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**PLATINUM UNDERWRITERS HOLDINGS, LTD. IS A
LEADING PROVIDER OF PROPERTY, CASUALTY AND
FINITE RISK REINSURANCE COVERAGES, THROUGH
REINSURANCE INTERMEDIARIES, TO A DIVERSE
CLIENTELE ON A WORLDWIDE BASIS. PLATINUM
OPERATES THROUGH ITS PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES
IN BERMUDA, THE UNITED STATES AND THE
UNITED KINGDOM.**



Gregory E.A. Morrison, Steven H. Newman and Michael D. Price

Letter to Shareholders

Dear Fellow Shareholders

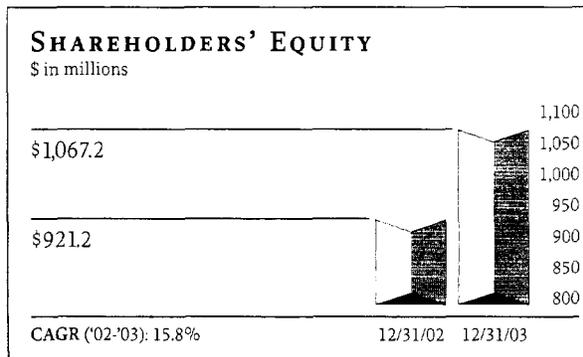
2003 was an excellent year for Platinum. We produced net income of \$144.8 million or \$3.09 per diluted common share outstanding. We generated a return on average common equity of 14.6%. Shareholders' equity increased by 15.8% from 2002 to \$1.1 billion at 2003 year end and our book value rose by 15.7% or \$3.37 per share.

This solid performance resulted from our focus on underwriting excellence and our ability to expand our business with the

assistance of many capable reinsurance brokers. We also benefited from good market conditions and low catastrophe losses, which contributed to our achieving a combined ratio of 84.7% for 2003. We are particularly proud that these results were delivered in Platinum's first full year of operations.

A New Beginning

In November 2002, Platinum raised \$1 billion through a combination of private and public offerings and acquired certain assets and liabilities of the reinsurance division of The St. Paul Companies. As part of these transactions, we hired the best of St. Paul Re's staff and renewed the best reinsurance contracts within St. Paul Re's portfolio, providing a solid basis on which to develop our company.



We entered 2003 as a newly formed property casualty reinsurer with several competitive advantages: a strong balance sheet free of pre-2002 claims exposures, an efficient operating platform, an established market presence and, most importantly, a professional staff with long-term relationships with some of the finest brokers and clients in our industry. We believed that our expertise in property and marine, casualty, and finite risk reinsurance, and the market knowledge that we acquired from St. Paul Re, enabled us to target the most attractive business opportunities. In addition, we benefited from our initial rating of "A" (Excellent) by A.M. Best & Company.

Our strategy was simple: employ our financial strength, extensive industry contacts and technical expertise to capitalize on the best opportunities with select clients.

Under the leadership of Michael D. Price, our Chief Underwriting Officer, we executed this strategy very well during 2003. We established a reputation for innovation, responsiveness and consistent service. We expanded our existing client relationships and added new

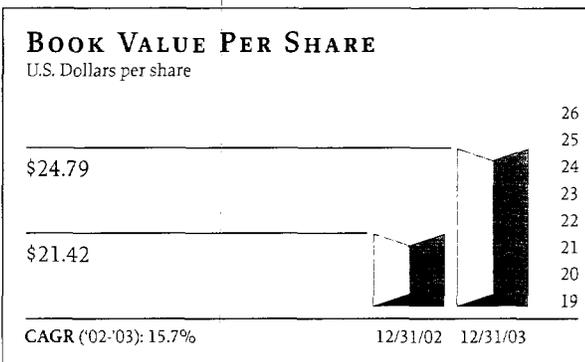
business that met our underwriting standards. Each of our segments produced an underwriting profit and our net written premiums totaled \$1.2 billion. Our property and marine, casualty, and finite risk segments recorded combined ratios of 72.5%, 99.4% and 80.5%, respectively.

The security of reinsurers is an important consideration for ceding companies. During 2003, we took steps to further strengthen the security we offer our clients. Our parent holding company now guarantees the financial strength of our U.S. and U.K. operating companies.

We added experienced reinsurance underwriters with the skills necessary to expand beyond our core lines and are now positioned to write the full spectrum of property and casualty reinsurance. We re-orientated our underwriting process to focus on profitability and to emphasize a collaborative approach to underwriting.

We adjusted the mix of assets in our investment portfolio to include BBB bonds in order to improve diversification and increase yield. From September 30, 2003 to year end, the BBB portion of our portfolio increased from zero to 4.3%. We also extended our asset duration to better match the duration of our liabilities.

Consistent with our intention to actively manage our capital, we enhanced our retrocessional program for 2004. We moved away from proportional retrocessions in favor of excess of loss programs. This approach allows us to achieve more effective risk management at a lower cost. Our 2004 retrocessional program is



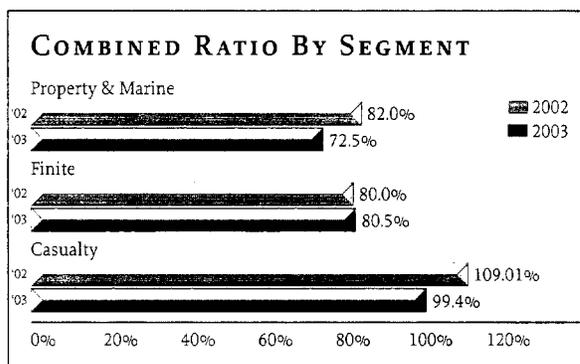
primarily focused on managing our exposure to peak catastrophe zones and perils and allows us to maintain our aggregate exposure at a level appropriate for our capital base.

Our relationship with RenaissanceRe Holdings Ltd., our second-largest shareholder, continues to benefit our company. In addition to assisting us with the analysis of our property catastrophe portfolio, we jointly reviewed new opportunities in property and casualty reinsurance and other related businesses.

Business Environment

After enduring several years of “soft” pricing, the insurance industry began to see substantial price increases in 2000, as years of under-priced business took their toll on many companies and reduced capacity in the market. In 2001, turmoil in the equity markets further contributed to the erosion of the balance sheets of certain large reinsurers. The tragedy of September 11, and the resulting demand for reinsurance capacity, precipitated substantial improvement in pricing, terms and conditions for many classes of business.

Pricing improved further in 2002, as the demand for reinsurance capacity continued unabated. While several new reinsurers were being formed in response to this demand, capital continued to exit the market. A number of companies, reeling from the inadequate pricing of earlier years, increased reserves and ceased writing certain lines of business. Weakness in



equity and credit markets further contributed to the pressure on the asset base of some of the largest reinsurance companies. As a result, many of our competitors were financially constrained and unable to capitalize on the favorable changes in the market. It was in this strong pricing environment that we commenced operations.

All of our business segments – property and marine, casualty, and finite risk – performed very well in 2003. We benefited from continued firming of prices in our casualty lines and attractive rates in our property and marine segment. We believed that property and marine pricing was good in select areas and we fully deployed our capacity.

For casualty business, rates are keeping pace with or outstripping trends associated with the cost of losses. This should lead to similar or increased profitability in the future. Consequently, we will continue to grow our casualty portfolio in this favorable environment. Our finite risk segment continues to evolve as ceding companies adapt to a changing market. We believe that there will be opportunities to provide our clients with attractive finite risk solutions.

While there were no obvious capacity shortages in the reinsurance marketplace during 2003, we believe prices, terms and conditions were generally favorable. Competition was healthy, focused more on obtaining shares of profitable programs than on driving down prices. Financial security and customer service operated as the main differentiating factors. Stronger companies were able to take up the expiring lines from those competitors that left the market or were struggling with legacy reserving issues. Ceding companies with strong balance sheets were inclined to retain more risk, reflecting their confidence in the profitability of their books of business.

Opportunities for 2004 and Beyond

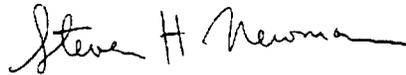
We have devoted substantial efforts to positioning Platinum for success over the long term. We believe our improved property catastrophe modeling capabilities are among the best in the industry and will be an important element of our future success. We also anticipate substantial opportunities in the current strong casualty market environment. We have the capability of writing property and casualty business on either a traditional or finite risk basis.

The reinsurance professionals resident in our companies based in Bermuda, London and the U.S. have the market knowledge and expertise to successfully capitalize on business opportunities that provide the highest potential for profit. We will continue to emphasize our

competitive strengths and expand our business when good market opportunities exist.

We appreciate the confidence of our investors, including St. Paul and RenaissanceRe, who provided us with the capital necessary to fully participate in a favorable reinsurance market, and we remain determined to build a leading property casualty reinsurer that will generate attractive returns on capital for our shareholders.

Sincerely,



Steven H. Newman
Chairman of the Board



Gregory E.A. Morrison
President and Chief Executive Officer

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K

- ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003

- TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from to

Commission file number 001-31341

Platinum Underwriters Holdings, Ltd.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Bermuda

*(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)*

Not Applicable

*(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)*

**The Belvedere Building
69 Pitts Bay Road
Pembroke HM 08, Bermuda
(441) 295-7195**

*(Address, including zip code, and telephone, including area code,
of principal executive offices)*

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Common Shares, par value \$0.01 per share
(Title of each class)

New York Stock Exchange
(Name of each exchange on which registered)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:
None

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

The aggregate market value of Common Shares held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of June 30, 2003, the last business day of our most recently completed second fiscal quarter, was \$893,326,670 based on the closing sale price of \$27.14 per Common Shares on the New York Stock Exchange on that date. For purposes of this computation only, all officers, directors, and 10% beneficial owners of the registrant are deemed to be affiliates.

As of March 1, 2004, there were outstanding 43,250,375 Common Shares, par value \$0.01 per share, of the registrant.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's definitive proxy statement for the 2004 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders are incorporated by reference into Part III of this report.

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PART I

The "Company," "Platinum," "we," "us," and "our" refer to Platinum Underwriters Holdings, Ltd. and its consolidated subsidiaries, unless the context otherwise indicates. "Platinum Holdings" refers solely to Platinum Underwriters Holdings, Ltd., a Bermuda holding company. "Platinum Bermuda" refers to Platinum Underwriters Bermuda, Ltd., a Bermuda reinsurance company and wholly owned subsidiary of Platinum Holdings. "Platinum Ireland" refers to Platinum Regency Holdings, an intermediate holding company domiciled in Ireland and a wholly owned subsidiary of Platinum Holdings. "Platinum UK" refers to Platinum Re (UK) Limited, a reinsurance company domiciled in the U.K. and a wholly owned subsidiary of Platinum Ireland. "Platinum Finance" refers to Platinum Underwriters Finance, Inc., a finance company in the U.S. and a wholly owned subsidiary of Platinum Ireland. "Platinum US" refers to Platinum Underwriters Reinsurance, Inc., a reinsurance company based in the U.S. and a wholly owned subsidiary of Platinum Finance. "Platinum Services" refers to Platinum Administrative Services, Inc., a U.S. company that provides administrative services to the Company and a wholly owned subsidiary of Platinum Finance. "Common Shares" refers to the common shares of the Company, par value \$0.01 per share. The "Public Offering" refers to our initial public offering of the Common Shares of Platinum Holdings, which was completed on November 1, 2002. The "ESU Offering" refers to our Offering of equity security units, consisting of a contract to purchase Common Shares in 2005, and an ownership interest in a senior note of Platinum Finance due 2007, which was completed concurrently with the Public Offering. "St. Paul" refers to The St. Paul Companies, Inc., and "St. Paul Re" refers to the reinsurance underwriting segment of St. Paul prior to the Public Offering. "St. Paul Investment" refers to our issuance to St. Paul of Common Shares and an option to purchase additional Common Shares. "RenaissanceRe" refers to RenaissanceRe Holdings Ltd., and "RenaissanceRe Investment" refers to our issuance to RenaissanceRe of Common Shares and an option to purchase additional Common Shares. The St. Paul Investment and the RenaissanceRe Investment each occurred concurrently with the Public Offering.

Note On Forward-Looking Statements

This Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"). Forward-looking statements are necessarily based on estimates and assumptions that are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies, many of which, with respect to future business decisions, are subject to change. These uncertainties and contingencies can affect actual results and could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements made by, or on behalf of, us.

In particular, statements using words such as "may," "should," "estimate," "expect," "anticipate," "intend," "believe," "predict," "potential," or words of similar import generally involve forward-looking statements. For example, we have included certain forward-looking statements in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" with regard to trends in results, prices, volumes, operations, investment results, margins, risk management and exchange rates. This Form 10-K also contains forward-looking statements with respect to our business and industry, such as those relating to our strategy and management objectives and trends in market conditions, market standing, product volumes, investment results and pricing conditions.

In light of the risks and uncertainties inherent in all future projections, the inclusion of forward-looking statements in this Form 10-K should not be considered as a representation by us or any other person that our objectives or plans will be achieved. Numerous factors could cause our actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements, including the following:

- (1) our ability to successfully execute our business strategy;
- (2) conducting operations in a competitive environment;
- (3) our ability to maintain our A.M. Best Company rating;

- (4) significant weather-related or other natural or man-made disasters over which the Company has no control;
- (5) the effectiveness of our loss limitation methods;
- (6) the adequacy of the Company's liability for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses ("LAE");
- (7) the availability of retrocessional reinsurance on acceptable terms;
- (8) our ability to maintain our business relationships with reinsurance brokers;
- (9) general political and economic conditions, including the effects of civil unrest, war or a prolonged U.S. or global economic downturn or recession;
- (10) the cyclical nature of the property and casualty reinsurance business;
- (11) market volatility and interest rate and currency exchange rate fluctuation;
- (12) tax, regulatory or legal restrictions or limitations applicable to the Company or the property and casualty reinsurance business generally; and
- (13) changes in the Company's plans, strategies, objectives, expectations or intentions, which may happen at any time at the Company's discretion.

As a consequence, current plans, anticipated actions and future financial condition and results may differ from those expressed in any forward-looking statements made by or on behalf of the Company. The foregoing factors, which are discussed in more detail in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Risk Factors," should not be construed as exhaustive. Additionally, forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made, and we undertake no obligation to release publicly the results of any future revisions or updates we may make to forward-looking statements to reflect new information or circumstances after the date hereof or to reflect the occurrence of future events.

Item 1. Business

Industry Overview

General

Reinsurance is an arrangement in which an insurance company, referred to as the reinsurer, agrees to assume from another insurance company, referred to as the ceding company, all or a portion of the insurance risks that the ceding company has underwritten under one or more insurance policies. In return, the reinsurer receives a premium for the risks that it assumes from the ceding company. Reinsurance, however, does not discharge the ceding company from its liabilities to policyholders. Reinsurance can provide ceding companies with three principal benefits: a reduction in net liability on individual risks, catastrophe protection from large or multiple losses and assistance in maintaining acceptable financial ratios. Reinsurance also provides a ceding company with additional underwriting capacity by permitting it to accept larger risks or write more business than would be possible without an accompanying increase in capital.

Types of Reinsurance

Reinsurance is typically classified into two categories based on the underlying insurance coverage: property and casualty reinsurance, and life and annuity reinsurance.

Property and Casualty Reinsurance

We write property and casualty reinsurance. Property reinsurance protects a ceding company against financial loss arising out of damage to property or loss of its use caused by an insured peril. Examples of property reinsurance are property catastrophe and property per-risk coverages. Property catastrophe reinsurance protects a ceding company against losses arising out of multiple claims for a single event while property per-risk reinsurance protects a ceding company against loss arising out of a single claim for a single event.

Casualty reinsurance protects a ceding company against financial loss arising out of the obligation to others for loss or damage to persons or property. Examples of casualty reinsurance are general and automobile liability, professional liability, workers' compensation, and accident and health coverages.

Although property reinsurance involves a high degree of volatility, property reinsurance claims are generally reported soon after the event giving rise to the claim and tend to be assessed and paid relatively expeditiously. In comparison, there tends to be a greater time lag between the occurrence, reporting and payment of casualty reinsurance claims.

Life and Annuity Reinsurance

We do not currently write any life or annuity reinsurance although we may do so in the future. Life reinsurance provides coverage with respect to individual and group life and health risks to primary life insurers. Annuity reinsurance provides coverage to insurers who issue annuity contracts to consumers who seek to accumulate personal wealth or as protection against outliving their financial resources. We may write this business through treaty arrangements.

Excess-of-Loss and Proportional Reinsurance

Reinsurance can be written on either an excess-of-loss basis or a pro rata, or proportional, basis. Approximately 76% of the reinsurance that we wrote in 2003 was excess-of-loss reinsurance.

In the case of excess-of-loss reinsurance, the reinsurer assumes all or a specified portion of the ceding company's risks in excess of a specified claim amount, referred to as the ceding company's retention or the reinsurer's attachment point, subject to a negotiated reinsurance contract limit. For example, property catastrophe excess-of-loss reinsurance provides coverage to a ceding company when its aggregate claims, arising from a single occurrence during a covered period, such as a hurricane or an earthquake, exceed the attachment point specified in the reinsurance contract. Other forms of excess-of-loss reinsurance respond when each single claim exceeds the ceding company's retention. Premiums for excess-of-loss reinsurance may be either a specified dollar amount or a percentage of the premium charged by the ceding company.

Excess-of-loss contracts can help reinsurers control their underwriting results by increasing their ability to determine reinsurance premiums at specific retention levels, independent of the premiums charged by primary insurers, and based upon their own underwriting assumptions. Also, because primary insurers typically retain a larger loss exposure under excess-of-loss contracts, we believe that they have a greater incentive to underwrite risks and adjust losses in a prudent manner.

In the case of proportional reinsurance, the reinsurer assumes a predetermined portion of the ceding company's risks under the covered primary insurance contract or contracts. The frequency of claims under a proportional reinsurance contract is usually greater than under an excess-of-loss contract, since the reinsurer shares proportionally in all losses. Premiums for proportional reinsurance are typically a predetermined portion of the premiums that the ceding company receives from its insureds.

Treaty and Facultative Reinsurance

Reinsurance can be written either through treaty or facultative reinsurance arrangements. In treaty reinsurance, the ceding company cedes, and the reinsurer assumes, a specified portion of a type or category of risks insured by the ceding company. In facultative reinsurance, the ceding company cedes, and the

reinsurer assumes, all or part of a specific risk or risks. Substantially all of the reinsurance that we underwrite is on a treaty basis. We may consider underwriting facultative reinsurance in limited and opportunistic circumstances.

Generally, treaty reinsurers do not separately evaluate each of the individual risks assumed under their treaties and are largely dependent on the original risk underwriting decisions made by the ceding company's underwriters. Accordingly, reinsurers will carefully evaluate the ceding company's risk management and underwriting practices, as well as claims settlement practices and procedures, in deciding whether to provide treaty reinsurance and in appropriately pricing the treaty.

Generally, reinsurers who provide facultative reinsurance do so separately from their treaty operations. Facultative reinsurance is normally purchased by ceding companies for risks not covered by their reinsurance treaties, for amounts in excess of the claims limits of their reinsurance treaties and for unusual and complex risks. In addition, facultative reinsurance often provides coverages for relatively large exposures, which results in greater potential claims volatility. Facultative reinsurance has relatively high underwriting expenses and, in particular, personnel costs, because each risk is individually underwritten and administered.

Finite Reinsurance

Finite reinsurance, often referred to as non-traditional reinsurance, involves structured reinsurance solutions tailored to meet an individual ceding company's strategic and financial objectives. Property and casualty risks can be reinsured on a finite basis. Finite reinsurance has been utilized in various ways to assist ceding companies in managing property catastrophe exposures and other loss exposures from single or multiple events that, in the aggregate, could be significant. Typically, the amount of claims a reinsurer might pay is finite or capped. In return for this limit on claims, the reinsurer often accepts a fixed profit margin specified in the treaty and returns profits above this margin to the ceding company.

The constantly changing industry and regulatory framework, as well as the changing market demands facing insurance companies, has resulted in a continually evolving finite marketplace. We are active participants in the finite reinsurance market.

Broker and Direct Reinsurance

Reinsurance can be written through reinsurance brokers or directly with ceding companies. We believe that a ceding company's decision to select either the broker market or the direct market is influenced by various factors including, among others, market capacity, market competition, the value of the broker's advocacy on the ceding company's behalf, the spread of risk, flexibility in the terms and conditions, an ability to efficiently compare the analysis and quotes of several reinsurers, the speed of a reinsurance placement, the historical relationship with the reinsurer and the efficiency of claims settlement with respect to a coverage.

We underwrite substantially all of our reinsurance through brokers, as we believe that the use of reinsurance brokers enables us to operate on a more cost-effective basis and to maintain the flexibility to enter and exit reinsurance lines in a quick and efficient manner. We believe that brokers are particularly useful in assisting with placements of excess-of-loss reinsurance programs.

Retrocession

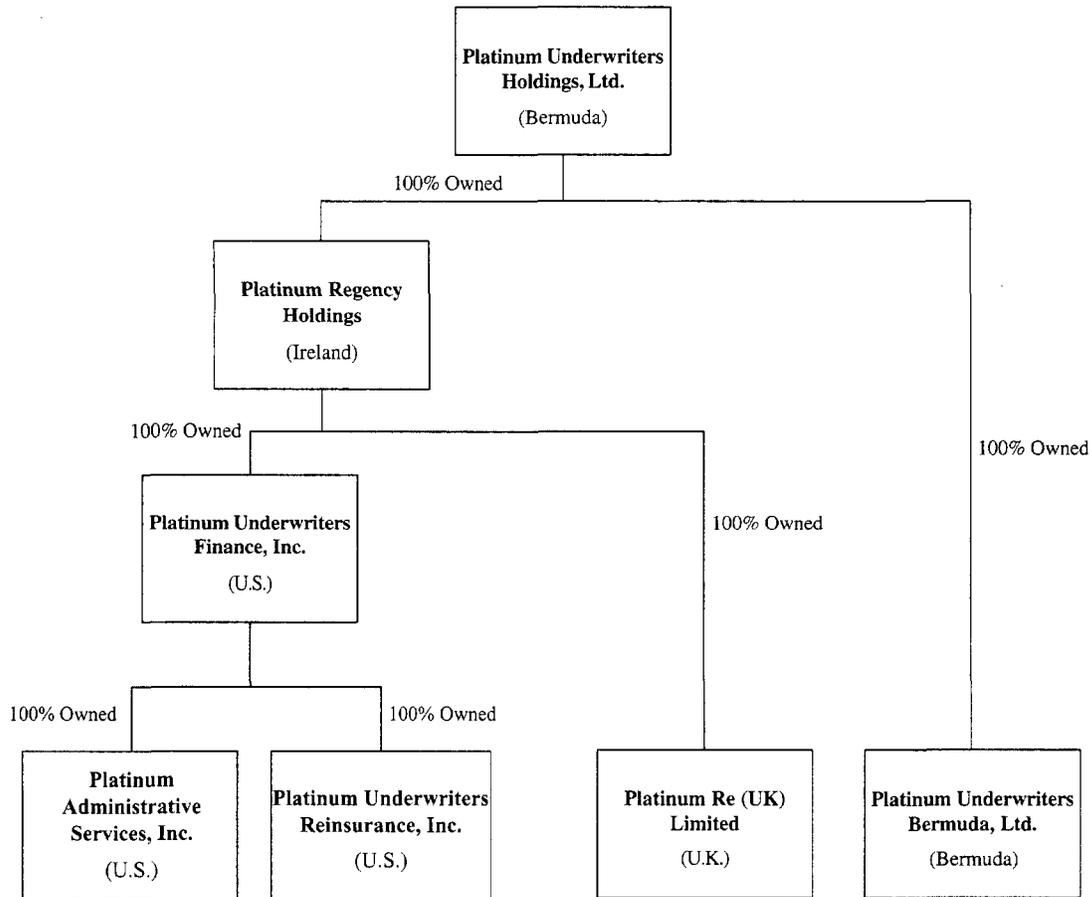
Reinsurers typically purchase reinsurance to reduce their own risk exposure. Reinsurance of a reinsurer's risks is called retrocession. Reinsurance companies cede risks under retrocessional agreements to other reinsurers, known as retrocessionaires, for reasons that include reducing liability on individual risks, protecting against catastrophic losses, stabilizing financial ratios and obtaining additional underwriting capacity. We purchase and issue retrocessional contracts.

Our Business

General

Platinum Holdings is a Bermuda holding company organized in 2002. We provide property and marine, casualty and finite risk reinsurance coverages, through reinsurance intermediaries, to a diverse clientele of insurers and select reinsurers on a worldwide basis. We operate through three licensed reinsurance subsidiaries: Platinum US, Platinum Bermuda and Platinum UK.

Platinum UK and Platinum Bermuda were formed in 2002 and have no prior operating history or loss reserves subject to development prior to January 1, 2002. Platinum US had been an inactive licensed insurance company with no underwriting activity and no exposure to losses prior to January 1, 2002. Platinum Ireland has no business operations other than activity necessary to maintain its corporate existence and its ownership of Platinum Finance and Platinum UK. Platinum Finance's activities have generally been limited to raising funds for Platinum US through the issuance of the senior note component of the ESU Offering. Platinum Services' activities are limited to providing administrative services to the Company, including legal, finance, and human resources services. The following chart summarizes our corporate structure:



Platinum's Strategy

Our goal is to achieve attractive long-term returns for our shareholders, while establishing Platinum as a conservative risk manager and market leader in certain classes of property and casualty reinsurance.

- *Operate as a Multi-Class Reinsurer.* We seek to offer a broad range of reinsurance coverage to our ceding companies. We believe that this approach enables us to more effectively serve our clients, diversify our risk and leverage our capital.
- *Focus on profitability, not market share.* Our management team pursues a strategy that emphasizes profitability rather than market share. Key elements of this strategy are prudent risk selection, appropriate pricing and adjustment of our business mix to respond to changing market conditions.
- *Exercise disciplined underwriting and risk management.* We exercise risk management discipline by (i) maintaining a diverse spread of risk in our book of business across product lines and geographic zones, (ii) emphasizing excess-of-loss contracts over proportional contracts, (iii) managing our aggregate catastrophe exposure through the application of sophisticated property catastrophe modeling tools and (iv) monitoring our accumulating exposures on our non-property catastrophe exposed coverages.
- *Leverage our global platform.* We currently operate in all three of the world's leading reinsurance markets with offices in New York, London and Bermuda.
- *Operate from a position of financial strength.* Our capital position is unencumbered by any development of unpaid losses for business written prior to January 1, 2002. As of December 31, 2003, we had a total capitalization of \$1,204,703,000. Our investment strategy focuses on security and stability in our investment portfolio by maintaining a diversified portfolio that consists primarily of investment grade fixed-income securities. We believe these factors, combined with our strict underwriting discipline, allow us to maintain our strong financial position and to be opportunistic when market conditions are most attractive.

Operating Segments

We have organized our worldwide reinsurance business around the following three operating segments: Property and Marine, Casualty and Finite Risk. In each of our operating segments, we offer our reinsurance solutions to providers of commercial and personal lines of insurance. The following table sets forth the net premiums written by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the two-

month period ended December 31, 2002 by operating segment and by type of reinsurance (\$ in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31, 2003		Period Ended December 31, 2002	
Property and Marine				
Excess-of-loss	\$ 224,715	19%	\$ 56,549	19%
Proportional	<u>128,193</u>	<u>11%</u>	<u>32,792</u>	<u>11%</u>
Total Property and Marine	<u>352,908</u>	<u>30%</u>	<u>89,341</u>	<u>30%</u>
Casualty				
Excess-of-loss	410,815	35%	155,377	52%
Proportional	<u>63,185</u>	<u>5%</u>	<u>9,552</u>	<u>3%</u>
Total Casualty	<u>474,000</u>	<u>40%</u>	<u>164,929</u>	<u>55%</u>
Finite Risk				
Excess-of-loss	250,234	22%	43,844	15%
Proportional	<u>95,000</u>	<u>8%</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total Finite Risk	<u>345,234</u>	<u>30%</u>	<u>43,844</u>	<u>15%</u>
Total				
Excess-of-loss	885,765	76%	255,770	86%
Proportional	<u>286,378</u>	<u>24%</u>	<u>42,344</u>	<u>14%</u>
Total	<u>\$1,172,142</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$298,114</u>	<u>100%</u>

The following table sets forth the net premiums written by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the two-month period ended December 31, 2002 by operating segment and by geographic location of the ceding company (\$ in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31, 2003		Period Ended December 31, 2002	
Property and Marine				
United States	\$ 211,324	18%	\$ 37,523	13%
International	<u>141,584</u>	<u>12%</u>	<u>51,818</u>	<u>17%</u>
Total Property and Marine	<u>352,908</u>	<u>30%</u>	<u>89,341</u>	<u>30%</u>
Casualty				
United States	436,789	37%	87,412	29%
International	<u>37,211</u>	<u>3%</u>	<u>77,517</u>	<u>26%</u>
Total Casualty	<u>474,000</u>	<u>40%</u>	<u>164,929</u>	<u>55%</u>
Finite Risk				
United States	278,860	24%	28,937	10%
International	<u>66,374</u>	<u>6%</u>	<u>14,907</u>	<u>5%</u>
Total Finite Risk	<u>345,234</u>	<u>30%</u>	<u>43,844</u>	<u>15%</u>
Total				
United States	926,973	79%	153,872	52%
International	<u>245,169</u>	<u>21%</u>	<u>144,242</u>	<u>48%</u>
Total	<u>\$1,172,142</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$298,114</u>	<u>100%</u>

Property and Marine

The Property and Marine operating segment includes principally property and marine reinsurance coverages that are written both in the United States and international markets. This operating segment includes property per-risk excess-of-loss treaties, property proportional treaties and catastrophe excess-of-loss reinsurance treaties. We write a limited amount of other types of reinsurance on an opportunistic basis. We employ underwriters and actuaries with expertise in each of the following areas:

- *Property.* We provide reinsurance coverage of damage to property and crops. Our property reinsurance activities emphasize catastrophe excess-of-loss reinsurance. These contracts provide a defined limit of liability, permitting us to quantify our aggregate maximum loss exposure for various catastrophe events. Quantification of loss exposure is fundamental to our ability to manage our loss exposure through geographical zone limits and program limits. In addition, when our pricing standards are met, we may write other property coverages, including per-risk excess-of-loss or proportional treaties.
- *Marine.* We provide reinsurance coverage of marine and offshore energy insurance programs. Coverages reinsured include hull damage, protection and indemnity, cargo damage and general marine liability. Within Marine, we also write commercial and general aviation reinsurance. Marine reinsurance treaties include excess-of-loss as well as proportional treaties. We emphasize excess-of-loss treaties that provide for an evaluation using experience and exposure pricing models.

Casualty

The Casualty operating segment includes principally reinsurance treaties that cover umbrella liability, general and product liability, professional liability, workers' compensation, casualty clash and automobile liability. This segment also includes accident and health reinsurance treaties, which are predominantly reinsurance of health insurance products. We generally write casualty reinsurance on an excess-of-loss basis. Most frequently, we respond to claims on an individual risk basis, when a claim for a single, original insured reaches our attachment point. We write some excess-of-loss treaties on an occurrence basis that respond when all of a ceding company's claims from multiple original insureds for a single claims event exceed our attachment point. On an opportunistic basis, we may write proportional treaties.

We seek reinsurance treaties covering established books of insurance products where we believe that past experience permits a reasonable estimation of the reinsurance premium adequacy. We underwrite new exposures selectively and only after a comprehensive evaluation of the risk being reinsured and the capabilities of the ceding company. We employ underwriters and pricing actuaries with expertise in each of the following areas:

- *Umbrella Liability.* Umbrella policies are excess insurance policies that provide coverage when claims, individually or in the aggregate, exceed the original general liability and automobile liability policies. A claim must exceed the limit of some underlying policy for the claim to be considered under an umbrella policy.
- *General and Product Liability.* We provide reinsurance of third party liability coverages for commercial and personal insureds. We provide, predominantly on an excess-of-loss basis, various coverages of both small and large companies, including commercial, farmowners and homeowners policies as well as third party liability coverages such as product liability.
- *Professional Liability.* We write reinsurance treaties for professional liability programs, including directors and officers liability insurance and errors and omissions liability insurance, for professionals such as lawyers, architects and other professionals and employment practices liability. In most circumstances, the underlying insurance products for these lines of business are written on a claims made basis, which requires claims related to the liabilities insured under the policy to be submitted to the insurer during a specified coverage period.

- *Accident and Health.* We provide accident and health reinsurance, often in the form of quota share reinsurance of a ceding company writing aggregate and per-person stop loss coverage of self-insured employer medical plans. We also write reinsurance of first dollar health insurance, student health insurance, critical illness insurance, Medicare and Medicare supplement, and other forms of health insurance.
- *Workers' Compensation.* We reinsure workers' compensation on a catastrophic basis as well as on a per-claimant basis. We may provide coverage on a full statutory coverage basis or subject to specific carve-out coverages. Our predominant exposure to workers' compensation would generally be due to a single claims occurrence, such as a factory explosion, involving more than one claimant.
- *Casualty Clash.* Our casualty clash product responds to claims arising from a single set of circumstances (an event or occurrence) covered by more than one insurance policy or multiple claimants on one policy. This product is analogous to the property catastrophe product, but written for casualty lines of business. All of our casualty clash treaties are excess-of-loss contracts with both an occurrence limit and an aggregate limit.
- *Automobile Liability.* Automobile liability reinsurance policies provide first party damage coverage that covers damage to the insured's vehicle and third party damage coverage that covers the insured's liability to other people and their property due to the use of the insured vehicle. There are also other coverages, such as uninsured motorists and medical payments. We generally reinsure automobile liability on an excess-of-loss basis, generally for claims greater than \$100,000. Our predominant exposure arises from third party liability claims and the related legal defense costs.

Finite Risk

The Finite Risk operating segment includes principally finite reinsurance solutions to ceding companies whose needs may not be met efficiently through traditional reinsurance products. We focus on providing such clients with customized solutions for their risk management and other financial management needs. We seek to develop client-specific solutions after evaluating a client's business needs. The classes of risks underwritten through finite products are generally consistent with the classes covered by traditional products. The three main categories of finite products that we underwrite are described below:

- *Multi-year excess-of-loss.* These reinsurance contracts often complement ceding companies' traditional excess-of-loss reinsurance programs. In general, these contracts are designed so that the ceding company funds the expected level of loss activity over a multi-year period. The reinsurer incorporates a profit margin to cover its costs and the risk that losses are worse than expected. This type of product often carries an up-front premium plus additional premiums, which are dependent on the magnitude of losses claimed by the ceding company under the contract. The ceding company generally participates in a profit sharing arrangement under this type of reinsurance contract if the business covered does not generate excessive losses.
- *Whole account aggregate stop loss.* Aggregate stop loss reinsurance contracts provide broad protection against a wide range of contingencies that are difficult to address with traditional reinsurance. They can be offered on a single or multi-year basis, and provide either catastrophic or attritional loss protection.
- *Finite quota share.* Finite quota share reinsurance contracts limit the reinsurer's underwriting exposure while allowing the ceding company to improve various surplus and leverage ratios.

Marketing

We market our reinsurance products worldwide through our underwriting offices and non-exclusive relationships with the leading reinsurance brokers active in the U.S. and non-U.S. markets.

Based on in-force premiums written by the Company at December 31, 2003, the five brokers from which we derived the largest portions of our business (with the approximate percentage of business derived from such brokers and their affiliates) are Aon Corporation (26%), Marsh & McLennan Companies (21%), Benfield Blanch Inc. (15%), Willis Group Holdings (13%) and Towers Perrin (6%). The loss of business relationships with any of these top five brokers could have a material adverse effect on our business.

In addition to their role as intermediaries in placing risk, brokers perform data collection, contract preparation and other administrative tasks. We believe that by relying largely on reinsurance brokers we are able to avoid the expense and regulatory complications of a worldwide network of offices, thereby minimizing fixed costs associated with marketing activities. We believe that by maintaining close relationships with brokers we are able to obtain access to a broad range of potential ceding companies.

Underwriting and Risk Management

We have a disciplined approach to underwriting and risk management that emphasizes profitability rather than premium volume or market share.

We seek to limit our overall exposure to risk by limiting the amount of reinsurance we write by geographic area, by peril and by type of program or contract. Our risk management uses a variety of means, including the use of contract terms, diversification criteria, probability analysis and analysis of comparable historical loss experience. We estimate the impact of certain catastrophic events using catastrophe modeling software and contract information to evaluate our exposure to losses from individual contracts and in the aggregate.

For property catastrophe exposed coverages, we measure our exposure to aggregate catastrophe claims using a catastrophe computer model that analyzes the effect of wind speed and earthquakes on the property values within our portfolio. We seek to limit the amount of capital that we can potentially lose from a severe catastrophe event, however there can be no assurance that we will successfully limit actual losses from such a catastrophe event. We also monitor our exposures from non-property catastrophe exposed accumulating risks, including surety, umbrella liability, directors and officers liability, credit and terrorism reinsurance.

Many of our reinsurance contracts do not contain an aggregate loss limit or a loss ratio limit, which means that there is no contractual limit to the number of claims that we may be required to pay pursuant to such reinsurance contracts. However, substantially all of our property reinsurance contracts with natural catastrophe exposure have occurrence limits. In addition, substantially all of our high layer property, casualty and marine excess-of-loss contracts contain aggregate limits. Our actuaries and underwriters work together to establish appropriate pricing models for these purposes.

In connection with the review of any program proposal, we consider the quality of the ceding company, including the experience and reputation of its management, its capital and its risk management strategy. In addition, we seek to obtain information on the nature of the perils to be included and, in the case of property catastrophe exposures, aggregate information as to the location or locations of the risks covered under the reinsurance contract. We request information on the ceding company's loss history for the perils proposed to be reinsured, together with relevant underwriting considerations, which would impact exposures to reinsurers. If the program meets all these initial underwriting criteria, we then evaluate the proposal in terms of its risk/reward profile to assess the adequacy of the proposed pricing and its potential impact on our overall return on capital.

We use sophisticated modeling techniques to measure and estimate loss exposure under both simulated and actual loss scenarios and in comparing exposure portfolios to both single and multiple events. We take an active role in the evaluation of commercial catastrophe pricing models, providing feedback to the modeling companies to improve the effectiveness of these models. These computer-based loss modeling systems utilize data compiled by A.M. Best Company ("Best's") and direct exposure information obtained from our clients to assess each client's catastrophe management approach and the

adequacy of their program's protection. We believe that modeling is a very important part of the underwriting process for catastrophe exposure pricing. Our client base may also use one or more of the various modeling consulting firms in their exposure management analysis. We believe that the combination of reinsurance system information, together with the various commercial models we employ, enables us to monitor and control our exposure on a global basis. We also have access to the historical loss experience of St. Paul Re to assist us in pricing individual treaties and overall lines of business.

In 2002, we entered into a five-year Services and Capacity Reservation Agreement with RenaissanceRe, pursuant to which RenaissanceRe provides consulting services to us in connection with our property catastrophe book of business. At our request, RenaissanceRe will analyze our property catastrophe treaties and contracts and will assist us in measuring risk and managing our aggregate catastrophe exposures twice per year.

Risk Diversification

In addition to the strategies described above to manage our risks, we seek to diversify our property catastrophe exposure across geographic zones around the world in order to obtain a favorable spread of risk. We attempt to limit our coverage for risks located in a particular zone to a predetermined level. Currently, our greatest property exposures are in states on the West and Gulf Coasts and in the southeastern part of the United States, as well as in the Caribbean, Japan and northern Europe.

We maintain a database of our exposures in each geographic zone and estimate our probable maximum loss for each zone and for each peril (e.g., earthquakes, hurricanes and floods) to which that zone is subject based on catastrophe models and underwriting assessments. We also use catastrophe modeling to review exposures on events that cross country borders such as wind events that may affect the Caribbean and Florida or the United Kingdom and continental Europe. The largest exposures are in the United States for earthquake and hurricane, in the United Kingdom for flood and wind, and in Japan for earthquake and typhoons.

We seek to diversify our casualty exposure by writing casualty business throughout the United States and internationally. In addition, we seek to diversify our casualty exposure by writing casualty reinsurance across a broad range of product lines.

Retrocessional Reinsurance

We may obtain retrocessional reinsurance to reduce liability on individual risks, protect against catastrophic losses, stabilize financial ratios and obtain additional underwriting capacity. The major types of retrocessional coverage that we purchase or may purchase include the following:

- specific coverage for certain property, marine and casualty exposures,
- catastrophe coverage for property business, and
- corporate level coverage for the potential accumulation or aggregation of exposures across some or all of our operations.

We may purchase other retrocessional coverage on an opportunistic basis. Our decisions with respect to purchasing retrocessional coverage take into account both the potential coverage and market conditions with respect to the pricing, terms, conditions and availability of such coverage, with the aim of securing cost-effective protection. We expect that the type and level of retrocessional coverage will vary over time, reflecting our view of the changing dynamics of both the underlying exposure and the reinsurance markets. There can be no assurance that retrocessional coverage will be available on terms acceptable to us.

We only purchase retrocessional coverage from retrocessionaires that satisfy strict business and financial standards. Retrocessional coverage is generally derived from companies rated "A" or better by Best's. For exposures where losses become known and are paid in a relatively short period of time, we may obtain retrocessional coverage from companies rated "A—" or better by Best's. The financial performance and rating status of all material retrocessionaires is routinely monitored. Retrocessional agreements do not

relieve us from our obligations to the insurers and reinsurers from whom we assume business. Consequently, the failure of retrocessionaires to honor their obligations would result in losses to us.

Platinum Bermuda reinsured 55% of Platinum UK's underwriting year 2003 reinsurance business. In addition, Platinum Bermuda reinsured approximately 70% of Platinum US' underwriting year 2003 reinsurance business. Trusts were established and funded to secure Platinum Bermuda's reinsurance obligations to Platinum UK and Platinum US. In addition, Platinum US externally ceded a 33% quota share and Platinum UK externally ceded a 25% quota share of certain property catastrophe business. Platinum US and Platinum UK also obtained \$20 million in excess-of-loss per occurrence coverage with respect to marine business and \$25 million with respect to international property business from various retrocessionaires. Finally, Platinum US provided to Platinum UK \$40 million in coverage excess of \$50 million with respect to property losses in Europe and Japan.

Effective January 1, 2004, Platinum US and Platinum UK entered into an excess-of-loss retrocessional contract with a highly rated reinsurer providing \$100 million of coverage. Premiums ceded under this contract will vary depending on the amount of loss. In addition, Platinum US and Platinum UK have expanded their external marine excess-of-loss coverage. Platinum US and Platinum UK have renewed their quota share agreements with Platinum Bermuda but have chosen not to renew their external property catastrophe quota share retrocessional contracts.

Pursuant to the Services and Capacity Reservation Agreement with RenaissanceRe described above, RenaissanceRe provides us with quotations for non-marine property catastrophe retrocessional coverage with aggregate limits up to \$100 million annually, either on an excess-of-loss or proportional basis. These quotations, which are in RenaissanceRe's sole discretion, reflect, among other things, an analysis of exposure, limit, retention, exclusions and other treaty terms. The annual fee that we pay to RenaissanceRe for this coverage commitment and the consulting services is the greater of (i) \$4 million or (ii) 3.5% of our aggregate gross written non-marine non-finite property catastrophe premium (including reinstatements), adjusted annually 30 days after each anniversary. This annual fee is in addition to any retrocessional premium otherwise payable to RenaissanceRe for retrocessional coverage purchased by us from RenaissanceRe.

Claims Administration

With respect to the reinsurance contracts that we assumed from St. Paul Re, claims are managed by St. Paul Re's claims department, subject to our supervision and management, pursuant to the quota share retrocession agreements that we entered into with St. Paul. Under those agreements, St. Paul's subsidiaries transferred the liabilities, related assets and rights and risks under substantially all of the reinsurance contracts entered into by St. Paul's subsidiaries on or after January 1, 2002 (except for certain liabilities relating to the flooding in Europe in August 2002 and reinsurance underwritten in London covering exposures arising from financial institutions). We reimburse St. Paul for its costs of managing these claims. We may, at our discretion and expense, take over administration of any specific claims. Our own claims personnel administer claims arising under all of our other reinsurance contracts.

The responsibilities of our claims personnel include reviewing loss reports, monitoring claims handling activities of clients, requesting additional information where appropriate, posting case reserves and approving payment of individual claims. Authority for payment and establishing reserves is based upon the level and experience of claims personnel.

In addition to managing reported claims and conferring with ceding companies on claims matters, our claims personnel conduct periodic audits of specific claims and the overall claims procedures of our ceding companies at their offices. We rely on our ability to effectively monitor the claims handling and claims reserving practices of ceding companies in order to establish the proper reinsurance premium for reinsurance agreements and to establish proper loss reserves. Moreover, prior to accepting certain risks, our underwriters will often request that our claims personnel conduct pre-underwriting claims audits of prospective ceding companies. Through these audits, we attempt to evaluate the ceding company's claims-handling practices, including the organization of their claims department, their fact-finding and

investigation techniques, their loss notifications, the adequacy of their reserves, their negotiation and settlement practices and their adherence to claims-handling guidelines. Following these audits, our claims personnel provide feedback to the ceding company, including an assessment of the claims operation and, if appropriate, recommendations regarding procedures, processing and personnel.

Unpaid Losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses

Under applicable insurance laws and regulations and accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP"), we establish liabilities for payment of losses and loss adjustment expenses ("LAE") that will arise from our reinsurance products. These liabilities are balance sheet estimates of future amounts required to pay losses and LAE for reinsured claims that have occurred at or before the balance sheet date. Unpaid losses and LAE fall into two categories: estimates of liabilities for losses and LAE incurred but not reported ("IBNR") and case basis estimates for reported losses and LAE. Estimates of IBNR are balance sheet liabilities established to provide for occurrences or events that have given rise to a loss before any claims are reported. Significant periods of time can elapse between the occurrence of a reinsured claim, its reporting by the insured to the primary insurer and from the primary insurer to the reinsurer. Under U.S. GAAP, we are not permitted to establish liabilities until the occurrence of an event that may give rise to a loss.

Upon receipt of a notice of claim from a ceding company, we establish an estimate of the case basis liability for our portion of the ultimate settlement. Case basis liabilities are usually based upon the liability estimate and other information reported by the ceding company and may be increased or reduced as deemed necessary by our claims personnel. We establish liabilities for losses and LAE based on past experience (including the historical loss experience of St. Paul Re, current developments and likely trends). Because estimation of unpaid losses and LAE is an inherently uncertain process, we believe that quantitative techniques are enhanced by professional and managerial judgment. The establishment of liabilities for losses and LAE, and adjustments to liabilities resulting from changes in our estimates, are reflected in current income.

Unpaid losses and LAE represent our best estimates, at a given point in time, of the ultimate settlement and administration costs of claims incurred, and it is possible that the ultimate liability may materially differ from such estimates. Such estimates are not precise because, among other things, they are based on predictions of future developments and estimates of future trends in claim severity and frequency and other factors. During the claim settlement period, it often becomes necessary to refine and adjust the case basis estimates of liability, and thus the estimates may be adjusted either upward or downward, based on periodic reviews for developments. Even after such adjustments, ultimate liability may materially differ from the revised estimates.

The uncertainty inherent in loss estimation is particularly pronounced for casualty coverages, such as *umbrella, general and product liability, professional liability and automobile liability*, where information, such as required medical treatment and costs for bodily injury claims, only emerges over time. In the overall reserve setting process, provisions for economic inflation and changes in the social and legal environment are considered. The uncertainty inherent in the reserving process for primary insurers is even greater for the reinsurer. This is because of, but not limited to, the time lag inherent in reporting information from the primary insurer to the reinsurer and differing reserving practices among ceding companies.

Activity in the liability for unpaid losses and LAE for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the two-month period ended December 31, 2002 is summarized as follows (\$ in thousands):

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
Net unpaid losses and LAE as of beginning of period	\$281,659	\$ —
Net incurred related to:		
Current year	648,137	60,356
Prior years	<u>(63,966)</u>	<u>—</u>
Total net incurred losses and LAE	<u>584,171</u>	<u>60,356</u>
Unpaid losses and LAE assumed from St. Paul	<u>—</u>	<u>221,303</u>
Net paid losses and LAE:		
Current year	102,669	—
Prior years	<u>41,709</u>	<u>—</u>
Total net paid losses and LAE	<u>144,378</u>	<u>—</u>
Effects of foreign currency exchange rate changes	<u>10,466</u>	<u>—</u>
Net unpaid losses and LAE as of end on period	731,918	281,659
Reinsurance recoverable	<u>5,016</u>	<u>—</u>
Gross unpaid losses and LAE as of the end of period	<u>\$736,934</u>	<u>\$281,659</u>

The following table shows the development of liability for net unpaid losses and LAE. The table begins by showing the year-end liability for unpaid losses and LAE. The next portion of the table shows the re-estimated amount of the previously recorded losses and LAE for each year based on experience through each succeeding year. The re-estimated liabilities reflect additional information regarding claims incurred prior to the end of the preceding financial year. A redundancy or deficiency will result from changes in estimates of liabilities recorded at the end of the prior year. The cumulative redundancy reflects the cumulative differences between the original estimate and the currently re-estimated liability. Annual changes in the estimates are reflected in the statement of income for each year as the liabilities are revalued. Unpaid losses and LAE denominated in foreign currencies are restated at the foreign exchange rates in effect at the current year-end and the resulting cumulative foreign exchange effect is shown as an adjustment to the cumulative redundancy. Each amount in the tables includes the effects of all changes in amounts for the prior year. The table does not present accident year or underwriting year development data. Conditions and trends that have affected the development of liabilities in the past may not necessarily occur in the future. Therefore, it would not be appropriate to extrapolate future deficiencies or redundancies based on the table (\$ in thousands):

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
Unpaid losses and LAE:		
Gross	\$736,934	\$281,659
Retroceded	<u>5,016</u>	<u>—</u>
Net unpaid losses and LAE	731,918	281,659
Net unpaid losses and LAE re-estimated as of one year later		224,693
Cumulative redundancy		56,966
Less deficiency due to foreign currency exchange		<u>7,000</u>
Cumulative redundancy excluding foreign currency exchange		<u>63,966</u>
Cumulative amount of net liability paid as of one year later		\$ 41,709

Investments

Reinsurance company investments must comply with applicable laws and regulations, which prescribe the kind, quality and concentration of investments. In general, these laws and regulations permit investments, within specified limits and subject to some qualifications, in federal, state and municipal obligations, corporate bonds, preferred and common equity securities, mortgage loans, real estate and some other investments.

Investment Management Agreement

We have entered into an investment management agreement with Alliance Capital Management L.P. ("Alliance"), which provides investment advisory services to us. The agreement may be terminated by either party by giving 30 days' notice of termination. We pay Alliance a fee based on the amount of assets managed.

General Guidelines

We have developed investment guidelines for the management of our investment portfolio by Alliance. Although these guidelines stress diversification of risk, preservation of capital and market liquidity, investments are subject to market risks and fluctuations, as well as risks inherent in particular securities. Interest rates and levels of inflation also affect investment returns. The primary objective of the portfolio, set forth in the guidelines, is to maximize investment returns consistent with appropriate safety, diversification, tax and regulatory considerations and to provide sufficient liquidity to enable us to meet our obligations on a timely basis.

Our investment strategy takes into consideration the risks inherent in our business. For this reason, our investment policy is conservative with a strong emphasis on high quality, fixed maturity investments. Consistent with this policy, the duration of our portfolio is established according to the estimated duration of our reinsurance liabilities and the current interest rate environment.

Within our fixed maturity portfolio we invest only in investment grade securities. We currently do not intend to invest in real estate, common equity securities or other classes of alternative investments, although from time to time we will make equity investments of a strategic nature. Our investment guidelines contain restrictions on the portion of the portfolio that may be invested in the securities of any single issue or issuer, with the exception of governments or government agencies with prescribed minimum ratings. Our investment managers may be instructed to invest some of the investment portfolio in currencies other than U.S. dollars based upon the business we anticipate writing, the exposures and unpaid losses and LAE on our books, or regulatory requirements. Our investment guidelines provide that financial futures and options and foreign exchange contracts may not be used in a speculative manner but may be used only as part of a defensive strategy to protect the market value of investments.

From time to time, we expect to reevaluate our investment guidelines to reflect any changes in our assumptions about liability duration, market conditions, prevailing interest rates and other factors discussed above. Any change in our guidelines will be subject to the ongoing oversight and approval of the Board of Directors.

Classification

We classify our investments as available-for-sale, trading or other invested assets. Our available-for-sale and trading portfolios are comprised entirely of investment grade fixed maturity investments. Other invested assets currently represent a strategic equity investment in a privately held reinsurance company.

Valuation

All of our fixed maturity securities are carried at their estimated fair value. For our available-for-sale securities, the difference between amortized cost and the fair value, net of any deferred taxes, (commonly referred to as unrealized gain or loss) is charged or credited directly to our shareholders' equity. For our

trading securities, the difference is charged as credited to our statement of income. We calculate the fair value based on quoted market prices, as reported by reputable market data providers. If quoted market prices are not available, fair values are estimated either based on values obtained from independent pricing services or based on a cash flow estimate. Realized gains and losses on disposal of our fixed maturity investments are determined based upon specific identification of the cost of investments sold and are recorded in our statement of income. For our fixed maturity investments we regularly monitor the unrealized difference between the cost and the estimated fair value of the securities in our portfolio and if the value of any of our investments declines in a manner that we believe is other than temporary, we write down that investment and record a realized loss on our statement of income.

Other invested assets, which do not have a quoted market price, are accounted for using the equity method, which approximates fair value. Under the equity method, the change in fair value is charged or credited to our statement of income.

Cash equivalents and short-term investments are carried at cost, which approximates fair value.

The following table shows, in the aggregate, the fair value of our portfolio of invested assets (except for other invested assets) at December 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002 (\$ in thousands):

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
U.S. government and U.S. government agencies	\$ 5,032	\$ 3,793
Tax exempt municipal bonds	92,044	—
Corporate bonds	1,103,100	691,479
Mortgage and asset-backed securities	268,375	283,878
Foreign governments and foreign corporate bonds	<u>205,905</u>	<u>39,107</u>
Total bonds	1,674,456	1,018,257
Redeemable preferred stocks	<u>3,682</u>	<u>46,959</u>
Total fixed maturities	<u>\$1,678,138</u>	<u>\$1,065,216</u>

Quality

Our current investment guidelines call for our invested asset portfolio to have at least an average A2 rating as measured by Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's"). At December 31, 2003, our fixed maturity portfolio had a dollar weighted average rating of Aa3. The average yield of our portfolio for the year ended December 31, 2003 was 3.6%.

The following table summarizes the composition of the fair value of the fixed maturity portfolio at December 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002 by rating as assigned by Moody's:

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
Aaa	25.9%	31.0%
Aa-Aa3	18.9	16.0
A-A3	50.9	53.0
Baa	<u>4.3</u>	<u>—</u>
	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Duration

At December 31, 2003, our fixed maturity portfolio had an average weighted duration of 3.7 years. The following table summarizes the fair value of our fixed maturity portfolio by contractual maturities at

December 31, 2003; actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties (\$ in thousands):

Due in one year or less	\$ —
Due from one to five years	927,686
Due from five to ten years	301,178
Due in ten or more years	186,738
Mortgage and asset-backed securities	<u>258,854</u>
Total bonds	<u>1,674,456</u>
Redeemable preferred stocks	<u>3,682</u>
Total fixed maturities	<u>\$1,678,138</u>

Competition

The property and casualty reinsurance industry is highly competitive. We compete with reinsurers worldwide, many of which have greater financial, marketing and management resources than ours. Some of our competitors are large financial institutions that have reinsurance segments, while others are specialty reinsurance companies. Financial institutions have also created alternative capital market products that compete with reinsurance products, such as reinsurance securitization. Our principal competitors vary by type of business. Bermuda-based reinsurers are significant competitors on property catastrophe business. Lloyd's of London syndicates are significant competitors on marine business. On international business, the large European reinsurers are significant competitors. Large U.S. direct reinsurers, as well as lead U.S.-based broker market reinsurers, are significant competitors on U.S. casualty business. On an overall basis, we expect that our most significant competitors include ACE Limited, Arch Capital Group Ltd., Axis Capital Holdings, Chubb Corporation, Converium Holding AG, White Mountains Insurance Group, Ltd., Endurance Specialty Holdings, Everest Re Group, General Re Corporation, IPC Holdings Ltd., Lloyd's of London, Montpelier Re Holdings Ltd., Munich Re Group, Odyssey Re Holdings Corp., Partner Re Limited, RenaissanceRe, Swiss Reinsurance Company, Transatlantic Holdings and XL Capital Limited.

Following the September 11, 2001 terrorist attack, a number of individuals and companies in the reinsurance industry established new, well-capitalized, Bermuda-based reinsurers to benefit from improved market conditions, and a number of existing competitors raised additional capital or have announced plans to do so. Many of the reinsurers that entered the reinsurance markets have or could have more capital than we have. In addition, there may be established companies or new companies of which we are not aware that may be planning to commit capital to this market. The full effect of this additional capital on the reinsurance market and on the terms and conditions of the reinsurance contracts of the types we expect to underwrite may not be known for some time. Competition in the types of reinsurance business that we underwrite is based on many factors, including premium charges and other terms and conditions offered, services provided, ratings assigned by independent rating agencies, speed of claims payment, claims experience, perceived financial strength and experience and reputation of the reinsurer in the line of reinsurance to be underwritten.

Traditional as well as new capital market participants from time to time produce alternative products (such as reinsurance securitizations, catastrophe bonds and various derivatives such as swaps) that may compete with certain types of reinsurance, such as property catastrophe. Over time, these numerous initiatives could significantly affect supply, pricing and competition in our industry.

Ratings and Security

Best's is generally considered to be a significant rating agency with respect to the evaluation of insurance and reinsurance companies. Best's ratings are based on a quantitative evaluation of performance with respect to profitability, leverage and liquidity and a qualitative evaluation of spread of risk,

reinsurance programs, investments, unpaid losses and management. Ratings are used by insurers and reinsurance intermediaries as an important means of assessing the financial strength and quality of reinsurers. In addition, a ceding company's own rating may be adversely affected by a downgrade in the rating of its reinsurer. Therefore, a downgrade of our rating may dissuade a ceding company from reinsuring with us and may influence a ceding company to reinsure with a competitor of ours that has a higher rating.

Furthermore, it is increasingly common for our reinsurance contracts to contain terms that would allow the ceding companies to cancel the contract if we are downgraded below our current rating level. Whether a client would exercise this cancellation right would depend, among other things, on the reason for such downgrade, the extent of the downgrade, the prevailing market conditions and the pricing and availability of replacement reinsurance coverage. It is impossible to predict whether and how many of our clients would actually exercise this right or what effect such cancellations would have on our financial condition or future operations, but such effect could potentially be material.

Best's has assigned a financial strength rating of "A" (Excellent) to our operating subsidiaries. This is the third highest of sixteen rating levels. According to Best's, a rating of "A" indicates Best's opinion that a company has an excellent ability to meet its ongoing obligations to policyholders.

We may from time to time secure our obligations under our various reinsurance treaties using trusts and/or letters of credit.

Employees

At December 31, 2003, we employed 155 people. None of our employees is subject to collective bargaining agreements. We are not aware of any current efforts to implement such agreements at any of our subsidiaries.

Certain of the Bermuda-based employees of Platinum Holdings, including our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and General Counsel, are employed pursuant to work permits granted by Bermuda authorities. These permits expire at various times during the next few years. We have no reason to believe that these permits would not be extended at expiration upon request, although no assurance can be given in this regard.

Regulation

General

The business of reinsurance is regulated in most countries, although the degree and type of regulation varies significantly from one jurisdiction to another. Reinsurers are generally subject to less direct regulation than primary insurers. In Bermuda, we operate under relatively less intensive regulatory requirements. However, in the United States and in the United Kingdom, licensed reinsurers must comply with financial supervision standards comparable to those governing primary insurers. Accordingly, Platinum US and Platinum UK are subject to extensive regulation under applicable statutes. In the United States, those statutes delegate regulatory, supervisory and administrative powers to state insurance commissioners.

Bermuda Regulation

Platinum Holdings and Platinum Bermuda are organized and domiciled in Bermuda. As a holding company, Platinum Holdings is not subject to Bermuda insurance regulations.

The Insurance Act 1978 (the "Insurance Act"), which regulates the insurance business of Platinum Bermuda, provides that no person may carry on any insurance business in or from within Bermuda unless registered as an insurer under the Insurance Act by the Bermuda Monetary Authority (the "Authority"), which is responsible for the day-to-day supervision of insurers. Under the Insurance Act, insurance business includes reinsurance business.

An insurer's registration may be canceled by the Authority on certain grounds specified in the Insurance Act, including failure of the insurer to comply with its obligations under the Insurance Act or if, in the opinion of the Authority, the insurer has not been carrying on business in accordance with sound insurance principles. The Insurance Act also imposes solvency and liquidity standards and auditing and reporting requirements on Bermuda insurance companies and grants to the Authority powers to supervise, investigate and intervene in the affairs of insurance companies. Certain significant aspects of the Bermuda insurance regulatory framework are set forth below.

The Insurance Act distinguishes between insurers carrying on long-term business and insurers carrying on general business. There are four classifications of insurers carrying on general business, with Class 4 insurers being the largest and, consequently, subject to the strictest regulation. Platinum Bermuda is registered as a Class 4 insurer and is regulated as such under the Insurance Act.

Principal Representative. An insurer is required to maintain a principal office in Bermuda and to appoint and maintain a principal representative in Bermuda. For the purpose of the Insurance Act, the principal office of Platinum Bermuda is at our principal executive offices in Bermuda, and Platinum Bermuda's principal representative is Barton W. Hedges, the Chief Operating Officer of Platinum Bermuda. Without a reason acceptable to the Authority, an insurer may not terminate the appointment of its principal representative, and the principal representative may not cease to act as such, unless 30 days' notice in writing to the Authority is given of the intention to do so. It is the duty of the principal representative, within 30 days of reaching the view that there is a likelihood of the insurer for which the principal representative acts becoming insolvent or that a reportable "event" has, to the principal representative's knowledge, occurred or is believed to have occurred, to make a report in writing to the Authority setting out all the particulars of the case that are available to the principal representative. Examples of such a reportable "event" include failure by the insurer to comply substantially with a condition imposed upon the insurer by the Authority relating to a solvency margin or liquidity or other ratio.

Independent Approved Auditor. Every registered insurer must appoint an independent auditor who will annually audit and report on the statutory financial statements and the statutory financial return of the insurer, both of which, in the case of Platinum Bermuda, are required to be filed annually with the Authority. The independent auditor of Platinum Bermuda must be approved by the Authority and may be the same person or firm that audits Platinum Bermuda's financial statements and reports for presentation to its shareholders. Platinum Bermuda's independent auditor is KPMG Bermuda.

Loss Reserve Specialist. As a registered Class 4 insurer, Platinum Bermuda is required to submit an opinion of its approved loss reserve specialist with its statutory financial return in respect of its loss and LAE provisions. The loss reserve specialist, who will normally be a qualified casualty actuary, must be approved by the Authority.

Statutory Financial Statements. Platinum Bermuda, as a general business insurer, will be required to submit its annual statutory financial statements as part of its annual statutory financial return. The Insurance Act prescribes rules for the preparation and substance of such statutory financial statements (which include, in statutory form, a balance sheet, an income statement, a statement of capital and surplus and notes thereto). The statutory financial statements are not prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP and are distinct from the financial statements prepared for presentation to the insurer's shareholders under the Bermuda Companies Act 1981 (the "Companies Act"), which financial statements will be prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

Annual Statutory Financial Return. Platinum Bermuda is required to file with the Authority a statutory financial return no later than four months after its financial year-end (unless specifically extended). The statutory financial return for an insurer includes, among other matters, a report of the approved independent auditor on the statutory financial statements of such insurer, solvency certificates, the statutory financial statements themselves, the opinion of the loss reserve specialist and a schedule of reinsurance ceded. The solvency certificates must be signed by the principal representative and at least two directors of the insurer who are required to certify, among other matters, whether the minimum solvency

margin has been met and whether the insurer complied with the conditions attached to its certificate of registration. The independent approved auditor is required to state whether in its opinion it was reasonable for the directors to so certify.

Minimum Solvency Margin and Restrictions on Dividends and Distributions. Under the Insurance Act, the value of the general business assets of a Class 4 insurer, such as Platinum Bermuda, must exceed the amount of its general business liabilities by an amount greater than the prescribed minimum solvency margin. Platinum Bermuda:

(1) is required, with respect to its general business, to maintain a minimum solvency margin equal to the greatest of:

(A) \$100,000,000

(B) 50% of net premiums written (being gross premiums written less any premiums ceded by Platinum Bermuda, but Platinum Bermuda may not deduct more than 25% of gross premiums when computing net premiums written); and

(C) 15% of loss and other insurance reserves;

(2) is prohibited from declaring or paying any dividends during any financial year if it is in breach of its minimum solvency margin or minimum liquidity ratio or if the declaration or payment of such dividends would cause it to fail to meet such margin or ratio (and if it has failed to meet its minimum solvency margin or minimum liquidity ratio on the last day of any financial year, Platinum Bermuda is prohibited, without the approval of the Authority, from declaring or paying any dividends during the next financial year);

(3) is prohibited from declaring or paying in any financial year dividends of more than 25% of its total statutory capital and surplus (as shown on its previous financial year's statutory balance sheet) unless it files with the Authority (at least seven days before payment of such dividends) an affidavit stating that it will continue to meet the required margins;

(4) is prohibited, without the approval of the Authority, from reducing by 15% or more its total statutory capital as set out in its previous year's financial statements, and any application for such approval must include an affidavit stating that it will continue to meet the required margins; and

(5) is required, at any time it fails to meet its solvency margin, within 30 days (45 days where total statutory capital and surplus falls to \$75 million or less) after becoming aware of that failure or having reason to believe that such failure has occurred, to file with the Authority a written report containing certain information.

Additionally, under the Companies Act, Platinum Holdings and Platinum Bermuda may not declare or pay a dividend if Platinum Holdings or Platinum Bermuda, as the case may be, has reasonable grounds for believing that it is, or after the payment would be, unable to pay its liabilities as they become due, or that the realizable value of its assets would thereby be less than the aggregate of its liabilities and its issued share capital and share premium accounts.

Minimum Liquidity Ratio. The Insurance Act provides a minimum liquidity ratio for general business insurers. An insurer engaged in general business is required to maintain the value of its relevant assets at not less than 75% of the amount of its relevant liabilities. Relevant assets include cash and time deposits, quoted investments, unquoted bonds and debentures, first liens on real estate, investment income due and accrued, accounts and premiums receivable and reinsurance balances receivable. There are certain categories of assets which, unless specifically permitted by the Authority, do not automatically qualify as relevant assets, such as unquoted equity securities, investments in and advances to affiliates and real estate and collateral loans. The relevant liabilities are total general business insurance reserves and total other liabilities less deferred income tax and sundry liabilities (by interpretation, those not specifically defined).

Supervision and Intervention. If it appears to the Authority that there is a risk of the insurer becoming insolvent, or that it is in breach of the Insurance Act or any conditions imposed upon its

registration, the Authority may, among other things, direct the insurer (1) not to take on any new insurance business, (2) not to vary any insurance contract if the effect would be to increase the insurer's liabilities, (3) not to make certain investments, (4) to realize certain investments, (5) to maintain in, or transfer to the custody of, a specified bank, certain assets, (6) not to declare or pay any dividends or other distributions or to restrict the making of such payments, and/or (7) to limit its premium income.

Although Platinum Bermuda is organized in Bermuda, it is classified as a non-resident of Bermuda for exchange control purposes by the Authority. Pursuant to its non-resident status, Platinum Bermuda may hold any currency other than Bermuda dollars and convert that currency into any other currency (other than Bermuda dollars) without restriction. Platinum Bermuda is permitted to hold Bermuda dollars to the extent necessary to pay its expenses in Bermuda.

As "exempted" companies, Platinum Holdings and Platinum Bermuda may not, without the express authorization of the Bermuda legislature or under a license granted by the Minister of Finance, participate in certain business transactions. Platinum Bermuda is a licensed reinsurer in Bermuda and so may carry on activities in Bermuda that are related to and in support of its reinsurance business.

The Bermuda government actively encourages foreign investment in "exempted" entities like Platinum Holdings that are based in Bermuda, but do not operate in competition with local businesses. As well as having no restrictions on the degree of foreign ownership, Platinum Holdings and Platinum Bermuda are not currently subject to taxes on income or dividends or to any foreign exchange controls in Bermuda. In addition, currently there is no capital gains tax in Bermuda.

Under Bermuda law, non-Bermudians (other than spouses of Bermudians) may not engage in any gainful occupation in Bermuda without the specific permission of the appropriate governmental authority. None of our executive officers is a Bermudian, and all such officers will be working in Bermuda under work permits. The Bermuda government recently announced a new policy that places a six-year term limit on individuals with work permits, subject to certain exceptions for key employees.

U.S. Regulation

Platinum US is organized and domiciled in the State of Maryland and licensed, authorized or accredited to write reinsurance in 49 states of the United States and the District of Columbia and is seeking accreditation in Nevada, the one remaining state. Platinum US' principal insurance regulatory authority is the Maryland Insurance Administration, although Platinum US is regulated by state insurance departments and applicable state insurance laws in each state where it is licensed, authorized or accredited. In connection with the acquisition of Platinum US by Platinum Holdings, the Maryland Insurance Administration issued a consent order relating to Platinum US pursuant to which, among other things, we have agreed to comply with the notice and approval requirements with respect to certain transactions with RenaissanceRe and its affiliates.

U.S. Insurance Holding Company Regulation of Platinum Holdings, Platinum Ireland and Platinum Finance. Platinum Holdings and Platinum Ireland as the indirect parent companies of Platinum US, and Platinum Finance as the direct parent company of Platinum US, are subject to the insurance holding company laws of Maryland, where Platinum US is organized and domiciled. These laws generally require an authorized insurer that is a member of a holding company system to register with the insurance department of the State of Maryland and to furnish annually financial and other information about the operations of companies within the holding company system. Generally, all transactions among companies in the holding company system affecting Platinum US, including sales, loans, reinsurance agreements, service agreements and dividend payments, must be fair and, if material or of a specified category, require prior notice and approval or non-disapproval by the Maryland Insurance Commissioner.

The insurance laws of Maryland prohibit any person from acquiring control of Platinum Holdings, Platinum Ireland, Platinum Finance or Platinum US unless that person has filed a notification with specified information with the Maryland Insurance Commissioner and has obtained his prior approval. Under the Maryland statutes, acquiring 10% or more of the voting stock of an insurance company or its

parent company is presumptively considered a change of control, although such presumption may be rebutted. Accordingly, any person or entity who acquires, directly or indirectly, 10% or more of the voting securities of Platinum Holdings without the prior approval of the Maryland Insurance Commissioner will be in violation of these laws and may be subject to injunctive action requiring the disposition or seizure of those securities by the Maryland Insurance Commissioner or prohibiting the voting of those securities and to other actions determined by the Maryland Insurance Commissioner. In addition, many U.S. state insurance laws require prior notification to state insurance departments of a change in control of a nondomiciliary insurance company doing business in that state. While these pre-notification statutes do not authorize the state insurance departments to disapprove the change in control, they authorize regulatory action in the affected state if particular conditions exist such as undue market concentration. Any future transactions that would constitute a change in control of Platinum Holdings, Platinum Ireland or Platinum Finance may require prior notification in those states that have adopted pre-acquisition notification laws.

These laws may discourage potential acquisition proposals and may delay, deter or prevent a change of control of Platinum Holdings, including through transactions, and in particular unsolicited transactions, that some or all of the shareholders of Platinum Holdings might consider to be desirable.

U.S. Insurance Regulation of Platinum US. The terms and conditions of reinsurance agreements generally are not subject to regulation by any state insurance department in the U.S. with respect to rates or policy terms. This contrasts with primary insurance agreements, the rates and policy terms of which are generally closely regulated by state insurance departments. As a practical matter, however, the rates charged by primary insurers do have an effect on the rates that can be charged by reinsurers.

State insurance authorities have broad administrative powers with respect to various aspects of the reinsurance business, including licensing to transact business, admittance of assets to statutory surplus, regulating unfair trade and claims practices, establishing reserve requirements and solvency standards, and regulating investments and dividends. State insurance laws and regulations require Platinum US to file financial statements with insurance departments in each state where it is licensed, authorized or accredited to do business, and the operations of Platinum US are subject to examination by those departments at any time. Platinum US prepares statutory financial statements in accordance with accounting practices and procedures prescribed or permitted by these departments. State insurance departments conduct periodic examinations of the books and records and financial reporting of insurance companies domiciled in their states and of policy filing and market conduct of insurance companies doing business in their states, generally once every three to five years. Examinations are generally carried out in cooperation with the insurance departments of other states under guidelines promulgated by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners ("NAIC").

Under Maryland insurance law, Platinum US may pay dividends out of surplus, provided it must give the Maryland Insurance Commissioner at least 30 days' prior notice before paying an "extraordinary dividend" or making an "extraordinary distribution." Extraordinary dividends and extraordinary distributions are dividends or distributions which, together with any other dividends and distributions paid during the immediately preceding twelve-month period, would exceed the lesser of

(1) 10% of Platinum US' statutory policyholders' surplus (as determined under statutory accounting principles) as of December 31 of the prior year; or

(2) Platinum US' net investment income excluding realized capital gains (as determined under statutory accounting principles) for the twelve-month period ending on December 31 of the prior year and pro rata distribution of any class of Platinum US' own securities, plus any amounts of net investment income (excluding realized capital gains) in the three calendar years prior to the preceding year which have not been distributed.

These statutory limitations are subject to change. Platinum US may not pay extraordinary dividends or make extraordinary distributions until either the 30-day notice period has expired (without the Maryland Insurance Commissioner disapproving such payment) or the Maryland Insurance Commissioner

has approved the payment within that period. Extraordinary dividends and extraordinary distributions may only be paid out of earned surplus.

In addition, Platinum US must give ten days' prior notice to the Maryland Insurance Commissioner of its intention to pay any dividend or make any distribution other than an extraordinary dividend or extraordinary distribution. The Maryland Insurance Commissioner has the right to prevent payment of such a dividend or such a distribution if he determines, in his discretion, that after the payment thereof, Platinum US' policyholders' surplus would be inadequate or could cause Platinum US to be in a hazardous financial condition.

In order to enhance the regulation of insurers' solvency, the NAIC adopted a model law to implement risk-based capital ("RBC") requirements for life, health, and property and casualty insurance companies. Maryland has adopted the NAIC's model law. The RBC calculation, which regulators use to assess the sufficiency of an insurer's capital, measures the risk characteristics of a company's assets, liabilities and certain off-balance sheet items. RBC is calculated by applying factors to various asset, premium and liability items. Within a given risk category, these factors are higher for those items with greater underlying risk and lower for items with lower underlying risk. Insurers that have less statutory capital than the RBC calculation requires are considered to have inadequate capital and are subject to varying degrees of regulatory action depending upon the level of capital inadequacy. The RBC ratios of Platinum US are above the ranges that would require any regulatory or corrective action.

The NAIC assists state insurance supervisory officials in achieving insurance regulatory objectives, including the maintenance and improvement of state regulation. From time to time various regulatory and legislative changes have been proposed in the insurance industry, some of which could have an effect on reinsurers. The NAIC has instituted its Financial Regulatory Accreditation Standards Program ("FRASP") in response to federal initiatives to regulate the business of insurance. FRASP provides a set of standards designed to establish effective state regulation of the financial condition of insurance companies. Under FRASP, a state must adopt certain laws and regulations, institute required regulatory practices and procedures, and have adequate insurance department personnel to enforce such items in order to become an "accredited" state. The NAIC determines whether individual states should be accredited, and each state's accreditation is determined by the NAIC periodically. If a state is not accredited or loses its accreditation, accredited states are not able to accept certain financial examination reports of insurers prepared solely by the regulatory agency in such unaccredited state. The State of Maryland is currently accredited under FRASP.

Platinum Holdings and Platinum US have entered into a guaranty pursuant to which Platinum Holdings has agreed to guarantee Platinum US' payment obligations under reinsurance contracts written by Platinum US after December 31, 2003 to the extent such payment obligations are not disputed or contested by Platinum US. In addition, Platinum Holdings has entered into a capital support agreement with Platinum US pursuant to which Platinum Holdings may be required from time to time to contribute capital to Platinum US in such amounts as shall be necessary to ensure that Platinum US will have adequate capital and surplus.

The ability of a primary insurer to take credit for the reinsurance purchased from reinsurance companies is a significant component of reinsurance regulation. Typically, a primary insurer will only enter into a reinsurance agreement if it can obtain credit to statutory surplus on its statutory financial statements for the reinsurance ceded to the reinsurer. With respect to U.S. domiciled reinsurers that reinsure U.S. insurers, credit is usually granted when the reinsurer is licensed or accredited in a state where the primary insurer is domiciled. In addition, many states allow credit for reinsurance ceded to a reinsurer that is domiciled in a state which meets certain financial requirements, provided in some instances that the domiciliary state has substantially similar reinsurance credit law requirements or the primary insurer is provided with collateral to secure the reinsurer's obligations.

U.S. Insurance Regulation of Platinum UK and Platinum Bermuda. Platinum UK and Platinum Bermuda are not admitted to do business in any state in the United States. In general, the insurance laws of each state of the United States and of many other countries prohibit the sale of insurance and

reinsurance within their jurisdictions by non-admitted insurers and reinsurers such as Platinum UK and Platinum Bermuda. Neither Platinum UK nor Platinum Bermuda maintains an office or solicits, advertises, settles claims or conducts other reinsurance activities in any jurisdiction other than the United Kingdom (in the case of Platinum UK) or Bermuda (in the case of Platinum Bermuda).

Platinum UK and Platinum Bermuda are not licensed, accredited or approved in any state in the U.S. The great majority of states, however, permit a credit to statutory surplus resulting from reinsurance obtained from a non-licensed or non-accredited reinsurer to be offset to the extent that the reinsurer provides a letter of credit, trust fund or other acceptable security arrangement. A few states do not allow credit for reinsurance ceded to non-licensed reinsurers except in certain limited circumstances and others impose additional requirements that make it difficult to become accredited. Platinum UK or Platinum Bermuda may be subject to reinsurance premium excise taxes in the United States (1%) and certain other jurisdictions.

U.K. Regulation

The framework for supervision of insurance companies in the United Kingdom is largely formed by European Union Directives ("Directives"), which are required to be implemented in member states through national legislation. Directives aim to harmonize insurance regulation and supervision throughout the European Union by laying down minimum standards in key areas, and requiring member states to give mutual recognition to each other's standards of prudential supervision.

On December 1, 2001, the Financial Services Authority (the "FSA") assumed its full powers and responsibilities under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 ("FSMA"). The FSA is now the single statutory regulator responsible for regulating deposit-taking, insurance, investment and most other financial services business. It is a criminal offense for any person to carry on a regulated activity in the United Kingdom unless that person is authorized by the FSA or falls under an exemption.

Insurance business (which includes reinsurance business) is authorized and supervised by the FSA. On December 4, 2002, Platinum UK received approval from the FSA to write the business formerly conducted by St. Paul Re in the United Kingdom.

Supervision. In its role as supervisor of insurance companies, the primary objective of the FSA is to fulfill its responsibilities under the FSMA regime relating to the safety and soundness of insurance companies with the aim of strengthening, but not guaranteeing, the protection of insureds. The FSA has adopted a risk-based approach to the supervision of insurance companies. Under this approach the FSA performs a formal risk assessment of every insurance company or group carrying on business in the United Kingdom during each supervisory period, which varies in length according to the risk profile of the insurer. After each risk assessment, the FSA will inform the insurer of its views on the insurer's risk profile. This will include details of any remedial action which the FSA requires and the likely consequences if this action is not taken.

Solvency Requirements. Insurance companies are required to maintain a margin of solvency at all times in respect of any general insurance undertaken by the insurance company, the calculation of which in any particular case depends on the type and amount of insurance business a company writes. The method of calculation of the solvency margin is set out in the regulations, and for these purposes, an insurer's assets and its liabilities are subject to specific valuation rules. Failure to maintain the required solvency margin is one of the grounds on which wide powers of intervention conferred upon the FSA may be exercised.

Platinum Holdings and Platinum UK have entered into a guaranty pursuant to which Platinum Holdings has agreed to guarantee Platinum UK's undisputed payment obligations under reinsurance contracts written by Platinum UK after December 31, 2003. In addition, Platinum Holdings has entered into a capital support agreement with Platinum UK pursuant to which Platinum Holdings may be required from time to time to contribute capital to Platinum UK by way of interest-free, subordinated debt in such amounts as shall be necessary to ensure that Platinum UK will have adequate capital and surplus.

Restrictions on Dividend Payments. English law prohibits Platinum UK from declaring a dividend to its shareholders unless it has "profits available for distribution." The determination of whether a company has profits available for distribution is based on its accumulated realized profits less its accumulated realized losses. While the United Kingdom insurance regulatory laws impose no statutory restrictions on a general insurer's ability to declare a dividend, the FSA strictly controls the maintenance of each insurance company's solvency margin within its jurisdiction and may restrict Platinum UK from declaring a dividend at a level that the FSA determines would adversely affect Platinum UK's solvency requirements. It is common practice in the United Kingdom to notify the FSA in advance of any significant dividend payment.

Reporting Requirements. U.K. insurance companies must prepare their financial statements under the Companies Act 1985 (as amended), which requires the filing with Companies House of audited financial statements and related reports.

Equalization Reserves. Each insurance company writing property, aviation, marine, business interruption or nuclear insurance or reinsurance business is required to maintain an equalization reserve in respect of business written in the financial years ending on or after December 23, 1996. Insurance companies writing credit insurance business must maintain equalization reserves calculated in accordance with certain provisions as related specifically to credit insurance business.

Supervision of Management. The FSA closely supervises the management of insurance companies through the approved persons regime, by which any appointment of a person to a position of significant influence within an insurance company must be approved by the FSA. The FSA also has the authority to require there to be one or more independent directors on the board of directors of an insurance company.

Change of Control. FSMA regulates changes in "control" of any insurance company authorized under FSMA. Any company or individual that (together with its or his associates) directly or indirectly holds 10% or more of the shares in the parent company of a U.K. authorized insurance company, or is entitled to exercise or control the exercise of 10% or more of the voting power in such a parent company, would be considered to be a "controller" for the purposes of the relevant legislation, as would a person who had significant influence over the management of such parent company by virtue of his shareholding in it. A purchaser of more than 10% of the Common Shares of Platinum Holdings would therefore be considered to have acquired "control" of Platinum UK.

Under FSMA, any person proposing to acquire "control" over an authorized insurance company must give prior notification to the FSA of his intention to do so. In addition, if an existing controller proposed to increase its control in excess of certain thresholds set out in FSMA, that person must also notify the FSA in advance. The FSA then has three months to consider that person's application to acquire or increase "control." In considering whether to approve such application, the FSA must be satisfied both that the person is a fit and proper person to have such "control" and that the interests of consumers would not be threatened by such acquisition of or increase in "control." Failure to make the relevant prior application would constitute a criminal offense.

Intervention and Enforcement. The FSA has extensive powers to intervene in the affairs of an authorized person. FSMA imposes on the FSA statutory obligations to monitor compliance with the requirements imposed by FSMA, and to enforce the provisions of FSMA and its related secondary legislation and take disciplinary measures.

The FSA has a general power on giving notice to require information and documents from authorized persons that the FSA reasonably requires in connection with the exercise of its functions under the regulatory regime. The FSA also has distinct statutory powers to appoint investigators under the FSMA.

Proposed Regulatory Developments in the United Kingdom and at the European Union Level. The legal and regulatory framework under which financial institutions (including insurance and reinsurance companies) conduct regulated business in the United Kingdom has been subject to significant reform over the past few years and further reforms are imminent or contemplated. Imminent changes of particular significance include the establishment of a single prudential regulatory framework for all financial

institutions in the United Kingdom, which will confirm and develop the FSA's risk-based approach to assessing capital and other requirements.

Significant current regulatory developments at the European Union level include a Directive ("Solvency 1"), which amends the existing solvency margin rules for non-life insurance undertakings by increasing the minimum European Union regulatory capital requirements. The Solvency 1 requirements have taken effect in the United Kingdom for financial years beginning on or after January 1, 2004. We believe that the changes effected by Solvency 1 are viewed by the FSA as a temporary measure, ahead of a more comprehensive review of insurers' and reinsurers' capital requirements (the "Solvency 2" and "Reinsurance" Directives, currently in draft form).

Pending the more detailed review at the European Union level, the FSA issued a Consultation Paper in July 2003 ("CP190") setting out its proposals for an enhanced risk-based minimum regulatory capital requirement ("ECR") for non-life insurers, supplemented by a regime under which the FSA will review a company's assessment of its individual capital needs. Under CP190, each company will be required to maintain capital resources equal to the higher of a minimum capital requirement ("MCR") — being the capital requirement set out in the relevant Directives — and the ECR. CP190 also contemplates that, in addition to the minimum amount of capital (i.e. the higher of MCR and ECR), individual capital assessments will be made to take into account the particular circumstances of a company, which may result in a company being required to hold an amount higher than the minimum amount of capital or to provide confirmation that the minimum amount is adequate. Guidance by the FSA is expected to be published during 2004 taking into account individual capital assessments made by companies.

CP190 also summarizes and responds to industry feedback received by the FSA on its proposals addressing credit risk for insurers and, in particular, reinsurance concentration, as set out in Consultation Paper 143 ("CP143") issued in July 2002. The proposals contained in CP143 aimed at ensuring adequate diversification of an insurer's or reinsurer's exposures to reinsurers (whether intra- or extra-group). In particular, CP143 proposed a rebuttable presumption that an insurer or reinsurer must limit the gross earned premiums paid to a single reinsurer (or group of related reinsurers) to a maximum of 20% of the insurer's or reinsurer's projected gross earned premiums in any financial year in order to meet prudential requirements. If an insurer or reinsurer wished to exceed this limit, it would first have to satisfy the FSA that this was appropriate. CP143 also proposed to limit an insurer's or reinsurer's exposure to a single reinsurer (or group of related reinsurers) to 100% of its capital by requiring it to alert its FSA supervisor if it was approaching or had exceeded this limit and to explain why it considered that prudent provision was or was not required for the excess exposure.

In CP190, the FSA accepts that there are instances where imposing hard limits on reinsurance levels will be inappropriate, even though credit risk arises in those instances and thus needs to be controlled. In light of this, the FSA's stated intention is to maintain the rules requiring companies to inform the FSA of large reinsurance arrangements. The burden will be on the company to demonstrate that credit risk is being effectively managed.

In response to industry concerns about the application of the CP143 limits to benign intra-group arrangements, the FSA states in CP190 that it does not intend to outlaw arrangements where an intra-group exposure is to a reinsurer that is part of a group subject to consolidated supervision by the FSA (although the burden in such cases will remain on the company's management to satisfy the FSA that credit risk is managed to a suitable level). No explicit indication is given of the FSA's view of intra-group arrangements with a reinsurer in a group that is not subject to consolidated FSA supervision, such as the Company. Future developments in this area may therefore be relevant to the Company.

In addition, H.M. Treasury has recently implemented, by means of Treasury Regulations, the Winding-up Directive, which, among other things, gives priority in the winding-up of an insurance undertaking to claims under direct insurance over all other claims, including reinsurance. In certain circumstances, this could affect the ability of Platinum UK to collect reinsurance or retrocession premiums or other amounts from entities subject to these regulations.

Ireland Regulation

Platinum Ireland is organized and domiciled in Ireland. As a holding company, Platinum Ireland is not subject to Irish insurance regulation. Irish law prohibits Platinum Ireland from declaring a dividend to its shareholders unless it has "profits available for distribution." The determination of whether a company has profits available for distribution is based on its accumulated realized profits less its accumulated realized losses.

Available Information

Our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and any amendments to those reports, are available free of charge on our Internet website at www.platinumre.com as soon as reasonably practicable after such reports are electronically filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). We also post on our website the charters of our Audit, Compensation, and Governance Committees, our Corporate Governance Guidelines, our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and Compliance Procedures, and any amendments or waivers thereto, and any other corporate governance materials required to be posted by SEC or New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") regulations. These documents are also available in print to any shareholder requesting a copy from our corporate secretary at our principal executive offices. Information contained on Platinum Holdings' website is not part of this report.

Item 2. Properties

Platinum Holdings' principal executive offices are located in approximately 4,000 square feet of office space subleased from Platinum Bermuda at The Belvedere Building, 69 Pitts Bay Road, Pembroke, Bermuda. Platinum Bermuda leases a total of 7,600 square feet of office space for its principal offices. The term of this lease ends on December 31, 2006.

The principal offices of Platinum US are located at Two World Financial Center, New York, New York, where Platinum US leases approximately 49,599 square feet of office space. The term of this lease ends September 29, 2013. Platinum US has also entered into assignments of leases with St. Paul with respect to approximately 4,000 square feet of office space in Chicago, 6,300 square feet of office space in Miami and 540 square feet of office space in Tokyo. The terms of these leases will end in 2005, 2006 and 2004, respectively.

The principal offices of Platinum UK are located at 52 Lime Street, London, where Platinum UK subleases from St. Paul approximately 8,462 square feet of office space. The term of this sublease ends on June 24, 2004. We are currently considering other possible locations for the principal offices of Platinum UK.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

In the normal course of business, the Company may become involved in various claims and legal proceedings. We are not currently aware of any pending or threatened material litigation.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

No matters were submitted to a vote of Platinum Holdings shareholders during the fourth quarter of 2003.

PART II

Item 5. Market For Registrant's Common Equity and Related Shareholder Matters

Price Range of Common Shares

Our Common Shares began publicly trading on the NYSE on October 29, 2002. Our NYSE symbol is "PTP." The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low sales prices per share of our Common Shares as reported on the NYSE.

<u>Period</u>	<u>Price Range of Common Shares</u>	
	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
2002		
Fourth Quarter (from October 29, 2002)	\$26.79	\$24.10
2003		
First Quarter	26.45	21.29
Second Quarter	28.70	24.00
Third Quarter	28.55	25.66
Fourth Quarter	32.05	26.80
2004		
First Quarter (through March 1, 2004)	33.71	29.00

On March 1, 2004, the last reported sale price for our Common Shares was \$33.44 per share. At March 1, 2004, there were approximately 16 holders of record and 3,000 beneficial holders of our Common Shares.

Dividend Policy

The Board has declared a dividend for the first quarter of 2004 of \$0.08 per Common Share, payable on March 31, 2004 to shareholders of record at the close of business on March 22, 2004. The declaration and payment of dividends will be at the discretion of the Board of Directors but will be prohibited if certain contract adjustment payments in respect of the Company's equity security units are deferred, and will depend upon our results of operations and cash flows, the financial positions and capital requirements of Platinum US, Platinum UK and Platinum Bermuda, general business conditions, legal, tax and regulatory restrictions on the payment of dividends and other factors the Board of Directors deems relevant. Accordingly, there is no assurance that dividends will be declared or paid in the future. Currently, there is no Bermuda withholding tax on dividends paid by Platinum Holdings.

While Platinum Holdings is not itself subject to any significant legal prohibitions on the payment of dividends, Platinum US is subject to regulatory constraints imposed by Maryland insurance law, Platinum UK is subject to regulatory constraints imposed by U.K. insurance law, Platinum Ireland is subject to constraints imposed by Irish law, and Platinum Bermuda is subject to regulatory constraints imposed by Bermuda insurance law, which constraints affect each of their ability to pay dividends to Platinum Holdings. See "Business — Regulation."

We have agreed to adjust the exercise price of the options granted to St. Paul and RenaissanceRe as part of the St. Paul Investment and RenaissanceRe Investment, respectively, to the extent dividend increases exceed 10% per year; however, we do not expect that dividend increases, if any, will exceed such rate.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

The following table sets forth certain selected financial data of the Company as of and for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the period ended December 31, 2002 and of St. Paul Re for the period from January 1, 2002 through November 1, 2002 and for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and

1999. The data for the Company as of and for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the period ended December 31, 2002 were derived from the Company's consolidated financial statements beginning on page F-1 of this Form 10-K. The data for St. Paul Re for the period ended November 1, 2002 and for the year ended December 31, 2001 were derived from the audited combined financial statements of the reinsurance underwriting segment of St. Paul prior to the Public Offering (the Predecessor Business) beginning on page P-1 of this Form 10-K. The data for the year ended December 31, 2000 were derived from the selected historical combined financial statements of the reinsurance underwriting segment of St. Paul and data for the year ended December 31, 1999 were derived from the unaudited selected historical combined financial statements of the reinsurance underwriting segment of St. Paul not included in this Form 10-K. You should read the selected financial data in conjunction with such financial statements beginning on page P-1 of this Form 10-K. You should also read the selected financial data in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the period ended December 31, 2002 beginning on page F-1 of this Form 10-K, and the related "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" beginning on page 32 of this Form 10-K.

The underwriting results and the audited historical combined financial statements of the reinsurance underwriting segment of St. Paul prior to the Public Offering (the Predecessor Business) are not indicative of the actual results of the Company subsequent to the Public Offering.

Five-Year Summary of Selected Financial Data

	Platinum Underwriters Holdings, Ltd.		Reinsurance Underwriting Segment Information of St. Paul (Predecessor)			
	Year ended December 31, 2003	As of and for the period from November 1, 2002 through December 31, 2002	Period from January 1, 2002 through November 1, 2002	Years Ended December 31,		
				2001	2000	1999
(\$ in millions, except per share amounts)						
Statement of Income Data:						
Net premiums written.....	\$1,172.1	\$ 298.1	\$1,007	1,677	1,073	\$913
Net premiums earned.....	1,067.5	107.1	1,102	1,593	1,121	878
Net investment income.....	57.6	5.2				
Losses and LAE.....	584.2	60.4	791	1,922	811	500
Underwriting expenses.....	\$ 320.7	\$ 37.6	319	397	424	302
Underwriting gain (loss).....			\$ (8)	(726)	(114)	76
Net income.....	\$ 144.8	\$ 6.4				
Basic earnings per share.....	3.37	0.15				
Diluted earnings per share.....	3.09	0.15				
Dividends declared per share.....	\$ 0.32	\$ —				
Balance Sheet Data:						
Total investments and cash.....	\$1,790.5	\$1,346.7				
Premiums receivable.....	487.4	5.6				
Total assets.....	2,481.9	1,644.9				
Net unpaid losses and LAE.....	731.9	281.7				
Net unearned premiums.....	299.9	191.0				
Debt obligations.....	137.5	137.5				
Shareholders' equity.....	1,067.2	921.2				
Book value per share.....	\$ 24.79	\$ 21.42				

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements and the related notes included on pages F-1 through F-27 of this Form 10-K. The Company's consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP").

Overview

Platinum Holdings is a Bermuda holding company organized on April 19, 2002. The Company provides property and marine, casualty and finite reinsurance coverages to a diverse clientele of insurers and select reinsurers on a worldwide basis. The Company operates through three licensed reinsurance subsidiaries: Platinum US, Platinum UK and Platinum Bermuda.

In November 2002, Platinum Holdings completed an initial public offering of 33,044,000 common shares. Concurrent with the public offering, Platinum Holdings sold 6,000,000 common shares to The St. Paul Companies, Inc. ("St. Paul") and 3,960,000 common shares to RenaissanceRe Holdings Ltd. ("RenaissanceRe") in private placements. In addition to the common shares issued, the Company issued equity security units, consisting of a contract to purchase common shares in 2005 and an ownership interest in a senior note due 2007. Also, concurrent with these transactions, the Company and St. Paul

entered into several agreements for the transfer of continuing reinsurance business and certain related assets of St. Paul. Among these agreements were quota share retrocession agreements effective November 2, 2002 (the "Quota Share Retrocession Agreements") under which the Company assumed from St. Paul unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses ("LAE"), unearned premiums and certain other liabilities on reinsurance contracts becoming effective in 2002 and underwritten by the reinsurance segment of St. Paul ("St. Paul Re").

Critical Accounting Policies

It is important to understand the Company's accounting policies in order to understand its financial position and results of operations. Management considers certain of these policies to be critical to the presentation of the financial results since they require management to make estimates and assumptions. These estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses, and related disclosures at the financial reporting date and throughout the relevant periods. Certain of the estimates and assumptions result from judgments that can be subjective and complex, and consequently actual results may differ from these estimates. The Company's most critical accounting policies involve written and unearned premium, unpaid losses and LAE, reinsurance, investments, income taxes and stock-based compensation.

Premiums

Assumed reinsurance premiums are recognized as revenues when premiums become earned proportionately over the coverage period. Net premiums earned are recorded in the statement of income, net of the cost of retrocession. Net premiums written not yet recognized as revenue are recorded in the balance sheet as unearned premiums, gross of any ceded unearned premiums.

Due to the nature of reinsurance, ceding companies routinely report and remit premiums subsequent to the contract coverage period. Consequently, reinsurance premiums written include amounts reported by the ceding companies, supplemented by estimates of premiums which are earned but not reported ("EBNR"). Along with estimating EBNR the Company records the expenses associated with these premiums in the form of losses, LAE and commissions. As actual premiums are reported by the ceding companies, management evaluates the appropriateness of the premium estimates and any adjustment to these estimates is recorded in the period in which it becomes known. Adjustments to original premium estimates could be material and could significantly impact earnings in the period they are recorded. Due to the time lag inherent in the reporting of premiums by ceding companies, a significant portion of amounts included as premiums written and receivable represents estimated premiums, net of commissions, and is not currently due based on the terms of the underlying contracts.

Certain of our reinsurance contracts include provisions that adjust premiums or acquisition expenses based upon the experience under the contracts. Premiums written and earned, as well as related acquisition expenses under these contracts, are recognized based upon the losses recorded under those contracts.

Reinstatement premiums and additional premiums are recognized in accordance with the provisions of assumed reinsurance contracts, based on losses recorded under such contracts. Reinstatement premiums are the premiums charged for the restoration of the reinsurance limit of a reinsurance contract to its full amount, generally coinciding with the payment by the reinsurer of losses. These premiums relate to the future coverage obtained during the remainder of the initial policy term and are earned over the remaining policy term. Additional premiums are those premiums triggered by losses and not related to reinstatement of limits and are earned immediately. An allowance for uncollectible premiums is established for possible non-payment of such amounts due, as deemed necessary.

Unpaid Losses and LAE

The most significant judgment made by management in the preparation of financial statements is the estimation of unpaid losses and LAE liabilities also referred to as "loss reserves." These liabilities are balance sheet estimates of future amounts required to pay losses and LAE for reinsured claims which have

occurred at or before the balance sheet date. Every quarter, the Company's actuaries prepare estimates of the loss reserves based on established actuarial techniques. Because the ultimate amount of unpaid losses and LAE is uncertain, we believe that quantitative techniques to estimate these amounts are enhanced by professional and managerial judgment. Company management reviews these estimates and determines its best estimate of the liabilities to record in the Company's financial statements.

Loss reserves include estimates of the cost of claims that were reported but not yet paid ("case reserves") and the cost of claims that were incurred but not reported ("IBNR"). Case reserves are usually based upon claim reports received from ceding companies, and may be increased or reduced by the Company's claims personnel. IBNR is based on actuarial methods including the loss ratio method, the Bornhuetter-Ferguson method and the chain ladder method. IBNR related to a specific event may be based on the Company's estimated exposure to an industry loss. This estimation process may include the use of catastrophe modeling software.

Generally, initial actuarial estimates of IBNR not related to a specific event are based on the loss ratio method applied to each underwriting year for each class of business. Actual paid losses and case reserves ("reported losses") are subtracted from expected ultimate losses to determine IBNR. The initial expected ultimate losses involve management judgment and are based on: (i) contract by contract expected loss ratios derived from the Company's pricing process, and (ii) historical loss ratios of the Company and St. Paul Re adjusted for rate changes and trends. These judgments will take into account management's view of past, current and future: (i) market conditions, (ii) changes in the business underwritten, (iii) changes in timing of the emergence of claims and (iv) other factors that may influence expected ultimate losses.

Over time, as a greater number of claims are reported, actuarial estimates of IBNR are based on the Bornhuetter-Ferguson and the chain ladder techniques. The Bornhuetter-Ferguson technique utilizes actual reported losses and expected patterns of reported losses, taking the initial expected ultimate losses into account to determine a new estimate of expected ultimate losses. This technique is most appropriate when there are few reported claims and a relatively less stable pattern of reported losses. The chain ladder technique utilizes actual reported losses and expected patterns of reported losses to determine a new estimate of expected ultimate losses that is independent of the initial expected ultimate losses. This technique is most appropriate when there are a large number of reported losses with significant statistical credibility and a relatively stable pattern of reported losses. The pattern of reported losses is determined utilizing actuarial analysis including judgment and is based on historical patterns of the recording of paid losses and case reserves to the Company, as well as industry patterns. Information that may cause historical patterns to differ from future patterns is considered and reflected in expected patterns as appropriate. For property and health coverages these patterns indicate that a substantial portion of the ultimate losses are reported within 2 to 3 years after the contract is effective. Casualty patterns can vary from 3 years to well over 20 years depending on the type of business.

While the Company commenced operations in 2002, the business written is sufficiently similar to the historical business of St. Paul Re that the Company uses the historical loss experience of this business to estimate its initial expected ultimate losses and its expected patterns of reported losses. These patterns can span more than a decade and, given its own limited history, the availability of the St. Paul Re data is a valuable asset to the Company.

Under U.S. GAAP, we are not permitted to establish liabilities until the occurrence of an event that may give rise to a loss. When an event occurs of sufficient magnitude we may establish a specific IBNR reserve. Generally, this involves a catastrophe occurrence which affects many ceding company clients. Ultimate losses and LAE are based on management's judgment that reflects estimates gathered from ceding company clients, estimates of insurance industry losses gathered from public sources and estimates from catastrophe modeling software.

Estimated amounts recoverable from retrocessionaires on unpaid losses and LAE are determined based on the Company's estimate of ultimate losses and LAE and the terms and conditions of its retrocessional contracts. These amounts are reflected as assets.

Unpaid losses and LAE represent management's best estimates, at a given point in time, of the ultimate settlement and administration costs of claims incurred, and it is possible that the ultimate liability may materially differ from such estimates. Such estimates are not precise because, among other things, they are based on predictions of future developments and estimates of future trends in claim severity and frequency and other factors.

The uncertainty inherent in loss estimation is particularly pronounced for casualty coverages, such as umbrella liability, general and product liability, professional liability, directors and officers liability and automobile liability, where information, such as required medical treatment and costs for bodily injury claims, only emerges over time. In the overall loss reserving process, provisions for economic inflation and changes in the social and legal environment are considered. The uncertainty inherent in the reserving process for primary insurers is even greater for the reinsurer. This is because of, but not limited to, the time lag inherent in reporting information from the primary insurer to the reinsurer and differing reserving practices among ceding companies.

Loss reserves are refined and adjusted as new information becomes available. Any such adjustments are accounted for as changes in estimates and are reflected in results of operations in the period in which they are made.

Reinsurance

Written premiums, earned premiums, incurred losses and LAE reflect the net effects of assumed and ceded reinsurance transactions. Reinsurance accounting is followed for assumed and ceded transactions when risk transfer requirements have been met. Evaluating risk transfer involves significant assumptions relating to the amount and timing of expected cash flows, as well as the interpretation of underlying contract terms. Reinsurance contracts that do not transfer significant insurance risk are generally accounted for as reinsurance deposit liabilities with interest expense charged to other income and credited to the liability.

Investments

In accordance with our investment guidelines, our investments consist largely of high-grade marketable fixed income securities. Fixed maturities owned that the Company may not have the positive intent to hold until maturity are classified as available-for-sale and reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses excluded from net income and reported in other comprehensive income as a separate component of shareholders' equity, net of deferred taxes. Fixed maturities owned that the Company has the intent to sell prior to maturity are classified as trading securities and reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses included in other income. Securities classified as trading securities are generally foreign currency denominated securities intended to match foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities in order to minimize net exposures arising from fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. Realized gains and losses on sales of investments are determined on a specific identification basis. In addition, unrealized depreciation in the value of individual securities considered by management to be other than temporary is charged to income in the period it is determined. Investment income is recorded when earned and includes the amortization of premiums and discounts on investments.

Income Taxes

Platinum Holdings and Platinum Bermuda are domiciled in Bermuda. The Company also has subsidiaries in the United States, United Kingdom and Ireland that are subject to the tax laws thereof.

The Company applies the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under the asset and liability method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates applicable to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized

in income in the period the change is enacted. A valuation allowance is established for deferred tax assets where it is more likely than not that future tax benefits will not be realized.

Stock-Based Compensation

During 2003, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 "Accounting for Awards of Stock Based Compensation to Employees" ("SFAS 123") and Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 148 "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation-Transition and Disclosure" ("SFAS 148"). SFAS 123 requires that the fair value of shares granted under the Company's share option plan subsequent to adoption of SFAS 148 be amortized in earnings over the vesting periods. The fair value of the share options granted are determined through the use of an option-pricing model. SFAS 148 amends SFAS 123 and provides transitioning guidance for a voluntary adoption of FAS 123 as well as amends the disclosure requirements of SFAS 123. For the period from November 1, 2002 through December 31, 2002, the Company has elected to use the intrinsic value method of accounting for stock-based awards granted to employees established by Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" ("APB 25"). Under APB 25, if the exercise price of the Company's employee share options is equal to or greater than the fair market value of the underlying shares on the date of the grant, no compensation expense is recorded.

Reinsurance Industry Conditions and Trends

The reinsurance industry historically has been cyclical, characterized by periods of price competition due to excessive underwriting capacity as well as periods of favorable pricing due to shortages of underwriting capacity.

Cyclical trends in the industry and the industry's profitability can also be affected significantly by volatile developments, including natural and other disasters, such as hurricanes, windstorms, earthquakes, floods, fires, explosions and other catastrophic events, including terrorist attacks, the frequency and severity of which are inherently difficult to predict. Property and casualty reinsurance rates often rise in the aftermath of significant catastrophe losses. As liabilities are established to cover expected claims, the industry's capacity to write new business diminishes. The industry is also affected by changes in the propensity of courts to expand insurance coverage and grant large liability awards, as well as fluctuations in interest rates, inflation and other changes in the economic environment that affect market prices of investments.

As a result of favorable loss levels and strong investment returns beginning in the mid-1990's, the reinsurance industry entered a cycle of increased competition and industry capacity that pushed property and casualty premium rates down. In 1999, there were several significant worldwide catastrophic events that resulted in industry insured losses of approximately \$31 billion. These losses, and the subsequent contraction of reinsurance capacity in the market, resulted in improvements in rates, terms and conditions beginning with January 2000 renewals. These improvements continued in 2001 as capacity continued to contract due to a number of catastrophe events, particularly the terrorist attack of September 11, 2001. With insured losses currently estimated to be in excess of \$30 billion, the terrorist attack resulted in the largest single insured loss ever experienced by the industry. By comparison, the largest industry insured catastrophic event prior to the attack was Hurricane Andrew in 1992 with \$16 billion in estimated losses. Shortly after the property catastrophe events of 1999 and 2001, many reinsurance companies began to recognize poor results in their casualty business stemming from business underwritten from 1997 to 2000. The result was substantial loss reserve charges summing to tens of billions of dollars and a further decrease in industry capacity. In addition the capital of a number of large companies was further reduced by poor investment results. In late 2001 and through 2002 several new companies were started. Some existing companies raised new capital and others exited the business. The new capital invested in the industry was substantially less than the capital reduction from losses, exited companies, and poor investment results. As a result, rate increases in 2002 were significantly higher than 2001. Rates still rose in 2003 though at a lower rate. We believe that the shortage in property reinsurance capacity subsequent to the events of 1999

and 2001 has substantially abated. Effective rate changes for our property business averaged 5-10% through 2003.

We believe that there will be more adverse casualty development from reinsurers who underwrote casualty business in the late 1990s. We believe there will be sustained upward pressure on casualty rates as these reserve shortfalls are recognized. During 2003 our effective rate change for our casualty business was between 25-30%.

Results of Operations

Platinum Holdings was incorporated on April 19, 2002 under the laws of Bermuda to hold subsidiaries that provide property, casualty, and other reinsurance to insurers and reinsurers on a worldwide basis and, in November 2002, completed a Public Offering and assumed certain rights and obligations of the reinsurance business from St. Paul Re. Consequently, the 2002 consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income, shareholders' equity and cash flows include all activity from incorporation on April 19, 2002 through December 31, 2002. The underwriting operations, as well as substantially all other operations of the Company commenced in November 2002. Generally, the results of operations reflect the period from November 1, 2002 through December 31, 2002 (the "2002 Period") and are not comparable to the results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2003.

Net income was \$144,823,000 and \$6,438,000 for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the 2002 Period, respectively. The increase is primarily because 2003 was the Company's first complete year of operations and the 2002 Period represents a two-month period, during which the Company had minimal underwriting activity. Additional factors affecting the comparison include the growth in the business underwritten in 2003 over 2002, favorable development in 2003 of unpaid losses and LAE as of December 31, 2002 of approximately \$50,866,000, as well as improved profitability relating to net premiums earned in 2003, and increased investment income resulting from growth in invested assets in 2003. The United States insurance industry incurred some significant catastrophe losses in 2003. However, catastrophe losses in the Company's portfolio were relatively low as most catastrophe claims remained at the primary or ceding company level. Operating expenses for the year ended December 31, 2003 include a charge of \$9,289,000 for expenses related to the separation and consulting agreement with the Company's former chief executive officer. Income tax expenses of \$48,875,000 resulted in an effective tax rate of 25.2% for the year.

Net premiums written for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the 2002 Period were \$1,172,142,000 and \$298,114,000, respectively. The increase is primarily because 2003 includes a full year of underwriting activity and the 2002 Period includes two months. Generally, the last two months of a year have a relatively small amount of net premiums written. However, net premiums written in the 2002 Period include \$244,000,000 of unearned premiums assumed from St. Paul under the Quota Share Retrocession Agreements representing the remaining unearned premiums related to contracts written by St. Paul Re during the first ten months of 2002. Premiums written are based partially on estimates of ultimate premiums from reinsurance contracts and the estimates are updated quarterly. Reductions in premiums estimated for the 2002 underwriting year in the Casualty segment, a portion of which was written and earned by St. Paul Re, reduced the Company's net premiums written in 2003 by approximately \$35,300,000.

Net premiums earned for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the 2002 Period were \$1,067,527,000 and \$107,098,000, respectively. Similar to net premiums written, net premiums earned in 2003 represents twelve months of underwriting activity whereas the 2002 Period represents two months. Net premiums earned are recognized subsequent to net premiums written. Net premiums earned in the 2002 Period are relatively low due to the commencement of operations during 2002. Net premiums earned for 2003 reflect business underwritten in 2003 and 2002 while net premiums earned in the 2002 Period reflect only business underwritten in 2002. The reduction in 2003 of net premiums written in the Casualty segment resulted in a reduction of net premiums earned of approximately \$16,100,000. Net premiums earned as a percentage of net premiums written for 2003 and the 2002 Period were 91.1% and 35.9%,

respectively. The 2003 ratio is consistent with the growth of the business underwritten in 2003 over 2002. The ratio in the 2002 Period is low due to the commencement of operations in 2002 and the unearned premium assumed from St. Paul Re recorded as net premiums written in the 2002 Period.

Net investment income was \$57,645,000 and \$5,211,000 for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the 2002 Period, respectively. The increase is primarily because 2003 includes a full year of investment income and the 2002 Period includes two months. The annualized investment yield for 2003 and the 2002 Period was 3.6% and 2.3%, respectively. The investment yield in 2003 reflects prevailing interest rates during 2003. Net investment income increased during 2003 as the Company's invested assets increased as a result of positive cash flow from operations. The yield in the 2002 Period reflects a delay in the investment of short-term investments and cash into fixed maturities during the 2002 Period pending receipt of certain required regulatory approvals from the United Kingdom and the State of Maryland. Net realized gains on investments were \$2,781,000 and \$25,300 in 2003 and the 2002 Period, respectively, and are the result of investment sale activity to manage the credit quality and duration of the investment portfolio.

Other income was \$3,343,000 and \$167,000 for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the 2002 Period, respectively, and represents earnings on a small number of reinsurance contracts in the Finite Risk segment accounted for as deposits. Other income in 2003 also includes \$1,282,000 of net unrealized losses relating to changes in fair value of fixed maturities classified as trading.

Net foreign currency exchange gains (losses) for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the 2002 Period, were (\$114,000) and \$2,017,000, respectively. Foreign currency exchange gains and losses arise from the valuation in U.S. dollars of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. The Company matches foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities to manage exposures to foreign currency exchange rates.

Losses and LAE were \$584,171,000 and \$60,356,000 for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the 2002 Period, respectively. The increase in losses and LAE is due to the increase in net premiums earned in 2003 over the 2002 Period. The ratios of losses and LAE to premiums earned, also referred to as loss ratios, were 54.7% and 56.4% for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the 2002 Period, respectively. While losses and LAE in 2003 include provisions for various catastrophe losses, the 2002 Period had no catastrophe losses. The United States insurance industry incurred some significant catastrophe losses in 2003. However, catastrophe losses in the Company's portfolio were relatively low as most catastrophe claims remained at the primary or ceding company level. Losses and LAE in 2003 included a reduction in the estimated liability as of December 31, 2002 of \$63,966,000 of which \$13,100,000 relates to the reduction in 2003 of premiums originally estimated and accrued in 2002 in the Casualty segment. The remaining \$50,866,000 relates to favorable development. Unpaid losses and LAE at December 31, 2002 were based largely on initial expected ultimate loss ratios. Throughout 2003 actual reported losses were monitored against expected patterns of reported loss. As actual reported losses continued to be less than expected reported losses, estimates of expected ultimate losses were reduced. This principally affected property coverages in the Property and Marine and Finite Risk segments where a substantial portion of the ultimate losses is expected to be reported to the Company within two years. Additionally, losses and LAE in 2003 were favorably impacted by improved profitability relating to net earned premium in 2003 on business underwritten in 2002.

Acquisition expenses, including brokerage, commissions and other direct underwriting expenses associated with underwriting activities, were \$251,226,000 and \$25,474,000 for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the 2002 Period, respectively. The increase in acquisition expenses is due to the increase in net premiums earned in 2003 over the 2002 Period. Although acquisition ratios in 2003 varied by operating segment and by type of business, the resulting ratios of acquisition expenses to net premiums earned for 2003 and the 2002 Period were comparable at 23.5% and 23.8%, respectively.

Operating expenses include other underwriting expenses related to the reinsurance operations as well as costs associated with the holding company operations of Platinum Holdings and were \$92,595,000 and \$16,334,000 for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the 2002 Period, respectively. The increase in operating expenses results from 2003 representing twelve months of operations whereas the 2002 Period

represents two months, modest growth in staff, fees relating to an agreement with RenaissanceRe and office relocation expenses in 2003. Operating expenses in 2003 include a charge for \$9,289,000 for the expenses related to the separation and consulting agreement with the Company's former chief executive officer. Operating expenses in the 2002 Period include one-time expenses of \$5,353,000 incurred in connection with the completion of the Public Offering, the formation of the Company and the assumption of business from St. Paul.

Interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the 2002 Period was \$9,492,000, and \$1,261,000, respectively, and relates to amounts payable under the Company's equity security units which are classified as debt obligations on the Company's balance sheet. The increase is because 2003 includes a full year of interest expense and the 2002 Period includes two months.

Income tax expense for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the 2002 Period was \$48,875,000 and \$4,655,000, respectively. The increase in net income tax expense is due to the increase in income before taxes in 2003 over the 2002 Period. The resulting effective tax rates were 25.2% and 42.0% for the 2003 and the 2002 Period, respectively. The effective tax rate for 2003 was increased by a significant amount of income derived from business underwritten in 2002, assumed and retained by Platinum US and subject to U.S. corporate tax. The effective tax rate for 2003 was also affected by expenses related to the separation and consulting agreement with the Company's former chief executive officer that were incurred by Platinum Holdings that, when combined with the income before income tax expense from subsidiaries in taxable jurisdictions, increased the effective tax rate. The effective tax rate in the 2002 Period was higher than any tax rate of the taxable jurisdictions in which the Company operates because of significant start-up expenses incurred by Platinum Holdings for which no tax benefit was available.

Segment Information

The Company conducts its worldwide reinsurance business through three operating segments: Property and Marine, Casualty and Finite Risk. In managing the Company's operating segments, management uses measures such as underwriting income and underwriting ratios to evaluate segment performance. Management does not allocate by segment its assets or certain income and expenses such as investment income, interest expense and certain corporate expenses. Segment underwriting income is reconciled to income before income taxes. The measures used by management in evaluating the Company's operating segments should not be used as a substitute for measures determined under U.S. GAAP. The following table summarizes underwriting activity and ratios for the three operating segments for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the 2002 Period (\$ in thousands):

	<u>Property and Marine</u>	<u>Casualty</u>	<u>Finite Risk</u>	<u>Total</u>
Year ended December 31, 2003:				
Net premiums written	\$352,908	474,000	345,234	\$1,172,142
Net premiums earned	355,556	391,170	320,801	1,067,527
Losses and LAE	169,944	266,836	147,391	584,171
Acquisition expenses	52,154	101,005	98,067	251,226
Other underwriting expenses	35,598	21,060	12,870	69,528
Segment underwriting income	\$ 97,860	2,269	62,473	\$ 162,602
Corporate expenses not allocated to segments ...				(23,067)
Net foreign currency exchange losses				(114)
Interest expense				(9,492)
Other income				3,343
Net investment income and net realized gains on investments				60,426
Income before income tax expense				<u>\$ 193,698</u>

	<u>Property and Marine</u>	<u>Casualty</u>	<u>Finite Risk</u>	<u>Total</u>
Ratios:				
Losses and LAE	47.8%	68.2%	45.9%	54.7%
Acquisition expense	14.7%	25.8%	30.6%	23.5%
Other underwriting expense	<u>10.0%</u>	<u>5.4%</u>	<u>4.0%</u>	<u>6.5%</u>
Combined	<u>72.5%</u>	<u>99.4%</u>	<u>80.5%</u>	<u>84.7%</u>
2002 Period:				
Net premiums written	\$ 89,341	164,929	43,844	\$ 298,114
Net premiums earned	43,047	39,320	24,731	107,098
Losses and LAE	21,558	29,498	9,300	60,356
Acquisition expenses	7,798	9,269	8,407	25,474
Other underwriting expenses	<u>5,960</u>	<u>4,136</u>	<u>2,068</u>	<u>12,164</u>
Segment underwriting income	\$ 7,731	(3,583)	4,956	\$ 9,104
Corporate expenses not allocated to segments ...				(4,170)
Net foreign currency exchange gains				2,017
Interest expense				(1,261)
Other income				167
Net investment income and net realized gains on investments				<u>5,236</u>
Income before income tax expense				<u>\$ 11,093</u>
Ratios:				
Losses and LAE	50.1%	75.0%	37.6%	56.4%
Acquisition expense	18.1%	23.6%	34.0%	23.8%
Other underwriting expense	<u>13.8%</u>	<u>10.5%</u>	<u>8.4%</u>	<u>11.4%</u>
Combined	<u>82.0%</u>	<u>109.1%</u>	<u>80.0%</u>	<u>91.6%</u>

Property and Marine

The Property and Marine operating segment includes principally property and marine reinsurance coverages that are written in the United States and international markets. This business includes property per-risk excess-of-loss treaties, property proportional treaties and catastrophe excess-of-loss reinsurance treaties. This operating segment generated 30% of the Company's net premiums written in both 2003 and the 2002 Period.

Net premiums written for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the 2002 Period were \$352,908,000 and \$89,341,000, respectively. The increase is primarily because 2003 includes a full year of underwriting activity and the 2002 Period includes two months. Generally, the last two months of a year have a relatively small amount of net premiums written. However, net premiums written in the 2002 Period include \$77,049,000 of premiums assumed from St. Paul under the Quota Share Retrocession Agreements representing unearned premiums related to contracts written by St. Paul during the first ten months of 2002. Net premiums written in 2003 reflect a growth in business underwritten in 2003 over 2002.

Net premiums earned for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the 2002 Period were \$355,556,000 and \$43,047,000, respectively. Similar to net premiums written, net premiums earned in 2003 represent twelve months of underwriting activity whereas the 2002 Period represents two months. Net premiums earned are recognized subsequent to net premiums written. Net premiums earned in the 2002 Period are relatively low due to the commencement of operations during 2002. Net premiums earned for 2003 reflect

business underwritten in 2003 and 2002 while net premiums earned in 2002 reflect only business underwritten in 2002. Net premiums earned as a percentage of net premiums written for 2003 and the 2002 Period were 101% and 48%, respectively. Generally a growing book of business will produce a ratio of net premiums earned as a percentage of net premiums written of less than 100%. Despite an increase in business underwritten in 2003 over 2002, changes in the mix of business increased the 2003 ratio over 100%. The ratio for the 2002 Period is low due to the commencement of operations in 2002 and the unearned premium assumed from St. Paul recorded as net premiums written in the period.

Losses and LAE for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the 2002 Period were \$169,944,000 and \$21,558,000, respectively. The increase in losses and LAE is related to the increase in net premiums earned in 2003 over the 2002 Period. The loss ratios for 2003 and the 2002 Period were 47.8% and 50.1%, respectively. Losses and LAE in 2003 were favorably affected by a relatively low level of catastrophe losses, while the 2002 Period had no catastrophe losses. Losses and LAE in 2003 also included favorable development in 2003 of losses and LAE as of December 31, 2002 of approximately \$31,600,000. Additionally, the losses and LAE in 2003 were favorably impacted by improved profitability relating to net earned premium in 2003 on business underwritten in 2002.

Acquisition expenses for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the 2002 Period were \$52,154,000 and \$7,798,000, respectively. The increase is due to the increase in net premiums earned in 2003 over the 2002 Period. The ratios of acquisition expenses to net premiums earned for 2003 and the 2002 Period, respectively were 14.7% and 18.1%, respectively. The ratios fluctuate as a result of the changes in mix of business and the differences in terms and conditions of various contracts.

Other underwriting expenses for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the 2002 Period were \$35,598,000 and \$5,960,000, respectively, and represent costs such as salaries, rent and like items. The increase is primarily because 2003 includes a full year of operations and the 2002 Period includes two months. Other underwriting expenses includes fees of \$5,350,000 in 2003 and \$46,000 in the 2002 Period relating to an agreement with RenaissanceRe that provides for a periodic review of aggregate property catastrophe exposures. Operating expenses for the 2002 Period include one-time expenses of \$1,267,000 incurred in connection with the completion of the Public Offering, the formation of the Company and the assumption of business from St. Paul.

Casualty

The Casualty operating segment includes principally reinsurance treaties that cover umbrella liability, general and product liability, professional liability, directors and officers liability, workers' compensation, casualty clash and automobile liability. This segment also includes accident and health reinsurance treaties, which are predominantly reinsurance of health insurance products. Most of our casualty reinsurance business is written on an excess-of-loss basis. This operating segment generated 40.4% and 55.3% of the Company's net premiums written for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the 2002 Period, respectively. The percentage in the 2002 Period was impacted by the unearned premiums assumed under the Quota Share Retrocession Agreements being recorded as net premiums written. We believe the 2003 percentage is more reflective of the casualty component of our business. Throughout 2003 the percentage of total net premiums written generated from our Casualty segment has been increasing as a result of increased underwriting activity in an improving marketplace.

Net premiums written for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the 2002 Period were \$474,000,000 and \$164,929,000, respectively. The increase is primarily because 2003 includes a full year of underwriting activity and the 2002 Period includes two months. Generally, the last two months of a year have a relatively small amount of net premiums written. However, net premiums written in the 2002 Period include \$140,386,000 of premiums assumed from St. Paul under the Quota Share Retrocession Agreements representing unearned premiums related to contracts written by St. Paul during the first ten months of 2002. Net premiums written in 2003 reflect a growth in business underwritten in 2003 over 2002. Premiums written are based partially on estimates of ultimate premiums from reinsurance contracts and the estimates are updated quarterly. Net premiums written in 2003 include a reduction in premiums

estimated in the 2002 underwriting year, a portion of which were written and earned by St. Paul Re, that reduced net premiums written in the Company's Casualty segment in 2003 by approximately \$35,300,000.

Net premiums earned for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the 2002 Period were \$391,170,000 and \$39,320,000, respectively. Similar to net premiums written, net premiums earned in 2003 represents twelve months of underwriting activity whereas the 2002 Period represents two months. Net premiums earned are recognized subsequent to net premiums written. Net premiums earned in the 2002 Period are relatively low due to the commencement of operations during 2002. Net premiums earned for 2003 reflect business underwritten in 2003 and 2002 while net premiums earned in the 2002 Period reflect only business underwritten in 2002. The reduction, in 2003, of premiums estimated and accrued in the 2002 Period resulted in a reduction of net premiums earned in 2003 of approximately \$16,100,000. Net premiums earned as a percentage of net premiums written in 2003 and the 2002 Period were 83% and 24%, respectively. The 2003 ratio is consistent with the growth of the business underwritten in 2003 over 2002. The ratio for the 2002 Period is low due to the commencement of operations in increase in 2002 and the unearned premium assumed from St. Paul recorded as net premiums written.

Losses and LAE were \$266,836,000 and \$29,498,000 for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the 2002 Period, respectively. The increase in losses and LAE is related to the increase in net premiums earned in 2003 over the 2002 Period. The loss ratios incurred for the Casualty segment in 2003 and the 2002 Period were 68.2% and 75.0%, respectively. The loss ratio on business underwritten in 2003 is lower than the loss ratio for business underwritten in 2002 due to rate increases achieved during 2003. The losses and LAE in 2003 includes amounts from business underwritten in 2003 and business underwritten in 2002 while the 2002 Period includes amounts only from business underwritten in 2002. Losses and LAE in 2003 included a reduction is the estimated liability as of December 31, 2002 of \$14,500,000 of which \$13,100,000 relates to the reduction in 2003 of premiums originally estimated and accrued in the 2002 Period. The remaining \$1,400,000 relates to favorable development. The decline in the loss ratio is further influenced by a shift in the mix of business toward contracts that have lower loss ratios and higher expense ratios.

Acquisition costs for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the 2002 Period were \$101,005,000 and \$9,269,000, respectively. The resulting acquisition expense ratios for 2003 and the 2002 Period were 25.8% and 23.6%, respectively. The ratios reflect the mix of business and effects of differences in terms and conditions of various contracts as well as the shift in the mix of business discussed in the preceding paragraph.

Other underwriting expenses for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the 2002 Period were \$21,060,000 and \$4,136,000, respectively, and represent costs such as salaries, rent and like items. Other underwriting expenses in the 2002 Period include \$879,000 of one-time expenses incurred in connection with the completion of the Public Offering, the formation of the Company and the assumption of business from St. Paul.

Finite Risk

The Finite Risk operating segment includes principally structured reinsurance contracts with ceding companies whose needs may not be met efficiently through traditional reinsurance products. The Company focuses on providing such clients with customized solutions for their financial management needs. The classes of risks underwritten in the Finite Risk segment are generally consistent with the classes covered using traditional products. At the time the Company was formed in 2002, management had the opportunity to select an initial portfolio of finite risk contracts to be assumed from St. Paul under the Quota Share Retrocession Agreements that management believed would generate significant underwriting gains. Profitability in this segment was favorably influenced by contractual terms and conditions that provided for greater profit opportunity as a result of losses incurred by St. Paul Re. This operating segment generated 29.5% and 14.7% of the Company's net premiums written in 2003 and the 2002 Period, respectively.

Net premiums written for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the 2002 Period were \$345,234,000 and \$43,844,000, respectively. The increase is primarily because 2003 includes a full year of underwriting activity and the 2002 Period includes two months. The Finite Risk portfolio consists of a small number of contracts which can be large in premium size and are written on an intermittent basis. Consequently net premiums written are expected to vary significantly from year to year. A few significant finite quota share treaties were underwritten in the latter part of 2002 and early 2003 that together produced net premiums written of \$220,000,000 in 2003.

Net premiums earned for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the 2002 Period were \$320,801,000 and \$24,731,000, respectively. Similar to net premiums written, net premiums earned in 2003 includes a full year of underwriting activity whereas the net premiums earned in the 2002 Period includes two months. In addition, net premiums earned are recognized subsequent to net premiums written. The net premiums earned in 2003 reflects premiums from contracts underwritten in 2003 and 2002 whereas the net premiums earned in the 2002 Period only reflects premiums from contracts underwritten in 2002 since there was no business underwritten prior to 2002. Net premiums earned as a percentage of net premiums written in 2003 and the 2002 Period increased from 93% and 56%, respectively. The 2003 ratio is consistent with the growth of the business underwritten in the latter part of 2002 and through 2003. The ratio for the 2002 Period is low due to the commencement of operations in 2002 and the unearned premium assumed from St. Paul recorded as net premiums written in the period.

Losses and LAE for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the 2002 Period were \$147,391,000 and \$9,300,000, respectively. The increase in losses and LAE is related to the increase in net premiums earned in 2003 over the 2002 Period. The loss ratios incurred for the Finite Risk segment in 2003 and the 2002 Period were 45.9% and 37.6%, respectively. Both 2003 and the 2002 Period benefited from the absence of any catastrophe losses. In 2003 there was a significantly greater amount of finite quota share contracts that had higher loss ratios. This affect was partially mitigated by favorable development in 2003 of losses and LAE as of December 31, 2002 of approximately \$17,900,000, which includes the effect of commutations.

Acquisition costs for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the 2002 Period were \$98,067,000 and \$8,407,000, respectively. The increase in acquisition expenses is related to the increase in net premiums earned in 2003 over the 2002 Period. The resulting acquisition expense ratios in 2003 and the 2002 Period were 30.6% and 34.0%, respectively. The ratios reflect the mix of business and effects of differences in terms and conditions of various contracts.

Other underwriting expenses for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the 2002 Period were \$12,870,000 and \$2,068,000, respectively, and represent costs such as salaries, rent and like items. The increase is primarily because 2003 includes a full year of operations and the 2002 Period includes two months. Other underwriting expenses in 2002 include \$440,000 of one-time expenses incurred in connection with the completion of the Public Offering, the formation of the Company and the assumption of business from St. Paul.

Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources

Financial Condition

Fixed maturities were \$1,678,138,000 as of December 31, 2003. The Company's fixed maturity investment portfolio is comprised entirely of publicly traded investment grade bonds. The portfolio had an average duration of 3.7 years as of December 31, 2003. Management monitors the composition of the investment portfolio and cash flows from the portfolio to maintain the appropriate levels of liquidity in an effort to ensure the Company's ability to satisfy claims. Investments with a carrying value of \$473,289,000 and cash and cash equivalents of \$11,868,000 at December 31, 2003 were held in trust to secure St. Paul for an equivalent amount of liabilities ceded by St. Paul to the Company under the Quota Share Retrocession Agreements. The Company believes it has sufficient cash on hand to meet its short-term obligations and to maintain the liquidity necessary for portfolio management. All cash flow in excess of these requirements is invested in a timely manner.

As the Company's book of business develops, certain assets and liabilities associated with underwriting have increased significantly, some of which include significant estimates. Premiums receivable, deferred acquisition costs, unpaid losses and LAE, unearned premiums and commissions payable have all increased significantly from December 31, 2002. Premiums receivable increased by approximately \$481,843,000 from December 31, 2002 to December 31, 2003, of which \$395,717,000 represents EBNR. Unpaid losses and LAE, net of reinsurance recoverable on ceded losses and LAE, increased by approximately \$450,259,000 from December 31, 2002 to December 31, 2003, of which \$357,557,000 represents IBNR.

Sources of Liquidity

The consolidated sources of funds of the Company consist primarily of premiums received, losses recovered from retrocessionaires, investment income and proceeds from sales and redemption of investments and actual cash and cash equivalents held by the Company. Net cash flow provided by operations for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the 2002 Period were \$383,307,000 and \$281,393,000, respectively, and was used primarily to acquire additional investments. Cash flows are derived from our premium volume and the relatively low level of claim payments made to date due, in part, to the start-up nature of our business and the relatively low level of catastrophe losses incurred during the current year. Included in the cash flow from operations is \$108,336,000 received from St. Paul relating to the liabilities assumed on November 2, 2002 under the Quota Share Retrocession Agreements. The Company continues to receive cash from St. Paul relating to the ongoing administration of reinsurance contracts assumed. The net cash flows from operating activities in the 2002 Period was impacted materially by the Quota Share Retrocession Agreements, under which the Company assumed reinsurance contract liabilities of St. Paul Re on November 2, 2002 and received approximately \$288,648,000 in cash.

The Company actively manages the cash and cash equivalent component of its overall investment portfolio in order to manage the overall duration of its investment portfolio and to ensure there is adequate cash on hand to meet ongoing operational requirements, along with other potential liquidity requirements. As of December 31, 2003 the Company had \$105,461,000 of cash and cash equivalents.

Platinum Holdings is a holding company that conducts no reinsurance operations of its own. All of its reinsurance operations are conducted through its wholly owned operating subsidiaries Platinum US, Platinum UK and Platinum Bermuda. As a holding company, the cash flow of Platinum Holdings consists primarily of dividends, interest and other permissible payments from its operating subsidiaries. Platinum Holdings depends on such payments to receive funds for general corporate purposes and to meet its obligations, including the contract adjustment payments related to the equity security units and the payment of any dividends to its shareholders.

Platinum Holdings had a 364-day committed credit facility with a group of banks which provided \$100,000,000 of aggregate borrowing capacity. The credit facility expired on August 19, 2003. Platinum Holdings did not renew its credit facility because the Company believes its financial position and operations are able to provide adequate liquidity. As part of the Company's ongoing business strategy, we may, from time to time, seek to secure external financing and may also access the public capital markets.

Liquidity Requirements

The principal consolidated cash requirements of the Company are the payment of losses and LAE, commissions, brokerages, operating expenses, dividends to its shareholders, the servicing of debt (including interest payments on the senior notes and contract adjustment payments on the purchase contracts included in the Company's equity security units), the acquisition of and investment in businesses, capital expenditures, premiums retroceded and excise taxes.

Platinum UK and Platinum Bermuda are not licensed, approved or accredited as reinsurers anywhere in the United States and, therefore, under the terms of most of their contracts with United States ceding companies, they are required to provide security to their ceding companies for unpaid ceded liabilities in a form acceptable to state insurance commissioners. Typically, this type of security takes the form of a letter of credit issued by an acceptable bank, the establishment of a trust, or a cash advance. Platinum UK and

Platinum Bermuda expect to obtain letters of credit through commercial banks and may be required to provide the banks with a security interest in certain of Platinum UK's and Platinum Bermuda's investments.

The payment of dividends and other distributions from the Company's regulated reinsurance subsidiaries is limited by applicable laws and statutory requirements of the jurisdictions in which the subsidiaries operate, including Bermuda, the United States and the United Kingdom. Based on the regulatory restrictions of the applicable jurisdictions, the maximum amount available for payment of dividends or other distributions by the reinsurance subsidiaries of the Company in 2004 without prior regulatory approval is estimated to be \$139,190,000.

Platinum Holdings operates a treasury department that is responsible for the following functions: (1) managing banking relationships, (2) capital raising activities, including equity and debt issues, (3) managing Platinum Holdings' overall cash and liquidity positions, and (4) overseeing the payment of internal and external dividends and the settlement of interest obligations.

Management believes that the cash flow generated by the operating activities of the Company's subsidiaries will provide sufficient funds for the Company to meet its liquidity needs over the foreseeable future. Cash flow available to the Company may be influenced by a variety of factors, including general economic conditions and conditions in the insurance and reinsurance markets, as well as fluctuations from year to year in claims experience and the presence or absence of large catastrophic events.

Economic Conditions

Periods of moderate economic recession or inflation tend not to have a significant direct effect on the Company's underwriting operations. Significant inflationary or recessionary periods can, however, impact the Company's underwriting operations and investment portfolio. Management considers the potential impact of economic trends in estimating its unpaid losses and LAE. Management believes that the underwriting controls it maintains assist in estimating ultimate claim costs and lessen the potential adverse impact of the economy on the Company.

Capital Expenditures

None of Platinum Holdings, Platinum US, Platinum UK or Platinum Bermuda have any material commitments for capital expenditures.

Contractual Obligations

<u>Contractual Obligations</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Less than 1 Year</u>	<u>1-3 Years</u>	<u>3-5 Years</u>	<u>More than 5 Years</u>
Equity Security Units	137,500	—	137,500	—	—
Operating Leases.....	18,034	1,257	3,992	5,728	7,057

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company does not have any arrangements that are not accounted for or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements.

Current Outlook

We believe that our markets continue to provide strong opportunities. Currently, we believe that premium rates in certain casualty reinsurance markets have strengthened to attractive levels. We believe that premiums in our Casualty segment will grow. Because there are areas of the casualty market where pricing remains inadequate, we are being selective and write business only when we believe it will be profitable. We believe we have necessary expertise in our U.S. operations to support our strategies. We believe that our reputation for prompt service as well as our financial strength will help achieve our goal.

We believe that the additional capacity provided to the reinsurance market subsequent to September 11, 2001, as well as light catastrophe losses in 2002 and 2003 have begun to cause pricing in the property catastrophe market to decrease. Decreases to date have been modest and we believe that rates remain at attractive levels. Significant time and effort has been invested in developing sophisticated catastrophe modeling tools that assist us in identifying profitable business opportunities. We believe we can improve the risk/reward relationship in our portfolio and grow the Property and Marine segment while managing our catastrophe exposure risk within acceptable levels.

We believe that the Finite Risk segment has performed exceptionally well in 2003. Profitability was favorably influenced by a relatively low level of current losses and contractual terms and conditions that provided for greater profit opportunity as a result of significant losses incurred in prior periods by St. Paul Re. We believe opportunities to write finite contracts will remain though the terms and conditions of the contracts will not allow the same profit opportunity as we move farther away from the adverse loss experience of St. Paul Re.

We are routinely reviewing various opportunities for investments or transactions that would provide an attractive return on equity or an opportunity to write new classes of business or access additional markets.

Risk Factors

Numerous factors could cause our actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements set forth in this Form 10-K and in other documents that we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Those factors include the following:

Our results could be adversely affected by our status as a relatively new company.

The Company has no operating history prior to the Public Offering. Businesses such as ours, which are in their early stages of development, present substantial business and financial risks. We are still in the process of developing business relationships, establishing certain operating procedures, obtaining certain licenses and completing other tasks appropriate for the conduct of our business activities. Certain potential clients may not wish to do business with us because of our limited operating history.

Increased competition could adversely affect our profitability.

The property and casualty reinsurance industry is highly competitive. We compete with reinsurers worldwide, many of which have greater financial, marketing and management resources than ours. Some of our competitors are large financial institutions that have reinsurance segments, while others are specialty reinsurance companies. Financial institutions have also created alternative capital market products that compete with reinsurance products, such as reinsurance securitization.

Following the September 11, 2001 terrorist attack, a number of individuals and companies in the reinsurance industry established new, well-capitalized, Bermuda-based reinsurers to benefit from improved market conditions, and a number of existing competitors raised additional capital or have announced plans to do so. Many of the reinsurers that entered the reinsurance markets have or could have more capital than we have. In addition, there may be established companies or new companies of which we are not aware that may be planning to commit capital to this market. The full effect of this additional capital on the reinsurance market and on the terms and conditions of the reinsurance contracts of the types we expect to underwrite may not be known for some time. Competition in the types of reinsurance business that we underwrite is based on many factors, including premium charges and other terms and conditions offered, services provided, ratings assigned by independent rating agencies, speed of claims payment, claims experience, perceived financial strength and experience and reputation of the reinsurer in the line of reinsurance to be underwritten.

Traditional as well as new capital market participants from time to time produce alternative products (such as reinsurance securitizations, catastrophe bonds and various derivatives such as swaps) that may

compete with certain types of reinsurance, such as property catastrophe. Over time, these numerous initiatives could significantly affect supply, pricing and competition in our industry.

A downgrade in the rating assigned by Best's to our operating subsidiaries could adversely affect our ability to write new business.

Best's has assigned a financial strength rating of "A" (Excellent) to our operating subsidiaries. This is the third highest of sixteen rating levels. According to Best's, a rating of "A" indicates Best's opinion that a company has an excellent ability to meet its ongoing obligations to policyholders.

Best's is generally considered to be a significant rating agency with respect to the evaluation of insurance and reinsurance companies. Ratings are used by ceding companies as an important means of assessing the financial strength and quality of reinsurers. In addition, a ceding company's own rating may be adversely affected by a downgrade in the rating of its reinsurer. Therefore, a downgrade of our rating may dissuade a ceding company from reinsuring with us and may influence a ceding company to reinsure with a competitor of ours that has a higher insurance rating.

It is increasingly common for our reinsurance contracts to contain terms that would allow the ceding companies to cancel the contract if we are downgraded below our current rating level. Whether a client would exercise this cancellation right would depend, among other things, on the reason for such downgrade, the extent of the downgrade, the prevailing market conditions and the pricing and availability of replacement reinsurance coverage. It is impossible to predict in advance whether and how many of our clients would actually exercise this right or what effect such cancellations would have on our financial condition or future operations, but such effect could potentially be material.

The occurrence of severe catastrophic events could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

Because we underwrite property and casualty reinsurance and have large aggregate exposures to natural and man-made disasters, we expect that our loss experience generally will include infrequent events of great severity. The frequency and severity of catastrophe losses are inherently unpredictable. Consequently, the occurrence of losses from severe catastrophic events could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition. In addition, catastrophes are an inherent risk of our business and a severe catastrophe or series of catastrophes could have a material adverse effect on our ability to write new business, and our financial condition and results of operations, possibly to the extent of eliminating our shareholders' equity and statutory surplus (which is the amount remaining after all liabilities, including liabilities for losses and LAE, are subtracted from all admitted assets, as determined under statutory accounting principles, which are the principles prescribed or permitted by U.S. insurance regulatory authorities). Increases in the values and geographic concentrations of insured property and the effects of inflation have historically resulted in increased severity of industry losses in recent years and we expect that those factors will increase the severity of catastrophe losses in the future.

The failure to be effective of any of the loss limitation methods we employ could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

Our property and casualty reinsurance contracts cover unpredictable events such as hurricanes, windstorms, hailstorms, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, fires, industrial explosions, freezes, riots, floods and other natural or man-made disasters. We seek to limit our overall exposure to risk by limiting the amount of reinsurance we write by geographic area, by peril and by type of program or contract. Our risk management uses a variety of means, including the use of contract terms, diversification criteria, probability analysis and analysis of comparable historical loss experience. We estimate the impact of certain catastrophic events using catastrophe modeling software and contract information to evaluate our exposure to losses from individual contracts and in the aggregate. For example, the majority of the natural catastrophe reinsurance we write relates to exposures within the United States, Europe and Japan.

Accordingly, we monitor our exposure to events that affect these regions, such as hurricanes and earthquakes in the United States, windstorms in Europe and typhoons and earthquakes in Japan.

Many of our reinsurance contracts do not contain an aggregate loss limit or a loss ratio limit, which means that there is no contractual limit to the losses that we may be required to pay pursuant to such reinsurance contracts. Substantially all of our property reinsurance contracts with natural catastrophe exposure have occurrence limits. Substantially all of our high layer property, casualty and marine excess-of-loss contracts also contain aggregate limits, with limited reinstatements of an occurrence limit, which restore the original limit under the contract after the limit has been depleted by losses incurred on that treaty.

Various provisions of our contracts, such as limitations or exclusions from coverage or choice of forum, may not be enforceable in the manner we intend, due to, among other things, disputes relating to coverage and choice of legal forum. Underwriting is a matter of judgment, involving important assumptions about matters that are inherently unpredictable and beyond our control, and for which historical experience and probability analysis may not provide sufficient guidance. One or more catastrophic or other events could result in claims that substantially exceed our expectations, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or our results of operations, possibly to the extent of eliminating our shareholders' equity and statutory surplus.

If we are required to increase our liabilities for losses and LAE, our operating results will be adversely affected.

We are required by applicable insurance laws and regulations and U.S. GAAP to establish liabilities on our consolidated balance sheet for payment of losses and LAE that will arise from our reinsurance products. At any time, these liabilities may prove to be inadequate to cover our actual losses and LAE. To the extent these liabilities may be insufficient to cover actual losses or LAE, we will have to add to these liabilities and incur a charge to our earnings, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

The liabilities established on our consolidated balance sheet do not represent an exact calculation of liability, but rather are estimates of the expected cost of the ultimate settlement of losses. All of our liability estimates are based on actuarial and statistical projections at a given time, of facts and circumstances known at that time and estimates of trends in loss severity and other variable factors, including new concepts of liability and general economic conditions. Changes in these trends or other variable factors could result in claims in excess of the liabilities that we have established.

Unforeseen losses, the type or magnitude of which we cannot predict, may emerge in the future. These additional losses could arise from changes in the legal environment, catastrophic events, extraordinary events affecting our clients such as reorganizations and liquidations or changes in general economic conditions.

In addition, because we, like other reinsurers, do not separately evaluate each of the individual risks assumed under reinsurance treaties, we are largely dependent on the original underwriting decisions made by ceding companies. We are subject to the risk that our ceding companies may not have adequately evaluated the risks to be reinsured and that the premiums ceded to us may not adequately compensate us for the risks we assume.

Under U.S. GAAP, Platinum US, Platinum UK and Platinum Bermuda are not permitted to establish liabilities until an event occurs which may give rise to a loss. Once such an event occurs, liabilities are established based upon estimates of the total losses incurred by the ceding companies and an estimate of the portion of such loss our three operating subsidiaries have reinsured. As a result, only liabilities applicable to losses incurred up to the reporting date may be established, with no allowance for the provision of a contingency reserve to account for expected future losses. Losses arising from future events will be estimated and recognized at the time the loss is incurred and could be substantial.

We purchase retrocessional reinsurance, which may become unavailable on acceptable terms and which subjects us to credit risk.

In order to limit the effect on our financial condition of large and multiple losses, we buy retrocessional reinsurance, which is reinsurance for our own account. From time to time, market conditions have limited, and in some cases have prevented, insurers and reinsurers from obtaining the types and amounts of reinsurance which they consider adequate for their business needs. As a result of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attack, both pricing and terms have become more severe in the retrocessional reinsurance market, which may limit our ability to obtain desired amounts of retrocessional reinsurance at acceptable pricing. If we are unable to obtain retrocessional reinsurance, our financial position and results of operations may be materially adversely affected. Loss of all or portions of our retrocessional coverage could subject us to increased exposure, which could be material.

A retrocessionaire's insolvency or its inability or unwillingness to make payments under the terms of its reinsurance treaty with us could have a material adverse effect on us. Therefore, our retrocessions subject us to credit risk because the ceding of risk to retrocessionaires does not relieve a reinsurer of its liability to the ceding companies.

We are dependent on the business provided to us by reinsurance brokers and we may be exposed to liability for brokers' failure to make payments to clients for their claims.

We market most of our reinsurance products through reinsurance brokers. The reinsurance brokerage industry generally, and our sources of business specifically, are concentrated. The loss of business relationships with any of our top five brokers could have a material adverse effect on our business. In addition, some of these brokers have invested in new Bermuda reinsurance companies that may compete with us, and these brokers may favor their own reinsurers over other companies, including us.

In accordance with industry practice, we expect to frequently pay amounts owing in respect of claims under our policies to reinsurance brokers, for payment over to the ceding companies. In the event that a broker fails to make such a payment, depending on the jurisdiction, we may remain liable to the ceding company for the deficiency. Conversely, in certain jurisdictions, when premiums for such policies are paid to reinsurance brokers for payment over to us, such premiums will be deemed to have been paid and the ceding company will no longer be liable to us for those amounts whether or not actually received by us. Consequently, we will assume a degree of credit risk associated with our brokers during the payment process.

Political and economic conditions may have an impact on our business.

The September 11, 2001 terrorist attack, threats of further terrorist attacks and the military initiatives and political unrest in Afghanistan, Iraq, the Middle East and the surrounding regions have adversely affected general economic conditions, increasing many of the risks of our business. This may have an enduring or increasingly adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. Significant inflationary or recessionary periods can impact the Company's underwriting operations and investment portfolio.

The property and casualty reinsurance business is historically cyclical, and we expect to experience periods with excess underwriting capacity and unfavorable pricing.

Historically, property and casualty reinsurers have experienced significant fluctuations in operating results. Demand for reinsurance is influenced significantly by underwriting results of primary insurers and prevailing general economic and market conditions, all of which affect ceding companies' decisions as to the amount or portion of risk that they retain for their own accounts and consequently reinsurance premium rates. The supply of reinsurance is related to prevailing prices, the levels of insured losses and levels of industry surplus which, in turn, may fluctuate in response to changes in rates of return on investments being earned in the reinsurance industry. As a result, the property and casualty reinsurance business historically has been a cyclical industry characterized by periods of intense price competition due

to excessive underwriting capacity as well as periods when shortages of capacity permitted favorable premium levels. We can expect to experience the effects of such cyclical.

The cyclical trends in the industry and the industry's profitability can also be affected significantly by volatile and unpredictable developments, including what management believes to be a trend of courts to grant increasingly larger awards for certain damages, natural disasters (such as catastrophic hurricanes, windstorms, tornadoes, earthquakes and floods), fluctuations in interest rates, changes in the investment environment that affect market prices of and income and returns on investments and inflationary pressures that may tend to affect the size of losses experienced by primary insurers. We cannot predict whether market conditions will improve, remain constant or deteriorate. A return to unfavorable market conditions may affect our ability to write reinsurance at rates that we consider appropriate relative to the risk assumed. If we cannot write property and casualty reinsurance at appropriate rates, our ability to transact reinsurance business would be significantly and adversely affected.

Our invested assets are subject to market volatility and interest rate and currency exchange rate fluctuation.

The Company's principal invested assets are fixed maturities, which are subject to the market risk of potential losses from adverse changes in interest rates and prices. Depending on the classification of our investments as available-for-sale, trading or other assets, changes in the market value of our securities will be reflected in either our consolidated balance sheet or statement of income. The Company's investment portfolio is also subject to credit risk resulting from adverse changes in the issuer's ability to repay the debt. These risks could materially adversely affect our results of operations.

The Company's principal exposure to foreign currency risk is its obligation to settle claims in foreign currencies. The possibility exists that the Company may incur foreign currency exchange gains or losses as it ultimately settles claims required to be paid in foreign currencies. To the extent the Company does not seek to hedge its foreign currency risk or hedges prove ineffective, the resulting impact of a movement in foreign currency exchange rate could materially adversely affect our results of operations.

Platinum Holdings is a holding company and, consequently, its cash flow is dependent on dividends, interest and other permissible payments from its subsidiaries.

Platinum Holdings is a holding company that conducts no reinsurance operations of its own. All operations are conducted by its wholly owned operating subsidiaries, Platinum US, Platinum UK and Platinum Bermuda. As a holding company, Platinum Holdings' cash flow consists primarily of dividends, interest and other permissible payments from its subsidiaries. Platinum Holdings depends on such payments for general corporate purposes and to meet its obligations, including the payment of any dividends to its shareholders. Additionally, under the Bermuda Companies Act 1981, Platinum Holdings may declare or pay a dividend only if, among other things, it has reasonable grounds for believing that it is, or would after the payment be, able to pay its liabilities as they become due. For a discussion of the legal limitations on our subsidiaries' ability to pay dividends to Platinum Holdings, see "Business — Regulation."

The imposition of U.S. corporate income tax on Platinum Holdings and its non-U.S. subsidiaries could adversely affect our results of operations.

We believe that Platinum Holdings, Platinum UK, Platinum Bermuda and Platinum Ireland each operate in such a manner that none of these companies is subject to U.S. corporate income tax because they are not engaged in a trade or business in the U.S. Nevertheless, because definitive identification of activities which constitute being engaged in a trade or business in the U.S. is not provided by the tax authorities, the U.S. Internal Revenue Service might contend that any of these companies is engaged in a trade or business in the U.S., which would subject such company to U.S. tax at regular corporate rates on the income that is effectively connected with the U.S. trade or business, plus an additional 30% "branch

profits" tax on such income remaining after the regular tax in certain circumstances. Any such tax could materially adversely affect our results of operations.

The regulatory system under which we operate, and potential changes thereto, could significantly and adversely affect our business.

The business of reinsurance is regulated in most countries, although the degree and type of regulation varies significantly from one jurisdiction to another. Reinsurers are generally subject to less direct regulation than primary insurers. In Bermuda, we operate under relatively less intensive regulatory requirements. However in the United States and in the United Kingdom licensed reinsurers are highly regulated and must comply with financial supervision standards comparable to those governing primary insurers. For a detailed discussion of the regulatory requirements to which Platinum Holdings and its subsidiaries are subject, see "Business — Regulation." Any failure to comply with applicable laws could result in the imposition of significant restrictions on our ability to do business, and could also result in fines and other sanctions, any or all of which could materially adversely affect our financial results and operations. In addition, these statutes and regulations may, in effect, restrict the ability of our subsidiaries to write new business or, as indicated above, distribute funds to Platinum Holdings. In recent years, some state legislatures have considered or enacted laws that may alter or increase state authority to regulate insurance companies and insurance holding companies. Moreover, the NAIC and state insurance regulators regularly reexamine existing laws and regulations, interpretations of existing laws and the development of new laws, which may be more restrictive or may result in higher costs to us than current statutory requirements.

Platinum Bermuda is not registered or licensed as an insurance company in any jurisdiction outside Bermuda. Platinum Bermuda conducts its business through its offices in Bermuda and does not maintain an office, and its personnel do not conduct any insurance activities, in the U.S. or elsewhere. Although Platinum Bermuda does not believe it is in violation of insurance laws of any jurisdiction outside Bermuda, inquiries or challenges to Platinum Bermuda's insurance activities may still be raised in the future.

The offshore insurance and reinsurance regulatory framework recently has become subject to increased scrutiny in many jurisdictions, including in the United States and in various states within the United States. In the past, there have been congressional and other proposals in the United States regarding increased supervision and regulation of the insurance industry, including proposals to supervise and regulate reinsurers domiciled outside the United States. If Platinum Bermuda were to become subject to any insurance laws and regulations of the United States or any U.S. state, which are generally more restrictive than those applicable to it in Bermuda, at any time in the future, it might be required to post deposits or maintain minimum surplus levels and might be prohibited from engaging in lines of business or from writing specified types of policies or contracts. Complying with those laws could have a material adverse effect on the ability of Platinum Bermuda to conduct its business.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Market and Credit Risk

The Company's principal invested assets are fixed maturities, which are subject to the risk of potential losses from adverse changes in market rates and prices and credit risk resulting from adverse changes in the borrower's ability to meet its debt service obligations. The Company's strategy to limit this risk is to place its investments in high quality credit issues and to limit the amount of credit exposure with respect to any one issuer or industry. The Company also selects investments with characteristics such as duration, yield, currency and liquidity to reflect the underlying characteristics of related estimated claim liabilities. The Company attempts to minimize the credit risk by actively monitoring the portfolio and requiring a minimum average credit rating of A2 as defined by Moody's Investor Service. As of December 31, 2003, the portfolio has a dollar weighted average rating of Aa3.

The Company has other receivable amounts subject to credit risk. The most significant of these are reinsurance premiums receivable from ceding companies and losses recoverable from retrocessionaires. To

mitigate credit risk related to losses recoverable from retrocessionaires, we establish business and financial standards for retrocessionaire approval, incorporate ratings by major rating agencies, consider current market information, and obtain letters of credit or other forms of security where deemed necessary. To mitigate credit risk related to premium receivables, we have established standards for ceding companies and, in most cases, have a contractual right of offset thereby allowing the Company to settle claims net of any premium receivable.

In accordance with industry practice, the Company frequently pays amounts in respect of claims under contracts to reinsurance brokers, for payment over to the ceding companies. In the event that a broker fails to make such a payment, depending on the jurisdiction, the Company may remain liable to the ceding company for the payment. Conversely, in certain jurisdictions, when premiums for such contracts are paid to reinsurance brokers for payment over to the Company, such premiums will be deemed to have been paid and the ceding company will no longer be liable to the Company for those amounts whether or not actually received by the Company. Consequently, the Company assumes a degree of credit risk associated with its brokers during the payment process. To mitigate credit risk related to reinsurance brokers, the Company has established standards for brokers and intermediaries similar to those standards for ceding companies and reinsurers.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company is exposed to fluctuations in interest rates. Movements in rates can result in changes in the market value of our fixed income portfolio and can cause changes in the actual timing of when we expect to receive certain principal payments. Rising interest rates result in a decline in the market value of our fixed income portfolio and can expose our portfolio, in particular our mortgage backed securities, to extension risk. Conversely a decline in interest rates will result in a rise in the market value of our fixed income portfolio and can expose our portfolio, in particular our mortgage backed securities, to prepayment risk. The aggregate hypothetical impact on our fixed income portfolio, generated from an immediate parallel shift in the treasury yield curve, as of December 31, 2003 is approximately as follows (\$ in thousands):

	Interest Rate Shift in Basis Points				
	- 100 bp	- 50 bp	Current	+ 50 bp	+ 100 bp
Total market value	\$1,740,730	1,709,435	1,678,138	1,646,840	\$1,615,541
Percent change in market value	3.7%	1.9%	—	(1.9)%	(3.7)%
Resulting unrealized appreciation/ (depreciation)	\$ 85,290	53,995	22,698	(8,600)	\$ (39,899)

Foreign Currency Risk

The Company writes business on a worldwide basis. Consequently, the Company's principal exposure to foreign currency risk is its obligation to settle claims in foreign currencies. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates can impact revenues, costs, receivables and liabilities, as measured in the U.S. dollar, our financial reporting currency. The Company seeks to minimize its exposure to its largest foreign currency risks by holding invested assets denominated in foreign currencies to offset liabilities denominated in foreign currencies.

Sources of Fair Value

The following table presents the carrying amounts and estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments as of December 31, 2003 (\$ in thousands):

	<u>Carrying Amount</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
Financial assets:		
Fixed maturities	\$1,678,138	\$1,678,138
Other invested asset	6,910	6,910
Financial liabilities:		
Debt obligations	\$ 137,500	\$ 170,445

The fair value of fixed maturities are based on quoted market prices at the reporting date for those or similar investments. The fair values of debt obligations are based on quoted market prices. Other invested asset represents a strategic investment in a non-public reinsurance company and is carried at estimated fair value.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

The consolidated financial statements of the Company as of December 31, 2003 and 2002 and for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the period from April 19, 2002 (date of inception) through December 31, 2002, together with the independent auditors' report thereon, are set forth on pages F-1 through F-27. The combined statements of the reinsurance underwriting segment of St. Paul prior to the Public Offering (the Predecessor Business), together with the independent auditors' report thereon, are set forth on pages P-1 through P-11 hereto.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

The Company carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective in timely alerting them to material information required to be included in our periodic reports to be filed with the SEC. There have been no significant changes in internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting subsequent to the date of such evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies or material weaknesses.

PART III

Item 10. Directors and Executive Officers of the Registrant

The information required by this Item relating to our directors and executive officers is incorporated herein by reference to "Proposal 1 — Election of Directors" under the headings "Information Concerning Nominees," "Information Concerning Executive Officers" and "Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance" of our definitive proxy statement to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A of the Exchange Act for our 2004 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (our "Proxy Statement"). The Company intends to file the Proxy Statement prior to April 29, 2004.

Code of Ethics

We have adopted a Code of Ethics within the meaning of Item 406 of Regulation S-K of the Exchange Act. Our Code of Ethics applies to all of our directors and employees including, without limitation, our principal executive officer, our principal financial officer, our principal accounting officer and all of our employees performing financial or accounting functions. A copy of our Code of Ethics is posted on our website at www.platinumre.com and is included as Exhibit 14 to this Form 10-K. In the event that we make any amendment to, or grant any waiver from, a provision of our Code of Ethics that requires disclosure under Item 10 of Form 8-K, we will post such information on our website.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The information required by this Item relating to executive compensation is incorporated herein by reference to "Proposal 1 — Election of Directors" under the heading "Executive Compensation" of our Proxy Statement.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Shareholder Matters

The information required by this Item relating to security ownership of certain beneficial owners and management and related shareholder matters is incorporated herein by reference to "Proposal 1 — Election of Directors" under the headings "Equity Based Compensation Information," "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners" and "Security Ownership of Management" of our Proxy Statement.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

The information required by this Item relating to certain relationships and related transactions is incorporated herein by reference to "Proposal 1 — Election of Directors" under the heading "Related Party Transactions" of our Proxy Statement.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

The information required by this Item relating to principal accountant fees and services is incorporated herein by reference to "Proposal 6 — Ratification of Selection of Independent Auditors" of our Proxy Statement.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules, and Reports on Form 8-K

(a) Financial Statements and Exhibits

1. Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements of the Company as of December 31, 2003 and 2002 and for the periods then ended, together with the Independent Auditors' report thereon, are set forth on pages F-1 through F-23 hereto. The combined statements of the reinsurance underwriting segment of St. Paul prior to the Public Offering for the period from January 1, 2002 through November 1, 2002 and the year ended December 31, 2001, together with the report thereon by KPMG LLP, independent certified public accountants, are set forth on pages P-1 through P-16 hereto.

2. Schedules Supporting Financial Statements

The schedules relating to the consolidated financial statements of the Company as of December 31, 2003 and 2002 and for the periods then ended, together with the Independent Auditors' report thereon, are set forth on pages S-1 through S-8 hereto. Schedules not referred to have been omitted as inapplicable or not required by Regulation S-X.

3. Exhibits

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
2.1	Formation and Separation Agreement dated as of October 28, 2002, between The St. Paul Companies, Inc. and Platinum.(3)
3.1	Memorandum of Association of Platinum.(1)
3.2	Restated Bye-Laws of Platinum.(3)
3.3	Certificate of Incorporation of Platinum Finance.(1)
3.4	By-Laws of Platinum Finance. (2)
4.1	Form of Certificate of the Common Shares of Platinum.(3)
4.2	Indenture dated October 10, 2002, among Platinum, Platinum Finance and JPMorgan Chase Bank.(3)
4.3	Indenture Supplement dated November 1, 2002, among Platinum, Platinum Finance and JPMorgan Chase Bank.(3)
4.4	Purchase Contract Agreement dated as of November 1, 2002, between Platinum and JPMorgan Chase Bank.(3)
4.5	Pledge Agreement dated as of November 1, 2002, among Platinum, State Street Bank and Trust Company and JPMorgan Chase Bank.(3)
4.6	Form of Senior Note of Platinum Finance.(3)
4.7	Form of Guarantee of Platinum.(3)
4.8	Form of Normal Unit.(3)
4.9	Form of Stripped Unit.(3)
10.1*	Share Unit Plan for Non-Employee Directors.(3)
10.2*	2002 Share Incentive Plan.(3)
10.3*	Capital Accumulation Plan.(3)
10.4*	Employment Agreement dated March 3, 2002, between Jerome T. Fadden and The St. Paul Companies, Inc.(1)
10.5*	Amendment dated June 14, 2002, to the Employment Agreement between Jerome T. Fadden and The St. Paul Companies, Inc., dated March 3, 2002.(1)
10.6*	Employment Agreement dated July 5, 2002, between Michael E. Lombardozzi and St. Paul Re, Inc.(1)
10.7*	Amendment dated August 15, 2002, to the Employment Agreement dated July 5, 2002, between Michael E. Lombardozzi and St. Paul Re, Inc.(1)
10.8*	Letter Agreement dated March 1, 2002, between Steven H. Newman and The St. Paul Companies, Inc.(1)
10.9*	Amendment dated June 14, 2002, to the Letter Agreement dated, March 1, 2002, between Steven H. Newman and The St. Paul Companies, Inc.(1)
10.10*	Consulting Agreement dated March 1, 2002, between Steven H. Newman and The St. Paul Companies, Inc.(1)
10.11*	Employment Agreement dated May 2, 2002, between Michael D. Price and St. Paul Re, Inc.(1)
10.12*	Amendment dated June 14, 2002, to the Employment Agreement dated May 2, 2002, between Michael D. Price and St. Paul Re, Inc.(1)
10.13*	Amendment dated July 16, 2003, to the Employment Agreement dated May 2, 2002, between Michael D. Price and Platinum US.(4)
10.14*	Employment Agreement dated July 3, 2002, between William A. Robbie and St. Paul Re, Inc.(1)
10.15*	Amendment dated August 16, 2002, to the Employment Agreement dated July 3, 2002, between William A. Robbie and St. Paul Re, Inc.(1)
10.16*	Letter Agreement dated August 14, 2002, between Neal J. Schmidt and St. Paul Re, Inc.(3)

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
10.17*	Letter Agreement, dated June 20, 2003, between Platinum and Gregory E.A. Morrison.(4)
10.18*	Amendment dated January 7, 2004, to the Letter Agreement dated June 20, 2003, between Platinum and Gregory E.A. Morrison.
10.19	Securities Purchase Agreement, dated July 20, 2003, between Platinum Holdings and Gregory E.A. Morrison.(4)
10.20	364-Day Credit Agreement dated June 21, 2002, by and among Platinum, the Initial Lenders named therein, Citibank, N.A., JPMorgan Chase Bank, Bank of America, N.A. and Salomon Smith Barney Inc.(3)
10.21	Letter Amendment No. 1 to 364-Day Credit Agreement dated October 4, 2002 between Platinum, the Initial Lenders named therein, Citibank, N.A., JPMorgan Chase Bank, Bank of America, N.A. and Salomon Smith Barney Inc.(3)
10.22	Letter Amendment No. 2 to 364-Day Credit Agreement dated October 25, 2002 between Platinum, the Initial Lenders named therein, Citibank, N.A., JPMorgan Chase Bank, Bank of America, N.A. and Salomon Smith Barney Inc.(3)
10.23	Letter Amendment to the 364-Day Credit Agreement, dated June 20, 2003, between Platinum Holdings and Citibank, N.A., JPMorgan Chase Bank, Bank of America, N.A, Fleet National Bank and State Street Bank and Trust Company.(4)
10.24	Capital Support Agreement dated as of November 1, 2002, between Platinum and Platinum UK.(3)
10.25	Capital Support Agreement dated as of November 26, 2002, between Platinum and Platinum US.(3)
10.26	Registration Rights Agreement dated November 1, 2002, between The St. Paul Companies, Inc. and Platinum.(3)
10.27	Option Agreement dated November 1, 2002, between St. Paul Reinsurance Company Limited, Platinum and The St. Paul Companies, Inc.(3)
10.28	Option Agreement dated November 1, 2002, between The St. Paul Companies, Inc. and Platinum.(3)
10.29	Option Agreement dated November 1, 2002, among Platinum, The St. Paul Companies, Inc. and St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company.(3)
10.30	Employee Benefits and Compensation Matters Agreement dated November 1, 2002, between The St. Paul Companies, Inc. and Platinum US.(3)
10.31	Master Services Agreement dated November 1, 2002, between The St. Paul Companies, Inc. and Platinum.(3)
10.32	Letter Agreement, dated June 30, 2003, extending the Master Services Agreement dated November 1, 2002, between Platinum Holdings and The St. Paul Companies, Inc.(4)
10.33	UK Master Services Agreement dated November 1, 2002, between St. Paul Reinsurance Company Limited and Platinum UK.(3)
10.34	Addendum, dated December 10, 2003, to the UK Master Services Agreement dated November 1, 2002, between St. Paul Reinsurance Company Limited and Platinum UK.
10.35	Runoff Services Agreement dated November 1, 2002, among Platinum US, Mountain Ridge Insurance Company and St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company.(3)
10.36	U.K. Runoff Services Agreement dated November 1, 2002, between St. Paul Reinsurance Company Limited and Platinum UK.(3)
10.37	Underwriting Management Agreement dated November 1, 2002, between St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company and Platinum US.(3)
10.38	U.K. Underwriting Agency and Underwriting Management Agreement dated November 1, 2002, between St. Paul Reinsurance Company Limited and Platinum US.(3)
10.39	U.K. Business Transfer Agreement dated November 1, 2002, among St. Paul Reinsurance Company Limited, Platinum UK and St. Paul Management Limited.(3)

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
10.40	Intra-Group Asset Transfer Agreement, dated November 1, 2002, among Platinum, St. Paul Reinsurance Company Limited and St. Paul Management Limited.(3)
10.41	Form of Transitional Trademark License Agreement by and between The St. Paul Companies, Inc. and Platinum.(3)
10.42	Investment Agreement dated September 20, 2002, by and among Platinum, The St. Paul Companies, Inc., and RenaissanceRe Holdings Ltd.(3)
10.43	First Amendment to the Investment Agreement, dated September 20, 2002 by and among Platinum, The St. Paul Companies, Inc., and RenaissanceRe Holdings Ltd.(3)
10.44	Transfer Restrictions, Registration Rights and Standstill Agreement dated November 1, 2002, between The St. Paul Companies, Inc. and Platinum.(3)
10.45	Option Agreement dated November 1, 2002, between Platinum and RenaissanceRe Holdings Ltd.(3)
10.46	Services and Capacity Reservation Agreement dated November 1, 2002, between Platinum and RenaissanceRe Holdings Ltd.(3)
10.47	100% Quota Share Retrocession Agreement (traditional) dated November 1, 2002, between St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company and Platinum US.(3)
10.48	100% Quota Share Retrocession Agreement (non-traditional — A) dated November 1, 2002, between St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company and Platinum US.(3)
10.49	100% Quota Share Retrocession Agreement (non-traditional — B-1) dated November 1, 2002, between St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company and Platinum US.(3)
10.50	100% Quota Share Retrocession Agreement (non-traditional — B-2) dated November 1, 2002, between St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company and Platinum US.(3)
10.51	100% Quota Share Retrocession Agreement (non-traditional — C) dated November 1, 2002, between St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company and Platinum US.(3)
10.52	100% Quota Share Retrocession Agreement (non-traditional — D-3) dated November 1, 2002, between St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company and Platinum US.(3)
10.53	100% Quota Share Retrocession Agreement (non-traditional — D-4) dated November 1, 2002, between St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company and Platinum US.(3)
10.54	100% Quota Share Retrocession Agreement (non-traditional — D-1) dated November 1, 2002, between Mountain Ridge Insurance Company and Platinum US.(3)
10.55	100% Quota Share Retrocession Agreement (non-traditional — D-2) dated November 1, 2002, between Mountain Ridge Insurance Company and Platinum US.(3)
10.56	100% Quota Share Retrocession Agreement (non-traditional — D Stop Loss) dated November 1, 2002, between Mountain Ridge Insurance Company and Platinum US.(3)
10.57	100% Quota Share Retrocession Agreement (non-traditional — D Spread Loss) dated November 1, 2002, between Mountain Ridge Insurance Company and Platinum US.(3)
10.58	100% Quota Share Retrocession Agreement (non-traditional — E) dated November 1, 2002, between Mountain Ridge Insurance Company and Platinum US.(3)
10.59	UK 100% Quota Share Retrocession Agreement (traditional) dated November 1, 2002, between St. Paul Reinsurance Company Limited and Platinum US.(3)
10.60	UK 100% Quota Share Retrocession Agreement (non-traditional — A) dated November 1, 2002, between St. Paul Reinsurance Company Limited and Platinum US.(3)
10.61	UK 100% Quota Share Retrocession Agreement (non-traditional — B-1) dated November 1, 2002, between St. Paul Reinsurance Company Limited and Platinum US.(3)
10.62	100% Quota Share Retrocession Agreement dated November 27, 2002, between St. Paul Reinsurance Company Limited and Platinum UK.(3)
10.63	Security Agreement dated as of November 27, 2002, between Platinum UK and St. Paul Reinsurance Company Limited.(3)

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
10.64	Control Agreement dated as of November 27, 2002, between Platinum UK, St. Paul Reinsurance Company Limited and State Street Bank and Trust Company.(3)
10.65	Discretionary Investment Advisory Agreement dated as of November 27, 2002, between Platinum UK and Alliance Capital Management L.P.(3)
10.66	Revised and Amended Trust Agreement dated November 1, 2002 and amended December 12, 2002, by and among Platinum US, St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company and State Street Bank and Trust Company.(3)
10.67	Letter Amendment dated December 12, 2002 to the Revised and Amended Trust Agreement dated as of November 1, 2002 and amended December 12, 2002, by and among Platinum US, St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Mountain Ridge Insurance Company, and State Street Bank and Trust Company.(3)
10.68	Discretionary Investment Advisory Agreement dated November 4, 2002, between Platinum US and Alliance Capital Management L.P.(3)
10.69	Revised and Amended Trust Agreement dated November 1, 2002 and amended December 12, 2002, by and among Platinum US, Mountain Ridge Insurance Company and State Street Bank and Trust Company.(3)
10.70	Discretionary Investment Advisory Agreement dated November 4, 2002, by and among Platinum US and Alliance Capital Management L.P.(3)
10.71	Quota Share Retrocession Agreement dated November 26, 2002, between Platinum Bermuda and Platinum UK.(3)
10.72	Security Agreement dated as of November 26, 2002, between Platinum Bermuda and Platinum UK.(3)
10.73	Control Agreement dated as of November 26, 2002, by and among Platinum Bermuda, Platinum UK and State Street Bank and Trust Company.(3)
10.74	Discretionary Investment Advisory Agreement dated as of November 26, 2002, between Platinum Bermuda and Platinum UK.(3)
10.75	Trust Agreement effective as of January 1, 2003 among Platinum Bermuda, Platinum US and State Street Bank and Trust Company.(4)
10.76	Quota Share Retrocession Agreement by and between Platinum Bermuda and Platinum US dated as of May 13, 2003.(4)
10.77	Aggregate Excess of Loss Retrocession Agreement, dated June 11, 2003, between Platinum US and Mountain Ridge Insurance Company.(4)
10.78	Commutation and release Agreement dated June 11, 2003, between Platinum US and Mountain Ridge Insurance Company.(4)
10.79	Referral Agreement between Platinum Bermuda and Renaissance Underwriting Managers Ltd.(4)
10.80	Referral Agreement between Platinum US and Renaissance Underwriting Managers Ltd.
10.81	Novation and Transfer Agreement for the Multi-Line Excess of Loss Reinsurance Agreement, dated September 16, 2003, among Platinum US, St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company and Wisconsin Mutual Insurance Company, effective as of January 1, 2003.(5)
10.82	Novation and Transfer Agreement for the Casualty Excess of Loss Reinsurance Agreement, dated September 16, 2003, among Platinum US, St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company and Wisconsin Mutual Insurance Company, effective as of January 1, 2003.(5)
10.83	Novation and Transfer Agreement for the First Property Catastrophe Excess of Loss Reinsurance Agreement, dated September 16, 2003, among Platinum US, St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company and Wisconsin Mutual Insurance Company, effective as of January 1, 2003.(5)
10.84	Novation and Transfer Agreement for the Second Property Catastrophe Excess of Loss Reinsurance Agreement, dated September 16, 2003, among Platinum US, St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company and Wisconsin Mutual Insurance Company, effective as of January 1, 2003.(5)

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
10.85	Novation and Transfer Agreement for the Third Property Catastrophe Excess of Loss Reinsurance Agreement, dated September 16, 2003, among Platinum US, St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company and Wisconsin Mutual Insurance Company, effective as of January 1, 2003.(5)
10.86	Novation and Transfer Agreement for the Casualty Clash Excess of Loss reinsurance contract among Platinum US, St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company and Crusader Insurance Company, effective as of January 1, 2003.
10.87	Novation and Transfer Agreement for the Property Clash Excess of Loss reinsurance contract among Platinum US, St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company and Crusader Insurance Company, effective as of January 1, 2003.
10.88	Novation and Transfer Agreement for the Multi Line Excess of Loss reinsurance contract among Platinum US, St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company and Crusader Insurance Company, effective as of January 1, 2003.
10.89	Indexed Warranty Excess of Loss Reinsurance Contract, effective July 11, 2003, between Renaissance Reinsurance Ltd. and Platinum US.
10.90	Combined Catastrophe Excess of Loss Reinsurance Contract effective January 1, 2003 for the Alfa Insurance Group.
10.91	Addendum No. 6 to the Interests and Liabilities Agreement with respect to the Combined Catastrophe Excess of Loss Reinsurance Contract between members of the Alfa Insurance Group, St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company and Platinum US.
10.92	Addendum No. 1 to the Quota Share Retrocession Agreement by and between Platinum Bermuda and Platinum US dated as of December 31, 2003.
10.93	Guaranty dated as of December 31, 2003 between Platinum Holdings, as Guarantor, and Platinum US.
10.94	Guarantee dated as of December 31, 2003 between Platinum Holdings, as Guarantor, and Platinum UK.
14	Code of Ethics.
21	Subsidiaries of Platinum Holdings.
23.1	Independent Auditors' Consent (New York, New York)
23.2	Independent Auditors' Consent (Minnapolis, Minnesota)
31.1	Certification of Gregory E.A. Morrison, Chief Executive Officer of Platinum Holdings, pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.
31.2	Certification of William A. Robbie, Chief Financial Officer of Platinum Holdings, pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.
32.1	Certification of Gregory E.A. Morrison, Chief Executive Officer of Platinum Holdings, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. section 1350, as adopted pursuant to section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2	Certification of William A. Robbie, Chief Financial Officer of Platinum Holdings, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. section 1350, as adopted pursuant to section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

* Items denoted with an asterisk represent management contracts or compensatory plans or arrangements.

- (1) Incorporated by reference from the Registration Statement on Form S-1 (Registration No. 333-86906) of Platinum Holdings.
- (2) Incorporated by reference from the Registration Statements on Form S-1 (Registration Nos. 333-99019 and 333-99019-01) of Platinum Holdings and Platinum Finance.
- (3) Incorporated by reference from Platinum Holdings' Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002, filed with the Commission on March 31, 2003.
- (4) Incorporated by reference from Platinum Holdings' Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2003, filed with the Commission on August 14, 2003.
- (5) Incorporated by reference from Platinum Holdings' Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2003, filed with the Commission on November 14, 2003.

(b) Reports on Form 8-K

On November 13, 2003, Platinum Holdings filed with the SEC a report on Form 8-K containing a press release, issued on November 12, 2003, reporting its financial results as of and for the quarter ended September 30, 2003.

On December 2, 2003, Platinum Holdings filed with the SEC a report on Form 8-K containing (1) slides utilized in a presentation by Gregory Morrison, Chief Executive Officer, Michael Price, Chief Underwriting Officer, and William Robbie, Chief Financial Officer, at the 12th Annual Bermuda Angle on December 2, 2003 and (2) a press release, issued on December 2, 2003, providing guidance for fiscal year 2004.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf of the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized in Southampton, Bermuda.

PLATINUM UNDERWRITERS HOLDINGS, LTD.

/s/ GREGORY E.A. MORRISON

Gregory E.A. Morrison
President and Chief Executive Officer

Date: March 12, 2004

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>/s/ GREGORY E.A. MORRISON</u> Gregory E.A. Morrison	President, Chief Executive Officer, and Director	March 12, 2004
<u>/s/ WILLIAM A. ROBBIE</u> William A. Robbie	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	March 12, 2004
<u>/s/ STEVEN H. NEWMAN</u> Steven H. Newman	Chairman of the Board of Directors	March 12, 2004
<u>/s/ H. FURLONG BALDWIN</u> H. Furlong Baldwin	Director	March 12, 2004
<u>/s/ JONATHAN F. BANK</u> Jonathan F. Bank	Director	March 12, 2004
<u>/s/ DAN R. CARMICHAEL</u> Dan R. Carmichael	Director	March 12, 2004
<u>/s/ NEILL A. CURRIE</u> Neill A. Currie	Director	March 12, 2004
<u>/s/ JAY S. FISHMAN</u> Jay S. Fishman	Director	March 12, 2004
<u>/s/ PETER T. PRUITT</u> Peter T. Pruitt	Director	March 12, 2004

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PLATINUM UNDERWRITERS HOLDINGS, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Platinum Underwriters Holdings, Ltd:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Platinum Underwriters Holdings, Ltd. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2003 and 2002, and the related consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the period from April 19, 2002 (date of inception) to December 31, 2002. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Platinum Underwriters Holdings, Ltd. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2003 and 2002, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the period from April 19, 2002 (date of inception) to December 31, 2002 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ KPMG LLP

New York, New York
March 5, 2004

PLATINUM UNDERWRITERS HOLDINGS, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
December 31, 2003 and 2002
(amounts in thousands, except share data)

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
ASSETS		
Investments:		
Fixed maturities available-for-sale at fair value (amortized cost — \$1,560,807 and \$1,052,923, respectively)	\$1,583,505	\$1,065,216
Fixed maturity trading securities at fair value (amortized cost — \$95,926) ...	94,633	—
Other invested asset	6,910	—
Total investments	<u>1,685,048</u>	<u>1,065,216</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	105,461	281,486
Accrued investment income	17,492	9,993
Reinsurance premiums receivable	487,441	5,599
Reinsurance recoverable on ceded losses and loss adjustment expenses	5,102	—
Prepaid reinsurance premiums	6,129	—
Amounts receivable from The St. Paul Companies, Inc.	475	162,908
Funds held by ceding companies	65,060	54,902
Deferred acquisition costs	79,307	49,332
Income tax recoverable	9,360	129
Other assets	20,986	15,322
Total assets	<u>\$2,481,861</u>	<u>\$1,644,887</u>
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Liabilities		
Unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses	\$ 736,934	\$ 281,659
Unearned premiums	305,985	191,016
Reinsurance deposit liabilities	5,699	23,661
Debt obligations	137,500	137,500
Ceded premiums payable	6,205	—
Commissions payable	176,310	37,562
Deferred tax liabilities	1,792	6,496
Other liabilities	44,233	45,747
Total liabilities	<u>1,414,658</u>	<u>723,641</u>
Shareholders' Equity		
Preferred shares, \$.01 par value, 25,000,000 shares authorized, no shares issued or outstanding	—	—
Common shares, \$.01 par value, 200,000,000 shares authorized, 43,054,125 and 43,004,000 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	430	430
Additional paid-in capital	910,505	903,797
Accumulated other comprehensive income	18,774	10,581
Retained earnings	137,494	6,438
Total shareholders' equity	<u>1,067,203</u>	<u>921,246</u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	<u>\$2,481,861</u>	<u>\$1,644,887</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

PLATINUM UNDERWRITERS HOLDINGS, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the Year Ended December 31, 2003 and
the Period from April 19, 2002 (date of inception) through December 31, 2002
(amounts in thousands, except share data)

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
Revenue:		
Net premiums earned	\$1,067,527	\$107,098
Net investment income	57,645	5,211
Net realized gains on investments	2,781	25
Other income	<u>3,343</u>	<u>167</u>
Total revenue	<u>1,131,296</u>	<u>112,501</u>
Expenses:		
Losses and loss adjustment expenses	584,171	60,356
Acquisition expenses	251,226	25,474
Operating expenses	92,595	16,334
Net foreign currency exchange losses (gains)	114	(2,017)
Interest expense	<u>9,492</u>	<u>1,261</u>
Total expenses	<u>937,598</u>	<u>101,408</u>
Income before income tax expense	193,698	11,093
Income tax expense	<u>48,875</u>	<u>4,655</u>
Net income	<u>\$ 144,823</u>	<u>\$ 6,438</u>
Earnings per share:		
Basic earnings per share	\$ 3.37	\$ 0.15
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 3.09	\$ 0.15
Comprehensive income:		
Net income	\$ 144,823	\$ 6,438
Other comprehensive income:		
Unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities, net of deferred taxes	7,570	10,581
Cumulative translation adjustments, net of deferred tax	623	—
Comprehensive income	<u>\$ 153,016</u>	<u>\$ 17,019</u>
Shareholder dividends:		
Dividends declared	\$ 13,767	\$ —
Dividends declared per share	\$ 0.32	\$ —

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

PLATINUM UNDERWRITERS HOLDINGS, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
For the Year Ended December 31, 2003 and
the Period from April 19, 2002 (date of inception) through December 31, 2002

	<u>Common Shares</u>	<u>Additional Paid-In Capital</u>	<u>Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income</u>	<u>Retained Earnings</u>	<u>Total Shareholders' Equity</u>
	(Amounts in thousands)				
Initial capitalization	\$ 12	\$ 108	—	—	\$ 120
Redemption of shares issued in initial capitalization	(12)	(108)	—	—	(120)
Proceeds from initial public offering	330	692,984	—	—	693,314
Issuance of common shares in private placements	100	211,674	—	—	211,774
Assets contributed by St. Paul	—	5,778	—	—	5,778
Purchase contract adjustment payments	—	(6,639)	—	—	(6,639)
Net income	—	—	—	\$ 6,438	6,438
Unrealized holding gains on available-for-sale securities, net of deferred tax	—	—	\$10,581	—	10,581
Balances, December 31, 2002	430	903,797	10,581	6,438	921,246
Sale of common shares	—	520	—	—	520
Stock based compensation expense	—	5,510	—	—	5,510
Exercise of options	—	678	—	—	678
Net income	—	—	—	144,823	144,823
Unrealized holding gains on available-for-sale securities, net of deferred tax	—	—	7,570	—	7,570
Cumulative translation adjustments, net of deferred tax	—	—	623	—	623
Dividends paid to shareholders	—	—	—	(13,767)	(13,767)
Balances, December 31, 2003	<u>\$430</u>	<u>\$910,505</u>	<u>\$18,774</u>	<u>\$137,494</u>	<u>\$1,067,203</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

PLATINUM UNDERWRITERS HOLDINGS, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2003 and
the Period from April 19, 2002 (date of inception) through December 31, 2002

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
	(Amounts in thousands)	
Operating Activities:		
Net income	\$ 144,823	\$ 6,438
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operations:		
Depreciation and amortization	23,321	2,469
Net realized gain on investments	(2,781)	(25)
Net foreign currency exchange losses	114	
Stock based compensation	5,510	—
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of the St. Paul assumption:		
Increase in accrued investment income	(7,499)	(9,993)
Trading securities activities	(85,861)	—
Increase in reinsurance premiums receivable	(481,843)	(5,599)
(Increase) decrease in amounts receivable from St. Paul	54,096	(39,750)
Increase in funds held by ceding companies	(10,158)	—
(Increase) decrease in deferred acquisition costs	(29,975)	4,058
Increase in net unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses	440,859	60,356
Increase (decrease) in net unearned premiums	108,840	(52,984)
Increase in commissions payable	138,749	6,595
Increase in income tax recoverable	(9,231)	—
Decrease in deferred tax liabilities	(7,541)	—
Decrease in reinsurance deposit liabilities	(17,962)	(167)
Increase in ceded premiums payable	6,205	—
Net increase in other assets and liabilities	4,678	19,152
Cash from St. Paul related to the November 1, 2002 assumption of liabilities on reinsurance contracts becoming effective in 2002	108,336	288,648
Other, net	627	2,195
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>383,307</u>	<u>281,393</u>
Investing Activities:		
Proceeds from sale of available-for-sale fixed maturities	393,245	120,421
Proceeds from maturity or paydown of available-for-sale fixed maturities ..	132,979	—
Acquisition of available-for-sale fixed maturities	(1,066,077)	(1,157,416)
Other invested asset acquired	(6,910)	—
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(546,763)</u>	<u>(1,036,995)</u>
Financing Activities:		
Net proceeds from shares issued in initial capitalization	—	120
Redemption of shares issued in initial capitalization	—	(120)
Net proceeds from issuance of Common Shares	520	693,314
Net proceeds from issuance of Common Shares in private placements	—	211,774
Net proceeds from issuance of debt securities	—	132,000
Proceeds from exercise of share options	678	—
Dividends paid to shareholders	(13,767)	—
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	<u>(12,569)</u>	<u>1,037,088</u>
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(176,025)	281,486
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	281,486	—
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	<u>\$ 105,461</u>	<u>\$ 281,486</u>
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Income taxes paid	\$ 65,912	—
Interest paid	\$ 10,026	—

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

PLATINUM UNDERWRITERS HOLDINGS, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation and Consolidation

Platinum Underwriters Holdings, Ltd. ("Platinum Holdings") was incorporated on April 19, 2002 and was capitalized on April 24, 2002 under the laws of Bermuda to hold subsidiaries that provide property, casualty, and other reinsurance to insurers and reinsurers on a worldwide basis. As discussed more fully in Note 8, Platinum Holdings completed its initial public offering in November 2002. Concurrent with the initial public offering and as discussed more fully in Note 2, the Company assumed certain rights and obligations of the reinsurance business from The St. Paul Companies, Inc. ("St. Paul"). Consequently, the 2002 consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income, shareholders' equity and cash flows include all activity from incorporation on April 19, 2002 through December 31, 2002. The underwriting operations, as well as substantially all other operations of the Company commenced in November 2002. The results of operations reflect the period from November 1, 2002 through December 31, 2002 (the "2002 Period").

In 2001, St. Paul's management decided that its reinsurance business and its primary insurance business should ideally operate as separate entities because of their different risk profiles and business characteristics. As part of this effort, St. Paul also began exiting unprofitable lines of business and reducing the number of reinsurance branch offices outside the United States. As a result, St. Paul became a participant and sponsor in the formation of Platinum Holdings and its subsidiaries.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP"). These financial statements reflect the consolidated position of Platinum Holdings and its subsidiaries (the "Company"), including Platinum Re (UK) Limited, Platinum Underwriters Bermuda, Ltd., Platinum Underwriters Finance, Inc. ("Platinum Finance"), Platinum Regency Holdings, Platinum Administrative Services, Inc. and, Platinum Underwriters Reinsurance, Inc. ("Platinum US"). All material intercompany transactions have been eliminated in preparing these consolidated financial statements.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Investments

Fixed maturities owned that the Company may not have the positive intent to hold until maturity are classified as available-for-sale and reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses excluded from net income and reported in other comprehensive income as a separate component of shareholders' equity, net of deferred taxes. Fixed maturities owned that the Company has the intent to sell prior to maturity are classified as trading securities and reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses included in other income. Securities classified as trading securities are generally foreign currency denominated securities intended to match foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities in order to minimize net exposures arising from fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. Premiums and discounts on fixed maturity securities are amortized into interest income over the life of the security under the effective yield method. The fair values of fixed maturities are based on quoted market prices at the reporting date for those or similar investments.

Prepayment assumptions for mortgage and asset backed securities were obtained from outside investment managers. These assumptions are consistent with the current interest rate and economic environment. The retrospective adjustment method is used to value all securities.

Realized gains and losses on sales of investments are determined on the basis of the specific identification method. When a decline in fair value of investments is considered to be "other than

PLATINUM UNDERWRITERS HOLDINGS, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

temporary," the investments are written down to fair value. The write down is recorded as a realized investment loss in the consolidated statements of income.

Other invested asset represents a strategic investment in a non-public reinsurance company and is carried at estimated fair value.

Short-Term Investments and Cash Equivalents

Short-term investments are carried at cost, which approximates fair value. Short-term investments mature within one year from the purchase date. Cash equivalents are carried at amortized cost, approximate fair value, and include all securities that, at their purchase date, have a maturity of less than 90 days.

Premium Revenues

Assumed reinsurance premiums are recognized as revenues when premiums become earned proportionately over the coverage period. Net premiums earned are recorded in the statement of income, net of the cost of retrocession. Net premiums written not yet recognized as revenue are recorded in the balance sheet as unearned premiums, gross of any ceded unearned premiums.

Due to the nature of reinsurance, ceding companies routinely report and remit premiums subsequent to the contract coverage period. Consequently, reinsurance premiums written include amounts reported by the ceding companies, supplemented by estimates of premiums which are earned but not reported ("EBNR"). Along with estimating EBNR the Company records the expenses associated with these premiums in the form of losses, loss adjustment expenses ("LAE") and commissions. As actual premiums are reported by the ceding companies, management evaluates the appropriateness of the premium estimates and any adjustment to these estimates is recorded in the period in which it becomes known. Adjustments to original premium estimates could be material and could significantly impact earnings in the period they are recorded. Due to the time lag inherent in the reporting of premiums by ceding companies, a significant portion of amounts included as premiums written and receivable represent estimated premiums, net of commissions, and is not currently due based on the terms of the underlying contracts.

Certain of our reinsurance contracts include provisions that adjust premiums or acquisition expenses based upon the experience under the contracts. Premiums written and earned, as well as related acquisition expenses under these contracts, are recognized based upon the losses recorded under those contracts.

Reinstatement premiums and additional premiums are recognized in accordance with the provisions of assumed reinsurance contracts, based on losses recorded under such contracts. Reinstatement premiums are the premiums charged for the restoration of the reinsurance limit of a reinsurance contract to its full amount, generally coinciding with the payment by the reinsurer of losses. These premiums relate to the future coverage obtained during the remainder of the initial policy term and are earned over the remaining policy term. Additional premiums are premiums triggered by losses and are earned immediately. An allowance for uncollectible premiums is established for possible non-payment of such amounts due, as deemed necessary.

Deferred Acquisition Costs

Costs of acquiring business, primarily commissions and other direct underwriting expenses, which vary with and are directly related to the production of business, are deferred and amortized over the same period as the corresponding premiums are recorded as revenues. On a regular basis, an analysis of the recoverability of deferred acquisition costs, in relation to the expected recognition of revenues, including anticipated investment income, is performed. Any adjustments are reflected as period costs. Should the

PLATINUM UNDERWRITERS HOLDINGS, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

analysis indicate that the acquisition costs are unrecoverable, further analyses are performed to determine if a liability is required to provide for losses which may exceed the related unearned premiums. Deferred acquisition costs amortized in 2003 and the 2002 Period were \$227,240,000 and \$14,449,000, respectively.

Debt Obligations and Deferred Debt Issuance Costs

The net proceeds from the sale of the Company's equity security units were allocated between the purchase contracts and the senior notes based on the underlying fair value of each instrument. The present value of the purchase contract adjustment payments were initially charged to shareholders' equity, with an offsetting credit to liabilities. Subsequent contract adjustment payments will be allocated between this liability account and interest expense based on a constant rate calculation over the life of the transaction.

Costs incurred in issuing debt are capitalized and amortized over the life of the debt. Before the issuance of Common Shares upon settlement of the purchase contracts and if dilutive, the purchase contracts are reflected in diluted earnings per share calculations using the "if converted" method, which assumes that the Common Shares were issued and the proceeds received were used to pay down the senior notes that are part of the Company's equity security units.

Unpaid Losses and LAE

Unpaid losses and LAE are estimated based upon reports received from ceding companies, supplemented by the Company's estimates of losses for which ceding company reports have not been received, historical company and industry experience for unreported claims and historical company experience of losses reported by reinsured companies. Unpaid losses and LAE include estimates of the cost of claims that were reported, but not yet paid, and the cost of claims incurred but not yet reported ("IBNR"). Estimated amounts recoverable from reinsurers on unpaid losses and LAE are reflected as assets. While the Company commenced operations in 2002, the business written is sufficiently similar to the historical business of St. Paul that the Company plans to use the historical loss experience of the reinsurance business of St. Paul to estimate its ultimate losses and LAE.

Unpaid losses and LAE are subject to the effects of trends in loss severity and frequency. These estimates are reviewed regularly and adjusted as experience develops or new information becomes known. Any such adjustments are reflected in results of operations in the period in which they become known and are accounted for as changes in estimates.

Reinsurance Deposit Liabilities

Reinsurance contracts entered into by the Company which are not deemed to transfer significant insurance risk are accounted for as deposits, whereby liabilities are initially recorded at the same amount as assets received. Interest expense related to the deposit is recognized as incurred.

Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings per share reflects the basic earnings per share adjusted for the potential dilution that would occur if the issued options were exercised and considers the outstanding purchase contracts relating to the equity security units. Securities that are convertible into Common Shares that are anti-dilutive are not included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share.

Reinsurance Ceded

Reinsurance ceded, which transfers risk and the related premiums, commissions and losses incurred to the reinsurer, is reflected as reductions of the respective income and expense accounts. Unearned

PLATINUM UNDERWRITERS HOLDINGS, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

premiums ceded and estimates of amounts recoverable from reinsurers on paid and unpaid losses are reflected as assets.

Income Taxes

Platinum Holdings and Platinum Bermuda are domiciled in Bermuda. Platinum Holdings also has subsidiaries in the United States, United Kingdom and Ireland that are subject to the tax laws thereof.

The Company applies the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under the asset and liability method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates applicable to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period the change is enacted. A valuation allowance is established for deferred tax assets where it is more likely than not that future tax benefits will not be realized.

Stock-Based Compensation

During 2003, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 "Accounting for Awards of Stock Based Compensation to Employees" ("SFAS 123") and Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 148 "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation-Transition and Disclosure" ("SFAS 148"). SFAS 123 requires that the fair value of shares granted under the Company's share option plan subsequent to the adoption of SFAS 148 be amortized in earnings over the vesting periods. The fair value of the share options granted are determined through the use of an option-pricing model. SFAS 148 amends SFAS 123 and provides transitioning guidance for a voluntary adoption of FAS 123 as well as amends the disclosure requirements of FAS 123. For the 2002 Period, the Company has elected to use the intrinsic value method of accounting for stock-based awards granted to employees established by Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" ("APB 25"). Under APB 25, if the exercise price of the Company's employee share options is equal to or greater than the fair market value of the underlying shares on the date of the grant, no compensation expense is recorded. The adoption of SFAS 148 did not have a material effect on the Company financial.

Had the Company calculated and recorded compensation expense for share option grants based on the "fair value" method described in SFAS 123 for options granted prior to 2003, net income and earnings per

PLATINUM UNDERWRITERS HOLDINGS, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

share, net of tax, for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the 2002 Period would have been the pro forma amounts as indicated below (\$ in thousands, except per share data):

	2003	2002
Stock-based compensation expense:		
As reported	\$ 5,510	\$ —
Pro forma	14,774	1,070
Net income:		
As reported	144,823	6,438
Pro forma	135,559	5,368
Basic earnings per share:		
As reported	3.37	0.15
Pro forma	3.15	0.12
Diluted earnings per share:		
As reported	\$ 3.09	\$ 0.15
Pro forma	2.90	0.12

Foreign Currency Exchange

The Company's functional currency is generally the currencies of the local operating environment. Transactions conducted in other than functional currencies are remeasured to the Company's functional currency, and the resulting foreign exchange gains or losses are included in net foreign currency exchange gains losses. Functional currency based assets and liabilities are translated into U.S. dollars using current rates of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date and the related translation adjustments are recorded as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income, net of applicable deferred income taxes.

Organizational Cost

Costs incurred by the Company relating to its organization are expensed as incurred.

Use of Estimates

The Company's financial statements include estimates and assumptions that have an effect on the amounts reported. The most significant estimates are those relating to unpaid losses and LAE. These estimates are continually reviewed and adjustments made as necessary, but actual results could be significantly different than expected at the time such estimates are made. Results of changes in estimates are reflected in results of operations in the period in which the change is made.

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made to the 2002 financial statements in order to conform to the 2003 presentation.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2003, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 150, "Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of Both Liabilities and Equity" ("SFAS 150"). SFAS 150 requires that an entity classify as liabilities or assets financial instruments issued in the form of shares that are mandatorily redeemable; certain financial instrument

PLATINUM UNDERWRITERS HOLDINGS, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

obligations to repurchase the entity's shares by transferring assets; and financial instruments representing certain obligations to issue variable number of shares. The Company adopted the accounting treatment in accordance with SFAS 150. SFAS 150, as adopted, has had no effect upon the financial condition of the Company or its results of operations.

2. Separation From and Continuing Relationship With St. Paul

As discussed more fully in Note 8, on November 1, 2002, Platinum Holdings completed an initial public offering of 33,044,000 Common Shares (the "Public Offering") as well as an offering of equity security units. Concurrently with the Public Offering, Platinum Holdings sold 6,000,000 Common Shares to St. Paul in a private placement. Concurrent with these transactions, the Company and St. Paul entered into several agreements for transfer of continuing reinsurance business and certain related assets of St. Paul.

Among these agreements were quota share retrocession agreements effective November 2, 2002 under which the Company assumed from St. Paul unpaid losses and LAE, unearned premiums and certain other liabilities on reinsurance contracts becoming effective in 2002. A summary of the liabilities assumed and assets received on November 2, 2002 are as follows (\$ in thousands):

Liabilities assumed:	
Net unpaid losses and LAE	\$221,303
Net unearned premiums	244,000
Reinsurance deposit liabilities	23,828
Profit commission liabilities	<u>16,145</u>
	505,276
Ceding commission to St. Paul	<u>(53,390)</u>
	<u>451,886</u>
Assets received:	
Cash	288,648
Funds held	<u>54,902</u>
	<u>343,550</u>
Amount due from St. Paul	<u>\$108,336</u>

Amounts due from St. Paul at December 31, 2002 were settled during 2003.

Included in assumed premiums written in the 2002 Period is \$292,302,000 assumed from St. Paul. Premiums assumed from St. Paul includes \$244,000,000 of unearned premiums as of November 2, 2002 on reinsurance contracts becoming effective in 2002 and additional assumed premiums written of approximately \$48,302,000 for the 2002 Period. While the Company did not cede any premiums in the 2002 Period, it assumed business from St. Paul net of retrocessional reinsurance and may be subject to the credit risk related to such retrocessional reinsurance.

The Company entered into an Employee Benefits and Compensation Matters Agreement with St. Paul that provided for the transfer of employees from St. Paul and provided for the allocation of assets and liabilities and certain other agreements with respect to employee compensation and benefit plans. In addition, St. Paul reimbursed the Company for the annual bonuses of the Company's employees prorated for the period from January 1, 2002 through the date of completion of the Public Offering. The agreement also provided for reimbursement of severance and retention payments to the Company's employees. The

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Company had amounts receivable from St. Paul of \$6,270,000 under this agreement for bonus and retention amounts paid or accrued as of December 31, 2002.

As of December 31, 2002 amounts due from St. Paul were as follows (\$ in thousands):

Balance due related to the November 1, 2002 assumption of liabilities on reinsurance contracts becoming effective in 2002	\$108,336
Premiums assumed in the 2002 Period	48,302
Other expense reimbursement items due	<u>6,270</u>
Amounts receivable from St. Paul	162,908
Commissions due to St. Paul	<u>(14,822)</u>
Total	<u>\$148,086</u>

3. Investments

The Company's available-for-sale fixed maturities at December 31, 2003 and 2002 were as follows (\$ in thousands):

	<u>Amortized Cost</u>	<u>Gross Unrealized Gains</u>	<u>Gross Unrealized Losses</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
December 31, 2003:				
U.S. Government and U.S. Government agencies	\$ 5,065	22	55	\$ 5,032
Corporate bonds	1,077,399	20,412	1,856	1,095,955
Mortgage and asset backed securities	267,774	1,386	785	268,375
Municipal bonds	91,019	1,130	106	92,043
Foreign governments and states	<u>115,800</u>	<u>2,891</u>	<u>273</u>	<u>118,418</u>
Total bonds	1,557,057	25,841	3,075	1,579,823
Redeemable preferred stocks	<u>3,750</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>3,682</u>
Total available-for-sale fixed maturities	<u>\$1,560,807</u>	<u>25,841</u>	<u>3,143</u>	<u>\$1,583,505</u>
December 31, 2002:				
U.S. Government and U.S. Government agencies	\$ 3,781	12	—	\$ 3,793
Corporate bonds	682,614	9,285	420	691,479
Mortgage and asset backed securities	281,430	2,455	7	283,878
Foreign governments and states	<u>38,754</u>	<u>353</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>39,107</u>
Total bonds	1,006,579	12,105	427	1,018,257
Redeemable preferred stocks	<u>46,344</u>	<u>615</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>46,959</u>
Total available-for-sale fixed maturities	<u>\$1,052,923</u>	<u>12,720</u>	<u>427</u>	<u>\$1,065,216</u>

Amortized cost and fair value of available-for-sale fixed maturities by contractual maturity at December 31, 2003 are shown below; actual maturities could differ from contractual maturities due to call or prepayment provisions (\$ in thousands):

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

	<u>Amortized Cost</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
Due in one year or less	\$ —	\$ —
Due from one to five years	868,176	881,092
Due from five to ten years	252,447	255,768
Due in ten or more years	168,660	174,588
Mortgage and asset backed securities	<u>267,774</u>	<u>268,375</u>
Total bonds	1,557,057	1,579,823
Redeemable preferred stocks	<u>3,750</u>	<u>3,682</u>
Total available-for-sale fixed maturities	<u>\$1,560,807</u>	<u>\$1,583,505</u>

Investment income for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the 2002 Period is summarized as follows (\$ in thousands):

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
Fixed maturities	\$56,503	\$4,389
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>3,133</u>	<u>1,183</u>
	59,636	5,572
Less investment expense	<u>1,991</u>	<u>361</u>
Net investment income	<u>\$57,645</u>	<u>\$5,211</u>

Net realized gains from investments for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the 2002 Period were all derived from fixed maturities. Gross gains and losses realized for the year ended December 31, 2003 were \$4,639,000 and \$1,858,000 respectively. Gross gains and losses realized for the 2002 Period were \$423,000 and \$398,000, respectively.

Proceeds from sales, maturities and calls of available-for-sale fixed maturities were \$526,224,000 in 2003 and \$120,421,000 in the 2002 Period. There were no sales in the trading securities portfolio.

Net change in unrealized investment gains (losses) for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the 2002 Period were as follows (\$ in thousands):

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
Fixed maturities available for sale	\$10,405	\$12,293
Less: Deferred taxes	<u>(2,835)</u>	<u>(1,712)</u>
Net change in unrealized gains	<u>\$ 7,570</u>	<u>\$10,581</u>

Investments with a carrying value of \$4,561,000 were on deposit with regulatory authorities as of December 31, 2003. Investments with a carrying value of \$473,289,000 and cash and cash equivalents of \$11,868,000 at December 31, 2003 were held in trust to secure St. Paul for liabilities ceded by St. Paul to the Company under the Quota Share Retrocession Agreements.

PLATINUM UNDERWRITERS HOLDINGS, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

The following table presents the carrying amounts and estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments as of December 31, 2003 and 2002 (\$ in thousands):

	December 31, 2003		December 31, 2002	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial assets:				
Fixed maturities	\$1,678,138	1,678,138	1,065,216	\$1,065,216
Other invested asset	6,910	6,910	—	—
Financial liabilities:				
Debt obligations	\$ 137,500	170,445	137,500	\$ 155,925

The fair values of financial instruments are based on quoted market prices at the reporting date for those or similar instruments. The fair values of debt obligations are based on quoted market prices. Other invested asset represents a strategic investment in a non-public reinsurance company and is carried at estimated fair value.

The Company reviews its investment portfolio for potential permanent impairment on a regular basis. Securities are reviewed for impairment if the fair value is lower than the carrying value. An impairment is considered to be other than temporary when there is evidence indicating that the carrying amount is not recoverable within a reasonable period or that the issuer of the security may not be able to meet its obligations. Write-downs to reflect other-than-temporary impairments in value are recognized in the net realized investment gains losses in the income statement. As of December 31, 2003 the Company's investment portfolio does not contain any securities that have other-than-temporary-impairments.

4. Unpaid Losses and LAE

Activity in the liability for unpaid losses and LAE for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the 2002 Period is summarized as follows (\$ in thousands):

	2003	2002
Net unpaid losses and LAE as of the beginning of period	\$281,659	\$ —
Net incurred related to:		
Current year	648,137	60,356
Prior year	(63,966)	—
Total net incurred losses and LAE	584,171	60,356
Unpaid losses and LAE assumed from St. Paul	—	221,303
Net paid losses and LAE:		
Current year	102,669	—
Prior year	41,709	—
Total net paid losses and LAE	144,378	—
Effects of foreign currency exchange rate changes	10,466	—
Net unpaid losses and LAE as of the end of period	731,918	281,659
Reinsurance recoverable	5,016	—
Gross unpaid losses and LAE at end of period	\$736,934	\$281,659

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

The negative incurred related to the prior year of \$63,966,000 includes approximately \$50,866,000 of favorable development on property and certain other lines of business with relatively short patterns of reported losses. These lines are principally property coverages provided in both the Property and Marine and Finite Risk segments. During 2003, actual reported losses were significantly less than expected for these short-tailed property lines resulting in reductions in estimated ultimate losses. The negative incurred losses relating to the prior year include approximately \$13,100,000 represents reductions in unpaid losses and LAE associated with the reduction in 2003 of casualty premiums originally estimated for the 2002 underwriting year.

Because many of the reinsurance coverages offered by the Company will likely involve claims that may not ultimately be settled for many years after they are incurred, subjective judgments as to ultimate exposure to losses are an integral and necessary component of the process of estimating unpaid losses and LAE. The inherent uncertainties of estimating unpaid losses and LAE are further exacerbated with respect to reinsurers by the significant amount of time that often elapses between the occurrence of an insured loss, the reporting of that loss to the primary reinsurer and then to the reinsurer, and the primary insurer's payment of that loss to the insured and subsequent payment by the reinsurer to the primary insurer. Unpaid losses and LAE are reviewed continually using a variety of statistical and actuarial techniques to analyze current claim costs, frequency and severity data and prevailing economic, social and legal factors. Unpaid losses and LAE established in prior years are adjusted as loss experience develops and new information becomes available. Adjustments to previously estimated unpaid losses and LAE are reflected in financial results in the periods in which they are made.

It should be noted that the process of estimating losses and LAE, by its very nature, involves uncertainty. The level of uncertainty can be influenced by factors such as the existence of long-tail coverage (when loss payments may not occur for several years) and changes in claims handling practices, as well as the factors noted above, and actual claim payments and LAE could be significantly different from the estimates.

5. Retrocessional Reinsurance

Reinsurance is the transfer of risk, by contract, from one insurance company to another for consideration of premium. Retrocessional reinsurance is reinsurance ceded by a reinsurer to insure against all or a portion of its reinsurance written. Retrocessional reinsurance agreements provide the Company with increased capacity to write larger risks, limit its maximum loss arising from any one occurrence and maintain its exposure to loss within its capital resources. Retrocessional reinsurance contracts do not relieve the Company from its obligations under its contracts. Failure of reinsurers to honor their obligations could result in losses to the Company. Consequently, the Company has a contingent liability to the extent of any unpaid losses and LAE ceded to another company. The Company evaluates the financial condition of its reinsurers and monitors concentrations of credit risk arising from similar geographic regions, activities, or economic characteristics of the reinsurers to minimize its exposure to significant losses from reinsurer insolvencies. The Company monitors all reinsurers by reviewing A.M. Best Company reports and ratings and information from reinsurance intermediaries, and by analyzing financial statements.

PLATINUM UNDERWRITERS HOLDINGS, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

The effects of reinsurance on premiums, losses and LAE for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the 2002 Period are as follows (\$ in thousands):

	<u>Assumed</u>	<u>Ceded</u>	<u>Net</u>
As of and for the year ended December 31, 2003:			
Premiums written	\$1,198,473	26,331	\$1,172,142
Premiums earned	1,088,109	20,582	1,067,527
Losses and LAE incurred	589,656	5,485	584,171
Unpaid losses and LAE	\$ 736,934	5,016	\$ 731,918
As of December 31, 2002 and the 2002 Period:			
Premiums written	\$ 298,114	—	\$ 298,114
Premiums earned	107,098	—	107,098
Losses and LAE incurred	60,356	—	60,356
Unpaid losses and LAE	\$ 281,659	—	\$ 281,659

6. Equity Security Units and Credit Agreements

Concurrently with the completion of the Public Offering, Platinum Holdings completed the initial public offering of 5,500,000 equity security units at a price of \$25 per unit (the "ESU Offering"). Each equity security unit consists of a contract to purchase common shares of the Company ("Common Shares") in 2005, and an ownership interest in a senior note, due 2007, of Platinum Finance. Platinum Holdings will make quarterly contract adjustment payments under the purchase contracts of 1.75 percent per year of the stated amount of \$25 per unit. In addition, Platinum Finance will make quarterly interest payments on the senior notes at an annual rate of 5.25 percent. The senior notes are guaranteed by Platinum Holdings on a senior, unsecured basis and are pledged as collateral to secure the holders' obligations to acquire Common Shares in 2005. As of December 31, 2003, the fair value of the equity security units was \$170,445,000 and was based on quoted market prices. The Company made cash payments of \$10,026,000 for the year ended December 31, 2003. There were no cash payments of interest in the 2002 Period.

Based on the fair value of the Company's Common Shares, the Company would issue 5,008,850 Common Shares of the Company in exchange for the senior notes if the contract holders were able to purchase Common Shares at December 31, 2003. A decrease in the fair value of the Company's Common Shares from the fair value at December 31, 2003 would increase the number of Common Shares that would be issued by as much as 1,102,200 additional shares. An increase in the fair value of the Company's Common Shares from the fair value at December 31, 2003 would not alter the number of Common Shares that would be issued. The maximum number of Common Shares that the Company is obligated to issue in exchange for the senior notes is 6,111,050 should the fair value of the Common Shares be \$22.50 per share or less.

Credit Agreement

Platinum Holdings had a 364-day committed credit facility with a group of banks which provided \$100,000,000 of aggregate borrowing capacity. The credit facility contained various covenants and agreements, including the requirement to maintain a specified tangible net worth and leverage ratios. The credit facility expired on August 19, 2003. Platinum Holdings did not renew its credit facility because the Company believes its financial position and operations are able to provide adequate liquidity. As part of the Company's ongoing business strategy it may, from time to time, seek to secure external financing and may

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also access the public capital markets. As of and for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the 2002 Period, there were no amounts outstanding pursuant to the credit facility.

7. Income Taxes

The Company provides income taxes based upon amounts reported in the financial statements and the provisions of currently enacted tax laws. Platinum Holdings and Platinum Bermuda are incorporated under the laws of Bermuda and are subject to Bermuda law with respect to taxation. Under current Bermuda law, they are not taxed on any Bermuda income or capital gains taxes and they have received an undertaking from the Bermuda Minister of Finance that, in the event of any Bermuda income or capital gains taxes being imposed, they will be exempt from those taxes until 2016. Platinum Holdings has subsidiaries based in the United States, the United Kingdom and Ireland that are subject to the tax laws thereof.

Under current United States law, Platinum US will be subject to the 35 percent corporate tax rate. Under current United Kingdom law, Platinum UK is taxed at the U.K. corporate tax rate (generally 30 percent). There is no withholding tax on dividends distributed from Platinum UK to Platinum Ireland. Under current Irish law, Platinum Ireland is taxed at a 25 percent corporate tax rate on non-trading income and a 12.5 percent corporate tax rate on trading income. There is no withholding tax on dividends distributed from Platinum Ireland to Platinum Holdings.

Income tax expense for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the 2002 Period is comprised of current and deferred as follows (\$ in thousands):

	2003	2002
Current	\$56,681	\$ (129)
Deferred	(7,806)	4,784
Total	\$48,875	\$4,655

A reconciliation of expected income tax expense, computed by applying a 35 percent income tax rate to income before income taxes, to income tax expense for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the 2002 Period is as follows (\$ in thousands):

	2003	2002
Expected income tax expense at 35%	\$ 67,794	\$3,883
Effect of foreign income or loss subject to tax at rates other than 35%	(18,316)	712
Tax exempt investment income	(740)	—
Other, net	137	60
Income tax expense	\$ 48,875	\$4,655

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Deferred income tax liabilities and assets attributable to temporary differences as of December 31, 2003 and 2002 are as follows (\$ in thousands):

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
Deferred income tax liabilities:		
Deferred acquisition costs	\$25,783	\$17,266
Difference in tax basis carrying value of assets	5,337	18,347
Timing differences in recognition of expenses	1,172	—
Unrealized net foreign currency exchange losses	5,607	—
Net unrealized gains on investments	4,547	1,712
Other deferred tax liabilities	<u>1,204</u>	<u>—</u>
Total deferred income tax liabilities	<u>43,650</u>	<u>37,325</u>
Deferred income tax assets:		
Unpaid losses and LAE	28,409	16,883
Unearned premiums	11,142	13,371
Net operating loss carry forward	1,982	575
Other deferred tax assets	<u>325</u>	<u>—</u>
Total deferred income tax assets	<u>41,858</u>	<u>30,829</u>
Total net deferred tax liabilities	<u>\$ 1,792</u>	<u>\$ 6,496</u>

To evaluate the realization of the deferred tax assets, management considers the timing of the reversal of deferred income and expense items as well as the likelihood that the Company will generate sufficient taxable income to realize the future tax benefits. Management believes that the Company will generate sufficient taxable income to realize the deferred assets and, consequently, did not consider a valuation allowance necessary. The Company has a net operating loss carryforward arising from its operation in the U.K. The net operating loss carryforward does not have an expiration date.

Income taxes paid in 2003 were \$65,912,000. There were no cash payments of income taxes in the 2002 Period.

8. Shareholders' Equity and Regulation

The Company's initial capitalization of \$120,000 was provided by an organizing trust. On May 29, 2002, Platinum Holdings completed a 100-for-1 split of its Common Shares, resulting in 135,000,000 Common Shares authorized and 1,200,000 Common Shares issued and outstanding, all with a par value of \$0.01 per share. On October 28, 2002, the shareholder of Platinum Holdings increased the number of Common Shares authorized to 200,000,000 Common Shares and 25,000,000 preferred shares. Concurrent with the Public Offering, the 1,200,000 Common Shares were redeemed and canceled.

On November 1, 2002, Platinum Holdings completed the Public Offering of 33,044,000 Common Shares at a price to the public of \$22.50 per share. Concurrently with the completion of the Public Offering, Platinum Holdings sold 6,000,000 Common Shares (or 14 percent of the then outstanding Common Shares) to St. Paul at a price of \$22.50 per share less the underwriting discount (the "St. Paul Investment") in a private placement pursuant to a Formation and Separation Agreement dated as of October 28, 2002 between Platinum Holdings and St. Paul (the "Formation Agreement"). The Bye-laws of Platinum Holdings provide that the voting power of St. Paul's Common Shares is limited to 9.9 percent of the voting power of the outstanding Common Shares. Pursuant to the Formation Agreement, St. Paul received an option to purchase up to 6,000,000 additional Common Shares at any time during the ten

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years following the Public Offering at a price of \$27.00 per share (the "St. Paul Option"). In return for the Common Shares and the St. Paul Option, St. Paul contributed to the Company cash in the amount of \$122 million and substantially all of the continuing reinsurance business and related assets of the reinsurance segment of St. Paul, including all of the outstanding capital stock of Platinum US. Among the fixed assets transferred were furniture, equipment, systems and software, and intangible assets including broker lists, contract renewal rights and licenses. These assets were recorded at the values reflected on St. Paul's books at the time of transfer.

Concurrent with the completion of the Public Offering, Platinum Holdings also sold 3,960,000 Common Shares (or nine percent of the outstanding Common Shares) to RenaissanceRe Holdings Ltd. ("RenaissanceRe") at a price of \$22.50 per share less the underwriting discount in a private placement pursuant to an Investment Agreement dated as of September 20, 2002 by and among Platinum Holdings, St. Paul and RenaissanceRe (the "Investment Agreement"). Pursuant to the Investment Agreement, RenaissanceRe received an option to purchase up to 2,500,000 additional Common Shares at any time during the ten years following the Public Offering at a purchase price of \$27.00 per share.

The Company's ability to pay dividends is subject to certain regulatory restrictions on the payment of dividends by its subsidiaries. The payment of dividends from the Company's regulated reinsurance subsidiaries is limited by applicable laws and statutory requirements of the jurisdictions in which the subsidiaries operate, including Bermuda, the United States and the United Kingdom. Based on the regulatory restrictions of the applicable jurisdictions, the maximum amount available for payment of dividends by the reinsurance subsidiaries of the Company in 2004 without prior regulatory approval is estimated to be \$139,190,000.

The combined statutory capital and surplus and net loss as reported to relevant regulatory authorities for the reinsurance subsidiaries of the Company were as follows: (\$ in thousands)

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
Statutory surplus	\$1,096,398	\$965,956
Statutory net income	\$ 117,172	\$ 32,093

The company's insurance subsidiaries file financial statements prepared in accordance with statutory accounting practices prescribed or permitted by domestic or foreign insurance regulatory authorities. The differences between statutory financial statements and financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP vary between domestic and foreign jurisdictions. The principal differences are that statutory financial statements do not reflect deferred policy acquisition costs, deferred income taxes are charged or credited directly to equity, subject to limits, and reinsurance assets and liabilities are presented net of reinsurance. The Company has not used any statutory accounting practices that are not prescribed.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

9. Earnings Per Share

Following is a reconciliation of the basic and diluted earnings per share computations for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the 2002 Period (\$ in thousands, except per share data):

	<u>Net Income</u>	<u>Weighted Average Shares Outstanding</u>	<u>Earnings Per Share</u>
Year Ended December 31, 2003:			
Basic earnings per share:			
Income available to common shareholders.....	\$144,823	43,019	\$3.37
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Share options.....	—	717	
Equity Security Units.....	6,290	5,137	
Diluted earnings per share:			
Income available to common shareholders.....	<u>\$151,113</u>	<u>48,873</u>	\$3.09
2002 Period:			
Basic earnings per share:			
Income available to common shareholders.....	\$ 6,438	43,004	\$0.15
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Share options.....	—	518	
Diluted earnings per share:			
Income available to common shareholders.....	<u>\$ 6,438</u>	<u>43,522</u>	\$0.15

10. Share Incentive Compensation and Employee Benefit Plans

Share Incentive Compensation

The Company has a share incentive plan under which key employees and directors of the Company and its subsidiaries may be granted options and restricted share awards. An option award under the Company's share incentive plan allows for the purchase of Common Shares at a price equal to the closing price of Common Shares on the date of grant. Options to purchase Common Shares are granted periodically by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors, generally vest over three or four years, and expire 10 years from the date of grant. There were no restricted share awards in 2003 and 2002.

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The following summary sets forth option activity for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the 2002 Period (in thousands, except per share exercise price):

	As and for the Year Ended December 31, 2003		As December 31, 2002 and for the 2002 Period	
	Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding — beginning of the period	4,347	\$22.50	—	\$
Granted	670	25.41	4,352	22.50
Exercised	30	22.50	—	—
Forfeited	<u>373</u>	22.50	<u>5</u>	22.50
Outstanding — end of the period	<u>4,614</u>	22.92	<u>4,347</u>	22.50
Options exercisable at year-end	1,834		—	
Weighted average exercise price of options exercisable at year-end		\$22.50		\$22.50

The following table summarizes information about share options outstanding at December 31, 2003 (in thousands, except per share exercise price):

Range of Exercise Prices	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Exercisable	
				Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$22.50	3,944	8.8	\$22.50	1,834	\$22.50
\$22.51 - \$25.00	165	9.2	22.79	—	—
\$25.01 - \$30.00	498	9.4	26.18	—	—
\$30.01 - \$35.00	7	9.9	\$31.83	—	—

The fair value of each option grant estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions:

Dividend yield	1.4%
Risk free interest rate	3.0%
Expected volatility	30.0%
Expected option life	7 years

These assumptions would have resulted in a stock-based compensation expense, net of tax, of \$14,511,000 for the year ended December 31, 2003, of which \$836,000 is included in the financial statements. These assumptions would have resulted in a stock-based compensation expense, net of tax, of \$1,070,000 in the 2002 Period.

On May 13, 2003 the Company entered into a Separation and Consulting Agreement with its former President and Chief Executive Officer pursuant to which the Company paid him \$4,950,000 and on June 1, 2003 fully vested his option to purchase 975,000 of the Company's common shares with an exercise period of five years. The differential between the option price and the market value of 975,000 common shares on May 13, 2003 of \$4,339,000 was recognized as compensation expense with a corresponding credit to additional paid in capital.

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Defined Contribution Plan

In 2003, the Company adopted an employee savings plan as a defined contribution plan intended to qualify under Section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") and covering substantially all U.S. employees. The savings plan allows eligible employees to contribute up to 50 percent of their annual compensation on a tax-deferred basis up to limits under the Code and the Company will match up to the first four percent. In addition, the Company may, at its discretion, make additional contributions.

11. Lease Commitments

Future minimum annual lease commitments under various non-cancelable operating leases for the Company's office facilities are as follows: (\$ in thousands):

<u>Years Ending December 31,</u>	
2004	\$ 1,257
2005	2,220
2006	2,207
2007	1,785
2008	1,860
Thereafter	<u>8,705</u>
Total	<u>\$18,034</u>

Rent expense was \$3,636,000 and \$743,000 for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the 2002 Period, respectively.

12. Related Party Transactions and Agreements

In connection with the Public Offering and the transfer of business, the Company entered into various agreements with St. Paul and its affiliates and RenaissanceRe and its affiliates. These agreements include several quota share retrocession agreements pursuant to which St. Paul's subsidiaries transferred the liabilities, related assets and rights and risks under substantially all of the reinsurance contracts entered into by St. Paul's subsidiaries on or after January 1, 2002 (except for certain liabilities relating to the flooding in Europe in August 2002, named storms in existence at the time of the completion of the Public Offering, and business underwritten in London for certain financial services companies) (the "Quota Share Retrocession Agreements"). These agreements provided for the transfer to subsidiaries of the Company of cash and other assets in an amount equal to substantially all of the existing loss reserves (excluding reserves relating to liabilities retained by St. Paul), allocated LAE reserves, other reserves related to non-traditional reinsurance treaties, unearned premium reserves (subject to agreed upon adjustments) and other related reserves, which relate to contracts entered into on and after January 1, 2002, as of the date of the transfer (as determined 90 days after such date) and 100 percent of future premiums (less any ceding commission under the Quota Share Retrocession Agreements) associated with the reinsurance contracts relating to periods after the date of the transfer.

Platinum Holdings also entered into a five-year Services and Capacity Reservation Agreement with RenaissanceRe, effective October 1, 2002, pursuant to which RenaissanceRe will provide services to subsidiaries of the Company in connection with their property catastrophe book of business. At the Company's request, RenaissanceRe will analyze the Company's property catastrophe treaties and contracts and will assist the Company in measuring risk and managing the Company's property catastrophe treaties and contracts. Based upon such analysis, RenaissanceRe will provide the Company with quotations for rates

PLATINUM UNDERWRITERS HOLDINGS, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

for non-marine non-finite property catastrophe retrocessional coverage with aggregate limits up to \$100 million annually, either on an excess-of-loss or proportional basis. The Company and RenaissanceRe may then enter into retrocessional agreements on the basis of the quotations. The fee for the coverage commitment and the services provided by RenaissanceRe under this agreement is \$4 million at inception and at each anniversary, adjusted to 3.5 percent of the Company's gross written non-marine non-finite property catastrophe premium for the previous annual period, if such amount is greater than \$4 million. Either party may terminate this agreement if the other is deemed impaired or insolvent by applicable regulatory or judicial authorities or is the subject of conservation, rehabilitation, liquidation, bankruptcy or similar insolvency proceedings. Included in operating expenses for the period ended December 31, 2003 and 2002 were \$5,350,000 and \$46,000 of fees relating to this RenaissanceRe transaction.

Renaissance Underwriting Managers Ltd. ("RUM"), a subsidiary of RenaissanceRe, and Platinum Bermuda entered into an agreement whereby RUM will, from time to time, provide referrals of treaty and facultative reinsurance contracts to Platinum Bermuda for a fee. The fee is 1.0% of gross premiums written for all pro-rata business, 2.5% of gross premiums written on all excess of loss business, and 7.5% of the margin on all finite business. The Company paid \$400,000 in fees for such referrals for the year ended December 31, 2003. The business referred is also subject to a profit commission.

Pursuant to the employment agreement between Gregory E.A. Morrison, the Company's chief executive officer, and the Company, dated as of June 20, 2003, Mr. Morrison purchased 20,000 common shares from the Company on July 30, 2003 for an aggregate purchase price of \$520,000. These common shares were sold to Mr. Morrison at a price of \$26.00 per common share, which was the closing price of the common shares on the date prior to the date that the Company's Board of Directors approved his employment agreement.

The Company is a party to an investment management agreement with Alliance Capital Management L.P. ("Alliance"), pursuant to which Alliance provides investment advisory services to the Company. The Company pays a fee to Alliance for these services based on the amount of the Company's assets managed by Alliance. The Company paid \$1,629,000 and \$0 in investment advisory fees to Alliance for the years ended December 31, 2003 and the 2002 Period, respectively. A Senior Vice President at AllianceBernstein Institutional Investment Management, a unit of Alliance, is the wife of a senior officer of Platinum US.

13. Operating Segment Information

The Company has organized its worldwide reinsurance business around three operating segments: Property and Marine, Casualty and Finite Risk. The Property and Marine operating segment includes principally property per-risk excess-of-loss treaties, property proportional treaties and catastrophe excess-of-loss reinsurance treaties that are written both in the United States and international markets. This business consists of catastrophe excess-of-loss reinsurance treaties.

The Casualty operating segment includes principally reinsurance treaties that cover umbrella liability, general and products liability, professional liability, directors and officers liability, workers' compensation, casualty clash and automobile liability. This segment also includes accident and health reinsurance treaties, which are predominantly reinsurance of health insurance products. The Finite Risk operating segment includes principally structured reinsurance contracts with ceding companies whose needs may not be met efficiently through traditional reinsurance products.

PLATINUM UNDERWRITERS HOLDINGS, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

The following table summarizes underwriting activity and ratios for the three operating segments together with a reconciliation of underwriting profit or loss to income before income tax expense for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the 2002 Period (\$ in thousands):

	<u>Property and Marine</u>	<u>Casualty</u>	<u>Finite Risk</u>	<u>Total</u>
Year ended December 31, 2003:				
Net premiums written	\$352,908	474,000	345,234	\$1,172,142
Net premiums earned	355,556	391,170	320,801	1,067,527
Losses and LAE	169,944	266,836	147,391	584,171
Acquisition expenses	52,154	101,005	98,067	251,226
Other underwriting expenses	<u>35,598</u>	<u>21,060</u>	<u>12,870</u>	<u>69,528</u>
Segment underwriting income	<u>\$ 97,860</u>	<u>2,269</u>	<u>62,473</u>	\$ 162,602
Corporate expenses not allocated to segments				(23,067)
Net foreign currency exchange losses				(114)
Interest expense				(9,492)
Other income				3,343
Net investment income and net realized gains on investments				<u>60,426</u>
Income before income tax expense				<u>\$ 193,698</u>
Ratios:				
Losses and LAE	47.8%	68.2%	45.9%	54.7%
Acquisition expense	14.7%	25.8%	30.6%	23.5%
Other underwriting expense	<u>10.0%</u>	<u>5.4%</u>	<u>4.0%</u>	<u>6.5%</u>
Combined	<u>72.5%</u>	<u>99.4%</u>	<u>80.5%</u>	<u>84.7%</u>
2002 Period:				
Net premiums written	\$ 89,341	164,929	43,844	\$ 298,114
Net premiums earned	43,047	39,320	24,731	107,098
Losses and LAE	21,558	29,498	9,300	60,356
Acquisition expenses	7,798	9,269	8,407	25,474
Other underwriting expenses	<u>5,960</u>	<u>4,136</u>	<u>2,068</u>	<u>12,164</u>
Segment underwriting income	<u>\$ 7,731</u>	<u>(3,583)</u>	4,956	\$ 9,104
Corporate expenses not allocated to segments				(4,170)
Net foreign currency exchange gains				2,017
Interest expense				(1,261)
Other income				167
Net investment income and net realized gains on investments				<u>5,236</u>
Income before income tax expense				<u>\$ 11,093</u>

PLATINUM UNDERWRITERS HOLDINGS, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

	<u>Property and Marine</u>	<u>Casualty</u>	<u>Finite Risk</u>	<u>Total</u>
Ratios:				
Losses and LAE	50.1%	75.0%	37.6%	56.4%
Acquisition expense	18.1%	23.6%	34.0%	23.8%
Other underwriting expense	<u>13.8%</u>	<u>10.5%</u>	<u>8.4%</u>	<u>11.4%</u>
Combined	<u>82.0%</u>	<u>109.1%</u>	<u>80.0%</u>	<u>91.6%</u>

Corporate expenses, interest expenses, net investment income, net realized investment gains and other income or expense items that are not specifically attributable to operating segments are not allocated.

The following table sets forth the net premiums written by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the 2002 Period by geographic location of the ceding company (\$ in thousands):

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
United States	\$ 926,973	\$153,872
International	<u>245,169</u>	<u>144,242</u>
Total	<u>\$1,172,142</u>	<u>\$298,114</u>

14. Comprehensive Income

The components of comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the 2002 Period are as follows (\$ in thousands, except per share data):

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
Before tax amounts:		
Foreign currency translation adjustment	\$ 890	\$ —
Net unrealized holding gains arising during the period	13,388	12,293
Less: reclassification adjustment for net gains realized in net income	<u>(2,982)</u>	<u>—</u>
Other comprehensive income before taxes	<u>11,296</u>	<u>12,293</u>
Deferred income tax expense:		
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(267)	—
Net unrealized holding gains (losses) arising during the period	(2,983)	1,712
Less: reclassification adjustment for net gains realized in net income	<u>147</u>	<u>—</u>
Tax on other comprehensive income (loss)	<u>(3,103)</u>	<u>1,712</u>
Net of tax amounts:		
Net foreign currency translation adjustment	623	—
Net unrealized holding gains arising during the period	10,405	10,581
Less: reclassification adjustment for net gains realized in net income	<u>(2,835)</u>	<u>—</u>
Other comprehensive income, net of taxes	<u>\$ 8,193</u>	<u>\$10,581</u>

15. Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)

The following quarterly financial information for each of the three months ended March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31, 2003 is unaudited. However, in the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments) necessary to present fairly the results of

PLATINUM UNDERWRITERS HOLDINGS, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

operations for such periods, have been made for a fair presentation of the results shown (\$ in thousands, except per share data):

	<u>March 31,</u> <u>2003</u>	<u>June 30,</u> <u>2003</u>	<u>September 30,</u> <u>2003</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2003</u>
Net premiums earned	\$238,069	279,376	272,265	\$277,817
Net investment income	14,203	13,431	14,780	15,231
Losses and LAE	138,803	156,801	157,208	131,359
Acquisition expenses	51,719	60,376	60,408	78,723
Operating expenses	20,169	32,995	18,499	20,932
Net income	30,586	26,605	37,817	49,815
Net income per share:				
Basic	0.71	0.62	0.88	1.16
Diluted	\$ 0.66	0.57	0.81	\$ 1.03
Average common shares outstanding:				
Basic	43,004	43,004	43,022	43,043
Diluted	49,008	48,871	48,876	49,868

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PLATINUM UNDERWRITERS HOLDINGS, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Index to Schedules to Consolidated Financial Statements

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Schedules other than those listed above are omitted for the reason that they are not applicable or the information is provided elsewhere in the consolidated financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Platinum Underwriters Holdings, Ltd.:

Under date of March 5, 2004, we reported on the consolidated balance sheets of Platinum Underwriters Holdings, Ltd. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2003 and 2002, and the related consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income, shareholders' equity and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the period from April 19, 2002 (date of inception) to December 31, 2002, which are included in the Form 10-K. In connection with our audits of the aforementioned consolidated financial statements, we also audited the related consolidated financial statement schedules appearing on pages S-3 through S-8 of the Form 10-K. These financial statement schedules are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statement schedules based on our audits.

In our opinion, such financial statement schedules, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, present fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

/s/ KPMG LLP

New York, New York
March 5, 2004

SCHEDULE I

PLATINUM UNDERWRITERS HOLDINGS, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Summary of Investments — Other Than Investments in Related Parties
As of December 31, 2003

	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Fair Value</u> (\$ in thousands)	<u>Amount at which shown in Balance Sheet</u>
Fixed maturities:			
Bonds:			
United States Government and government agencies and authorities	\$ 77,997	77,476	\$ 77,476
State, municipalities and political subdivisions	91,019	92,043	92,043
Foreign governments	43,530	43,521	43,521
Public utilities	11,863	11,971	11,971
All other corporate	<u>1,428,574</u>	<u>1,449,445</u>	<u>1,449,445</u>
Total bonds	1,652,983	1,674,456	1,674,456
Redeemable preferred stock	<u>3,750</u>	<u>3,682</u>	<u>3,682</u>
Total fixed maturities	1,656,733	1,678,138	1,678,138
Other long term investments	<u>6,910</u>	<u>6,910</u>	<u>6,910</u>
Total investments	<u>\$1,663,643</u>	<u>1,685,048</u>	<u>\$1,685,048</u>

* Original cost of fixed maturities reduced by repayments and adjusted for amortization of premiums and discounts.

SCHEDULE II

PLATINUM UNDERWRITERS HOLDINGS, LTD.
(Parent Company)

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET
December 31, 2003 and 2002

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
	(\$ in thousands except share data)	
ASSETS		
Investment in affiliates	\$1,069,521	\$926,177
Cash	3,413	3,935
Amounts due from St. Paul	—	965
Other assets	<u>1,740</u>	<u>1,462</u>
Total assets	<u>\$1,074,674</u>	<u>\$932,539</u>
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Liabilities		
Contract adjustment payments	\$ 4,535	\$ 6,639
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	<u>2,936</u>	<u>4,654</u>
Total liabilities	<u>7,471</u>	<u>11,293</u>
Shareholders' equity		
Preferred share, \$.01 par value, 25,000,000 shares authorized, no shares issued or outstanding	—	—
Common shares, \$.01 par value, 200,000,000 shares authorized, 43,054,125 and 43,004,000 shares issued and outstanding respectively	430	430
Additional paid-in capital	910,505	903,797
Accumulated other comprehensive income	18,774	10,581
Retained earnings	<u>137,494</u>	<u>6,438</u>
Total shareholders' equity	<u>1,067,203</u>	<u>921,246</u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	<u>\$1,074,674</u>	<u>\$932,539</u>

SCHEDULE II

PLATINUM UNDERWRITERS HOLDINGS, LTD.
(Parent Company)

CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
For the Year Ended December 31, 2003 and
the period from April 19, 2002 (date of inception) through December 31, 2002

	2003	2002
	(\$ in thousands)	
Revenues:		
Dividends from affiliates	\$ 33,150	\$ —
Net investment income	46	179
	33,196	179
Expenses:		
Interest expenses	344	58
Operating expenses	22,661	3,986
Total expenses	23,005	4,044
Net income (loss) before equity in earnings of affiliate	10,191	(3,865)
Equity in earnings of affiliates	134,631	10,303
Net income	\$144,822	\$ 6,438

SCHEDULE II

PLATINUM UNDERWRITERS HOLDINGS, LTD.
(Parent Company)

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2003 and For the Period from April 19, 2002
Through December 31, 2002

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
	(\$ in thousands)	
Operating Activities:		
Net income (loss) before equity in earnings of affiliates	\$ 10,191	\$ (3,865)
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided in operations:		
Stock based compensation	5,510	—
Net Increase in other assets and liabilities	<u>(1,550)</u>	<u>2,226</u>
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>14,151</u>	<u>(1,639)</u>
Investing activities — Contributions to subsidiaries	<u>—</u>	<u>(896,000)</u>
Financing Activities:		
Net proceeds from shares issued in initial capitalization	—	120
Redemption of shares issued in initial capitalization	—	(120)
Net proceeds from issuance of Common Shares	520	693,314
Net proceeds from issuance of Common Shares in private placements	—	208,260
Change in contract adjustment payment liability	(2,104)	—
Proceeds from exercise of options	678	—
Dividends paid to shareholders	<u>(13,767)</u>	<u>—</u>
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	<u>(14,673)</u>	<u>901,574</u>
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(522)	3,935
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	<u>3,935</u>	<u>—</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	<u>\$ 3,413</u>	<u>\$ 3,935</u>

SCHEDULE III

PLATINUM UNDERWRITERS HOLDINGS, LTD.
SUPPLEMENTARY INSURANCE INFORMATION

Period	Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs	Unpaid Losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses	Uncearned Premiums	Other Policy Claims and Benefits Payable	Net Earned Premium	Net Investment Income	Losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses Incurred	Amortization of Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs	Other Operating Expenses	Net Premiums Written
Year ended December 31, 2003:										
Property and Marine	\$ 9,076	\$231,719	\$ 44,667	—	\$ 355,556	57,645	\$169,944	\$ 48,756	92,595	\$ 352,908
Casualty	61,181	320,585	224,611		391,170		266,836	87,620		474,000
Finite Risk	9,050	179,614	30,578		320,801		147,391	90,864		345,234
Total	79,307	731,918	299,856	—	1,067,527	57,645	584,171	227,240	92,595	1,172,142
Period from November 1, 2002 through December 31, 2002:										
Property and Marine	11,307	101,473	46,294		43,047		21,558	6,206		89,341
Casualty	33,568	121,586	125,609		39,320		29,498	5,699		164,929
Finite Risk	4,457	58,600	19,113		24,731		9,300	2,544		43,844
Total	\$49,332	\$281,659	\$191,016	—	\$ 107,098	\$ 5,211	\$ 60,356	\$ 14,449	\$16,334	\$ 298,114

(\$ in thousands)

SCHEDULE IV

PLATINUM UNDERWRITERS HOLDINGS, LTD.

REINSURANCE

<u>Description</u>	<u>Direct Amount</u>	<u>Ceded to Other Companies</u>	<u>Assumed From Other Companies</u> (<u>\$ in thousands</u>)	<u>Net Amount</u>	<u>Percentage of Amount Assumed to Net</u>
Property and liability premiums written:					
Year ended December 31, 2003:					
Property and Marine	—	\$25,156	\$ 378,064	\$ 352,908	107.1%
Casualty	—	1,175	475,175	474,000	100.2%
Finite Risk	—	—	345,234	345,234	100.0%
Total	—	26,331	1,198,473	1,172,142	102.2%
Period ended December 31, 2002:					
Property and Marine	—	—	89,341	89,341	100.0%
Casualty	—	—	164,929	164,929	100.0%
Finite Risk	—	—	43,844	43,844	100.0%
Total	—	\$ —	\$ 298,114	\$ 298,114	

**THE PREDECESSOR BUSINESS
THE ST. PAUL COMPANIES, INC.**

REINSURANCE UNDERWRITING SEGMENT

Following is selected historical combined financial data for the period from January 1, 2002 through November 1, 2002 and the year ended December 31, 2001 of the reinsurance underwriting segment of The St. Paul Companies, Inc. (the "Predecessor") prior to the initial public offering of Platinum Underwriters Holdings, Ltd. ("Platinum"). The Predecessor operations include the continuing business and related assets transferred to Platinum upon completion of its initial public offering as well as the reinsurance business that remained with The St. Paul Companies, Inc. ("St. Paul") after the public offering. Accordingly, underwriting results and combined statements of the Predecessor presented in this report are not indicative of the actual results of Platinum subsequent to the public offering.

In addition to the effect of the retention of certain portions of the Predecessor business by St. Paul and the exclusion of the corporate aggregate excess-of-loss reinsurance program of St. Paul, other factors may cause the actual results of Platinum to differ materially from the results of the Predecessor.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders:
The St. Paul Companies, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying combined statements of underwriting results and identifiable underwriting cash flows of The St. Paul Companies, Inc. Reinsurance Underwriting Segment (Predecessor) for the period from January 1, 2002 through November 1, 2002 and for the year ended December 31, 2001. The combined statements are the responsibility of the Predecessor's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these combined statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the combined statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the combined statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall combined statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

The accompanying combined statements were prepared to present the historical underwriting results and identifiable cash flows of the Predecessor specifically attributable to reinsurance underwriting operations of The St. Paul Companies, Inc. (St. Paul) as described in Note 1. The combined statements do not contain an allocation of St. Paul's equity structure, investment portfolio assets, investment income or cash flows from investing and financing activities. Accordingly, the combined statements are not intended to be a complete presentation of the Predecessor's or St. Paul's results of operations or cash flows.

In our opinion, the combined statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the underwriting results and identifiable underwriting cash flows of the Predecessor for the period from January 1, 2002 through November 1, 2002 and for the year ended December 31, 2001 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Minneapolis, Minnesota
March 21, 2003

THE ST. PAUL COMPANIES, INC.
Reinsurance Underwriting Segment (Predecessor)

COMBINED STATEMENTS OF UNDERWRITING RESULTS
For the Period From January 1, 2002 through November 1, 2002 and
the Year Ended December 31, 2001

	Period from January 1, 2002 through November 1, 2002	Year ended December 31, 2001
	(\$ in millions)	
Net premiums		
Net premiums written	\$1,007	\$1,677
Net change in unearned premiums	<u>95</u>	<u>(84)</u>
Net premiums earned	<u>1,102</u>	<u>1,593</u>
Underwriting deductions		
Losses and loss adjustment expenses incurred	791	1,922
Policy acquisition costs	257	315
Other underwriting expenses	<u>62</u>	<u>82</u>
Total underwriting deductions	<u>1,110</u>	<u>2,319</u>
Net underwriting loss	<u>\$ (8)</u>	<u>\$ (726)</u>

See accompanying notes to combined statements.

THE ST. PAUL COMPANIES, INC.
Reinsurance Underwriting Segment (Predecessor)

COMBINED STATEMENTS OF IDENTIFIABLE UNDERWRITING CASH FLOWS

For the Period From January 1, 2002 through November 1, 2002 and
the Year Ended December 31, 2001

	Period from January 1, 2002 through November 1, 2002	Year ended December 31, 2001
	(\$ in millions)	
Premiums collected, net	\$ 1,348	\$1,536
Losses and loss adjustment expenses paid	(1,057)	(952)
Policy acquisition expenses paid	(275)	(398)
Other underwriting expenses paid	(62)	(124)
Net cash provided (used) by underwriting.....	\$ (46)	\$ 62

See accompanying notes to combined statements

THE ST. PAUL COMPANIES, INC.
Reinsurance Underwriting Segment (Predecessor)
NOTES TO COMBINED STATEMENTS

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying combined statements pertain to the reinsurance underwriting segment of The St. Paul Companies, Inc. ("St. Paul"), for the period from January 1, 2002 through November 1, 2002 and the year ended December 31, 2001. The reinsurance underwriting segment of St. Paul is the predecessor to Platinum Underwriters Holdings, Ltd. and is hereinafter referred to as "Predecessor." Predecessor statements are presented on a combined basis, including certain insurance and reinsurance subsidiaries within the St. Paul group, as well as the underwriting results of the reinsurance departments of St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company ("Fire and Marine") and United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company ("USF&G"), St. Paul's two largest U.S. insurance subsidiaries.

The statement of underwriting results for the year ended December 31, 2001 reconciles to the reinsurance underwriting segment results as reported in St. Paul's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2001, which are included in St. Paul's Annual Report to Shareholders. It is the practice of St. Paul to evaluate the performance of its property-liability insurance underwriting segments on the basis of underwriting results.

St. Paul manages its property-liability investment portfolio in the aggregate, as part of a separate segment and does not allocate assets, or investment income, to its respective underwriting segments. Similarly, the statements of identifiable underwriting cash flows include only cash flow activity that is specifically attributable to the underwriting operations of Predecessor, and does not include any cash flows from investing and financing activities.

Accounting Principles

The accompanying combined statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP").

Predecessor's business is written by several of St. Paul's underwriting subsidiaries, which are required to file financial statements with state and foreign regulatory authorities. The accounting principles used to prepare these statutory financial statements follow prescribed or permitted accounting principles, which differ from U.S. GAAP. Prescribed statutory accounting practices include state laws, regulations and general administrative rules issued by the state of domicile as well as a variety of publications and manuals of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners ("NAIC"). Permitted statutory accounting practices encompass all accounting practices not so prescribed, but allowed by the state of domicile.

Use of Estimates

These combined statements include estimates and assumptions that have an effect on the amounts reported. The most significant estimates are those relating to reserves for losses and loss adjustment expenses. These estimates are continually reviewed and adjustments are made as necessary, but actual results could be significantly different than expected when estimates were made.

Net Premiums Earned

Assumed reinsurance premiums are recognized as revenues proportionately over the coverage period. Net premiums earned are recorded in the statement of underwriting results, net of Predecessor's cost to purchase reinsurance. Net premiums not yet recognized as revenue are recorded in the balance sheet as unearned premium, gross or any ceded unearned premiums. Written and earned premiums, and the related costs, which have not yet been reported to Predecessor are estimated and accrued. Due to the time lag inherent in reporting of premiums by ceding companies, such estimated premiums written and earned, as well as related costs, may be significant. Differences between such estimates and actual amounts are recorded in the period in which the actual amounts are determined.

THE ST. PAUL COMPANIES, INC.
Reinsurance Underwriting Segment (Predecessor)

NOTES TO COMBINED STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Reinstatement and additional premiums are accrued as provided for in the provisions of assumed reinsurance contracts and based on experience under such contracts. Reinstatement premiums are the premiums charged for the restoration of the reinsurance limit of a catastrophe contract to its full amount after payment by the reinsurer of losses as a result of an occurrence. These premiums relate to the future coverage obtained during the remainder of the initial policy term, and are earned over the remaining policy term. Additional premiums are premiums charged after coverage has expired, related to experience during the policy term, which are earned immediately. An allowance for uncollectible premiums is established for possible non-payment of such amounts due, as deemed necessary.

Insurance Losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses

Losses represent the amounts paid, or expected to be paid, to ceding companies for events that have occurred. The costs of investigating, resolving and processing these claims are known as loss adjustment expenses ("LAE"). These items are recorded on the statement of underwriting results net of ceded reinsurance, meaning that gross losses and LAE incurred are reduced by the amounts recovered or expected to be recovered under retrocessional contracts.

Insurance Reserves

The reserves for losses and LAE are estimated based on reports received from ceding companies, supplemented with analysis by the claims department and actuaries of Predecessor. These reserves include estimates of the total cost of claims that were reported, but not yet paid, and the cost of claims incurred but not yet reported ("IBNR"). Loss reserves are reduced for estimated amounts of salvage and subrogation recoveries. Estimated amounts recoverable from reinsurers on unpaid losses and LAE are reflected as assets.

Because many of the reinsurance coverages offered by Predecessor involve claims that ultimately may not be settled for many years after they are incurred, subjective judgments as to ultimate exposure to losses are an integral and necessary component of the loss reserving process. The inherent uncertainties of estimating loss reserves are further exacerbated for reinsurers by the significant amount of time that often elapses between the occurrence of an insured loss, the reporting of that loss to the primary insurer and, ultimately, to the reinsurer, and the primary insurer's payment of that loss and subsequent indemnification by the reinsurer. Reserves are recorded by considering a range of estimates bounded by a high and low point. Within that range, management's best estimate is recorded. Reserves are continually reviewed, using a variety of statistical and actuarial techniques to analyze current claim costs, frequency and severity data, and prevailing economic, social and legal factors. Reserves established in prior years are adjusted as loss experience develops and new information becomes available. Adjustments to previously estimated reserves are reflected in financial results in the periods in which they are made.

While we believe the carried reserves make a reasonable provision for unpaid loss and LAE obligations, it should be noted that the process of estimating required reserves does, by its very nature, involve uncertainty. The level of uncertainty can be influenced by factors such as the existence of long-tail coverage (when loss payments may not occur for several years) and changes in claim handling practices, as well as the factors noted above, and actual claim payments and LAE could be significantly different from the estimates.

Liabilities for unpaid losses and LAE related to certain assumed reinsurance contracts are discounted to the present value of estimated future payments. Prior to discounting, these liabilities totaled \$306.4 million at December 31, 2001. The total discounted liabilities reflected on our combined statement of identifiable underwriting assets and liabilities was \$264.9 million at December 31, 2001. The liabilities related to these reinsurance contracts were discounted using rates up to 7.5 percent, based on our return on invested assets or, in many cases, on yields contractually guaranteed to us on funds

THE ST. PAUL COMPANIES, INC.
Reinsurance Underwriting Segment (Predecessor)
NOTES TO COMBINED STATEMENTS — (Continued)

held by the ceding company, as permitted by the Vermont Department of Banking, Insurance, Securities and Healthcare Administration.

Reinsurance

Written premiums, earned premiums, and incurred losses and LAE reflect the net effects of assumed and ceded reinsurance transactions. Reinsurance accounting is followed for assumed and ceded transactions when risk transfer requirements have been met. These requirements involve significant assumptions being made related to the amount and timing of expected cash flows, as well as the interpretation of underlying contract terms. Assumed reinsurance contracts that do not transfer significant insurance risk are required to be accounted for as deposits. These contract deposits are accounted for as financing transactions, with interest expense credited to the contract deposit.

Policy Acquisition Expenses

The costs directly related to the acquisition of reinsurance contracts are referred to as policy acquisition expenses and consist of commissions and other direct underwriting expenses. Although these expenses are incurred when a reinsurance contract is written, such expenses are deferred and amortized over the same period as the corresponding premiums are recorded as earned revenues.

On a regular basis, an analysis of the recoverability of the deferred policy acquisition expenses, in relation to the expected recognition of revenues, including anticipated investment income is performed. Any adjustments are reflected as period costs. Should the analysis indicate that the acquisition costs are unrecoverable, further analyses are completed to determine if a reserve is required to provide for losses that may exceed the related unearned premiums.

Foreign Currency Translation

Functional currencies are assigned to foreign operations, which are generally the currencies of the local operating environment. Foreign currency amounts are remeasured to the functional currency, and the resulting foreign exchange gains or losses are reflected in income, outside of underwriting results. Functional currency amounts are then translated into U.S. dollars. The unrealized gain or loss from this translation is recorded in St. Paul's equity. Both the remeasurement and translation are calculated using current exchange rates for the balance sheet amounts and average exchange rates for revenues and expenses.

2. Related Party Transactions

The following summarizes Predecessor's related party transactions:

Reinsurance Transactions with Affiliates

Predecessor cedes certain business to two affiliated special purpose entities ("SPE") which were established by St. Paul for the purpose of increasing Predecessor's capacity to write certain excess-of-loss reinsurance, principally property, marine, and aviation. The most significant of these agreements is with George Town Re. George Town Re was established by St. Paul in 1996 for the purpose of entering into a single reinsurance treaty with Predecessor, providing an additional \$45.1 million of underwriting capacity over a 10-year period. Premiums ceded under these agreements were \$4.6 million in 2002 and \$5.2 million in 2001. Losses ceded under these agreements totaled (\$0.1) million in 2002 and \$9.8 million in 2001.

The agreement with George Town Re was terminated on July 8, 2002, and George Town Re was liquidated. There was no material impact on Predecessor's underwriting results from this transaction.

Predecessor assumed certain primary business from other business segments of St. Paul. Premiums assumed under these agreements were \$12.0 million in 2002 and \$25.8 million in 2001. Losses assumed under these agreements were \$22.8 million in 2002 and \$18.6 million in 2001. Predecessor paid

THE ST. PAUL COMPANIES, INC.
Reinsurance Underwriting Segment (Predecessor)
NOTES TO COMBINED STATEMENTS — (Continued)

commissions of \$3.9 million in 2002 and \$9.5 million in 2001, related to business assumed under these agreements.

Management Agreements with Affiliates

St. Paul management has entered into various agreements with affiliated parties, under arm's-length terms. Under these agreements, the affiliated parties have agreed to perform investment management services for St. Paul Re UK, guarantee the performance of St. Paul's obligations, make funds available under a revolving loan agreement, and provide certain reinsurance coverage. Included in underwriting expenses are certain expenses allocated to Predecessor from St. Paul, including costs such as corporate communications and marketing, corporate finance, corporate actuarial, corporate tax, corporate audit, legal services, corporate executives, corporate human resources, and employee benefit costs. These allocated costs totaled \$7.8 million and \$3.2 million in 2002 and 2001, respectively.

Other Transactions with Affiliates

Mountain Ridge Insurance Company ("Mountain Ridge"), one of the insurance legal entities included in Predecessor, holds notes receivable from St. Paul. Amounts due under these notes receivable totaled \$59 million as of December 31, 2001. Principal and all accrued interest on these notes are payable on demand. These demand notes are reflected as an asset and as additional paid-in capital, as permitted by the State of Vermont Department of Banking, Insurance, Securities and Healthcare Administration.

3. September 11, 2001 Terrorist Attack

On September 11, 2001, terrorists hijacked four commercial passenger jets in the United States. Two of the jets were flown into the World Trade Center towers in New York, NY, causing their collapse. The third jet was flown into the Pentagon building in Washington, DC, causing severe damage, and the fourth jet crashed in rural Pennsylvania. This terrorist attack caused significant loss of life and resulted in unprecedented losses for the property-casualty insurance industry.

Estimated gross losses and LAE incurred as a result of the terrorist attack totaled \$967 million. The estimated net underwriting loss of \$580 million from that event included an estimated benefit of \$160 million from cessions made under various reinsurance agreements, a net \$136 million benefit from additional and reinstatement premiums, and a \$91 million reduction in contingent commission expenses.

The estimated losses were based on a variety of actuarial techniques, coverage interpretation and claims estimation methodologies, and included an estimate of losses incurred but not reported, as well as estimated costs related to the settlement of claims. The estimate of losses was also based on the belief that property and casualty insurance losses from the terrorist attack will total between \$30 billion and \$35 billion for the insurance industry.

In 2002, Predecessor's estimate of industry losses was supplemented by its ongoing analysis of both paid and reported claims related to the attack. Predecessor's estimate of industry losses remains subject to significant uncertainties and is vulnerable to change over time as additional information becomes available. Predecessor and other insurers have obtained a summary judgment ruling that the World Trade Center property loss is a single occurrence. Certain insureds have appealed that ruling, asking the court to determine that the property loss constituted two separate occurrences rather than one. In addition, through separate litigation, the aviation losses could be deemed four separate events rather than three, for purposes of insurance and reinsurance coverage. Even if the courts ultimately rule against Predecessor regarding the number of occurrences or events, it believes the additional amount of estimated after-tax losses, net of reinsurance, that it would record would not be material to Predecessor's results of operations.

THE ST. PAUL COMPANIES, INC.
Reinsurance Underwriting Segment (Predecessor)

NOTES TO COMBINED STATEMENTS — (Continued)

The estimated underwriting loss of \$580 million is recorded in the accompanying 2002 and 2001 combined statements of underwriting results in the following line items (\$ in millions):

	Period from January 1, 2002 through November 1, 2002	Year Ended December 31, 2001
Net premiums earned.....	\$ (5)	\$ 141
Losses and LAE	(19)	(788)
Other underwriting expenses	—	91
Total underwriting loss	<u>\$ (24)</u>	<u>\$ (556)</u>

The estimated underwriting loss of \$24 million in 2002 and \$556 million in 2001 was distributed among Predecessor's segments as follows (\$ in millions):

	Period from January 1, 2002 through November 1, 2002	Year Ended December 31, 2001
North American Property	\$18	\$233
North American Casualty	2	32
International	10	162
Finite Risk	<u>(6)</u>	<u>129</u>
Total underwriting loss	<u>\$24</u>	<u>\$556</u>

4. Reserves for Losses and LAE

Reconciliation of Loss Reserves

The following table represents a reconciliation of beginning and ending loss and LAE reserves for the period from January 1, 2002 through November 1, 2002 and the year ended December 31, 2001 (\$ in millions):

	Period from January 1, 2002 through November 1, 2002	Year Ended December 31, 2001
Loss and LAE reserves at beginning of year, as reported	\$ 4,949	\$3,568
Loss reinsurance recoverables on unpaid losses at beginning of year	<u>(1,256)</u>	<u>(902)</u>
Net loss and LAE reserves at beginning of year	<u>3,693</u>	<u>2,666</u>
Provision for losses and LAE for claims incurred:		
Current year	736	1,827
Prior years	<u>55</u>	<u>95</u>
Total incurred	<u>791</u>	<u>1,922</u>
Losses and LAE payment for claims incurred:		
Current year	(114)	(232)
Prior years	<u>(839)</u>	<u>(663)</u>
Total paid	<u>(953)</u>	<u>(895)</u>
Net loss and LAE reserves at end of year	3,531	3,693
Plus reinsurance recoverables on unpaid losses at end of year	<u>1,249</u>	<u>1,256</u>
Loss and LAE reserves at end of year, as reported	<u>\$ 4,780</u>	<u>\$4,949</u>

THE ST. PAUL COMPANIES, INC.
Reinsurance Underwriting Segment (Predecessor)

NOTES TO COMBINED STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Prior year development in 2002 was attributable mainly to the bond and credit, surplus lines and international liability lines of business. Both North American Property and North American Casualty experienced better than expected loss emergence which served to mitigate the worse than expected emergence from the lines mentioned above.

In 2001, prior year development was attributable to several lines of business. The North American Property segment continued to have worse than expected loss emergence, largely driven by certain property business underwritten through Predecessor's London office. Also included in this emergence was an increase in the reserve position of the surplus lines business which exhibited poor loss development in the 1999 and 2000 accident years.

Environmental and Asbestos Reserves

Predecessor continues to have exposure, through its reinsurance of primary insurance contracts written many years ago, to claims alleging injury or damage from environmental pollution or seeking payment for the cost to clean up polluted sites. In addition, Predecessor has received asbestos injury claims tendered under general casualty policies that it reinsures.

5. Employee Benefit Plans

Employees of Predecessor participated in various employee benefit, stock incentive, and retirement plans administered by St. Paul. Predecessor reimbursed St. Paul for costs associated with these plans. The following summarizes underwriting expenses recorded by Predecessor in connection with each of these plans (\$ in millions):

	Period from January 1, 2002 through November 1, 2002	Year Ended December 31, 2001
Retirement Plans	\$ 3.3	\$6.2
Post Retirement Plans	(0.5)	0.3
Variable Stock Option Plan	<u>(1.4)</u>	<u>0.1</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1.4</u>	<u>\$6.6</u>

In addition, St. Paul sponsored a stock-based incentive program, the Long-Term Incentive Plan ("LTIP"), which was exclusive to certain employees of Predecessor. Underwriting expenses (benefits) recorded by Predecessor in connection with the LTIP totaled \$1.3 million in 2002 and (\$2.3) million in 2001.

6. Commitments and Contingencies

Financial Guarantees

Predecessor was contingently liable for a financial guarantee in the form of a credit enhancement, with total exposure of approximately \$15 million as of December 31, 2001. As of July 31, 2002, this contract has expired and Predecessor is no longer contingently liable for this item.

Lease Commitments

A portion of Predecessor's business activities was conducted in rented premises. Predecessor also entered into leases for equipment, such as office machines and computers. Total rental expense was \$6.8 million in 2002 and \$5.8 million in 2001.

Certain leases are non-cancelable, and Predecessor would remain responsible for payment even if the space or equipment were no longer utilized. On November 1, 2002, the minimum rents for which Predecessor would be liable under these types of leases are as follows: \$5.3 million in 2003, \$1.5 million in 2004, \$0.6 million in 2005, \$0.6 million in 2006, and \$2.8 million thereafter.

THE ST. PAUL COMPANIES, INC.
Reinsurance Underwriting Segment (Predecessor)

NOTES TO COMBINED STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Legal Matters

In the ordinary course of conducting business, Predecessor has been named as a defendant in various lawsuits. Some of these lawsuits attempt to establish liability under reinsurance contracts issued by Predecessor underwriting operations. Plaintiffs in these lawsuits are asking for money damages or to have the court direct the activities of Predecessor's operations in certain ways. It is possible that the settlement of these lawsuits may be material to Predecessor's results of operations and liquidity in the period in which they occur. However, St. Paul believes the total amounts that Predecessor, and its affiliates, will ultimately have to pay in these matters will have no material effect on Predecessor's overall financial position.

7. Fourth Quarter 2001 Strategic Review

In December 2001, St. Paul announced the results of a strategic review of all of its operations, which included a decision to exit a number of businesses and countries. These decisions included the narrowing of product offerings and geographic presence relative to Predecessor's businesses. As part of that review, it was determined that Predecessor would no longer underwrite aviation or bond and credit reinsurance, or offer certain financial risk and capital markets reinsurance products. Predecessor would also substantially reduce the North American business underwritten in London. Predecessor would focus on several areas, including property catastrophe reinsurance, excess-of-loss casualty reinsurance, marine and traditional finite reinsurance.

The following table presents the net premiums earned and underwriting results for 2002 and 2001 for the businesses to be exited under these actions, including the allocation of St. Paul's corporate excess-of-loss reinsurance programs (\$ in millions):

	Period from January 1, 2002 through November 1, 2002	Year Ended December 31, 2001
Net premiums earned	\$277	\$ 362
Underwriting results	(52)	(318)

8. Reinsurance

The primary purpose of the Predecessor's ceded reinsurance program, including the aggregate excess-of-loss coverages discussed below, is to protect its operations from potential losses in excess of acceptable levels. Reinsurers are expected to honor their obligations under ceded reinsurance contracts. In the event these companies are unable to honor their obligations, Predecessor will pay these amounts. Allowances have been established for possible nonpayment of such amounts due.

Predecessor's underwriting results in 2001 were impacted by the St. Paul corporate aggregate excess-of-loss reinsurance program that was entered into each year effective January 1, 2001, 2000 and 1999 (hereinafter referred to as the "St. Paul corporate program"). Coverage under the St. Paul corporate program treaties was triggered when St. Paul's incurred insurance losses and LAE across all lines of business exceeded accident year attachment loss ratios specified in the treaty. Predecessor results also benefited from a separate aggregate excess-of-loss reinsurance treaty, exclusive to Predecessor each year effective 2001, 2000 and 1999 that were unrelated to the St. Paul corporate program. The combined

THE ST. PAUL COMPANIES, INC.
Reinsurance Underwriting Segment (Predecessor)

NOTES TO COMBINED STATEMENTS — (Continued)

impact of these treaties (together the “reinsurance treaties”) is included in the following table (\$ in millions):

	<u>Period from January 1, 2002 through November 1, 2002</u>	<u>Year Ended December 31, 2001</u>
St. Paul corporate aggregate excess-of-loss reinsurance program:		
Ceded premiums written	\$ (4)	\$ (67)
Ceded losses and LAE	(9)	(126)
Ceded premiums earned	<u>(4)</u>	<u>(67)</u>
Net underwriting (detriment) benefit	<u>\$ (5)</u>	<u>\$ (59)</u>
Predecessor aggregate treaty:		
Ceded premiums written	\$ (1)	\$ 119
Ceded losses and LAE	(35)	278
Ceded premiums earned	<u>(2)</u>	<u>119</u>
Net underwriting (detriment) benefit	<u>\$(33)</u>	<u>\$ 159</u>
Combined total:		
Ceded premiums written	\$ (5)	\$ 52
Ceded losses and LAE	(44)	152
Ceded premiums earned	<u>(6)</u>	<u>52</u>
Net underwriting (detriment) benefit	<u>\$(38)</u>	<u>\$ 100</u>

The 2002 and 2001 amounts shown above include the impact of a reallocation of premiums and losses ceded in 2000 and 1999. This reallocation was necessary to reflect the impact of differences between St. Paul’s actual 2002 and 2001 experience on losses ceded to the corporate program in 2000 and 1999, by segment, and the anticipated experience on those losses in 2000 and 1999 when the initial segment allocation was made.

During 2001, St. Paul did not cede losses to its corporate aggregate excess-of-loss reinsurance program. Ceded written and earned premiums in 2001 included \$2 million representing the allocation to Predecessor of the initial deposit premiums under the 2001 corporate aggregate excess-of-loss reinsurance program treaty. St. Paul was not party to a corporate all-lines aggregate excess-of-loss treaty in 2002.

Predecessor was party to a separate aggregate excess-of-loss reinsurance treaty, unrelated to the corporate treaty, in 2002 and 2001. Coverage has not been triggered under that treaty in 2002; however, in 2002, Predecessor recorded ceded premiums written of \$(1) million, ceded earned premiums of \$(2) million, and ceded loss and loss adjustment expenses of \$(35) million, for a net detriment of \$33 million as a result of this treaty. Included in the net detriment for 2002 was a \$20 million detriment due to the partial commutation of the 1999 and 2001 aggregate excess-of-loss reinsurance treaties.

THE ST. PAUL COMPANIES, INC.
Reinsurance Underwriting Segment (Predecessor)

NOTES TO COMBINED STATEMENTS — (Continued)

The effect of assumed and ceded reinsurance on premiums written, premiums earned and insurance losses and LAE is as follows (including the impact of the reinsurance treaties) (\$ in millions):

	Period from January 1, 2002 through November 1, 2002	Year Ended December 31, 2001
Premiums written:		
Assumed	\$1,056	\$1,854
Ceded	49	177
Net premiums written	1,007	1,677
Premiums earned:		
Assumed	\$1,160	\$1,765
Ceded	58	172
Net premiums earned	\$1,102	\$1,593
Insurance losses and LAE:		
Assumed	\$ 903	\$2,318
Ceded	112	396
Total insurance losses and LAE	\$ 791	\$1,922

9. Segment Information

Predecessor has four reportable segments, which consist of North American Property, North American Casualty, International and Finite Risk. These segments are consistent with the manner in which Predecessor's business has been managed.

The North American Property segment consists of property reinsurance business underwritten for customers domiciled in the United States and Canada. Coverages offered included proportional, per-risk, excess-of-loss and surplus lines reinsurance, and catastrophe treaties. This segment also includes retrocessional reinsurance business and crop and agricultural reinsurance. The North American surplus lines business center has been aggregated with the North American Property segment as the aggregation is consistent with Predecessor's management structure and the business center meets the aggregation criteria required for external segment reporting.

The North American Casualty segment consists of casualty reinsurance underwritten for customers domiciled in the United States and Canada. Casualty coverages offered included general workers' compensation, medical professional, non-medical professional, directors and officers, employment practices, umbrella and environmental impairment. The Accident and Health business center, which consists predominantly of North American Risks, is aggregated with the North American Casualty segment as the aggregation is consistent with Predecessor's management structure and the business center meets the aggregation criteria required for external reporting. In addition, Predecessor has one significant account which includes both property and casualty business, but is managed as a business center within the North American Casualty segment. For this reason, this business center, which meets the aggregation criteria for external segment reporting, has been aggregated with the North American Casualty segment.

The International segment underwrites wrote property and casualty reinsurance for customers domiciled outside of North America. This segment also includes the results from marine and aerospace business due to the global nature of those exposures.

The Finite Risk segment underwrites non-traditional reinsurance treaties for leading insurance companies worldwide. Non-traditional reinsurance combines limited traditional underwriting risk with

THE ST. PAUL COMPANIES, INC.
Reinsurance Underwriting Segment (Predecessor)

NOTES TO COMBINED STATEMENTS — (Continued)

financial risk protection and is generally utilized by large commercial customers who are willing to share in a portion of their insurance losses. Due to Predecessor's management structure, the Bond and Credit business center has been aggregated with the Finite Risk segment. This business center meets the aggregation criteria required for external segment reporting.

Predecessor monitors and evaluates the performance of its segments based principally on their underwriting results. Assets are not specifically identifiable for these segments. The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies.

Geographic Areas

The following summary presents financial data of Predecessor's operations based on their location (\$ in millions):

	Period from January 1, 2002 through November 1, 2002	Year Ended December 31, 2001
U.S.	\$ 701	\$1,097
Non-U.S.	401	496
Total net premium earned	\$1,102	\$1,593

Segment Information

The summary below presents net premiums earned and underwriting results for Predecessor's reportable segments (\$ in millions):

	Period from January 1, 2002 through November 1, 2002	Year Ended December 31, 2001
Premium learned:		
North American Property	\$ 205	\$ 216
North American Casualty	451	588
International	206	242
Finite Risk	240	547
Total net premiums earned	\$1,102	\$1,593
Underwriting gain (loss):		
North American Property	33	(232)
North American Casualty	(79)	(215)
International	51	(109)
Finite Risk	(13)	(170)
Total Underwriting gain (loss)	\$ (8)	\$ (726)

Each of Predecessor's segments generated a significant volume of reinsurance premiums through two reinsurance brokers. Total premiums written through these two brokers totaled \$548 million and \$587 million for the period from January 1, 2002 through November 1, 2002 and the year ended December 31, 2001, respectively.

THE ST. PAUL COMPANIES, INC.
Reinsurance Underwriting Segment (Predecessor)
NOTES TO COMBINED STATEMENTS — (Continued)

10. Quarterly Results of Operations (Unaudited)

The following is an unaudited summary of Predecessor's quarterly results (\$ in millions):

	<u>First Quarter</u>	<u>Second Quarter</u>	<u>Third Quarter</u>	<u>Fourth Quarter</u>
2002:				
Net premiums written	\$463	\$200	234	110
Net premiums earned	377	305	307	113
Underwriting gain (loss)	15	(6)	(21)	4
2001:				
Net premiums written	\$421	\$280	584	392
Net premiums earned	303	297	533	460
Underwriting gain (loss)	(22)	(35)	(512)	(157)

* Fourth quarter of 2002 represents the period from October 1, 2002 through November 1, 2002.

11. September 11, 2001 Terrorist Attack — Legal Matters (Unaudited)

As noted in Note 3, Predecessor and other insurers obtained a summary judgement ruling that the World Trade Center property loss is a single occurrence. Certain insureds, including the World Trade Center leaseholder, appealed that ruling, asking the court to determine that the property loss constituted two separate occurrences rather than one. In September 2003, the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit ruled that under the terms of the policy form Predecessor used to underwrite property coverage for the World Trade Center, the terrorist attack constituted one occurrence.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chairman of the Board	Steven H. Newman ^(*) Chairman of the Board	Gregory E. A. Morrison ^(*) President and Chief Executive Officer
Chairman of the Board	H. Eurlong Baldwin ^(*) Independent Consultant	Jonathan F. Bank ^(*) Tawa Associates Ltd.
Director	Dan R. Carmichael ^(*) The Travel Corporation	Neill A. Currie ^(*) Currie Company, LLC
Director	W.S. Fishman ^(*) W.S. Fish Companies, Inc.	Peter F. Pruitt ^(*) Independent Consultant

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Gregory E. A. Morrison President and Chief Executive Officer Platinum Underwriters Holdings, Ltd.	Michael D. Price President and Chief Underwriting Officer Platinum Underwriters Reinsurance, Inc.
Michael P. Lombardozzi Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary Platinum Underwriters Holdings, Ltd.	Neal J. Schmidt Executive Vice President and Chief Actuary Platinum Underwriters Reinsurance, Inc.
William A. Robbie Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer Platinum Underwriters Holdings, Ltd.	

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James M. Conway Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary	James A. Krantz Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer
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Barton W. Hedges Chief Operating Officer	Craig T. Pettengell General Manager, Casualty
Ryan Declair Vice President and Controller	Russell Worsley Finance Director
	Michael H. Goldman Company Secretary and Claims Director

CORPORATE DATA

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Stock Exchange The Company is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under ticker symbol PLTM	Internet Address www.platinumre.com