentration aggregated at their country of risk level with limits by country expressed in PML terms and with methodologies aligned to tail events.

Guidelines are used to manage concentration to brokers and issuers of incoming letters of credit.

In addition, obligor exposures are also required to align to the AXA Group Global Issuer Framework, which can constrain AXA XL obligor deployment even if AXA XL credit risk framework capacity exists. Constraints from AXA Group come in various forms:

- names on Ban list due to default risk, reputational risk, or high level of deployment;
- names on Watch list where available capacity has been already allocated to other AXA entities; and
- names with specific risk allocations to the credit sensitive businesses and to Treasury.

Credit risk arising from credit sensitive underwriting activities is also managed via the underwriting limit framework. Credit risk in the investment portfolio is also managed through various frameworks including Authorities & Guidelines, and Fixed Income

Concentration. These address the credit quality of obligors and counterparties, diversification, and exposure versus limits by rating, term, and seniority.

4.3.2 Investment portfolio

Credit risk is also managed through the credit research performed by external investment management service providers, AXA Group Risk Management, and the in-house portfolio management team.

At December 31, 2022 and 2021, the breakdown of the investment portfolio (\$34.6 billion and \$41.1 billion, respectively) by credit rating category was as follows:

Investment Portfolio by Credit Rating Category	Percentage of Total	
	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
AA and above	50.6%	51.0%
A	25.6%	27.8%
BBB	22.5%	17.9%
BB and below / other	1.3%	3.4%
TOTAL	100%	100%

4.3.3 Reinsurance recoverables

The Company manages its credit risk in its external reinsurance relationships by transacting with reinsurers that it considers financially sound, and if necessary, collateral in the form of funds withheld, trust accounts and/or irrevocable letters of credit may be held.

The following table sets forth the ratings profile of the reinsurers that support the unpaid loss and loss expense recoverable and reinsurance balances receivable, net of collateral, at December 31, 2022 and 2021:

Reinsurer Financial Strength Rating	2022 Percentage of Total	2021 Percentage of Total
AA and above	38.5%	33.9%
A	54.1%	57.8%
BBB	0.9%	0.8%
BB and below	0.9%	0.8%
Captives	5.6%	6.7%
TOTAL	100%	100%

4.3.4 Stress testing

There is an embedded stress testing framework that is used to understand possible impacts of major risks, including credit risks. AXA XL stress tests the impact of downgrades against its obligor credit and country risk appetites. The Company initiates corrective actions by restricting any further capacity deployment in case of a high probability of downgrade that would breach the company credit or country risk limits.

4.4 INSURANCE RISKS

Insurance risks are defined using the following categories:

Component	Definition
Underwriting risk	Underwriting risk derives from insurance and reinsurance policies written for the current period and from unearned exposure from prior periods. The risk is that the corresponding premium will be insufficient to cover future claims and other costs or more generally that the underwriting profitability from this tranche of business will be less than expected. Underwriting risk includes man-made and natural catastrophe events.
Reserve risk	Reserve risk relates to policy liabilities (corresponding to business written in prior periods where the exposure has already been earned at the opening balance sheet date) being insufficient to cover the cost of claims and associated expenses until the time horizon for the solvency assessment. Additional risks are that the timing or amount of actual claims pay outs do not align with the timing or amounts of the estimated claims pay outs and that there are changes in the valuation of the market value margin (risk margin) during the time horizon for solvency assessment.

Underwriting and loss experience is reviewed regularly for, among other things, loss trends, emerging exposures, changes in the regulatory or legal environment as well as the efficacy of policy terms and conditions. Underwriting risk is also identified through:

Process	Description
Business planning	Analysis is undertaken of the underwriting portfolio, exposures, loss experience and changes to the external environment (including market cycle and economic environment) to identify any changes to the insurance risk profile for the forthcoming period of the budget/business plan.
Underwriting processes (including guidelines and escalation authorities)	Each individual contract written is assessed through the underwriting process (which is subject to granular underwriting guidelines and escalation authorities) for the nature and level of insurance risk that it brings to the business including consideration of the exposure by nature of the limit, the risks insured, the location of the risks and other underwriting criteria.
Reserving and claims process	On an ongoing basis, claims trends are monitored and analyzed for any indications of change to the underlying insurance risk.
Risk assessment and process	Through the risk assessment processes, the Company quantifies existing risks and identifies new risks.
Development of Realistic Disaster Scenarios (RDS) and other scenarios	Used to monitor exposure to the defined scenarios and monitor compliance with underwriting risk tolerances and limits.
Independent underwriting reviews	Conducted on a risk-based approach by the Underwriting Governance team.

4.4.1 Mitigation strategies

4.4.1.1 Reinsurance purchase

The Company participates in the AXA XL managed outwards third party reinsurance risk transfer program to support the Company's underwriting strategy within risk appetite and to ensure efficient use of capital. AXA XL works with the AXA Group Reinsurance entity ("AXA SA") on the outwards reinsurance strategy placements, especially for placements where there is a Group Risk Appetite in place (i.e., Natural Catastrophe, Cyber Per Event, Property Per Risk, Liability Per Event). Business ceded varies by location and line of business based on a number of factors, including market conditions. The goals of the outwards reinsurance risk transfer program include reducing exposure on individual risks, protecting against catastrophic risks, maintaining acceptable capital ratios, enabling the writing of additional business. The overall goal of the program is to reduce volatility and enhance overall capital efficiency.

The Company's reinsurance strategy is considered as part of the annual business planning process. The impact of that strategy is monitored quarterly by management.

4.4.1.2 Actuarial function

To mitigate the risk of large changes of reserves from one period to the next which are due to internal (not external) factors such as human errors, the reserving process performed by the Actuarial function is highly structured, strictly defined and controlled, and includes several layers of oversight.

4.4.1.3 Reserve Second Opinion

To have an independent opinion on the level of technical reserves, and on the risks and uncertainties related to the reserve valuation process, AXA XL conducts two reserve assessments, performed by independent reporting lines: the first opinion assessment is performed by Actuarial Financial Reporting (reporting to the CFO), and the second opinion assessment is performed by Risk Management (reporting to the CRO). The two assessments are developed separately and presented to the Management Review Committee of Reserves, which determines the level of booked reserves based on the two views.

4.4.1.4 Rating adequacy

Underwriters are supported by dedicated teams of claims personnel and pricing actuaries. Premiums are set and adjusted based in large part, on the industry group in which the insured is placed, the corresponding industry sector rating, and the perceived risk of the insured relative to the others in that group. The rating methodology used for an individual reinsured seeks to set premiums in accordance with claims potential. Underwriting guidelines and policy forms differ by product offering as well as by legal jurisdiction. Pricing tools are specialized and generally operate by line of business.

4.4.1.5 Underwriting authorities and guidelines

All underwriters are assigned individual underwriting authorities with the objective of preserving the capital base and controlling earnings volatility. Authorities within the business units are delegated through the underwriting management structure, and the annual review of underwriting limits is part of the business planning process. Authorities are also set in line with individual underwriter experience level, agreed risk appetites and risk tolerances for material individual events, RDS' that cross multiple lines of business, and from risks related to some or all the above that may occur concurrently.

The Company underwrites and prices most risks individually following a review of the exposure and in accordance with its underwriting guidelines. The Company seeks to serve our clients while controlling our exposure both on a portfolio basis and on individual insurance contracts through terms and conditions, policy limits and sub-limits, attachment points and ceded reinsurance (outwards) arrangements on certain types of risks.

4.4.1.6 New product process

The Product Innovation Team within the Global Chief Underwriting Office tracks product innovation and ensures that new products go through the governance process and approvals are obtained by the appropriate committees and leadership. All new products are reviewed and approved by the Company.

4.5 LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is defined as the inability to meet cash and collateral posting obligations when they come due. Liquidity risk arises from three principal areas: operating, financing, and investing cash flows. The RMF addresses how the Company manages liquidity both under a normal and a stressed environment.

4.5.1 Mitigation strategy

One of the principal objectives of liquidity risk management is to ensure that there is readily available access to funds with which to settle large or multiple unforeseen claims. It is generally expected that positive cash flow from operations (underwriting activities and investment income) will be sufficient to cover cash outflows under most future loss scenarios.

Cash requirements include all possible claims on cash from policyholders, and operations. Some of these cash outflows are scheduled while others are known with much less certainty. The goal is to ensure sufficient liquidity in the asset portfolio, together with secured external cash sources, to provide for timely payment of potential cash demands under both normal business conditions and under extreme conditions resulting from unforeseen events over multiple time horizons. AXA XL Treasury has responsibility to identify and monitor concentration risk of cash at banks, along with funding requirements.

Liquidity risk is managed through:

- Asset-liability management (ALM) - Treasury conducts detailed ALM analyses to match the currency mix of its liabilities with appropriate assets. Investments manages the duration gap of assets and liabilities within a pre-defined range.
- Special funding clauses - the major source of liquidity risk within underwriting contracts is the provision of rating triggers, which are common practice. These triggers typically necessitate the cancellation of the policy and the return of the cedant's unearned premium in the event of being downgraded below a certain rating level, which has the potential to be a material liquidity event when aggregated. There are controls in place to ensure that there is appropriate authorization for the inclusion of a downgrade clause in a contract.

The AXA XL Treasury and Risk Management departments serve as the focal point for liquidity monitoring, drawing on the expertise of other internal functions, as well as managing cash held at bank accounts covering day-to-day cash requirements, typically referred to as operating cash. Operating cash balances, together with cash managed within the investment portfolio, comprise the primary sources of liquidity for the Company. The Company has several credit facilities received which are detailed in Note 21.1.

The state of the Company's liquidity is routinely reported to the Board and monitored as part of the RAF.

4.5.2 Stress testing

There is an embedded stress testing framework that is used to understand possible impacts of major risks, including liquidity risks. A stressed liquidity analysis report is prepared on a quarterly basis by Treasury and Risk Management, which includes the Company's own view of the stressed sources and uses of liquidity over multiple time horizons (ranging from 1 week to 12 months). Entities must maintain positive excess liquidity post simultaneous stresses from operating cash flows, capital markets, and natural catastrophes over each time horizon.

4.5.3 Maturity of liabilities

The table below shows the breakdown of projected payments related to insurance contracts. Actual maturities may differ significantly from the estimates set out below due to uncertainty of actual claims settlement patterns. These cash flows are based on assumptions regarding the settlement frequency for property & casualty businesses, which are consistent with past experience. They are gross of reinsurance. Given the strong use of estimates, it is likely that actual payments will differ.

	December 31, 2022				December 31, 2021			
	12 months or less	More than 1 year up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	12 months or less	More than 1 year up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
(US Dollars in thousands)								
Gross claims reserves relating to P&C insurance contracts	13,713,277	23,320,326	13,883,159	50,916,763	14,226,789	22,058,481	13,898,685	50,183,956

In addition to the above, there are other liabilities totaling \$27,962.2 million as of December 31, 2022 (\$30,842.6 million as of December 31, 2021). Of this amount \$10,652.4 million (\$11,537.7 million as of December 31, 2021) pertains to unearned premium reserves which are expected to earn within 12 months. Additionally, \$2,122.0 million (\$3,088.9 million as of December 31, 2021) is related to funds withheld on reinsurers' share in future policy benefit reserves and \$2,256.5 million (\$2,685.5 million as of December 31, 2021) is related to future policy benefit reserves, both of which would generally have a maturity of more than 5 years. Maturity details related to Other Debt Instruments of \$1,010.0 million (\$852.4 million as of December 31, 2021) are provided in Note 13.2. The majority of the remaining balance of \$11,921.3 million (\$12,678.1 million as of December 31, 2021) is expected to have a maturity date of less than 12 months.

4.6 OPERATIONAL RISK

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal controls and/or processes, from people and systems, or from external events. This includes legal risk and excludes risks arising from strategic decisions. In line with business objectives, the Company does not take on operational risk with a view to achieving enhanced return. Rather, it accepts operational risk as a consequence of writing (re)insurance business and having operations to support the writing of that business. The Company identifies, measures, and manages operational risk through its annual risk assessment process, OPERA (internal loss incident) reporting, monitoring of key risk indicators, scenario analysis, Internal Control testing and governance processes.

4.6.1 Mitigation strategies

The Company's risk register takes into account the controls in place that mitigate specific risks. The nature of the controls and the strength of control exercised are based upon the:

- potential severity of the risk;
- frequency of the risk occurring;
- cost of implementing controls relative to the significance of the risk; and

- appetite and tolerance for the risk.

An annual risk assessment is performed for all risks on the risk register. The assessment involves capturing the risk owner's view of the potential severity should an incident occur relating to the risk, and the likelihood of such incident occurring. Together this establishes the profile of each risk, allowing identification of top risks, thereby facilitating appropriate risk-based monitoring.

The controls are subject to review and testing by the Internal Control and Internal Financial Control teams as noted in Section 4.1.2 and 4.1.7 and Internal Audit as described in 4.1.9.

It is also recognized that while the Company may buy insurance with the aim of reducing the monetary impact of certain operational risk events (e.g., physical damage), non-monetary impacts may remain (including impact on the Company's reputation). This is considered in the risk assessment process and risk register.

The risks are monitored and managed through the risk framework and the operational loss event reporting process.

4.6.2 Stress & scenario testing

The Company has a stress and scenario testing framework including multiple operational risk scenarios, developed from the top risks assessed during the annual risk assessment process, which are then evaluated over multiple return periods. The largest scenario is considered as part of the Company's Single Event Risk Appetite Statement. The scenarios are monitored against tolerances and assist with understanding economic and reputational impacts of the identified top operational risk exposures.

4.7 OTHER RISKS

4.7.1 Strategic

A strategic risk is the risk that a negative impact (current or prospective) on earnings or capital, material at the AXA XL divisional level, arises from a lack of responsiveness to industry changes or adverse business decisions regarding:

- significant changes in footprint, including through mergers and acquisitions;
- product offering and client segmentation;
- distribution model (channel mix including alliances/partnerships, multi-access and digital distribution).

Strategic risk management is based on the following guiding principles:

- provide a comprehensive perspective on Divisional forecasted evolution;
- maintain a deep understanding of the competitive landscape and a comprehensive perspective of long-term trends to define a strategy; and
- ensure the strategic rationale of the portfolio evolution within the Division.

4.7.2 Reputational

Reputation risk is the risk that an event will negatively influence the stakeholders' perceptions of the Company. AXA XL maintains a Reputational Risk Framework which encompasses a set of planned actions and established policies to reduce the probability and/or the expected costs if the latent reputational problems become actual.

4.7.3 Emerging

Emerging risks are risks which may develop in the future, or which already exist and are continuously evolving. They are marked by a high degree of uncertainty, and some of them may even never emerge. Emerging risks may be difficult to quantify and can have potentially serious consequences if they are not anticipated in a timely manner. To assess the impact of emerging risks at AXA XL, the Emerging Risks Committee and the Emerging Risks Task Force are tasked with identifying, analyzing, prioritizing, quantifying, monitoring, and reporting on emerging risks that could have an impact on existing and future product offerings and business operations. The Emerging Risks Committee and Task Force work together to undertake both strategic and risk management processes, assisting in identifying potential opportunities in the market and providing thought leadership around emerging risk issues to optimize underwriting and strategic decisions.

4.7.4 Regulatory

The Company operates in multiple jurisdictions across multiple legal entities, which increases the potential exposure to regulatory risk. Local Compliance presence ensures a full understanding of local regulatory issues, supported by wider training and communication to ensure local requirements are understood by all AXA XL underwriters. A robust Compliance Framework is implemented across all entities and regions.

4.7.5 Sustainability (including Climate)

ESG Risk refers to the potential material negative impact on the Company's long-term viability from an environmental, social, or (corporate) governance (ESG) event. The Company is exposed to climate change risk, as further described below, but also to social issues such as ensuring a decent workplace for all and to potential inadequate (corporate) governance that could have a reputational impact and other effects. The Company's Sustainability team conducts materiality assessments to identify the most significant ESG risks. The Company's Sustainability strategy includes incorporating ESG considerations into our products, services, and own operations, as well as defining our vision and position as a "corporate citizen". The identification and tagging of ESG risks are included within AXA XL's Operational Risk Framework. Divisional Key Risk Indicators (KRIs), including those related to ESG risks, were developed during 2022. The KRIs are being reviewed to ensure ongoing alignment to the new AXA XL 2023-2026 Sustainability Strategy and to focus more explicitly on any impacts from climate change. Reputational risk is considered across all operational risks as an impact criteria, as part of the annual operational risk assessment process. Quarterly reporting to AXA Group is also in place for reputational risk and will focus on areas such as clients with poor ESG credentials, which are mostly mitigated by underwriting exclusions.

Climate risk, and consequently climate change risk, is a key area of consideration to the Company. Climate leadership is one of the five key pillars of AXA Group's Driving Progress 2023 Strategic Plan, announced in December 2020.

The company is exposed to all forms of climate and climate change risk, namely:

- **Physical risks:** these are the first-order risks which arise from weather-related events, such as floods and storms. They comprise impacts directly resulting from such events, such as damage to property, and those that may arise indirectly through subsequent events, such as disruption of global supply chains or resource scarcity. The Company has exposure to natural catastrophes which therefore might be impacted and is supported by an AXA XL Division Science & Natural Perils team who consider the impact of climate change on the natural catastrophe models. Our ceded reinsurance protections act to mitigate the risks from natural perils, including those related to climate. However, the hazard changes from the impact of climate change on natural perils are likely to present themselves gradually over a long time period and therefore we view this risk as chronic rather than acute;
- **Transition risks:** these are financial risks which could arise from the transition to a lower-carbon economy, incorporating changes in policy, technology, and consumer preference. This can include both loss-causing impacts and the future stability of some of our product portfolios. This risk impacts the Company in, for example, the energy sector where we are seeing the impact of the United Nations Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP) 21 & 26 and a move towards insuring renewable energy initiatives as well as monitoring areas such as the motor, aviation, construction, and other areas where business could be impacted. Our underwriter workshops have enabled the dissemination of the wealth of knowledge and expertise underwriters have in their specific classes of business. This expert knowledge and engagement with our clients enable AXA XL to be resilient to the changing risks we face in this area; and
- **Liability and litigation risks:** these are risks that arise from parties who have suffered loss or damage from climate change, and then seek to recover losses from others who they believe may have been responsible or whose actions they want to influence. Where such claims are successful, those parties against whom the claims are made may seek to pass on some or all the cost to insurance firms under third-party liability contracts such as professional indemnity (PI) or directors' and officers' (D&O) insurance. Where liability is not ruled or settled, the Company could still be exposed to the costs of duty to defend, should clients seek to recover costs here. The Company has exposure across a range of industries which could be targeted in climate change litigation.

Climate change risks have potential impacts on our underwriting, investments, and company operations and therefore this risk has dedicated groups to ensure that the transversal nature is duly considered, appropriately managed, and mitigated. Given the long time horizon over which these risks may emerge and the considerable uncertainty in future projections, AXA XL has been developing a series of stress tests to better understand the long-term implications for this risk. This is an on-going journey, with the current processes described below.

Climate change risk is managed through the Risk Management Framework ("RMF"). Through this process risks are identified. In the case of risks pertaining to climate change, physical, transition and litigation risks have been long standing items in our emerging risks identification process. As these risks have developed, they are assessed and monitored for each risk type. For example, the potential physical risk impacts on our natural catastrophe risk are considered within our underwriting risk framework. This ensures

that each element of climate risk is managed by those with most expertise, that relevant stakeholders are kept informed and that these risks can be cross compared to others with similar characteristics. In addition, AXA XL has established a Climate Change Risk & Stress Testing Working Group to ensure that information is relayed across risk types and a transversal approach is also taken to the risk. Controls in relation to these risks are documented in the applicable risk policies where relevant.

For underwriting risk, stress testing has been developed to consider the impact of physical risk to our natural catastrophe exposures. In addition, work is in progress to consider a number of litigation risk scenarios and the impact on underwriting risk. Within market risk, there is a stress test in place to consider a disorderly transition, based on an EIOPA scenario.

4.8 MATERIAL RISKS CONCENTRATION

Material concentrations can occur within and across risk categories. Our RAF is intended to address both. The RAF and expected exposures are reviewed annually and tested through our stress testing framework.

The RAF has two key components: high level risk appetite statements and a set of risk exposure limits linked to specific risk types. Risk appetite statements, exposures and limits will be reviewed for approval by the Board in April 2023 to reflect the risk profile of the Company and the 2023 business plan.

There are four components to the high-level risk appetite statements:

- **Earnings** - this considers impact of a 1 in 20 years financial event on the underlying earnings to net income ("UE to NI");
- **Value** - this considers exposure to the largest natural catastrophe event (at 1 in 200 years), default of single counterparty (not risk adjusted), largest claim or operational risk event (at 1 in 200 years);
- **Solvency** - this considers the buffer that is required to be held in excess of regulatory capital. The target level of solvency is for the Company to withstand the largest of a 1 in 20 years financial event or insurance event without the need to call on AXA Group for support; and
- **Liquidity** - this considers the ability to pay claims resulting from a stress event.

The risk exposure limits cover market, credit, reserve, underwriting, operational and life risks:

- **Market risks** - indicators exist for exposures per asset class, duration gap and foreign exchange mismatch;
- **Credit risk** - indicators exist for fixed income concentration, global issuer exposure and sovereign exposure;
- **Reserve risk** - the reserving risk appetite definition has been updated with the introduction of the IFRS 17 standard and now aims at monitoring the net of reinsurance discounted claims outstanding reserves against a limit and alert level. The alert level is Risk Management's independent opinion of reserves. The limit is defined as the alert level less the IFRS 17 Risk Adjustment amount;
- **Underwriting risk:**
 - Underwriting limits are spread across property (where the limit is based on probable maximum loss ("PML")), liability, marine, aviation, D&O and cyber lines. The limits are based on exposure to a single insured and equal the sum of the contractual limits (direct or facultative) net of reinsurance.
 - Natural catastrophe - exposures are monitored for North Atlantic Windstorm, North Atlantic Earthquake and European Windstorm for a 1 in 200-year event net of reinsurance.
 - The cyber per event appetite monitors cyber affirmative exposure per guarantee (first party and third party).
- **Operational risk:**
 - Operational risk: this appetite is set to the amount of loss per individual risk (at 1 in 200 years).
 - Information risk: various metrics monitoring exposure to theft of data.
- **Life risk** - indicators exist for longevity risk, per life and per event risk for pandemic, terrorism, and earthquake.

Alert levels are set by the AXA XL Division generally at 80% of the risk appetite level and are monitored on a regular basis. Reporting against the risk appetites is undertaken through the Risk Dashboard that is produced for the Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee on a monthly basis. The frequency of update of the exposure positions is as follows:

- Over-arching risk appetite statements (net income volatility, solvency, single event and liquidity) - quarterly
- Risk appetite exposures:

- Market risks - quarterly
- Credit risk - monthly
- Reserve risk - semi-annually
- Underwriting per risk - semi-annually
- Natural catastrophe exposures - quarterly
- Cyber per event - semi- annually
- Operational risk - annually

Loss exposure estimates for all event risks are derived from a combination of commercially available and internally developed models together with the judgement of management, as overseen by the Board. Actual incurred losses may vary materially from our estimates. Factors that can cause a deviation between estimated and actual incurred losses may include:

- Inaccurate assumptions of event frequency and severity;
- Inaccurate or incomplete data;
- Changing climate conditions that may add to the unpredictability of frequency and severity of natural catastrophes in certain parts of the world and create additional uncertainty as to future trends and exposures;
- Future possible increases in property values and the effects of inflation that may increase the severity of catastrophic events to levels above the modelled levels;
- Natural catastrophe models that incorporate and are critically dependent on meteorological, seismological, and other earth science assumptions and related statistical relationships that may not be representative of prevailing conditions and risks, and may therefore misstate how particular events actually materialize, causing a material deviation between forecasted and actual damages associated with such events; and
- A change in the legislative, regulatory, and judicial climate.

For the above and other reasons, the incidence, timing and severity of catastrophes and other event types are inherently unpredictable, and it is difficult to estimate the amount of loss any given occurrence will generate. Consequently, there is material uncertainty around our ability to measure exposures associated with individual events and combinations of events. This uncertainty can cause actual exposures and losses to deviate from those amounts estimated, which in turn can create a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations and may result in substantial liquidation of investments, possibly at a loss, and outflows of cash as losses are paid.

Note 5 Goodwill

<i>(US Dollars in thousands)</i>	2022	2021
BEGINNING OF YEAR, TOTAL	1,108,541	1,115,399
Additions	–	–
Disposals (a)	(36,559)	–
Foreign Currency Translation	(12,469)	(6,858)
END OF YEAR, TOTAL	1,059,512	1,108,541

(a) The 2022 disposals are related to (i) the transfer of a business unit/subsidiary to another entity of AXA Group, and (ii) the sale of a small business unit/subsidiary within insurance operations.

Note: Goodwill related to entities accounted for using the equity method is not presented in this table (see Note 2.6.1).

5.1 Methodology by unit

The recoverability of goodwill is assessed using the value in use approach, as described in Note 2.6.1. The fair value is then compared to the carrying amount to assess the goodwill recoverability.

5.2 Main assumptions

The value in use approach uses cash flow projections based on business plans approved by management covering up to five years and discounted using a risk adjusted rate. Cash flows beyond that period are extrapolated, using a sustainable perpetual growth rate assumed to be achievable over the long term to derive a terminal value.

The earnings included in the business plan are agreed with XLB management and defined considering best estimate of operating assumptions, including expenses and loss ratios, investment income, economic capital, premium rates and taxes, all compliant with the various standards and the requirements of supervisory authorities, when applicable.

The discount rate of 7.4% used for the valuation has been derived using assumptions for risk-free interest rates, equity risk premiums, insurance activity beta and leverage ratios that are consistent with the view of XLB's management for the specific markets in which the CGUs operate.

The results of the cash flow projections exceeded the carrying amounts of each CGU. To the extent that the valuation of securities and interest rate levels remain low for prolonged periods of time, or volatility and other market conditions stagnate or worsen, profitability is likely to be negatively affected. In addition, the future cash flow expectations from both existing and new business and other assumptions underlying management's current business plans could be negatively impacted by other risks to which XLB's business is subject. Thus, subsequent impairment tests may be based upon different assumptions and future cash flow projections, which may result in an impairment of these assets in the foreseeable future.

Note 6 Deferred Acquisition Costs

Changes in Deferred Acquisition Costs:

<i>(US Dollars in thousands)</i>	2022	2021
Deferred Acquisition Costs carrying value as of January 1	1,917,707	1,966,904
Acquisition costs incurred in relation to insurance contracts written	2,779,360	3,372,801
Acquisition costs expensed to the income statement	(2,997,275)	(3,390,645)
Currency translation and other changes	(44,287)	(31,353)
Deferred Acquisition Costs carrying value as of December 31	1,655,505	1,917,707

Note 7 Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets represented \$642.3 million net value as of December 31, 2022 (\$708.6 million as of December 31, 2021) and included:

(US Dollars in thousands)	Intangible assets recognized in business combinations and other business operations		Other intangible assets	Total
	Indefinite Life (a)	Definite Life	Definite Life	
Balances at December 31, 2020	521,225	239,838	146,956	908,019
Year 2021 Activity				
Opening net carrying value	521,225	239,838	146,956	908,019
Additions during the period	–	–	37,804	37,804
Disposal during the period	–	–	–	–
Amortization	–	(18,303)	(50,040)	(68,342)
Currency impact	(6,743)	(3,229)	(502)	(10,474)
Impairment	(144,071)	–	(14,362)	(158,432)
Closing net carrying value	370,411	218,307	119,857	708,574
Balances at December 31, 2021				
Gross value	699,014	372,223	606,036	1,677,273
Accumulated amortization	–	(137,649)	(453,035)	(590,685)
Accumulated currency impact	(6,539)	(4,711)	1,822	(9,428)
Accumulated impairment	(322,065)	(11,556)	(34,966)	(368,586)
Net carrying value	370,411	218,307	119,857	708,574
Year 2022 Activity				
Opening net carrying value	370,411	218,307	119,857	708,574
Additions during the period	–	–	11,496	11,496
Disposal during the period	(7,095)	–	–	(7,095)
Amortization	–	(19,517)	(27,997)	(47,514)
Currency impact	(5,319)	(6,893)	(4,560)	(16,772)
Impairment	–	–	(6,365)	(6,365)
Closing net carrying value	357,997	191,897	92,431	642,325
Balances at December 31, 2022				
Gross value	691,919	372,223	617,532	1,681,675
Accumulated amortization	–	(157,166)	(481,032)	(638,198)
Accumulated currency impact	(11,858)	(11,604)	(2,738)	(26,200)
Accumulated impairment	(322,065)	(11,556)	(41,331)	(374,951)
Net carrying value	357,997	191,897	92,431	642,325

(a) Indefinite life intangible assets is comprised mostly of the Lloyd's syndicate capacity.

The Company's indefinite-lived intangible assets consist primarily of Lloyd's syndicate capacity plus acquired insurance and reinsurance licenses. The Company's definite-lived intangibles consist primarily of acquired agency relationships, distribution networks, trade names, and internally-developed computer software.

During 2022, the Company sold insurance licenses for \$7.1 million as part of the sale of a small business unit/subsidiary within insurance operations. Additionally, there was a non-cash impairment charge for software of approximately \$6.4 million.

During 2021, Management performed a review of the intangible assets and concluded that the carrying value of indefinite-lived intangible assets may not be recoverable. A non-cash impairment charge of \$144.1 million was recorded related to transferring capacity away from the Lloyd's syndicate within the reinsurance segment. Additionally, there was a non-cash impairment charge for software of approximately \$14.4 million.

Note 8 Investments

8.1 BREAKDOWN OF INVESTMENTS

Each investment item is presented net of the effect of related hedging derivatives (IAS 39 qualifying hedges or economic hedges) except derivatives related to macro-hedges which are shown separately. Detailed effects of derivatives are also provided in Note 15.3.

(US Dollars in thousands)	Investments as per Consolidated Statement of Financial Position					
	December 31, 2022			December 31, 2021		
	Fair value	Carrying value	% (value balance sheet)	Fair value	Carrying value	% (value balance sheet)
Investment in real estate properties at amortized cost	1,616,721	1,135,096	2.8%	1,498,913	1,144,083	2.5%
Debt instruments available for sale	32,428,695	32,428,695	80.6%	37,950,477	37,950,477	81.3%
Debt instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss (a) (b)	1,898,317	1,898,317	4.7%	2,885,608	2,885,608	6.2%
Debt instruments (at cost) that are not quoted in an active market (c)	220,818	263,211	0.7%	242,077	235,554	0.5%
Debt instruments	34,547,831	34,590,224	85.9%	41,078,162	41,071,639	88.0%
Equity instruments available for sale	351,921	351,921	0.9%	377,525	377,525	0.8%
Equity instruments	351,921	351,921	0.9%	377,525	377,525	0.8%
Non-consolidated investment funds available for sale	1,515,073	1,515,073	3.8%	1,448,941	1,448,941	3.1%
Non-consolidated investment funds designated as at fair value through profit or loss (d)	1,718,056	1,718,056	4.3%	1,813,965	1,813,965	3.9%
Non-consolidated investment funds	3,233,129	3,233,129	8.0%	3,262,905	3,262,905	7.0%
Other assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss, held by consolidated investment funds	634,159	634,159	1.6%	617,293	617,293	1.3%
Macro-hedge and other derivatives	49,350	49,350	0.1%	(2,848)	(2,848)	-
Sub total Financial instruments (excluding Loans)	38,816,390	38,858,783	96.5%	45,333,038	45,326,515	97.1%
Loans at cost	259,146	258,383	0.6%	221,593	220,564	0.5%
Total Financial instruments	39,075,536	39,117,166	97.2%	45,554,630	45,547,079	97.5%
INVESTMENTS	40,692,257	40,252,263	100.0%	47,053,543	46,691,162	100.0%

(a) Includes assets measured at fair value notably under the fair value option.

(b) Comprised mainly of investments relating to run-off life reinsurance operations (see Note 12.3).

(c) Eligible to the IAS 39 - Loans and receivables measurement category.

(d) Assets measured at fair value under the fair value option.

8.2 INVESTMENT IN REAL ESTATE PROPERTIES

Investment in real estate properties includes buildings owned directly and through consolidated real estate entities.

Breakdown of the carrying value and fair value of investment in real estate properties at amortized cost, except derivatives related to macro-hedges which are shown separately in Note 15.3, is as follows:

(US Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2022					December 31, 2021				
	Gross value	Amortization	Impairment	Carrying value	Fair value	Gross value	Amortization	Impairment	Carrying value	Fair value
Investment in real estate properties at amortized cost (a)	1,285,141	(150,044)	–	1,135,096	1,616,721	1,278,195	(134,112)	–	1,144,083	1,498,913
Total for all activities including derivatives	1,285,141	(150,044)	–	1,135,096	1,616,721	1,278,195	(134,112)	–	1,144,083	1,498,913

(a) Includes infrastructure investments.

Change in impairment and amortization of investment in real estate properties at amortized cost (all activities):

(US Dollars in thousands)	Impairment – Investment in real estate properties		Amortization – Investment in real estate properties	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Value as of January 1	–	–	(134,112)	(94,786)
Increase for the period	–	–	(29,908)	(41,876)
Write back following sale or repayment	–	–	1,722	2,550
Write back following recovery in value	–	–	–	–
Others	–	–	12,253	–
Value as of December 31	–	–	(150,044)	(134,112)

8.3 UNREALIZED GAINS AND LOSSES ON FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

Unrealized capital gains and losses on financial investments, when not already reflected in the income statement, were allocated as follows:

(US Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2022					December 31, 2021				
	Amortized cost (a)	Fair value	Carrying value (b)	Unrealized gains	Unrealized losses	Amortized cost (a)	Fair value	Carrying value (b)	Unrealized gains	Unrealized losses
Debt instruments available for sale	35,740,340	32,428,695	32,428,695	84,085	(3,395,730)	36,887,427	37,950,477	37,950,477	1,343,046	(279,996)
Debt instruments (at cost) that are not quoted in an active market	263,211	220,818	263,211	78	(42,471)	235,554	242,077	235,554	6,523	–
Equity instruments available for sale	258,403	351,921	351,921	98,586	(5,067)	242,563	377,525	377,525	139,859	(4,897)
Non-consolidated investment funds available for sale	1,463,143	1,515,073	1,515,073	62,228	(10,298)	1,408,277	1,448,941	1,448,941	47,666	(7,002)

(a) Net of impairment - including premiums/discounts and related accumulated amortization.

(b) Net of impairment.

8.4 DEBT INSTRUMENTS BY TYPE OF ISSUER

The table below sets out the debt instruments portfolio by issuer type, excluding macro-hedging derivatives, but including the effect of related hedging derivatives (IAS 39 qualifying hedges or economic hedges). Details of the effect of derivatives are also provided in Note 15.3. Additional information on the credit risk associated with debt instruments is provided in Note 4.3.

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
<i>(US Dollars in thousands)</i>	Carrying value	Carrying value
Corporate debt instruments (a)	18,996,161	23,248,724
Government and government-like debt instruments	9,195,660	11,141,207
Other debt instruments issued by government related	6,427,375	6,689,780
Hedging derivatives and other derivatives	(28,972)	(8,071)
TOTAL DEBT INSTRUMENTS	34,590,224	41,071,639

(a) Includes debt instruments issued by companies in which a State holds interests.

8.5 CONTRACTUAL MATURITIES AND EXPOSURE TO INTEREST RATE RISK

The table below sets out the contractual maturities of debt instruments held by the Company. Effective maturities may differ from those presented, mainly because some assets include clauses allowing early redemption, with or without penalty or duration extension features. In some cases, the effect of derivatives (detailed in Note 15.3) modifies the maturity profile of assets presented below.

Debt instruments (at cost) are not quoted in an active market. Most of the debt instruments and loans held by the Company are fixed-rate instruments (i.e. exposed to fair value interest rate risk).

	December 31, 2022 Net carrying amount by maturity					
<i>(US Dollars in thousands)</i>	12 months or less	More than 1 year up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Carrying value excluding derivatives	Impact of Derivatives	Total Carrying value including derivatives
Debt instruments	2,564,800	13,494,581	18,559,815	34,619,196	(28,972)	34,590,224
Loans	128,351	130,031	–	258,382	2	258,383
Total Financial investments exposed to interest rate risk	2,693,151	13,624,612	18,559,815	34,877,577	(28,970)	34,848,607

	December 31, 2021 Net carrying amount by maturity					
<i>(US Dollars in thousands)</i>	12 months or less	More than 1 year up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Carrying value excluding derivatives	Impact of Derivatives	Total Carrying value including derivatives
Debt instruments	3,006,397	14,614,054	23,459,259	41,079,710	(8,071)	41,071,639
Loans	17,185	203,628	–	220,813	(249)	220,564
Total Financial investments exposed to interest rate risk	3,023,582	14,817,683	23,459,259	41,300,524	(8,320)	41,292,204

8.6 EXPOSURE TO PRICE RISK

The breakdown by industry of equity instruments owned across the Company is as follows:

<i>(US Dollars in thousands)</i>	Financial	Consumer goods & Services	Energy	Communications	Industrial	Basic Materials	Technology	Other	Total value excluding derivatives	Total value including derivatives
Equity instruments as of December 31, 2022	232,596	29,556	–	30,444	6,770	–	52,555	–	351,921	351,921
Equity instruments as of December 31, 2021	241,190	37,272	–	34,655	7,906	–	56,503	–	377,525	377,525

8.7 TRANSFERS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS NOT QUALIFYING FOR DERECOGNITION

The Company is part of repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions under which financial assets are sold to a counterparty, subject to a simultaneous agreement to repurchase these financial assets at a certain later date, at an agreed price. As substantially all of the risks and rewards of the financial assets remain with the Company over the entire lifetime of the transaction, the Company does not derecognize the financial assets. The proceeds of the sale are reported separately. Interest expense from repurchase and security lending transactions is accrued over the duration of the agreements.

Additionally, the Company is party to total return swaps where financial assets are sold to a counterparty with an agreement in which the Company retains substantially all the risk and rewards of the financial instruments. Therefore, the Company doesn't derecognize the assets.

The breakdown of transferred financial assets/liabilities not qualifying for derecognition was as follows:

<i>(US Dollars in thousands)</i>	December 31, 2022			December 31, 2021		
	Debt instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss	Debt instruments available for sale	Debt instruments – Loans & Receivables	Debt instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss	Debt instruments available for sale	Debt instruments – Loans & Receivables
Carrying value of assets	–	910,276	–	–	843,647	–
Carrying value of associated liabilities (a)	–	1,010,006	–	–	852,430	–

(a) Amounts do not include securities received as collateral to securities lending transactions if such collateral is not recognized under the terms of the agreement because the risks and rewards have not been transferred to the Company.

8.8 NON-CONSOLIDATED INVESTMENT FUNDS

The detail of “non-consolidated” investment funds breakdown was as follows (see Note 2.7.3 and Note 3.2):

<i>(US Dollars in thousands)</i>	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
	Fair value	Fair value
Non-consolidated investment funds mainly holding equity securities	518,520	441,763
Non-consolidated investment funds mainly holding debt instruments	2,071,010	2,167,759
Other non-consolidated investment funds	643,600	653,383
TOTAL	3,233,129	3,262,905

As part of the total non-consolidated investment funds in the table above, the amortized cost of non-consolidated investment funds available for sale was as below:

- funds mainly holding equity securities: \$268.7 million in 2022 compared to \$152.6 million in 2021;
- funds mainly holding debt instruments: \$1,165.0 million in 2022 compared to \$1,224.7 million in 2021; and

- other funds: \$29.4 million in 2022 compared to \$30.9 million in 2021.

8.9 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS SUBJECT TO IMPAIRMENT

8.9.1 Breakdown of financial investments subject to impairment

Each investment item is presented net of the effect of related hedging derivatives (IAS 39 qualifying hedges or economic hedges).

(US Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2022				
	Cost before impairment and revaluation to fair value (a)	Impairment	Cost after impairment but before revaluation to fair value (b)	Revaluation to fair value	Fair value
Debt instruments available for sale	35,755,904	(15,564)	35,740,340	(3,311,645)	32,428,695
Debt instruments (at cost) that are not quoted in an active market	263,211	–	263,211	(42,393)	220,818
Debt instruments	36,019,115	(15,564)	36,003,551	(3,354,037)	32,649,514
Equity instruments available for sale	305,233	(46,831)	258,403	93,519	351,921
Non-consolidated investment funds available for sale	1,503,735	(40,592)	1,463,143	51,930	1,515,073
Loans at cost	258,382	–	258,382	764	259,146
TOTAL	38,086,465	(102,987)	37,983,478	(3,207,824)	34,775,654

(a) Asset value including impact of discounts/premiums and accrued interests, but before impairment and revaluation to fair value of assets available for sale.

(b) Asset value including impact of impairment, discounts/premiums and accrued interests, but before revaluation to fair value of assets available for sale.

(US Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2021				
	Cost before impairment and revaluation to fair value (a)	Impairment	Cost after impairment but before revaluation to fair value (b)	Revaluation to fair value	Fair value
Debt instruments available for sale	36,901,484	(14,057)	36,887,427	1,063,050	37,950,477
Debt instruments (at cost) that are not quoted in an active market	235,554	–	235,554	6,523	242,077
Debt instruments	37,137,038	(14,057)	37,122,981	1,069,573	38,192,553
Equity instruments available for sale	276,091	(33,528)	242,563	134,962	377,525
Non-consolidated investment funds available for sale	1,425,217	(16,940)	1,408,277	40,664	1,448,941
Loans at cost	229,696	(8,883)	220,813	780	221,593
TOTAL	39,068,042	(73,408)	38,994,634	1,245,978	40,240,612

(a) Asset value including impact of discounts/premiums and accrued interests, but before impairment and revaluation to fair value of assets available for sale.

(b) Asset value including impact of impairment, discounts/premiums and accrued interests, but before revaluation to fair value of assets available for sale.

8.9.2 Change in impairment on financial investments

<i>(US Dollars in thousands)</i>	January 1, 2022	Increase for the period	Write back following sale or repayment	Other	December 31, 2022
Impairment - Debt instruments	14,057	1,809	(302)	–	15,564
Impairment - Equity instruments	33,528	19,150	(5,416)	(431)	46,831
Impairment - Non-consolidated investment funds	16,940	36,528	(13,590)	715	40,592
Impairment - Loans	8,883	6,217	(15,100)	–	–
TOTAL	73,408	63,703	(34,408)	284	102,987

<i>(US Dollars in thousands)</i>	January 1, 2021	Increase for the period	Write back following sale or repayment	Other	December 31, 2021
Impairment - Debt instruments	14,137	334	(414)	–	14,057
Impairment - Equity instruments	40,609	4,893	(11,974)	–	33,528
Impairment - Non-consolidated investment funds	11,622	7,682	(2,363)	–	16,940
Impairment - Loans	–	8,883	–	–	8,883
TOTAL	66,367	21,792	(14,751)	–	73,408

8.10 FAIR VALUE OF INVESTMENTS

8.10.1 Investments recognized at fair value

The breakdown by valuation method of investments recognized at fair value including derivatives (also detailed in Note 15.3 and Note 15.4) is as follows:

(US Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2022				
	Assets quoted in an active market excluding derivatives	Assets not quoted in an active market or no active market excluding derivatives			
	Fair value determined directly by reference to active market excluding derivatives (level 1)	Fair value mainly based on observable market data excluding derivatives (level 2)	Fair value mainly not based on observable market data excluding derivatives (level 3)	Total excluding derivatives	Total including derivatives
Debt instruments	–	32,460,248	–	32,460,248	32,428,695
Equity instruments	105,454	12,487	233,980	351,921	351,921
Non-consolidated investment funds	–	275,360	1,239,713	1,515,073	1,515,073
Financial investments and loans available for sale	105,454	32,748,094	1,473,694	34,327,242	34,295,690
Debt instruments	–	1,895,737	–	1,895,737	1,898,317
Non-consolidated investment funds	–	1,231,579	486,477	1,718,056	1,718,056
Other assets held by consolidated investment funds designated as at fair value through profit or loss	–	–	634,159	634,159	634,159
Financial investments and loans designated as at fair value through profit or loss	–	3,127,316	1,120,636	4,247,952	4,250,533
TOTAL FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS AND LOANS ACCOUNTED FOR AT FAIR VALUE	105,454	35,875,410	2,594,330	38,575,194	38,546,222

(US Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2021				
	Assets quoted in an active market excluding derivatives	Assets not quoted in an active market or no active market excluding derivatives			Total including derivatives
	Fair value determined directly by reference to active market excluding derivatives (level 1)	Fair value mainly based on observable market data excluding derivatives (level 2)	Fair value mainly not based on observable market data excluding derivatives (level 3)	Total excluding derivatives	
Debt instruments	–	37,965,062	–	37,965,062	37,950,477
Equity instruments	158,024	–	219,501	377,525	377,525
Non-consolidated investment funds	–	395,279	1,053,662	1,448,941	1,448,941
Financial investments and loans available for sale	158,024	38,360,340	1,273,163	39,791,527	39,776,942
Debt instruments	–	2,879,095	–	2,879,095	2,885,608
Non-consolidated investment funds	–	1,358,470	455,495	1,813,965	1,813,965
Other assets held by consolidated investment funds designated as at fair value through profit or loss	–	–	617,293	617,293	617,293
Financial investments and loans designated as at fair value through profit or loss	–	4,237,565	1,072,788	5,310,353	5,316,866
TOTAL FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS AND LOANS ACCOUNTED FOR AT FAIR VALUE	158,024	42,597,905	2,345,951	45,101,880	45,093,809

Methods applied to determine the fair value of investments measured at fair value in the consolidated financial statements are described in Note 2.5. The Company applies the IFRS 13 fair value hierarchy.

ASSETS CLASSIFICATION

Fair values determined in whole directly by reference to an active market relate to prices which are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service or regulatory agency which represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis, i.e. the market is still active. Such assets are categorized in the level 1 of the IFRS 13 fair value hierarchy.

Level 2 and 3 assets are investments which are not quoted in an active market or for which there is no active market. Fair values for level 2 and 3 assets include:

- values provided by external parties which:
 - are readily available including last transaction prices but relate to assets for which the market is not always active, or
 - are provided at the request of the Company by pricing services and which are not readily publicly available;
- assets measured on the basis of valuation techniques including a varying degree of assumptions supported by market transactions and observable data.

The common characteristic of level 2 and 3 assets is that their markets are considered as less active. Their value is generally based on mark to market basis, except when there is no market or when the market is distressed, in which case a mark to model approach is used. Assets not quoted in an active market which are marked to market mainly using observable inputs are classified in level 2. Assets not quoted in an active market for which fair value determination is not mainly based on observable inputs are classified as level 3. For all assets not quoted in an active market/no active market and for which a mark to model approach is used, the classification between level 2 and level 3 depends on the proportion of assumptions used supported by market transactions and observable data (market observable inputs):

- assumed to be used by pricing services; or

- used by the Company in the limited cases of application of mark to model valuations.

a) Fair values determined in whole directly by reference to an active market (level 1)

As of December 31, 2022, the net transfer between level 1 and level 2 was nil.

b) Fair values of assets not quoted in an active market – no active markets (level 2 and level 3)

OVERVIEW OF THE NATURE OF SUCH INVESTMENTS

Amounts presented in level 2 and 3 represent a variety of circumstances. A financial instrument is regarded as not quoted in an active market if there is little observation of transaction prices as an inherent characteristic of the instrument, when there is a significant decline in the volume and level of trading activity, in case of significant illiquidity or if observable prices cannot be considered as representing fair value because of dislocated market conditions. Characteristics of inactive markets can therefore be very different in nature, inherent to the instrument or be indicative of a change in the conditions prevailing in certain markets.

The identification of level 3 assets among assets not quoted in an active market involves a significant level of judgment. The following are considered as observable: inputs provided by external pricing services, observable information obtained from specialized data providers, rating agencies or external surveys. The extent to which such data are external to the Company and not assessed by internal valuation teams is one of the main criteria applied in assessing whether data are observable or not. Should those data be significantly adjusted, or would they be outdated because of the lack of newly available factors, such inputs would be deemed unobservable. Another area of judgment is the assessment of the significance of an input against the fair value measurement in its entirety. As a result, a different cut between observable and unobservable data and variances in the weighting of the significance of each input against the fair value measurement in its entirety could produce a different categorization.

Certain unquoted debt instruments, some instruments issued on private markets such as private equity instruments or private loans were always considered as not quoted in active markets as an inherent characteristic of these investments and were therefore included as assets not quoted in active markets/no active markets in all periods presented. Valuations are based either on external pricing providers or internal models using techniques commonly used by market participants. Valuation teams make the maximum use of current transaction prices (if any) and observable data but some of the underlying sectors to which the investments relate may be so particular that significant adjustments are performed or unobservable data are used. Private equity funds of funds are measured on the basis of the latest net asset values of funds provided to the Company.

TRANSFER IN AND OUT OF THE LEVEL 3 CATEGORY AND OTHER MOVEMENTS

From January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022, the amount of level 3 assets increased to \$2,594.3 million, representing 6.7% of the total assets at fair value compared to \$2,345.9 million representing 5.2% of total assets at fair value in 2021.

Main movements related to level 3 assets to be noted were the following:

- \$595.4 million of new investments;
- \$98.9 million of change in unrealized gains and losses;
- \$78.0 million of net asset transfers in and out of level 3 and foreign exchange fluctuation impact; and
- \$(523.9) million of asset sales, redemptions and settlements mainly of equity securities and non-consolidated investment funds accounted as available for sale and of equity securities, non-consolidated investment funds, and other assets held by controlled investment funds accounted as fair value through profit or loss.

A majority of assets classified in level 3 correspond to private investments, in particular private credit and private equity assets.

8.10.2 Fair value of investments recognized at amortized cost

(US Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2022				
	Assets quoted in an active market	Assets not quoted in an active market or no active market		Total excluding derivatives	Total including derivatives
	Fair value determined directly by reference to active market (level 1)	Fair value mainly based on observable market data (level 2)	Fair value mainly not based on observable market data (level 3)		
Investment in real estate properties at amortized cost	–	–	1,616,721	1,616,721	1,616,721
Debt instruments at cost (loans & receivables)	–	10,133	210,686	220,818	220,818
Loans at amortized cost	–	8,530	250,614	259,144	259,146
Financial investments and loans at amortized cost	–	18,663	2,078,021	2,096,683	2,096,685
TOTAL FAIR VALUE OF INVESTED ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST	–	18,663	2,078,021	2,096,683	2,096,685

(US Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2021				
	Assets quoted in an active market	Assets not quoted in an active market or no active market		Total excluding derivatives	Total including derivatives
	Fair value determined directly by reference to active market (level 1)	Fair value mainly based on observable market data (level 2)	Fair value mainly not based on observable market data (level 3)		
Investment in real estate properties at amortized cost	–	–	1,498,913	1,498,913	1,498,913
Debt instruments at cost (loans & receivables)	–	11,536	230,540	242,077	242,077
Loans at amortized cost	–	12,932	208,910	221,842	221,593
Financial investments and loans at amortized cost	–	24,468	1,938,363	1,962,831	1,962,582
TOTAL FAIR VALUE OF INVESTED ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST	–	24,468	1,938,363	1,962,831	1,962,582

The Company applies the IFRS 13 fair value hierarchy as described in Note 2.5. Specifics to the valuation of investments are further described in Note 8.10.1 and the same principles apply to the fair value of investments at amortized cost.

The fair values of debt instruments and loans at cost are determined with consideration of market inputs to the extent possible. For level 2 instruments, the fair value is mainly derived using valuation techniques based upon observable market interest rate curves. For level 3 instruments, the fair values of investments in real estate properties, debt instruments and loans at cost are determined by valuation techniques using limited observable market data.

8.11 DISCLOSURES ABOUT THE TEMPORARY EXEMPTION FROM IFRS 9

8.11.1 Solely Payments of Principal and Interest (SPPI) test

As mentioned in Note 2.2.2.3, in the context of IFRS 9 implementation, the Company has determined that it is eligible for the temporary exemption option, introduced by the amendment to IFRS 4 – Insurance Contracts, for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. During this deferral period, additional disclosures related to SPPI criteria and to credit risk exposure are required.

To determine the appropriate classification of financial assets under IFRS 9, an entity would need to assess the contractual cash flows characteristics of any financial asset. The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, i.e. cash flows that are consistent with a basic lending arrangement. In a basic lending arrangement, consideration for the time value of money and credit risk are typically the most significant elements of interest.

IFRS 9 defines the terms “principal” as being the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition, and the “interest” as being compensation for (i) the time value of money, and (ii) the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time.

Debt instruments accounted for at fair value through other comprehensive income under IAS 39 are eligible for the SPPI test whereas it is not applicable for debt instruments accounted for at fair value through profit and loss.

The tables below set out the result of the SPPI test for the assets not currently designated as at fair value with changes in fair value recognized through profit or loss.

Each investment item is presented gross of tax and excluding the effect of related hedging derivatives (IAS 39 qualifying hedges or economic hedges) and the potential impact resulting from the application of the future IFRS 17 standard on insurance contracts that will avoid accounting mismatches.

	December 31, 2022				December 31, 2021			
	Fail the SPPI test		Pass the SPPI test		Fail the SPPI test		Pass the SPPI test	
	Fair value	Change in unrealized gain or loss in 2022	Fair value	Change in unrealized gain or loss in 2022	Fair value	Change in unrealized gain or loss in 2021	Fair value	Change in unrealized gain or loss in 2021
(US Dollars in thousands)								
Debt instruments available for sale	7,998	(900)	32,452,250	(4,356,827)	9,864	(382)	37,955,197	(1,341,214)
Debt instruments (at cost) not quoted in an active market	–	–	220,818	(48,916)	–	–	242,077	2,394
Equity instruments available for sale	351,921	(41,443)	–	–	377,525	(170,659)	–	–
Non-consolidated investment funds available for sale	1,515,073	11,266	–	–	1,448,941	34,963	–	–
Loans at cost	–	–	259,144	555	–	–	221,842	821
TOTAL	1,874,992	(31,077)	32,932,212	(4,405,187)	1,836,330	(136,077)	38,419,116	(1,338,000)

8.11.2 Credit risk exposure

The tables below set out the fair value (excluding the impact of derivatives) information on credit risk exposure for financial assets that pass the SPPI test. For debt instruments, the credit risk information is available by rating grades.

(US Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2022					
	Fair value of debt instruments that pass the SPPI test					
	AA and above	A	BBB	BB and below	Other	Total
Debt Instruments available for sale	16,933,090	8,084,893	7,133,223	301,043	–	32,452,250
Debt instruments (at cost) not quoted in an active market	102,259	4,114	26,565	87,880	–	220,818
Total Fair value of debt instruments that pass the SPPI test	17,035,349	8,089,007	7,159,789	388,923	–	32,673,068

(US Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2021					
	Fair value of debt instruments that pass the SPPI test					
	AA and above	A	BBB	BB and below	Other	Total
Debt Instruments available for sale	19,942,456	10,677,952	6,734,799	591,411	8,580	37,955,197
Debt instruments (at cost) not quoted in an active market	200,331	–	35,545	6,201	–	242,077
Total Fair value of debt instruments that pass the SPPI test	20,142,787	10,677,952	6,770,344	597,611	8,580	38,197,274

The table below contains the fair value of loans that pass the SPPI test by credit rating.

(US Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
	Fair value of loans that pass the SPPI test	Fair value of loans that pass the SPPI test
AA	–	1,516
A	55,494	8,498
BBB	169,832	4,434
BB and below / other	33,818	207,393
Total amount of loans that pass the SPPI test and for which the credit risk information is based on ratings	259,144	221,842

/ Note 9 Investments accounted for using the equity method

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company had an investment of \$24.9 million (\$31.5 million in 2021), representing a 20.0% strategic ownership interest in Mahindra Insurance Brokers Limited, incorporated in India, and is accounted for using the equity method.

As of December 31, 2022, the Company had a new investment of \$43.1 million, representing a 47.9% strategic ownership interest in Vidrio Financial Limited, incorporated in Bermuda, and is accounted for using the equity method.

Non-consolidated investment funds under significant influence are accounted for as assets at fair value with changes in fair value recognized through profit or loss (see Note 2.7.3).

Note 10 Receivables

(US Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2022				December 31, 2021			
	Gross value	Impairment	Carrying value	Fair value	Gross value	Impairment	Carrying value	Fair value
Deposits and guarantees	1,063,976	–	1,063,976	1,063,976	1,419,791	–	1,419,791	1,419,791
Receivables from policyholders, brokers and general agents	9,740,518	(92,706)	9,647,812	9,647,812	10,967,895	(104,320)	10,863,575	10,863,575
Receivables arising from direct insurance and inward reinsurance operations	10,804,494	(92,706)	10,711,788	10,711,788	12,387,686	(104,320)	12,283,366	12,283,366
Receivables from reinsurers	2,510,631	(59,597)	2,451,034	2,451,034	1,673,139	(49,161)	1,623,978	1,623,978
Receivables from brokers and general agents	54,971	–	54,971	54,971	–	–	–	–
Receivables arising from outward reinsurance operations	2,565,602	(59,597)	2,506,006	2,506,006	1,673,139	(49,161)	1,623,978	1,623,978
Current tax receivables	124,150	–	124,150	124,150	129,136	–	129,136	129,136
Other receivables	274,360	10,669	285,029	285,029	258,030	(4,071)	253,959	253,959
TOTAL RECEIVABLES	13,768,607	(141,634)	13,626,972	13,626,972	14,447,991	(157,552)	14,290,439	14,290,439

/ Note 11 Shareholder's equity and minority interests

11.1 IMPACT OF TRANSACTIONS WITH SHAREHOLDER

The Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity is presented as a primary financial statement.

11.1.1 Change in Shareholder's equity Company share in 2022

SHARE CAPITAL AND CAPITAL IN EXCESS OF NOMINAL VALUE

The authorized share capital of XLB is 15,000,000 shares, par value \$0.10 each, and the total issued and outstanding shares as at December 31, 2022 was 12,500,000, representing \$1.3 million of share capital.

During 2022, the following transaction had an impact on the Company's share capital and capital in excess of nominal value:

- a capital decrease of \$(740.0) million related to a return of capital to the Company's parent entity, XL Group Ltd.

DIVIDENDS PAID

The Company did not pay any common share dividends to XL Group Ltd during 2022.

11.1.2 Change in Shareholder's equity Company share in 2021

SHARE CAPITAL AND CAPITAL IN EXCESS OF NOMINAL VALUE

The authorized share capital of XLB is 15,000,000 shares, par value \$0.10 each, and the total issued and outstanding shares as at December 31, 2021, was 12,500,000 representing \$1.3 million of share capital.

During 2021, the following transaction had an impact on the Company's share capital and capital in excess of nominal value:

- a capital contribution of \$15.5 million from the Company's parent entity, EXEL Holdings Limited.

DIVIDENDS PAID

The Company did not pay any common share dividends to EXEL Holdings Limited during 2021.

11.2 COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD

The Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income is presented as a primary financial statement. It primarily includes net income for the period, the reserves relating to the change in fair value of available for sale financial instruments, and the translation reserve.

11.2.1 Comprehensive income for 2022

RESERVES RELATED TO CHANGES IN FAIR VALUE OF AVAILABLE FOR SALE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS INCLUDED IN SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY

The decrease of gross unrealized gains and losses on assets available for sale totaling \$(4,337.2) million, comprised mainly of \$(4,357.7) million due to capital losses on debt securities which was mainly driven by an increase in interest rates across major jurisdictions and to a lesser extent due to the widening of credit spreads.

The following table shows the reconciliation between gross unrealized gains and losses on available for sale financial assets and the corresponding reserve recognized in shareholder's equity:

<i>(US Dollars in thousands)</i>	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Gross unrealized gains and losses (a)	(3,158,796)	1,178,402
Deferred tax	365,266	(169,275)
UNREALIZED GAINS AND LOSSES (NET OF TAX) - TOTAL	(2,793,530)	1,009,127
Minority interests' share in unrealized gains and losses	4,771	(7,082)
Translation reserves	24,413	42,938
UNREALIZED GAINS AND LOSSES - COMPANY SHARE	(2,764,346)	1,044,983

(a) Unrealized gains and losses on total available for sale invested assets including loans.

The change in reserves related to changes in fair value of available for sale financial instruments included in shareholder's equity as of December 31, 2022, and December 31, 2021, is detailed as follows:

<i>(US Dollars in thousands)</i>	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Unrealized gains and losses (net of tax) 100%, opening	1,044,983	2,296,523
Transfer in the income statement on the period (a)	146,153	359,754
Investments bought in the current accounting period and changes in fair value	(3,984,666)	(1,647,150)
Foreign exchange impact	–	–
Unrealized gains and losses (net of tax) 100%, closing	(2,793,530)	1,009,127
Minority interests' share in unrealized gains and losses	4,771	(7,082)
Translation reserves	24,413	42,938
UNREALIZED GAINS AND LOSSES - COMPANY SHARE	(2,764,346)	1,044,983

(a) Transfer induced by disposal of financial assets, impairment write-back on sale, or transfer of expenses following impairment charge during the period, and debt instruments discount premium impacts.

11.2.2 Comprehensive income for 2021

RESERVE RELATED TO CHANGES IN FAIR VALUE OF AVAILABLE FOR SALE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS INCLUDED IN SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY

The decrease of gross unrealized gains and losses on assets available for sale totaling \$(1,512.9) million, comprised mainly of \$(1,341.6) million due to capital losses on debt securities which was mainly driven by a increase in interest rates across major jurisdictions and to a lesser extent due to the widening of credit spreads.

11.3 CHANGE IN MINORITY INTERESTS

As of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Company's minority interest balance consists of external investments in the Company's subsidiaries operating in the P&C insurance and reinsurance sector.

11.3.1 Change in minority interests for 2022

The \$1.8 million decrease in minority interests to \$0.8 million was largely driven by distributions made to alternative capital investors.

11.3.2 Change in minority interests for 2021

The \$13.6 million decrease in minority interests to \$2.5 million was largely driven by distributions made to alternative capital investors.

Note 12 Liabilities arising from insurance contracts

12.1 BREAKDOWN OF LIABILITIES ARISING FROM INSURANCE CONTRACTS (GROSS AND REINSURERS' SHARE)

Liabilities arising from insurance contracts were split by as follows:

<i>(US Dollars in thousands)</i>	December 31, 2022			December 31, 2021		
	Property & Casualty	Life	Total Insurance	Property & Casualty	Life	Total Insurance
Future policy benefit reserves	–	2,256,479	2,256,479	–	2,685,499	2,685,499
Unearned premiums reserves	10,652,374	–	10,652,374	11,537,669	–	11,537,669
Gross claims reserves	50,916,763	–	50,916,763	50,183,956	–	50,183,956
of which IBNR	30,173,551	–	30,173,551	28,810,241	–	28,810,241
Liabilities arising from insurance contracts	61,569,137	2,256,479	63,825,616	61,721,624	2,685,499	64,407,124
Reinsurers' share in future policy benefit reserves	–	1,966,052	1,966,052	–	2,409,815	2,409,815
Reinsurers' share in unearned premiums reserves	4,152,013	–	4,152,013	4,322,153	–	4,322,153
Reinsurers' share in claims reserves	21,083,860	–	21,083,860	19,470,878	–	19,470,878
of which IBNR	14,544,637	–	14,544,637	13,125,572	–	13,125,572
Reinsurers' share in liabilities arising from insurance contracts	25,235,873	1,966,052	27,201,924	23,793,030	2,409,815	26,202,845
TOTAL LIABILITIES ARISING FROM INSURANCE CONTRACTS, NET OF REINSURERS' SHARE	36,333,264	290,427	36,623,691	37,928,594	275,684	38,204,279

Effective May 3, 2021, the Company, together with XL Reinsurance America, Inc., an indirect subsidiary of the Company, reached an agreement on an adverse development cover (“ADC”) with a wholly owned subsidiary of Enstar Group Limited. As per the ADC agreement, the Company will secure coverage for 90% of potential adverse developments on its XL legacy long tail line reserves for accident years 2019 and prior. The Enstar subsidiary will cover losses incurred on or prior to December 31, 2019, on a diversified mix of global casualty and professional lines for a premium equal to the transfer of loss reserves of 90% of \$1,550.0 million (or \$1,395.0 million). As per the agreement, the Enstar subsidiary provides 90% coverage, with the Company retaining 10%, on two layers, the first of which provides \$1,550.0 million of coverage in excess of a \$9,438.0 million retention. The second layer provides an additional \$1,000.0 million in cover in excess above \$11,363.0 million. The contract premium of \$1,395.0 million was reported as reinsurers' share in claims reserves in table above. In 2021, the premium was partially paid in cash, \$355.7 million representing 25% of the premium plus an interest charge, with the remaining balance of \$1,046.2 million (75%), recorded as funds withheld liability and reported within payables arising from outward reinsurance operations (see Note 13.1). As of December 31, 2022, the funds withheld liability reported, including accumulated interest was \$1,132.4 million. The company, as of December 31, 2022, has not entered the second layer (the ADC layer) to trigger the recoveries from the Enstar subsidiary.

Effective January 1, 2021, XLICSE, an indirect subsidiary of the Company, entered into a loss portfolio transfer (“LPT”) agreement with AXA Global Re (“AGRe”), an indirect subsidiary of AXA, whereby the Company reinsured 90% of certain legacy AXA Corporate Solutions Assurance (“ACS”) claims reserves for accident years 2009 - 2018 amounting to \$1,392.3 million. Covered lines of business include property, casualty, professional lines and certain specialty lines. The agreement also includes cover of potential future adverse development above the ceded reserves equal to 35% of the initial ceded reserves. As of December 31, 2022, net loss reserves ceded as of execution of the contract of \$765.9 million was reported as reinsurers' share in claims reserves in the table above with an offsetting amount recorded as funds withheld liability and reported within payables arising from outward reinsurance operations (see Note 13.1). For the year ended December 31, 2022, total recovery from this cover was \$55.3 million.

12.2 CHANGE IN CLAIMS RESERVES FOR PROPERTY AND CASUALTY INSURANCE CONTRACTS

12.2.1 Change in gross of reinsurance Property & Casualty claims reserves

The table below gives information on the change in claims reserves in Property & Casualty presented in Note 12.1:

	2022	2021
<i>(US Dollars in thousands)</i>	Property & Casualty	Property & Casualty
Claims reserves as of January 1	49,330,712	47,945,624
Claims handling cost reserves as of January 1	853,243	811,491
Gross claims reserves as of January 1	50,183,956	48,757,115
Total claims expenses	15,153,616	14,294,275
Claim payments	(13,386,899)	(11,380,566)
Currency translation and other changes	(1,033,910)	(1,486,868)
Claims reserves as of December 31	50,068,628	49,330,712
Claims handling cost reserves as of December 31	848,134	853,243
Gross claims reserves as of December 31	50,916,763	50,183,956

12.2.2 Change in reinsurers' share in Property & Casualty claims reserves

The table below gives information on the change in reinsurers' share in claims reserves in Property & Casualty presented in Note 12.1:

	2022	2021
<i>(US Dollars in thousands)</i>	Property & Casualty	Property & Casualty
Reinsurers' share in claims reserves as of January 1	19,470,878	15,163,218
Reinsurers' share in total claims expenses	6,813,455	5,565,743
Reinsurers' share in claims payments	(4,667,049)	(3,439,344)
Change in scope of consolidation (a)	–	2,787,275
Currency translation and other changes	(533,424)	(606,015)
Reinsurers' share in claims reserves as of December 31	21,083,860	19,470,878

(a) In 2021, relates to the Enstar ADC and AGRe LPT transactions (see Note 12.1).

12.3 CHANGE IN LIABILITIES ARISING FROM INSURANCE CONTRACTS - LIFE

Run-Off Life Reinsurance Operations

As a result of a transaction in 2014, the Company has ceded the majority of the life reinsurance business to Monument Segregated Account Company Ltd ("MSAC"), formerly GreyCastle Life Reinsurance (SAC) Ltd, via 100% quota share reinsurance (the "Monument Life Retro Arrangements").

The Company entered into long duration contracts that subject the Company to mortality and morbidity risks and that were accounted for as life premiums earned. Future policy benefit reserves were established using appropriate assumptions for investment yields, mortality, and expenses, including a provision for adverse deviation. The average interest rate used for the determination of the future policy benefits for these contracts was 4.0% at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Under the terms of the sale of the life reinsurance subsidiary in 2014, the Company has reinsured \$1,870.9 million and \$2,287.8 million at December 31, 2022 and 2021 respectively, of its future policy benefit reserves under the Monument Life Retro

Arrangements. The Company continues to own, on a funds withheld basis, assets supporting the Monument Life Retro Arrangements consisting of cash, fixed maturity securities and accrued interest. Based upon the contractual right of offset, the funds withheld liability owing to MSAC is recorded within "Payables arising from outward reinsurance operations" on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

The designated investments that support the Monument Life Retro Arrangements, are classified as "Debt instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss". Investment results for these assets - including interest income, unrealized gains and losses, and gains and losses from sales - are passed directly to the reinsurer pursuant to a contractual arrangement. The total value passed on, representing the total return on these designated investments, is recorded as an offsetting amount within "Net realized gains and losses and change in fair value of other investments at fair value through profit or loss" within the Consolidation Statement of Income and as part of funds withheld liability within "Payables arising from outward reinsurance operations" on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. The overall net impact within the Consolidation Statement of Income relating to the Monument Life Retro Agreements was nil for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

12.3.1 Change in gross of reinsurance Life future policy benefit reserves

The table below gives information on change in Life future policy benefit reserves presented in Note 12.1:

	2022	2021
<i>(US Dollars in thousands)</i>	Life	Life
Future policy benefit reserves as of January 1	2,685,499	2,968,428
Collected premiums net of loadings on premiums (+)	169,072	206,573
Surrenders, maturities and other claims and benefits paid net of charges and penalties (-)	(413,168)	(486,886)
Change in reserves relating to technical and actuarial items (+/-)	36,136	66,611
Currency translation and other changes	(221,060)	(69,226)
Future policy benefit reserves as of December 31	2,256,479	2,685,499

12.3.2 Change in reinsurers' share in Life future policy benefit reserves

The table below gives information on change in Life future policy benefit reserves presented in Note 12.1:

	2022	2021
<i>(US Dollars in thousands)</i>	Life	Life
Reinsurers' share in future policy benefit reserves as of January 1	2,409,815	2,704,478
Reinsurers' share in collected premiums net of loadings on premiums (+)	159,545	196,587
Reinsurers' share in surrenders, maturities and other claims and benefits paid net of charges and penalties (-)	(392,593)	(468,077)
Reinsurers' share in change in reserves relating to technical and actuarial items (+/-)	9,907	45,538
Currency translation and other changes	(220,622)	(68,711)
Reinsurers' share in future policy benefit reserves as of December 31	1,966,052	2,409,815

12.4 PROPERTY & CASUALTY LOSS RESERVE DEVELOPMENT TABLE

The loss reserve development table shows movements in incurred losses and paid losses between 2016 and 2022, based on previously applied accounting standards. All contracts concerned are insurance contracts as defined by IFRS.

Progression of incurred losses and paid losses are net of external reinsurance placements and indicate progression of claim development over subsequent calendar periods for each year of occurrence.

The first triangle labeled "P&C incurred losses and allocated loss expenses, net of reinsurance" represents the net incurred loss progression for calendar years 2016 to 2022. For example, the amount of \$6,525.0 million appearing in the first line of the table in the 2017 column represents net incurred loss for 2016 year of occurrence as at year ending 2017. The amount of \$6,630.2 million appearing in the first line of the table in 2018 would represent the progression of the net ultimate loss for 2016 year of occurrence as at year ending 2018.

The second triangle labeled “P&C cumulative paid losses and loss expenses, net of reinsurance” represents the net paid loss progression for calendar years 2016 to 2022. For example, the amount of \$2,662.5 million appearing in the first line of the table in the 2017 column represents cumulative payments net of external reinsurance for 2016 year of occurrence as at year ending 2017. The amount of \$3,699.1 million appearing in the first line of the table in 2018 would represent the cumulative payments net of external reinsurance for 2016 year of occurrence as at year ending 2018.

12.4.1 P&C incurred losses and allocated loss expenses, net of reinsurance

P&C incurred losses and allocated loss expenses, net of reinsurance							
(US Dollars in thousands)		For the years ended					
Accident Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 (a)
2016	5,954,255	6,524,958	6,630,197	6,605,226	6,616,214	6,693,239	6,716,002
2017		8,684,254	9,134,631	9,084,664	8,906,244	8,932,884	8,921,819
2018			7,654,866	7,888,631	8,178,097	8,242,203	8,279,847
2019				8,100,758	8,653,752	8,745,447	8,607,663
2020					10,849,629	10,082,374	9,922,323
2021						8,711,965	8,972,042
2022							8,006,662
P&C incurred losses and allocated loss expenses, net of reinsurance							59,426,358

(a) Net development of \$162.8 million in 2022 relating to accident years prior to 2016 is not reflected in the table above (adverse is negative).

12.4.2 P&C cumulative paid losses and loss expenses, net of reinsurance

P&C cumulative paid losses and loss expenses, net of reinsurance							
(US Dollars in thousands)		For the years ended					
Accident Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
2016	1,196,798	2,662,526	3,699,083	4,382,073	4,910,849	5,282,588	5,628,063
2017		1,643,756	4,488,426	5,556,024	6,601,010	7,161,336	7,522,046
2018			1,131,204	3,876,381	5,505,651	6,303,086	7,022,437
2019				1,233,356	3,807,951	5,293,031	6,395,423
2020					1,466,801	4,163,228	5,795,351
2021						1,137,162	3,256,752
2022							779,493
P&C cumulative paid losses and loss expenses, net of reinsurance							36,399,565
P&C Incurred Losses and Allocated Loss Expenses, net of reinsurance							59,426,358
All outstanding liabilities prior to 2016 including reserves acquired in common control acquisitions, net of reinsurance							5,453,833
Reserves acquired in common control acquisitions post 2016							2,586,003
P&C Cumulative Paid Losses and Loss Expenses, net of reinsurance							(36,399,565)
Liabilities for Unpaid Losses and Loss Expenses, net of reinsurance							31,066,629

For entire business operations in total, with the exception of 2020, most accident years have developed unfavorably since the first evaluation primarily due to large loss activity in several lines including professional and casualty.

The 2016, 2017 and 2018 accident years were adjusted effective January 1, 2018, and presented in the table above in 2017 year end to reflect the adoption of IFRS which resulted in a cumulative adjustment of \$1,460.0 million in line with the adoption of AXA's P&C

reserving framework. Adjustment for 2016 accident year was \$284.4 million. Since this submission has accident years 2016 and onwards, the cumulative adjustment for 2016 and 2017 is \$1,175.6 million.

Accident year 2016 developed adversely in 2017, primarily due to large loss activity in long tail lines.

Accident year 2017 developed adversely in 2018, primarily due to claims relating to natural catastrophes (Hurricanes Harvey, Irma and Maria, along with California Wildfires).

The 2018 accident year adverse development in 2019 is driven primarily by 2018 natural catastrophe losses that occurred during the first 3 quarters of 2018. The adverse development in 2020 was driven by loss activity in long tail lines.

The 2019 accident year adverse development in 2020 is primarily driven by large loss activity in long tail lines. The favorable development in 2022 is driven by the release of entire surplus reserves of \$111.4m. (also referred to as "Gross Service Margins").

The 2020 accident year developed favorably in 2021 and 2022 due to releases on natural catastrophes, large losses and COVID-19 losses on short tail lines.

The 2021 accident year adverse development is driven by large loss activity in long tail lines.

12.4.3 Reconciliation between developed P&C reserves and total liabilities arising from insurance contracts, net of reinsurers' share

The table below gives a reconciliation between developed P&C reserves and total liabilities arising from insurance contracts, net of reinsurers' share as disclosed in Note 12.1:

<i>(US Dollars in thousands)</i>	December 31, 2022
Subtotal from triangles above	31,066,629
Unallocated loss expenses	848,134
Discounting of reserves	(312,346)
Provision for uncollectible reinsurance	29,580
LPT retrocession and ADC	(2,274,940)
Exclusions	475,845
Liabilities for P&C unpaid losses and loss expenses, net of reinsurance	29,832,902
Future policy benefit reserves - Life	290,427
Liabilities for total unpaid losses and loss expenses, net of reinsurance	30,123,330
Unearned premiums reserves	10,652,374
Reinsurers' share in unearned premiums reserves	(4,152,013)
TOTAL LIABILITIES ARISING FROM INSURANCE CONTRACTS, NET OF REINSURERS' SHARE	36,623,691

12.5 LOSS RESERVE DISCOUNTING

Except for certain workers' compensation (including long term disability) liabilities and certain bodily injury liability claims, emanating from UK and French exposures, predominantly from the UK motor liability portfolio, the Company does not discount its unpaid losses and loss expenses.

The Company utilizes tabular reserving for workers' compensation (including long-term disability) unpaid losses that are considered fixed and determinable, and discounts such losses using an interest rate of 3.75% in 2022 and 2021. The interest rate approximates the implied return on the market-based assets supporting the expected cash flows of the Company's liabilities. The tabular reserving methodology results in applying uniform and consistent criteria for establishing expected future indemnity and medical payments (including an explicit factor for inflation) and the use of mortality tables to determine expected payment periods. Tabular unpaid losses and loss expenses, net of reinsurance, at December 31, 2022 and 2021 on an undiscounted basis were \$555.0 million and \$598.2 million, respectively. The aggregate discount for the time value of money deducted to derive the liability for unpaid losses and loss expenses were \$178.0 million and \$200.2 million at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The related discounted unpaid losses and loss expenses were \$377.0 million and \$398.0 million at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The interest accretion related to the unwind of the discounted reserves was \$17.8 million and \$17.6 million during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. This interest accretion was recorded in the incurred loss line as adverse prior year development.

The Company records a specific reserve allowance for Periodical Payment Orders (“PPOs”) related to bodily injury liability claims. This allowance includes the unpaid losses for claims already settled and notified as PPOs at December 31, 2022, as well as the unpaid losses for claims to be settled in the future. The future care element of the unpaid losses was discounted using an interest rate of 2.0% at both December 31, 2022 and 2021. Unpaid losses and loss expenses, net of reinsurance, at December 31, 2022 and 2021 on an undiscounted basis were \$295.2 million and \$323.7 million, respectively. The aggregate discount for the time value of money deducted to derive the liability for the unpaid losses and loss expenses were \$125.2 million and \$136.3 million at December 31, 2022 and 2021. After discounting the future care element, the unpaid losses and loss expenses were \$170.0 million and \$187.3 million at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The increase in the net undiscounted unpaid losses and loss expenses between December 31, 2022 and 2021 is mainly due to foreign exchange rate movements. The interest accretion related to the unwind of the discounted reserves was \$3.0 million and \$2.8 million during the calendar years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021. This interest accretion was recorded in the incurred loss line as adverse prior year development.

The Company records a specific reserve allowance for bodily injury liability claims from French exposures, which have been settled as annuities. These unpaid losses were discounted using an interest rate of 0.6% at both December 31, 2022 and 2021. Unpaid losses and loss expenses, gross and net of reinsurance, at December 31, 2022 and 2021 on an undiscounted basis were \$95.3 million and \$111.0 million, respectively. The aggregate discount for the time value of money deducted to derive the liability for the unpaid losses and loss expenses were \$9.1 million and \$7.7 million at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. After discounting, the unpaid losses and loss expenses were \$86.2 million and \$103.3 million at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Note 13 Payables

13.1 BREAKDOWN OF PAYABLES

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
<i>(US Dollars in thousands)</i>	Carrying value	Carrying value
Debts relating to investments under total return swap agreement ("TRS")	214,907	–
Other debt instruments issued, notes and bank overdrafts	214,907	–
Deposits and guarantees	931,750	1,023,111
Payables to policyholders, brokers and general agents	862,646	1,543,566
Payables arising from direct insurance and inward reinsurance operations	1,794,396	2,566,676
Deposits and guarantees	1,389,215	1,512,646
Payables to other companies (a)	8,986,824	9,546,005
Payables arising from outward reinsurance operations	10,376,039	11,058,651
Payables - current tax	293,544	118,868
Collateral debts relating to investments under lending agreements or equivalent	795,099	852,430
Other payables	1,320,434	1,549,011
TOTAL PAYABLES	14,794,419	16,145,636

(a) Includes \$2,122.0 million (\$3,088.9 million as of December 31, 2021) of Life funds withheld liabilities relating to run-off life reinsurance operations (see Note 12.3).

As of December 31, 2022, payables arising from direct insurance and inward reinsurance operations as disclosed in Note 13.1, totaled \$1,794.4 million, a decrease of \$(772.3) million compared to December 31, 2021, mainly related to a reduction in payables to clients and brokers following an increase in settlements.

As of December 31, 2022, payables arising from direct outward reinsurance operations totaled \$10,376.0 million, a decrease of \$(682.6) million compared to December 31, 2021, mainly related to the decrease in life segment due to embedded derivative movement and annuity claims paid from the funds withheld portfolio as offset by higher ceding for Reinsurance payables mainly for Quota share treaty and XOL contracts.

13.2 EXPOSURE TO INTEREST RATE RISK AND CONTRACTUAL MATURITIES

The table below sets out the contractual maturities of other debt instruments and collateral debts relating to investments under lending agreements or equivalent, which are exposed to interest rate risk. Effective maturities may differ from those presented, mainly because some instruments include clauses allowing early redemption, with or without penalty.

	December 31, 2022				December 31, 2021			
	Carrying value of other debt instrument by contractual maturity				Carrying value of other debt instrument by contractual maturity			
	12 months or less	More than 1 year up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total carrying value	12 months or less	More than 1 year up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total carrying value
(US Dollars in thousands)								
Debts relating to investments under total return swap agreement ("TRS")	214,907	–	–	214,907	–	–	–	–
Collateral debts relating to investments under a lending agreement or equivalent	674,316	120,783	–	795,099	723,726	128,704	–	852,430

Note 14 Tax

14.1 TAX EXPENSE

14.1.1 Breakdown of tax expense between current and deferred tax

The income tax charge/(benefit) was split as follows:

<i>(US Dollars in thousands)</i>	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Current income tax	380,727	168,975
Deferred income tax	(97,529)	(25,968)
TOTAL INCOME TAX	283,198	143,007

14.1.2 Tax proof

The notional tax charge/(benefit) is calculated using the pre-tax accounting income (loss) in each jurisdiction multiplied by that jurisdiction's applicable statutory tax rate. A reconciliation of the difference between the notional tax charge (benefit) and the effective tax charge (benefit) for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 is provided below.

<i>(US Dollars in thousands)</i>	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Income from operating activities, gross of tax expenses (excluding result from investments consolidated using equity method)	1,187,820	1,456,016
Notional tax rate	18.95 %	14.16 %
Notional tax charge/(benefit)	225,144	206,237
Impact of change in tax rates	6,512	25,205
Impact of differences in tax rate and impact of taxes not linked to pre-tax income	(1,967)	6,235
Impact of differences in tax rates and tax bases	4,546	31,440
Impact of permanent differences	33,364	27,363
Adjustments on tax relating to prior years - Current Tax	86,787	22,799
Adjustments on tax relating to prior years - Deferred Tax	(98,531)	13,712
Provision for Uncertain Tax positions	36,291	(11,368)
Derecognition/(recognition) of DTA on temporary differences	(4,402)	(147,175)
Impact of adjustments, decrease in value and other items	20,145	(122,032)
EFFECTIVE TAX CHARGE	283,198	143,007
EFFECTIVE TAX RATE (%)	23.84 %	9.82 %

Effective tax rate stood at 23.8% in 2022 versus 9.8% in 2021. The increase in the tax rate is primarily driven by the jurisdictional mix of pre-tax income across taxable and non-taxable jurisdictions, an increase in provisions for uncertain tax positions and significant non-recurring one-off tax benefits in 2021 related to the recognition of previously unrecognized DTA in the United Kingdom and Germany. Items included in the tax rate reconciliation:

- impact of differences in tax rates and tax bases of \$4.5 million comprised primarily of US State tax charges primarily offset by the impact of legal entity branch income computations;
- impact of permanent differences of \$33.4 million comprised primarily of notional investment income allocations and non-deductible foreign exchange;

- provision for uncertain tax provisions of \$36.3 million primarily related to ongoing tax audits in Spain and Germany and internal reinsurance pricing; and
- derecognition/(recognition) of DTA on temporary differences of \$(4.4) million related primarily to the utilization of tax losses in XLICSE for which no DTA had been previously recognized partially offset by derecognition of tax losses in Seaview Re.

14.2 DEFERRED TAX

In the table below, the net deferred tax position corresponds to the difference between Deferred Tax Assets (“DTA”) and Deferred Tax Liabilities (“DTL”) carried on the Company’s consolidated statement of financial position. Note that the breakdown of DTA/DTL disclosed in these tables corresponds to the deferred tax before the netting that occurs for balance sheet presentation purposes as required by IAS 12. Net deferred tax balances are broken down as follows:

	December 31, 2022			December 31, 2021
	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities	Net deferred tax position	Net deferred tax position
(US Dollars in thousands)				
Deferred Acquisition Costs	116,221	13,715	102,506	64,111
Other intangible assets (including Goodwill)	51,102	90,774	(39,672)	(29,055)
Real estate	24,620	14,155	10,465	2,588
Financial assets	445,578	237,519	208,060	(136,768)
Technical reserves	321,370	183,439	137,930	(10,158)
Pensions and other employees benefits	115,695	13,414	102,281	114,531
Tax losses carried forward	292,617	–	292,617	219,741
Other	115,954	98,602	17,351	(19,773)
TOTAL DEFERRED TAX BY NATURE	1,483,157	651,618	831,539	205,218
<i>of which deferred tax through Profit and Loss</i>	<i>1,070,278</i>	<i>621,998</i>	<i>448,280</i>	<i>361,657</i>
<i>of which deferred tax through reserves relating to the change in fair value of financial instruments available for sale and financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit and loss that are attributable to changes in own credit risk</i>	<i>393,689</i>	<i>28,439</i>	<i>365,250</i>	<i>(171,998)</i>
<i>of which deferred tax through other equity reserves</i>	<i>19,189</i>	<i>1,180</i>	<i>18,009</i>	<i>15,559</i>

As of December 31, 2022, the \$831.5 million net DTA related primarily to entities located in the United States (\$574.1 million), France (\$109.3 million), the United Kingdom (\$66.4 million), Italy (\$20.8 million), and other jurisdictions (\$87.3 million), partially offset by DTLs in entities located in Germany (\$26.3) million.

(US Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Deferred tax assets	880,986	360,407
Deferred tax liabilities	49,447	155,189
Net deferred tax position	831,539	205,218

The \$626.3 million increase in the net deferred tax asset position from \$205.2 million in 2021 to \$831.5 million in 2022 relates to an increase in unrealized losses due to a decline in the fair value of financial instruments available for sale.

14.2.1 Recognized and unrecognized deferred tax assets (DTA) by expiration date

The tables below provide the total recognized and unrecognized deferred tax assets by expiration date (i.e. the latest possible date available for use), along with the corresponding tax loss carryforward.

(US Dollars in thousands)	2022									
	DTA maturity date 1 year	DTA maturity date 2 years	DTA maturity date 3 years	DTA maturity date 4 years	DTA maturity date 5 years	DTA maturity date 6 years	DTA maturity date between 7 and 11 years	DTA maturity date > 11 years	No maturity date	Total
Recognized DTA										
Recognized DTA - Tax loss carryforwards	-	-	428	308	4,974	-	232	-	286,676	292,617
Recognized DTA - Other items not related to tax losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,185	958	1,176,398	1,190,540
Total recognized DTA	-	-	428	308	4,974	-	13,416	958	1,463,073	1,483,157
Corresponding carry forward losses	-	-	1,713	25,000	1,389	-	1,176	-	1,280,224	1,309,502
Unrecognized DTA										
Unrecognized DTA - Tax loss carryforwards	5,664	552	4,610	26,463	11,075	691	28,597	12,817	156,466	246,935
Unrecognized DTA - Other items not related to tax losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127,058	127,058
Total unrecognized DTA	5,664	552	4,610	26,463	11,075	691	28,597	12,817	283,524	373,993
Corresponding carry forward losses	28,667	2,208	25,052	134,167	56,410	3,846	122,142	61,035	804,328	1,237,856
2021										
(US Dollars in thousands)	DTA maturity date 1 year	DTA maturity date 2 years	DTA maturity date 3 years	DTA maturity date 4 years	DTA maturity date 5 years	DTA maturity date 6 years	DTA maturity date between 7 and 11 years	DTA maturity date > 11 years	No maturity date	Total
	DTA maturity date 1 year	DTA maturity date 2 years	DTA maturity date 3 years	DTA maturity date 4 years	DTA maturity date 5 years	DTA maturity date 6 years	DTA maturity date between 7 and 11 years	DTA maturity date > 11 years	No maturity date	Total
Recognized DTA										
Recognized DTA - Tax loss carryforwards	-	-	-	-	785	4,822	659	19,835	193,640	219,741
Recognized DTA - Other items not related to tax losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,402	1,737	785,087	799,226
Total recognized DTA	-	-	-	-	785	4,822	13,062	21,572	978,727	1,018,967
Corresponding carry forward losses	-	-	-	-	3,139	24,475	2,947	94,453	807,409	932,423
Unrecognized DTA										
Unrecognized DTA - Tax loss carryforwards	1,336	9,615	85	9,636	30,840	11,355	24,651	113	236,056	323,687
Unrecognized DTA - Other items not related to tax losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72,399	72,399
Total unrecognized DTA	1,336	9,615	85	9,636	30,840	11,355	24,651	113	308,455	396,086
Corresponding carry forward losses	6,782	47,393	341	48,453	156,726	57,359	93,446	538	1,059,670	1,470,707

14.3 UNCERTAIN TAX POSITIONS

Uncertain tax treatments are determined separately at the entity level. For those positions considered as not probable to be accepted by the tax authorities without adjustment, the assessment of the uncertainty is determined based on the most likely outcome.

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company had unrecognized tax benefits of \$138.9 million and \$100.4 million, respectively. The 2022 increase primarily relates to additional provisions for the XLICSE tax audit in Spain and the transfer pricing of internal reinsurance contracts.

The Company does not currently anticipate any significant change in the unrecognized tax benefits in 2023.

Note 15 Derivative instruments

This Note includes all types of derivatives which are recognized at fair value in accordance with the IFRS hierarchy as described in Note 2.5.

15.1 DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS: MATURITIES, NOTIONAL VALUES AND FAIR VALUES

(US Dollars in thousands)	Maturity of notional amount as of December 31, 2022 (a)			Notional amount		Positive fair value		Negative fair value		Net fair value	
	< 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Interest rates derivatives	–	1,228,480	158,910	1,387,390	24,605	2,626	–	6,055	2,550	(3,429)	(2,550)
Equity derivatives	244,537	924,452	–	1,168,989	120,368	48,898	–	8,941	1,367	39,957	(1,367)
Currencies derivatives	2,411,136	16,000	85,841	2,512,977	2,182,912	15,852	5,079	113,705	18,575	(97,853)	(13,496)
Credit derivatives	–	364,854	–	364,854	335,899	2,735	6,683	1,132	1,456	1,603	5,228
Other derivatives	504,878	48,026	–	552,905	51,174	–	–	11,095	6,559	(11,095)	(6,559)
TOTAL	3,160,551	2,581,813	244,751	5,987,115	2,714,958	70,111	11,762	140,929	30,505	(70,818)	(18,743)

Note: This table includes all derivatives (assets and liabilities) as described in Note 2.8, i.e. hedge, macro-hedge and other asset or liability positions.

(a) By convention, notional amounts are displayed in absolute value, and exclude potential netting out.

The main reasons for the evolution in the use of derivatives (mostly interest rates, currencies and equity derivatives) are detailed in Note 15.2 below.

15.2 DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS BY IAS 39 TYPE OF HEDGE

Derivative instruments are broken down as follows:

(US Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2022									
	Derivative instruments used in fair value hedging relationship		Derivative instruments used in cash flow hedging relationship		Derivative instruments used in hedges of net investment in a foreign operation		Macro-hedges and other derivative instruments not qualifying under IAS 39 but generally used as economic hedges		Total	
	Notional amount	Fair value	Notional amount	Fair value	Notional amount	Fair value	Notional amount	Fair value	Notional amount	Fair value
Interest rates derivatives	152,470	(4,732)	–	–	–	–	1,234,920	1,303	1,387,390	(3,429)
Equity derivatives	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,168,989	39,957	1,168,989	39,957
Currencies derivatives	–	–	63,841	(9,628)	1,995,605	(79,252)	453,531	(8,973)	2,512,977	(97,853)
Credit derivatives	–	–	–	–	–	–	364,854	1,603	364,854	1,603
Other derivatives	–	–	48,026	(11,095)	–	–	504,878	–	552,905	(11,095)
TOTAL	152,470	(4,732)	111,867	(20,722)	1,995,605	(79,252)	3,727,173	33,889	5,987,115	(70,818)

Note: This table includes all derivatives (assets and liabilities) as described in Note 2.8, i.e. hedge, macro-hedge and other asset or liability positions.

December 31, 2021										
(US Dollars in thousands)	Derivative instruments used in fair value hedging relationship		Derivative instruments used in cash flow hedging relationship		Derivative instruments used in hedges of net investment in a foreign operation		Macro-hedges and other derivative instruments not qualifying under IAS 39 but generally used as economic hedges		Total	
	Notional amount	Fair value	Notional amount	Fair value	Notional amount	Fair value	Notional amount	Fair value	Notional amount	Fair value
Interest rates derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,605	(2,550)	24,605	(2,550)
Equity derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	120,368	(1,367)	120,368	(1,367)
Currencies derivatives	-	-	60,478	(3,424)	1,750,972	(5,583)	371,462	(4,489)	2,182,912	(13,496)
Credit derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	335,899	5,228	335,899	5,228
Other derivatives	-	-	51,174	(6,559)	-	-	-	-	51,174	(6,559)
TOTAL	-	-	111,652	(9,983)	1,750,972	(5,583)	852,334	(3,177)	2,714,958	(18,743)

Note: This table includes all derivatives (assets and liabilities) as described in Note 2.8, i.e. hedge, macro-hedge and other asset or liability positions.

As of December 31, 2022, the notional amount of all derivative instruments totaled \$5,987.1 million (\$2,715.0 million at the end of 2021). Their net fair value totaled \$(70.8) million as of December 31, 2022 (\$(18.7) million at the end of 2021), comprised of the fair value of derivatives on invested assets of \$20.4 million (\$(11.2) million at the end of 2021) and the fair value of derivatives on liabilities of \$91.2 million (\$7.6 million at the end of 2021) (see Note 15.3).

The Company enters into derivative instruments for both risk management and investment purposes. The Company is exposed to potential loss from various market risks and manages its market risks based on the Authorities Framework (see Note 4.2). The Authorities Framework is intended to align the risk profile of the Company's investment portfolio to be consistent with the Company's risk tolerance, and other guidelines established by the XLB Board of Directors.

The Company, either directly or through third party investment managers, may use derivative instruments within its investment portfolio, including interest rate swaps and options on interest rate swaps, total return swaps, credit derivatives (including single name and index credit default swaps and options on credit default swaps), equity options, forward contracts and futures (including foreign exchange, bond and stock index, interest rate and commodity futures), primarily as a means of reducing investment risk by economically hedging exposures to interest rate, credit spread, equity price changes and foreign currency risk or, in limited instances, for efficient portfolio management. When using exchange traded or cleared over-the-counter derivatives, the Company is exposed to the credit risk of the applicable clearing house and of the Company's futures commission merchant. When using uncleared over-the-counter derivatives, the Company is exposed to credit risk in the event of non-performance by the counterparties to such derivative contracts. To manage this risk, the Company requires appropriate legal documentation with counterparties that has been reviewed and negotiated by legal counsel on behalf of the Company and complies with the Company's documentation standards, investment guidelines and policies.

The notional amount of derivatives which is used to express the volume of instruments outstanding and to provide a basis for comparison with other financial instruments most certainly overstates the level of activity and does not directly measure risk as it greatly exceeds the possible credit and market loss that could arise from such transactions. It does not represent the amounts that are effectively exchanged by the parties, and thus is not a measure of the Company's exposure to derivative instruments. For example, the Company is exposed to credit risk in respect of its counterparties to the derivative instruments, but is not exposed to credit risk on the entire notional amounts. The Company may also use derivatives as an alternative to gain exposure to certain asset classes through "synthetic positions", for example, holding cash and equity futures instead of physical equities. Another example is the combination of government bonds and credit default swaps as a synthetic position and an alternative to the direct purchase of a corporate bond. These schemes do not add any specific risks compared with other investment assets.

In 2022, the use of derivatives within the Company increased overall by \$3,272.2 million in terms of notional amount, mainly due to an increase in notional of interest rate swaps, equity derivatives, total return swaps and currency derivatives.

In the tables above, the fourth column includes derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting under IAS 39, but whose objective is nevertheless to provide economic hedging of a risk, with the exception notably of certain credit derivatives. They also include "macro-hedging" derivatives as defined by IAS 39.

As of December 31, 2022, the notional amount of hedging derivative instruments as defined by IAS 39 (fair value hedge, cash flow hedge and net investment hedge) of the Company was \$2,259.9 million versus \$1,862.6 million at the end of 2021. The net fair value recorded was \$(104.7) million as of December 31, 2022 versus \$(15.6) million at the end of 2021.

15.2.1 Interest rate derivative instruments

The Company utilizes risk management and overlay strategies that incorporate the use of derivative financial instruments, primarily to manage its fixed income portfolio duration and net economic exposure to interest rate risks. The Company may also use interest rate swaps to convert certain liabilities from a fixed rate to a variable rate of interest or use them to convert a variable rate of interest from one basis to another.

As of December 31, 2022, the notional amount of interest rate derivative instruments totaled \$1,387.4 million (\$24.6 million at the end of 2021). Their net fair value as of December 31, 2022 totaled \$(3.4) million (\$(2.5) million at the end of 2021). The Company mainly uses interest rate swaps.

15.2.2 Equity derivative instruments

Stock index futures may be purchased within the Company's investment portfolio to create synthetic equity exposure and to add value to the portfolio with overlay strategies where market inefficiencies are believed to exist. Stock index futures may be sold to facilitate the timely and efficient reduction of equity exposure. Equity option strategies, including both purchases and sales of options, may be used to add value or reduce exposure with overlay or other strategies. From time to time, the Company may enter into other financial market exposure derivative contracts on various indices and other underlying financial instruments including, but not limited to, equity options, total return swaps, and commodity contracts.

As of December 31, 2022, the notional amount of equity derivative instruments totaled \$1,169.0 million (\$120.4 million at the end of 2021). Their net fair value totaled \$40.0 million as of December 31, 2022 (\$(1.4) million at the end of 2021). The Company mainly uses equity option and forward contracts.

15.2.3 Currency derivative instruments

The Company has entered into different currency instruments to reduce its exposure to foreign currency risk. Currency derivative instruments represent agreements to exchange the currency of one country for the currency of another country at an agreed price and settlement date.

As of December 31, 2022, the notional amount of currency derivative amounted to \$2,513.0 million versus \$2,182.9 million at the end of 2021. Their market value was \$(97.9) million versus \$(13.5) million at the end of 2021. The Company mainly uses forward contracts.

One of the main objectives of currency derivatives instruments is to limit variations in net foreign currency-denominated assets resulting from movements in exchange rates in order to protect partially or in full the value of the Company's net foreign-currency investments in its subsidiaries and thus reduce the variability of the Company's consolidated shareholder's equity against currency fluctuations, but also of other key indicators such as liquidity, gearing and solvency ratios. The majority of these foreign-currency subsidiaries have functional currencies of either the British Pound or the Euro. Notional amount of derivatives used by the Company to hedge the foreign currency exposure increased from \$1,751.0 million at the end of 2021 to \$1,995.6 million at the end of 2022.

Currency derivative instruments are also used to hedge foreign exchange mismatch between assets and liabilities in subsidiaries of the Company. While most of the operating units' commitments are matched by assets denominated in the same currency, some entities may invest in foreign currency denominated assets to diversify their investments.

A description of exchange-rate risk related to the operating activities of Company subsidiaries and the Company is included in Note 4.2 with amounts of exposures to exchange-rate risk and corresponding hedges.

15.2.4 Credit derivative instruments

The Company, as part of its investment and credit risk management activities, uses strategies that involve credit derivatives, which consist mainly of credit default swaps. These instruments are used as an alternative to corporate bonds portfolios, when coupled with government debt instruments, but also as a protection on single names or specific portfolios. Credit derivatives may be purchased within the Company's investment portfolio in the form of single name and basket credit default swaps and swaptions, which are used to mitigate credit exposure through a reduction in credit spread duration (i.e. macro credit strategies rather than single-name credit hedging) or exposure to securities of selected issuers. Credit derivatives may also be used to efficiently gain exposure to credit markets, subject to guidelines that prohibit the introduction of effective leverage.

As of December 31, 2022, the notional amount of credit derivatives held by the Company was \$364.9 million compared to \$335.9 million at the end of 2021.

15.3 EFFECT OF HEDGING ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The impact of derivative instruments is presented in the consolidated statement of financial position within their related underlying financial assets and liabilities. The table below sets out the impact of derivative instruments on the related underlying assets and liabilities.

	December 31, 2022			December 31, 2021		
	Net book value excluding effect of derivatives (a)	Impact of derivative instruments (b)	Net book value including effect of derivatives (c)	Net book value excluding effect of derivatives (a)	Impact of derivative instruments (b)	Net book value including effect of derivatives (c)
Investment in real estate properties	1,135,096	–	1,135,096	1,144,083	–	1,144,083
Debt instruments	34,619,196	(28,972)	34,590,224	41,079,710	(8,071)	41,071,639
Equity securities	351,921	–	351,921	377,525	–	377,525
Non-consolidated investment funds	3,233,129	–	3,233,129	3,262,905	–	3,262,905
Other investments (d)	634,159	–	634,159	617,293	–	617,293
Macro-hedge and other derivatives - assets	–	49,350	49,350	–	(2,848)	(2,848)
TOTAL FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS	38,838,405	20,378	38,858,783	45,337,434	(10,919)	45,326,515
Loans	258,382	2	258,383	220,813	(249)	220,564
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	40,231,883	20,380	40,252,263	46,702,330	(11,168)	46,691,162
Other payables	1,229,236	–	1,229,236	1,541,435	–	1,541,435
Macro-hedge and other derivatives - liabilities	–	91,197	91,197	–	7,575	7,575
Total other payables	1,229,236	91,197	1,320,434	1,541,435	7,575	1,549,011

(a) Carrying value, i.e. net of impairment, discount premiums and related amortization, including accrued interest, but excluding any impact of derivatives.

(b) Including macro-hedge and other derivatives.

(c) Carrying value (see (a)), including effect of hedging instruments (IAS 39), economic hedging instruments not acting as hedging under IAS 39, macro-hedge and other derivatives.

(d) Other investments held through consolidated investment funds designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

15.4 BREAKDOWN OF DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS BY VALUATION METHOD

	December 31, 2022				December 31, 2021			
	Instruments quoted in an active market		Instruments not quoted in an active market - No active market		Instruments quoted in an active market		Instruments not quoted in an active market - No active market	
	Fair value determined directly by reference to an active market (Level 1)	Fair value mainly based on observable market data (Level 2)	Fair value mainly not based on observable market data (Level 3)	Total	Fair value determined directly by reference to an active market (Level 1)	Fair value mainly based on observable market data (Level 2)	Fair value mainly not based on observable market data (Level 3)	Total
(US Dollars in thousands)								
Net value of derivative instruments - assets	20,607	(227)	–	20,380	8,413	(19,580)	–	(11,168)
Net value of derivative instruments - liabilities	91,197	–	–	91,197	7,575	–	–	7,575
Net fair value				(70,818)				(18,743)

Principles applied by the Company in order to proceed with the classification of financial instruments into the IFRS 13 fair value hierarchy categories and the fair value hierarchy applicable to such instruments are described in Note 2.5. The same principles apply as far as derivatives instruments are concerned.

The Company mitigates counterparty credit risk of derivative instruments by contractually requiring collateral for the majority of derivative contracts. As of December 31, 2022, the adjustment to the fair value of derivatives for non-performance risk was not material.

Note 16 Gross written premiums

<i>(US Dollars in thousands)</i>	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Property	4,438,552	3,943,981
Casualty	5,460,622	5,056,513
Specialty	3,226,222	3,418,933
Professional	3,759,765	4,241,512
P&C Insurance	16,885,160	16,660,940
Property Catastrophe	617,913	996,973
Property Other	851,186	1,173,249
Other (a)	1,914,743	3,308,878
P&C Reinsurance	3,383,842	5,479,100
Total P&C Operations (b)	20,269,002	22,140,041
Life Operations	169,084	206,591
GROSS WRITTEN PREMIUMS	20,438,086	22,346,632

(a) Other within the Reinsurance segment includes: multi-line, crop, credit surety, casualty professional and other lines.

(b) Includes risk consulting fee income of \$102.8 million in 2022 and \$95.5 million in 2021.

Distribution channels

The majority of the Company's business originates via a large number of international, national and regional producers, acting as the brokers and representatives of current and prospective policyholders. This channel is supported by client and country management teams, which include sales and distribution representatives in key markets throughout the world.

Underwriting authority is also contractually delegated to selected third parties which are subject to a financial and operational due diligence review prior to any such delegation of authority, as well as ongoing reviews and audits as deemed necessary with the goal of assuring the continuing integrity of underwriting and related business operations.

Note 17 Net investment result excluding financing expenses

Net investment result (excluding financing expenses) from the financial assets of insurance companies was as follows:

	December 31, 2022				
	Net investment income	Net realized gains and losses relating to investments at cost and at fair value through shareholder's equity	Net realized gains and losses and change in fair value of other investments at fair value through profit or loss	Change in investment impairments	Net investment result
<i>(US Dollars in thousands)</i>					
Investment in real estate properties at amortized cost	45,814	23,777	–	–	69,591
Investment in real estate properties	45,814	23,777	–	–	69,591
Debt instruments available for sale	863,636	(48,430)	–	(1,809)	813,396
Debt instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss	60,907	–	(545,668)	–	(484,761)
Non quoted debt instruments (amortized cost)	3,506	–	–	–	3,506
Debt instruments	928,048	(48,430)	(545,668)	(1,809)	332,141
Equity instruments available for sale	6,200	18,267	–	(19,150)	5,318
Equity instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss	–	–	314	–	314
Equity instruments	6,200	18,267	314	(19,150)	5,632
Non-consolidated investment funds available for sale	51,754	(88)	–	(36,528)	15,139
Non-consolidated investment funds designated as at fair value through profit or loss	64,050	–	(53,650)	–	10,401
Non-consolidated investment funds held for trading	–	–	182	–	182
Non-consolidated investment funds	115,805	(88)	(53,467)	(36,528)	25,722
Other assets held by consolidated investment funds designated as at fair value through profit or loss	45,395	–	(20,318)	–	25,077
Loans at cost	12,582	50	–	(6,217)	6,415
Loans	12,582	50	–	(6,217)	6,415
Derivative instruments (a)	18,860	–	483,328	–	502,189
Investment management expenses	(81,549)	–	–	–	(81,549)
Other	(27,938)	29,982	(2,245)	–	(200)
NET INVESTMENT RESULT	1,063,217	23,558	(138,055)	(63,703)	885,017

(a) Comprised mainly of investment results passed on, relating to run-off life reinsurance operations (see Note 12.3).

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021

	December 31, 2021				
	Net investment income	Net realized gains and losses relating to investments at cost and at fair value through shareholder's equity	Net realized gains and losses and change in fair value of other investments at fair value through profit or loss	Change in investment impairments	Net investment result
<i>(US Dollars in thousands)</i>					
Investment in real estate properties at amortized cost	(3,968)	7,975	–	–	4,008
Investment in real estate properties	(3,968)	7,975	–	–	4,008
Debt instruments available for sale	825,588	9,844	–	(334)	835,098
Debt instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss	73,253	–	(147,500)	–	(74,247)
Non quoted debt instruments (amortized cost)	2,572	–	–	–	2,572
Debt instruments	901,413	9,844	(147,500)	(334)	763,422
Equity instruments available for sale	7,199	253,544	–	(4,893)	255,850
Equity instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss	30,532	–	114,927	–	145,459
Equity instruments	37,731	253,544	114,927	(4,893)	401,308
Non-consolidated investment funds available for sale	44,371	(4,579)	–	(7,682)	32,110
Non-consolidated investment funds designated as at fair value through profit or loss	130,134	–	36,965	–	167,098
Non-consolidated investment funds held for trading	–	–	–	–	–
Non-consolidated investment funds	174,504	(4,579)	36,965	(7,682)	199,209
Other assets held by consolidated investment funds designated as at fair value through profit or loss	–	–	–	–	–
Loans at cost	6,452	(46)	–	(8,883)	(2,477)
Loans	6,452	(46)	–	(8,883)	(2,477)
Derivative instruments (a)	5,049	–	19,725	–	24,775
Investment management expenses	(92,753)	–	–	–	(92,753)
Other	(12,589)	273	75,769	–	63,453
NET INVESTMENT RESULT	1,015,839	267,011	99,886	(21,792)	1,360,944

(a) Comprised mainly of investment returns passed on, relating to run-off life reinsurance operations (see Note 12.3).

Net investment income is presented net of impairment charges on directly-owned investment properties, and net of amortization of debt instruments premiums/discounts. All investment management fees are also included in the aggregate figure.

Net realized gains and losses relating to investments at cost and at fair value through shareholder's equity include write back of impairment following investment sales.

Net realized gains and losses and change in fair value of investments designated as at fair value through profit or loss consist mainly of:

- changes in the fair value of investments designated as at fair value through profit or loss held by funds of the “Satellite Investment Portfolios” as defined in Note 2.7.3;
- changes in fair value of underlying hedged items in fair value hedges (as designated by IAS 39) or “natural hedges” (i.e. underlying assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss part of an economic hedge not eligible for hedge accounting as defined by IAS 39).

The changes in investment impairments for available for sale assets include impairment charges on investments, and release of impairments only following revaluation of the recoverable amount. Write back of impairments following investment sales are included in the net realized capital gains or losses on investments in aggregate.

Note 18 Net result of reinsurance ceded

Net result of reinsurance ceded was as follows:

<i>(US Dollars in thousands)</i>	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Premiums ceded and unearned premiums ceded	(8,917,566)	(8,731,006)
Claims ceded (including change in claims reserves)	7,015,880	5,812,780
Commissions received from/(paid) to reinsurers	1,802,854	1,472,389
NET RESULT OF REINSURANCE CEDED	(98,832)	(1,445,837)

The Company utilizes reinsurance and retrocession agreements principally to increase aggregate capacity and to reduce the risk of loss on business assumed. The Company's reinsurance and retrocession agreements provide for recovery of a portion of losses and loss expenses from reinsurers and reinsurance recoverables are recorded as assets. The Company is liable if the reinsurers are unable to satisfy their obligations under the agreements. The effect of reinsurance and retrocessional activity is shown above.

Note 19 Expenses by type

<i>(US Dollars in thousands)</i>	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Acquisition costs - gross	2,790,264	3,370,380
Change in deferred acquisition costs	207,012	20,265
Acquisition costs	2,997,275	3,390,645

<i>(US Dollars in thousands)</i>	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Breakdown of expenses by destination		
Acquisition costs	2,997,275	3,390,645
Administrative expenses	1,977,052	2,163,371
Other (income) and expenses	(263)	1,850
TOTAL EXPENSES EXCLUDING FINANCING EXPENSES	4,974,064	5,555,865
Financing expenses	43,158	50,799
TOTAL EXPENSES	5,017,222	5,606,664

<i>(US Dollars in thousands)</i>	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Breakdown of expenses by type		
Acquisition costs	2,997,275	3,390,645
Employee benefit expenses	1,475,067	1,605,657
IT expenses and overhead allocations	233,918	327,467
Charges relating to owner occupied properties	109,119	93,377
Outsourcing and professional services	158,684	138,718
TOTAL EXPENSES EXCLUDING FINANCING EXPENSES	4,974,064	5,555,865
Gross earned expense ratio (a)	23.7 %	25.0 %
Financing expenses	43,158	50,799
TOTAL EXPENSES	5,017,222	5,606,664

(a) Total Expenses excluding financing expenses divided by Gross written premiums plus Change in unearned premiums net of unearned revenues and fees.

Financing expenses include accretion of deposit liabilities of \$29.6 million (\$29.8 million as of December 31, 2021) and interest expense on lease liabilities of \$8.9 million (\$11.2 million as of December 31, 2021).

Note 20 Related-party transactions

In 2022, the Company was party to the following transactions with related parties which may be deemed to have been material to the Company or the related party in question or unusual in their nature or conditions.

20.1 ASSUMED REINSURANCE CONTRACTS

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into assumed reinsurance contracts with certain of its insurance investments. During the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, these contracts resulted in reported net premiums, reported net losses and reported net acquisition costs with these affiliates, or their subsidiaries, which are included within the Consolidated Statements of Income, as summarized below.

<i>(US Dollars in thousands)</i>	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Reported net premiums written	5,966	95,154
Reported net losses incurred	25,975	100,697
Reported net acquisition costs incurred	(4,887)	47,591

20.2 AXA GROUP

On September 12, 2018, the Company was acquired by, and became a wholly-owned subsidiary of the AXA Group. In the normal course of business, the Company enters into property & casualty assumed and ceded contracts which include various subsidiaries and affiliates of AXA as other parties. During the years ending December 31, 2022 and 2021, these contracts resulted in intergroup net premiums earned, net losses incurred, and net acquisition costs with the AXA entities, which are included in the Consolidated Statements of Income, as summarized below.

<i>(US Dollars in thousands)</i>	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
P&C net premiums earned	46,931	48,872
P&C net losses incurred	69,334	56,539
P&C net acquisition costs	441	842

In addition, as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, under these same contracts, the Company held intergroup net premiums receivable, net unearned premium reserves, and net unpaid losses and loss expense reserves with the AXA entities, which are included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as summarized below.

<i>(US Dollars in thousands)</i>	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
P&C net premiums receivable	247,148	129,022
P&C net unearned premium reserves	155	1,000
P&C net unpaid loss and loss expense reserves	287,568	160,698

As of December 31, 2022, within “Debt instruments available for sale” (see Note 8.1), the Company held investments in publicly quoted bonds of AXA with a carrying value of:

<i>(US Dollars in thousands)</i>	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
AXA SA Floating Rate Bond 29/01/2024	322,661	344,839
AXA SA 2.875% Fixed Rate Bond 15/06/2024	133,147	153,274
TOTAL	455,808	498,113

As of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, reported within financing debt, the Company has recorded a financial liability for Redeemable Preference Shares issued to AXA amounting to \$1.0 million. The Company has received a commitment from AXA that it will increase the purchase price of these Redeemable Preference Shares to total \$1.0 billion in order to assist in the Company’s management and achievement of Enhanced Capital Requirement target levels, if needed (see Note 21.1).

Note 21 **Contingent assets and liabilities and unrecognized contractual commitments**

21.1 BREAKDOWN OF COMMITMENTS RECEIVED

<i>(US Dollars in thousands)</i>	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Credit facilities received (a)	3,864,238	3,585,600
Pledged securities and collateralized commitments	33,169	24,388
Other commitments	–	–
TOTAL	3,897,407	3,609,988

Note: This table excludes collateral received from reinsurers in the form of funds, trust accounts and/or irrevocable letters of credit representing collateral on reported receivables and other assets (see “Insurance Trusts and other matters” below).

(a) As of December 31, 2022, total commitments used were \$3,845.0 million (\$3,260.5 million as of December 31, 2021).

The Company has several credit facilities provided on both syndicated and bilateral bases from commercial banks as well as facilities entered into with its ultimate parent, as described in more detail below. The Company may utilize the full capacity of these credit facilities to issue letters of credit in support of non-admitted insurance and reinsurance operations in the United States and to meet capital requirements at Lloyd's.

AXA Syndicated Facilities

In October 2018, the Company acceded to an AXA Group unsecured credit facility that provides for the issuance of letters of credit. This facility was renewed in July 2021 and matures in July 2026. In July 2019, the Company, with the support of a guarantee from AXA, its indirect, ultimate parent, entered into an unsecured credit facility that provides for the issuance of letters of credit and revolving credit loans up to \$1.0 billion, with the total amount of the revolving credit loans outstanding limited to \$500.0 million (the “AXA Unsecured Syndicated Facility II”). In connection with the Syndicated Facility, the Company's previous syndicated credit agreements originally entered into in August 2016, as well as certain related security arrangements, were terminated in July 2019. The commitments under the AXA Unsecured Syndicated Facility I are available until, the earlier of (i) July 11, 2024, (unless extended by the parties), and (ii) the date of termination in whole of the commitments upon an optional termination or reduction of the commitments by the account parties or upon the occurrence of certain events of default.

AXA Ancillary Own Funds

In October 2019, the Company entered into an Ancillary Own Funds (“AOF”) Facility with AXA, its indirect, ultimate parent, for the issuance of a guarantee for up to \$533.6 million (the “AXA AOF Facility”). The AXA AOF Facility was entered into in connection with the Capital Commitment Deed dated September 30, 2019, provided by the Company to XLICSE (see Note 21.3.2). The commitments under the AXA AOF Facility are available until, the earlier of (i) December 30, 2024, (unless extended by the parties), and (ii) the date of termination in whole of the commitments upon an optional termination or reduction of the commitments by the account parties or upon the occurrence of certain events of default.

AXA Redeemable Preference Shares

Effective December 30, 2020, the Company issued Redeemable Preference Shares to AXA, its indirect ultimate parent. Associated with this issuance, the Company received proceeds of \$1.0 million (see Note 20.2) and a commitment from AXA to receive an additional \$999.0 million of purchase price if such funds are needed by the Company in order to meet Target Enhanced Capital Requirement of 120% for the Bermuda Monetary Authority.

Insurance Trusts and other matters

The Company's reinsurance assets result from reinsurance arrangements in the course of its operations. A credit exposure exists with respect to reinsurance assets as they may be uncollectible. The Company manages its credit risk in its reinsurance relationships by transacting with reinsurers that it considers financially sound, and if necessary, the Company may hold collateral in the form of funds, trust accounts and/or irrevocable letters of credit. This collateral can be drawn on for amounts that remain unpaid beyond specified time periods on an individual reinsurer basis. At December 31, 2022, the value of assets held in trust accounts was \$8,281.8 million (\$6,714.9 million in 2021) and the value of letters of credit was \$6,342.0 million (\$6,029.7 million in 2021).

21.2 BREAKDOWN OF COMMITMENTS GIVEN

(US Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2022					December 31, 2021
	Expiring date					Total
	12 months or less	More than 1 year up to 3 years	More than 3 years up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	
Letters of credit	2,661,414	–	650,000	–	3,311,414	2,691,921
Pledged securities and collateralized commitments	107,816	93,599	97,239	524,979	823,634	884,382
Other commitments (a)	164,665	380,565	265,815	342,964	1,154,009	1,418,333
TOTAL	2,933,895	474,164	1,013,054	867,943	5,289,057	4,994,636

(a) The Company has committed to invest in certain real estate, private equity and private credit limited partnerships, limited liability companies or similar structures. At December 31, 2022, the Company had unfunded commitments with these entities totaling \$1,154.0 million over a weighted average period of 5.2 years. At December 31, 2021, the Company had unfunded commitments with these entities totaling \$1,418.3 million over a weighted average period of 5.2 years.

In addition to letters of credit, the Company has established insurance trusts in the United States that provide cedants with statutory relief required under state insurance regulation in the United States. It is anticipated that the commercial facilities may be renewed on expiry but such renewals are subject to the availability of credit from banks utilized by the Company and may be renewed with materially different terms and conditions. If such credit support is insufficient, the Company could be required to provide alternative security to cedants. This could take the form of additional insurance trusts supported by the Company's investment portfolio or funds withheld using the Company's cash resources. The value of letters of credit required is driven by, among other things, loss development of existing reserves, the payment pattern of such reserves, the expansion of business written by the Company and the loss experience of such business.

21.3 OTHER AGREEMENTS**21.3.1 Tax matters**

With the exception of Seaview Re Ltd., which has made an election under Section 953(d) of the US Internal Revenue Code to be taxed as a US insurance company, neither the Company nor its non-US subsidiaries have paid US corporate income taxes on the basis that they are not engaged in a trade or business or otherwise subject to taxation in the United States. However, because definitive identification of activities that constitute being engaged in a trade or business in the United States is not provided by the Internal Revenue Code ("IRS Code"), regulations or court decisions, there can be no assurance that the Internal Revenue Service will not contend that the Company or its non-US subsidiaries are engaged in a trade or business or otherwise subject to taxation in the United States. If the Company or its non-US subsidiaries were considered to be engaged in a trade or business in the United States

(and, if the Company or such subsidiaries were to qualify for the benefits under the income tax treaty between the United States and Bermuda and other countries in which the Company operates, such businesses would be considered to be attributable to a “permanent establishment” in the United States), the Company or such subsidiaries could be subject to US tax at regular tax rates on their respective taxable income that is effectively connected with their US trade or business plus an additional “branch profits” tax (at a rate as high as 30%) on such income remaining after the regular tax, in which case there could be a significant adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and financial position.

21.3.2 Capital commitment deed provided to XLICSE

On September 30, 2019, the Company provided a Capital Commitment Deed to XLICSE for a 5-year term (commencing from the effective date of the merger with AXA Corporate Solutions Assurance). XLICSE received approval from the Central Bank of Ireland on December 6, 2019, to be able to recognize this as a Tier 2 Ancillary Own Fund item. To ensure that XL Bermuda has sufficient funds, the Company entered into an AOF Facility with AXA (see Note 21.1) pursuant to which AXA SA provided a €500.0 million (\$533.6 million) letter of credit for the benefit of XLICSE. XLICSE can only draw down up to €500.0 million between the Capital Commitment Deed and the letter of credit.

Note 22 Litigation

The Company and its subsidiaries are subject to litigation and arbitration in the normal course of business. These lawsuits and arbitrations principally involve claims on policies of insurance and contracts of reinsurance and are typical for the Company and for the property and casualty insurance and reinsurance industry in general. Such claims proceedings are considered in connection with the Company's loss and loss expense reserves. Reserves in varying amounts may or may not be established in respect of particular claims proceedings based on many factors, including the legal merits thereof.

In addition to litigation relating to insurance and reinsurance claims, the Company and its subsidiaries are subject to lawsuits and regulatory actions in the normal course of business that do not arise from or directly relate to claims on insurance or reinsurance policies. This category of business litigation typically involves, among other things, allegations of underwriting errors or misconduct, employment claims, regulatory activity, or disputes arising from business ventures. The status of these legal actions is actively monitored by management. In addition, the Company and certain of its subsidiaries are also involved in tax assessment negotiations and/or active litigation with tax authorities over contested assessments or other matters in a number of jurisdictions. These actions or assessments arise in a variety of circumstances including matters in connection with restructuring and financing transactions, as well as in the ordinary course of business.

Legal actions are subject to inherent uncertainties, and future events could change management's assessment of the probability or estimated amount of potential losses from pending or threatened legal actions.

With respect to all significant litigation matters, we consider the likelihood of a negative outcome. If we determine the likelihood of a negative outcome is probable, and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated, we establish a reserve and record an estimated loss for the expected outcome of the litigation. However, it is often difficult to predict the outcome or estimate a possible loss or range of loss because litigation is subject to inherent uncertainties, particularly when plaintiffs allege substantial or indeterminate damages, the litigation is in its early stages, or when the litigation is highly complex or broad in scope.

Based on available information, it is the opinion of management that the ultimate resolution of pending or threatened legal actions other than claims proceedings, both individually and in the aggregate, will not result in losses having a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position or liquidity at December 31, 2022.

No material provisions have been established for non-claims-related litigation, nor have any such contingent liabilities been identified that require disclosure.

/ Note 23 Subsequent events

CAPITAL DISTRIBUTIONS

On March 14, 2023, a distribution of \$230 million was paid by the Company to its parent entity, XL Group Ltd.

On April 26, 2023, the XLB Board of Directors approved a distribution up to \$800 million to XL Group Ltd, which is expected to be paid on or around May 8, 2023, subject to the receipt of applicable regulatory approvals.