METTLESOME (BERMUDA) LIMITED

Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022



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Report of Independent Auditors

The Board of Directors Mettlesome (Bermuda) Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Mettlesome (Bermuda) Limited (the Company), which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the related statement of gain (loss), statement of stockholder's equity and cash flows for the years 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, 2023 and 2022, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, 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 required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for one year after the date that the financial statements are available to be issued.



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.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States require that the incurred losses and loss adjustment expenses, net of reinsurance and the cumulative paid losses and loss adjustment expenses, net of reinsurance for the years ending 2023 and prior and the average annual percentage payout of incurred claims by age disclosed on note 4, page 12 be presented to supplement the financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the financial statements, is required by the Financial Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Ernst + Young Ltd.

Hamilton, Bermuda April 29, 2024

Mettlesome (Bermuda) Limited Balance Sheets

December 31, 2023 and 2022

(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

Assets		
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 10,263,63	6 10,635,054
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	42,299,65	98,091,582
Restricted investments at fair value	78,629,82	2 46,128,641
Receivable for investments sold	-	17,623
Deferred acquisition costs	165,72	3 180,414
Accrued investment income	973,84	5 638,248
Total assets	132,332,67	8 155,691,562
<u>Liabilities</u>		
Reinsurance balance Payable	12,857,35	6 10,983,403
Accounts payable and accruals	240,83	5 296,470
Intercompany payable	49,358,34	6 79,358,001
Unearned premiums	13,23	5 24,880
Reserve for losses and loss adjustment expenses	2,703,21	3,547,824
Total liabilities	65,172,98	94,210,578
Shareholder's Equity		
Share capital	120,00	120,000
Additional paid-in capital	50,880,00	50,880,000
Retained earnings	16,159,69	10,480,984
Total shareholder's equity	67,159,69	61,480,984
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity	\$ 132,332,67	8 \$ 155,691,562

See Notes to the Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

D	Janua	ne Year Ended ary 1, 2023 to mber 31, 2023	For the Year Ended January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022
Revenues		<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Gross premiums written	\$	4,556	(356,283)
Change in unearned premiums		11,644	447,795
Net premiums earned		16,200	91,512
Net investment income		6,638,664	2,686,076
Net realized (losses) gains on investments		(479,946)	(5,038,271)
Net unrealized gains (losses) on investments		758,166	(2,208,005)
Net foreign exchange gains (losses)		28	(321,808)
Total revenues		6,933,112	(4,790,496)
Expenses			
Losses and loss adjustment expenses		14,398	(2,349,676)
Acquisition expenses		1,034,191	1,008,627
General and administrative expenses		205,812	187,709
Total expenses	\$	1,254,401	(1,153,340)
Net Gain (loss)	\$	5,678,711	(3,637,156)

See Notes to the Financial Statements

Mettlesome (Bermuda) Limited Statement of Changes in Shareholder's Equity For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

	Janu	he Year Ended ary 1, 2023 to mber 31, 2023	Janu	he Year Ended ary 1, 2022 to mber 31, 2022
Share capital		2023		2022
Balance at beginning of period Issued during the period	\$	120,000		120,000
Balance at the end of the period		120,000		120,000
Additional paid-in capital				
Balance at beginning of period Additions during the period		50,880,000		50,880,000
Balance at the end of the period		50,880,000		50,880,000
Retained Earnings				
Balance at beginning of period		10,480,984		14,118,140
Net gain (loss)		5,678,711		(3,637,156)
Dividends paid				
Balance at the end of the period		16,159,695		10,480,984
Total Shareholder's Equity	\$	67,159,695	\$	61,480,984

Mettlesome (Bermuda) Limited Statement of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

One making Askiniking	For the Year Ended January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023	For the Year Ended January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022
Operating Activities	2023	2022
Net gain (loss)	\$ 5,678,711	(3,637,156)
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used		
in) operating activities:		
Net realized (gains)/losses on investments	479,946	5,038,271
Net unrealized losses/(gains) on investments	(758,166)	2,208,005
Net realized and unrealized foreign exchange losses on investments	269,686	321,808
Change in:		
Receivable for investments sold	17,623	(17,623)
Deferred acquisition costs	14,691	216,423
Accrued investment income	(335,597)	(46,507)
Prepaid Expenses	-	12,645
Reinsurance balance Payable	1,873,953	719,327
Accounts payable and accruals	(55,634)	100,825
Unearned premiums	(11,645)	(447,795)
Reserve for losses and loss adjustment expenses	(844,613)	(1,920,517)
Other operating activities	(228,130)	-
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	6,100,825	2,547,706
Investing Activities		
Purchase of investments	(89,542,583)	(25,990,324)
Proceeds from sales of investments	57,278,065	65,774,577
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(32,264,518)	39,784,254
Financing Activities		
Intercompany payable	(29,999,655)	-
Net cash (used in)/provided by financing activities	(29,999,655)	
(Decrease)/increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(56,163,348)	42,331,960
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of the period	108,726,636	66,394,676
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of period	52,563,288	108,726,636

See Notes to the Financial Statements

(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

1. General

Mettlesome (Bermuda) Limited (the "Company") was incorporated under the laws of Bermuda on January 18, 2017, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Mettlesome Investments (Cayman) I Limited (the "Parent"). The Parent is incorporated in the Cayman Islands. The ultimate holding company of the Company is Fosun Holdings Limited and Fosun International Holdings Ltd., which are incorporated in Hong Kong and the British Virgin Islands, respectively. The ultimate controlling shareholder is Mr. Guo Guangchang.

On May 1, 2017 the Company entered into respective loss portfolio transfer and quota share reinsurance agreements ("the Reinsurance Agreements") with Ironshore Indemnity Inc., a Minnesota domiciled property and casualty insurance company and Ironshore Specialty Insurance Company, an Arizona domiciled property and casualty insurance company, (collectively, the "Ceding Companies"). Under the Reinsurance Agreements, the Ceding Companies ceded reinsured liabilities to the Company on a one hundred percent (100%) indemnity reinsurance basis.

The reinsured liabilities relate to surety bonds written by the Ceding Companies.

The Company is registered as a Class 3A insurer under The Insurance Act 1978 in Bermuda, related regulations and amendments thereto (the "the Act"). The Company was registered by the Bermuda Monetary Authority (the "BMA") effective April 25, 2017, and commenced operations on May 1, 2017. The Company shall not, without obtaining the prior written approval of the BMA, enter into "insurance business", as such expression is understood in the Act, other than the loss portfolio transfer and prospective quota share reinsurance agreements with the Ceding Companies.

These financial statements cover the year ended December 31, 2023. The comparable period last year was from January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

These financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP").

Use of estimates in financial statements

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. While management believes that the amounts included in the financial statements reflect its best estimates and assumptions, actual results could differ from those estimates.

(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Premiums and related expenses

Reinsurance premiums are earned based on information received from ceding companies over the period during which the Company are exposed to the underlying risk. Unearned premiums represent the portion of premiums written which is applicable to the unexpired risks under contracts in force.

Acquisition expenses

Acquisition expenses vary with and are directly related to the acquisition of reinsurance contracts and consist primarily of fees and commissions paid to brokers, underwriting fees paid to the Company liability manager and premium taxes. Premiums receivable are presented net of applicable acquisition costs when contract terms provide for the right of offset.

Total acquisition costs are deferred and charged to expense as the related premium is earned. Anticipated losses and loss expenses, other costs and investment income related to these premiums are considered in assessing the recoverability of the deferred acquisition costs. If deferred amounts are estimated to be unrecoverable, they are expensed.

Reserves for losses and loss adjustment expenses

Loss reserves include reserves for unpaid reported losses and for losses incurred but not reported. The reserve for unpaid reported losses and loss expenses is established by management based on reports from the Ceding Companies and represents the ultimate cost of events or conditions that have been reported to the Company. The reserves for incurred but not reported losses and loss adjustments expenses is established by management based on actuarially determined estimates of ultimate losses and loss expenses. Inherent in the estimate of ultimate losses and loss expenses are expected trends in claim severity and frequency and other factors that vary significantly as claims are settled. Accordingly, ultimate losses and loss expenses may differ materially from the amounts recorded in the financial statements.

Investments

The Company has elected the fair value option for its investments in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standard Codification ("ASC") 825 "Financial Instruments". As a result, the Company's investments are carried at fair value with changes in fair value included in earnings in the statement of income. The fair value of the Company's investments is based on quoted market prices, or when such prices are not available, by reference to broker or underwriter bid indications, industry recognized pricing vendors, and/or internal pricing valuation techniques. Investment transactions are recorded on a trade date basis with balances pending settlement included in receivables for investments sold/payable for investments purchased in the balance sheet. Realized gains and losses are determined using cost calculated on a specific identification basis. Dividends are recorded on the ex-dividend date. Income and expenses are recorded on the accrual basis including interest and premiums amortized and discounts accreted.

(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The Company determines the fair value of financial instruments in accordance with current accounting guidance, which defines fair value and establishes a three level fair value hierarchy based upon the transparency of inputs used in the valuation of an asset or liability. Fair value is defined as the price that the Company would receive to sell an asset or would pay to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The Company determines the estimated fair value of each individual security utilizing the highest level inputs available.

Fair value measurement

The fair value of the Company's assets and liabilities, which qualify as financial instruments, approximates the carrying amounts presented in the balance sheet.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Short-term investments

Short-term investments, consisting of money market funds, are managed as part of the Company's investment portfolio. The funds have an average maturity of more than 3 months, and are carried at cost, which approximates fair value.

Foreign exchange

The Company's reporting currency is the United States Dollar (U.S. dollar). Monetary assets and liabilities other than the Company's reporting currency are revalued at the prevailing exchange rate at the balance sheet date and revenues and expenses denominated in foreign currencies are recorded using transaction-specific rates during the period, as appropriate. Functional currency is determined based on operating environment and underlying cash flows. Foreign exchange gains and losses are included in the statements of income in the period incurred.

Restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments

Restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments consist of cash, cash equivalents and investments, as applicable, held in trust accounts to secure the Company's obligations to insurance agreements.

Restricted investments

The Company records its restricted investments in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") ASC Topic 825, Financial Instruments. The Company believes that this method provides the most transparent value for these restricted investments. Since electing the fair value option, all of the Company's fixed maturity restricted investments have been classified as trading securities and carried at fair value, with changes in fair value included in earnings in the statements of loss. Fair values of restricted investments are based on quoted market prices, or when such prices are not available, by reference to broker bid indications and/or external pricing valuation techniques. Restricted investment securities are recorded on a trade date basis. Investment income is recognized when earned and includes the accrual of discount or amortization of premium on fixed maturity restricted investments using the effective yield method and is net of related expenses.

(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Restricted investments (continued)

Interest income for fixed maturity restricted investments is accrued and recognized based on the contractual terms of the fixed maturity restricted investments and is included in net investment income in the statements of loss. Realized gains and losses on the disposition of restricted investments, which are based upon the specific method of identification, are included in net investment income in the statements of loss.

3. Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash

The follow table provides a reconciliation of cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash reported within the statement of financial position that sum to the total of the same such amounts shown in the statement of cash flows.

	2023	2022
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 10,263,636	\$ 10,635,054
Restricted cash and cash equivalents held for collateral	42,299,652	98,091,582
Total cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash shown in the		
statement of cash flows	\$ 52,563,288	\$ 108,726,636

Restricted cash and cash equivalents held for collateral include two trust accounts, used for purchasing cash equivalent investments that need to be held as per insurance agreements.

(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

4. Reserve for losses and loss adjustment expenses

The following table presents a reconciliation of the beginning and ending reserves for losses and loss adjustment expenses:

	2023		2022	
Reserves for losses and loss adjustment expenses, beginning of the period	\$	3,547,824	\$	5,468,341
Acquisition of loss reserves		-		-
Losses and loss adjustment expenses incurred for the period related to:				
Current period		50,664		130,628
Prior period		(36,266)		(2,480,304)
Subtotal	_	14,398		(2,349,676)
Losses and loss adjustment expenses paid for the period related to:				
Current period		(39,041)		(37,914)
Prior period		(819,970)		467,073
Subtotal		(859,011)		429,159
Reserves for losses and loss adjustment expenses, end of period	\$	2,703,211	\$	3,547,824

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company reported net favorable development on losses incurred related to prior years of \$36,266. The Company wrote two loss portfolio transfer and prospective quota share reinsurance contracts that provide protection against adverse development on loss originating from multiple accident years. The Company has retroactive exposure within these contracts and provides prospective coverage. The information below includes loss and loss adjustment expenses incurred, net and loss and loss adjustment expenses paid, net, by accident year for the Company's retroactive reinsurance contracts presented by year of inception of the retroactive reinsurance contracts.

Cumulative Claims Frequency

The Company determined that the disclosure of claim frequency analysis was impracticable. As a result, no claims frequency information has been disclosed. The Company's business is primarily comprised of reinsurance contracts written on a quota share or aggregate loss basis and the underlying claim count information is not provided for the contracts.

(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

4. Reserve for losses and loss adjustment expenses (continued)

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

Incurred Claims and Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses, Net of Reinsurance	
For the Years Ended December 31, 2023	

	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Audite d)
Accident year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
2013	373,228	352,073	337,702	277,702	277,702
2014	1,822,752	1,764,448	1,164,904	1,108,576	1,107,877
2015	3,152,215	2,866,138	1,986,313	1,873,554	1,789,372
2016	2,705,616	2,197,776	1,907,930	1,807,393	1,384,155
2017	3,778,498	3,258,655	2,806,489	2,671,060	2,313,643
2018	2,036,764	1,599,640	1,508,928	1,360,152	1,323,250
2019	4,275,362	9,494,766	15,419,009	13,041,195	13,671,641
2020		237,741	189,665	161,118	139,597
2021			228,373	768,259	1,010,910
2022				130,628	145,224
2023					50,664
Total	18,144,435	21,771,236	25,549,313	23,199,638	23,214,035

	As of December, 2023
Total o	of Incurred-But-Not-Reported
	Liabilities
pl	us Expected Development
	0
	0
	0
	373,813
	647,721
	74,297
	651,076
	15,310
	187,376
	12,118
	11,622
	1,973,335

Cumulative Paid Losses and Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses, Net of Reinsurance For the Years Ended December 31, 2023

	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Audite d)
Accident year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
2013	285,878	291,819	277,702	277,702	277,702
2014	1,110,380	1,108,726	1,108,702	1,108,576	1,107,877
2015	1,771,769	1,793,684	1,793,288	1,792,796	1,789,372
2016	992,373	989,091	1,008,937	1,007,940	1,007,722
2017	1,307,256	1,414,149	1,497,554	1,500,969	1,506,591
2018	571,894	927,318	1,162,115	1,150,114	1,227,766
2019	3,647,488	8,011,083	13,051,952	12,114,248	12,563,878
2020		109,201	123,334	122,313	124,287
2021			57,389	539,241	823,379
2022				37,914	43,210
2023					39,041
Total	9,687,039	14,645,071	20,080,973	19,651,814	20,510,825
Reserve	8,457,396	7,126,165	5,468,341	3,547,824	2,703,211

Average Annual Percentage Payout of Incurred Losses by Age					
(Unaudite	d) (Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudite		
201	10 2020	2021	20		

(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Audite d)
(Onaudited)	(Onaudited)	(Onaudited)	(Unauditeu)	(Auditeu)
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
53.39%	67.27%	78.60%	84.71%	88.36%

(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

5. Investments

The following represents an analysis of net realized gains/(losses) on the sale of investments for the years ended:

December 31, 2023

	Realized	(losses)	Net realize	ed (losses)
Corporate bonds	\$	(479,016)	\$	(479,016)
T-Bills		(930)		(930)
_	\$	(479,946)	\$	(479,946)

December 31, 2022

		Realized gains	Net realized gains		
Corporate bonds	\$	(2,999,413)	\$	(2,999,413)	
Equities		(2,038,858)		(2,038,858)	
_	\$	(5,038,271)	\$	(5,038,271)	

Net investment income is derived from the following sources:

Net investment income

	2023	2022		
Equities	\$ (6,004)	\$ 95,966		
Corporate bonds	3,220,752	1,997,993		
US Government Bond	89,413	89,413		
Short term investments	3,444,475	871,379		
Cash and cash equivalents	182,901	 20,334		
Gross investment income	6,931,537	 3,075,085		
Investment expenses	(292,873)	 (389,009)		
Net investment income	\$ 6,638,664	\$ 2,686,076		

(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

6. Fair Value Measurement

U.S. GAAP establishes a hierarchal disclosure framework which prioritizes and ranks the level of market price observability used in measuring financial instruments at fair value. Market price observability is affected by a number of factors, including the type of financial instrument, the characteristics specific to the financial instrument and the state of the marketplace, including the existence and transparency of transactions between market participants. Financial instruments with readily available quoted prices in active markets generally will have a higher degree of market price observability and a lesser degree of judgment used in measuring fair value.

Financial instruments measured and reported at fair value are classified and disclosed based on the observability of inputs used in the determination of fair values, as follows:

- Level 1 Financial assets and liabilities whose values are based on unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets (and actively traded) that the Company has the ability to access. The Company does not adjust the quoted price for these investments.
- Level 2 Pricing inputs and other than quoted prices in active markets (and not actively traded) which are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date, and fair value is determined through the use of models or other valuation methodologies. Financial instruments which are generally included in this category include corporate bonds and loans where the fair value is based on observable inputs.
- Level 3 Pricing inputs are unobservable for the financial instruments and include situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the financial instrument. Fair value is determined through the use of models or other valuation methodologies. The inputs into determination of fair value require significant management judgment of estimation.

The Company receives assistance with its investment accounting function from a third party service provider. The service providers as well as Company's investment managers use several pricing services and brokers to assist with the determination of the fair value of the Company's investment portfolio. The Company does not typically adjust prices obtained from pricing services.

(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

6. Fair Value Measurement (continued)

The following table presents the analysis of the Company's investments by level of input for determining fair value, as indicated in this note:

	As at December 31, 2023							
	Active	ted Prices in Markets for ntical Assets		ignificant Other servable Inputs		Significant Unobservable inputs		
		(Level 1)		(Level 2)		(Level 3)		Total
Corporate bonds	\$	-	\$	66,642,791	\$	-	\$	66,642,791
US Government Bond		-		11,987,031		-		11,987,031
	\$	-	\$	78,629,822	\$	-	\$	78,629,822
	As at December 31, 2022							
	Quo	ted Prices in	\mathbf{S}	ignificant Other		Significant		
	Active	Markets for	Ob	servable Inputs		Unobservable		
	Ide	ntical Assets				inputs		
		(Level 1)		(Level 2)		(Level 3)		Total
Corporate bonds	\$	-	\$	29,243,641	\$	-	\$	29,243,641
US Government Bond		-		16,885,000		-		16,885,000
	\$	-	\$	46,128,641	\$	-	\$	46,128,641

The Company's investments in equities are classified as Level 1 for which fair value is based on quoted market prices in active markets.

The Company's investments in corporate bonds consist primarily of investment-grade debt of a wide variety of corporate issuers and industries. The fair value of these securities are determined using a spread to a benchmark curve and significant inputs include trades, broker dealer quotes, benchmark yields and industry and market indicators. The principle inputs for corporate bonds and US Treasury are considered observable market inputs and, therefore, the fair value of these bonds are classified within Level 2. Restricted investments are held under the terms of the Reinsurance Agreements.

There were no transfers between levels in 2023.

Mettlesome (Bermuda) Limited Notes to Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

7. Commitments and Contingencies

(a) Concentration of business

The Company currently depends entirely on the Ceding Companies for its reinsurance business.

(b) Concentrations of credit risk

The assets that potentially subject to the Company concentrations of credit risk consist principally of:

Cash and cash equivalents

In order to mitigate concentration and operational risks related to cash and cash equivalents, the Company utilizes only well-established highly-rated financial institutions.

Investments

The Company's investment guidelines provide for the limitation of the credit risk through specific investment portfolio diversification requirements, investment concentration limitations as well as detailed liquidity provisions. At December 31, 2023, the portfolio was in compliance with the requirements of the investment guidelines.

(c) Legal proceedings

From time to time, as is common in the reinsurance industry, the Company may be subject to routine legal proceedings, including arbitrations, arising in the ordinary course of business. These legal proceedings generally relate to claims asserted by or against the Company in the ordinary course of reinsurance operations; estimated amounts payable under such proceedings are included in the reserve for losses and loss adjustment expenses in the Balance Sheet. At December 31, 2023, the Company is not party to any legal proceedings.

(d) Collateral

Included in restricted cash and cash equivalents, short terms investments and investments are assets valued at \$2,340,389, held in two trust accounts as collateral under the terms of the Reinsurance Agreements. A further \$110,000,000 is held as collateral in the restricted investments at fair value under the terms of a Supplemental Trust Agreement with the Ceding Companies.

8. Share capital

The authorized, issued and outstanding share capital of the Company at December 31, 2023 consists of 120,000 common shares with a par value of \$1.00 per share.

(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

9. Income Taxes

The Bermuda Corporate Income Tax Act (Bermuda CIT Act) was enacted on December 27, 2023 and is effective in 2025 for Bermuda businesses that are part of multinational groups with annual revenue exceeding Euro 750 million. The Company has determined that it does not falls within the scope of the Bermuda CIT Act.

The Company does not consider itself to be engaged in trade or business in the United States and intends to conduct its operations in a manner that will not cause it to be treated as engaged in a trade or business in the United States and, therefore, does not expect to be required to pay U.S. federal income taxes other than the U.S. excise tax on reinsurance premiums.

The United States imposes an excise tax on insurance and reinsurance premiums paid to non-U.S. insurers or reinsurers with respect to risks located in the United States. The rate of tax, unless reduced by an applicable U.S. tax treaty, is one percent for all reinsurance premiums. The Company incurs federal excise taxes on certain of its reinsurance transactions. Such amounts are reflected as acquisition expenses in the Company's Statement of Income (Loss).

10. Related Party Transactions

During the 2023 year, the company engaged Fosun Asset Management to provide asset management services. Management Expense reported in 2023 was \$269,714 (2022: \$326,544).

11. Statutory Financial Information

Mettlesome (Bermuda) Limited is registered as a Class 3A insurer under the Insurance Act 1978, amendments thereto and Related Regulations of Bermuda (the "Insurance Acts"). Under the Insurance Acts, the Company is required to annually prepare and file a statutory financial return which includes statutory financial statements, a capital and solvency return and audited financial statements with the Bermuda Monetary Authority. The Insurance Acts also require the Company to maintain certain measures of solvency and liquidity during the year. Declarations of dividends from retained earnings and distributions from additional paid-in capital are subject to these solvency and liquidity requirements being met. As of December 31, 2023, these requirements were met.

The Company is required to maintain a minimum statutory capital and surplus which is calculated as equal to or greater than the Enhanced Capital Requirement ("ECR") or the Minimum Solvency Margin ("MSM"). ECR is calculated based on the risk-based capital measure called the Bermuda Solvency Capital Requirement ("BSCR") or an approved internal capital model. As of December 31, 2023, the Company was compliant with the MSM and ECR.

The statutory capital and surplus was \$67,159,694 and the MSM was \$1,124,310 for the Company at December 31, 2023.

12. Subsequent Events

(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

The Company has completed its subsequent events evaluation for the period subsequent to the balance sheet date of December 31, 2023, through to April 29, 2024, the date the financial statements were available for issue.

During this period, there were no subsequent events requiring disclosure or recognition in the audited financial statements.