Risk Factors Comparison 2024-02-29 to 2023-02-24 Form: 10-K

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You should consider and read carefully all of the risks and uncertainties described below, as well as other information included in this Annual Report, including our consolidated financial statements and related notes. The risks described below are not the only ones facing us. The occurrence of any of the following risks and uncertainties or additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently believe to be immaterial could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of ~~op erations~~ **operations** . This Annual Report also contains forward- looking statements and estimates that involve risks and uncertainties. Actual events, results and outcomes may differ materially from our expectations due to a variety of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, including the risks and uncertainties described below. Summary Risk ~~FactorsOur~~ --- **Factors Our** business is subject to a number of risks, including risks that may prevent us from achieving our business objectives or may adversely affect our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations that you should consider before making a decision to invest in our common shares. These risks include, but are not limited to, the following: • Strategic Risks. Strategic risks include failure to execute on our strategy of re- underwriting to reduce underwriting volatility and improving underwriting performance, de- risking our investment portfolio, and transforming our business, including re- balancing our portfolio and growing the Insurance & Services segment; and risks arising from any strategic transactions such as acquisitions, dispositions, investments, mergers or joint ventures or entry into new lines of business. • Catastrophe Risks. Catastrophe risks include, among other things, the impact of the COVID- 19 pandemic or other unpredictable catastrophic events, such as natural perils and other disasters, such as hurricanes, windstorms, earthquakes, floods, wildfires and severe winter weather, on various lines of our business, including predominantly our property catastrophe excess line of business, and also our aviation, casualty, contingency, credit and accident and health (including trip cancellation) businesses. • Insurance Underwriting Risks. Insurance underwriting risks include inadequate pricing or loss and loss adjustment reserves. • Market, Credit and Liquidity Risks. Market, credit and liquidity risks include risks related to the performance of financial markets, impact of inflation, foreign currency fluctuations, economic and political conditions, inability to raise the funds necessary to pay the principal of or interest on our outstanding debt obligations and a downgrade or withdrawal of our financial ratings. • Competition Risks. Competition risks include risks related to our ability to compete successfully in the ~~(re)~~ insurance **and reinsurance** market and the effect of consolidation in the ~~(re)~~ insurance **and reinsurance** industry. • Cyber Risks. Cyber risks include risks related to technology breaches or failures, including those resulting from a malicious cyber- attack on us or our business partners and service providers. • Climate Change Risks. Climate change risks include risks such as increased severity and frequency of weather- related natural disasters and catastrophes and increased coastal flooding in many geographic areas. • Operational Risks. Operational risks include risks related to retention of key employees and internal control deficiencies. • Regulatory and Litigation Risks. Regulatory and litigation risks include risks related to the outcome of legal and regulatory proceedings, regulatory constraints on SiriusPoint' s business, including legal restrictions on certain of SiriusPoint' s insurance and reinsurance subsidiaries' ability to pay dividends and other distributions to SiriusPoint, and losses from unfavorable outcomes from litigation and other legal proceedings. • Investment Risks. Investment risks include reduced returns or losses in SiriusPoint' s investment portfolio; our lack of control over our third party asset managers, who invest and manage our capital accounts, limitations on our ability to withdraw our capital accounts and conflicts of interest among various members of TP GP, Third Point LLC and SiriusPoint. • Taxation Risks. Taxation risks include risks related to SiriusPoint and its non- U. S. subsidiaries' potential exposure to income and withholding taxes, and its significant deferred tax assets, which could become devalued if either SiriusPoint does not generate future taxable income or applicable corporate tax rates are reduced. • Other Risks. Other risk and uncertainties listed in this Annual Report and any subsequent reports filed with the SEC. Risks Relating to Our ~~BusinessWe~~ -- **Business We** may not successfully implement our strategic transformation or fully realize the anticipated benefits from the transformation. As part of our strategic transformation, we have focused on: (i) re- underwriting to reduce underwriting volatility and improve performance, (ii) de- risking our investment portfolio and (iii) re- balancing the business mix in our portfolio and growing the Insurance & Services segment. Further, as part of our strategic transformation, we made changes to the structure and composition of our international branch network. We reduced the locations from which we underwrite property catastrophe reinsurance. We closed our offices in Hamburg, Miami and Singapore, and reduced our footprint in Liege and Toronto. Following these closures and the scaling of our operations, we will continue to serve clients and underwrite ~~North American~~ property catastrophe **reinsurance** business from Bermuda ~~, and international property catastrophe business from Stockholm. See the " Business- Operational Priorities " section of this Annual Report for additional information regarding our strategic objectives and the related reorganization~~ . Our ability to achieve our strategic transformation is subject to a number of risks, including: • We may experience lower premium growth from our reinsurance business as we reshape our reinsurance book, which may not be offset by increased premiums in our Insurance & Services business or appreciation of our ~~Strategic~~ **strategic** ~~Investments~~ **investments** in the near term or at all. • We may be unsuccessful in recruiting and retaining the talent required to operate and grow our Insurance & Services business as we face competition for such talent from larger or more well- established companies with a stronger brand association and greater resources. • We may experience departure of employees with historical institutional knowledge which may be disruptive to, or cause uncertainty in, our business. The failure to ensure a smooth transition and effective transfer of knowledge involving senior employees could hinder our strategic execution. • Our profitability and share price may be impacted by the loss of premium growth from the reinsurance business as the changes we make to our business take time to implement. • The transformation may require significant management time

and effort and may divert attention from our core existing operations. We cannot assure you that we will be able to successfully implement our transformation initiatives. Further, our ability to achieve the anticipated benefits of this transformation, including the anticipated levels of cost savings and efficiencies, within expected timeframes is subject to many estimates and assumptions, which are, in turn, subject to significant economic, competitive and other uncertainties, some of which are beyond our control. We may not be able to successfully implement, or fully realize the anticipated positive impact of, our transformation initiatives, or execute successfully on our transformation strategy, in the expected timeframes or at all. In addition, our efforts, if properly executed, may not result in our desired outcome of improved financial performance. Our results of operations fluctuate from period to period and may not be indicative of our long- term prospects. The performance of our ~~(re)~~ insurance **and reinsurance** operations and our investment income fluctuate from period to period. Fluctuations result from a variety of factors, including: • the performance of our **underwriting segments; • the performance of our** investment portfolio; • ~~(re)~~ insurance **and reinsurance** contract pricing; • our assessment of the quality of available ~~(re)~~ insurance **and reinsurance** opportunities; • the volume and mix of ~~(re)~~ insurance **and reinsurance** products we underwrite; • seasonality of the ~~(re)~~ insurance **and reinsurance** businesses; • loss experience on our ~~(re)~~ insurance **and reinsurance** liabilities; • low frequency and high severity loss events; • competitiveness in relevant ~~(re)~~ insurance **and reinsurance** markets; and • our ability to assess and integrate our risk management strategy effectively. In particular, we seek to underwrite products and make investments to achieve a favorable return on equity over the long term. In addition, our ~~opportunistic~~ strategy and focus on long- term growth in book value will result in fluctuations in total premiums written from period to period. More specifically, as we continue to review our ~~(re)~~ insurance **and reinsurance** underwriting portfolio, we may not renew prior business that we believe may be inconsistent with our strategic plan or risk appetite or we believe will not generate better long- term, rather than short- term, results. Accordingly, our short- term results of operations may not be indicative of our long- term prospects as we continue to de- risk our underwriting portfolio. We may continue to be adversely impacted by inflation. In ~~2022~~ **2023** , economies around the world experienced heightened levels of inflation, which caused central banks to respond by raising interest rates. In operating our business, we are experiencing the effects of inflation. Furthermore, our operations, like those of other insurers and reinsurers, are susceptible to the effects of inflation because premiums are established before the ultimate amounts of losses and loss expenses are known. Although we consider the potential effects of inflation when setting premium rates, premiums may not fully offset the effects of inflation and thereby essentially result in underpricing the risks we insure and reinsure. Loss reserves include assumptions about future payments for settlement of claims and claims- handling expenses, such as the value of replacing property, associated labor costs for the property business we write and litigation costs. To the extent inflation causes costs to increase above loss reserves established for claims, we will be required to increase loss reserves with a corresponding reduction in net income in the period in which the deficiency is identified, which may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial condition. Unanticipated higher inflation could also lead to additional interest rate increases, which would negatively impact the value of our fixed income securities and potentially other investments. **To the extent higher inflation could lead to currency fluctuations, we may also experience increased volatility on foreign exchange gains and losses in our financial statements.** Technology breaches or failures, including those resulting from a malicious cyber- attack on us or our business partners and service providers, could disrupt or otherwise negatively impact our business. Our business depends upon our ability to securely process, store, transmit and safeguard confidential and proprietary information that is in our possession. This information includes confidential information relating to our business, and personally identifiable information and protected health information belonging to employees, customers, claimants and business partners. We implement and maintain reasonable security processes, practices and procedures appropriate to the nature of the information we hold, and we rely on sophisticated commercial control technologies to maintain security and confidentiality of our systems. Nevertheless, our systems are vulnerable to a variety of forms of unauthorized access, including hackers, computer viruses, and cyber- attacks from individual or state actors, as well as breaches that result from employee error or malfeasance or lost or stolen computer devices. For example, the Russia / Ukraine conflict has created **, and may, along with other global conflicts, continue to create** heightened cybersecurity threats to our information technology infrastructure. Furthermore, a significant amount of communication between our employees and our business, banking and investment partners depends on information technology and electronic information exchange. We have licensed certain systems and data from third parties. We cannot be certain that we will have access to these, or comparable systems, or that our technology or applications will continue to operate as intended. In addition, we cannot be certain that we would be able to replace these systems without slowing our underwriting response time. Like all companies, our information technology systems are vulnerable to interruptions or failures due to events that may be beyond our control, including, but not limited to, natural disasters, terrorist attacks and general technology failures. We believe that we have established and implemented appropriate security measures, controls and procedures to safeguard our information technology systems and to prevent unauthorized access to such systems and any data processed or stored in such systems, and we periodically evaluate and test the adequacy of such measures, controls and procedures. In addition, we have established a business continuity plan which is designed to ensure that we are able to maintain all aspects of our key business processes functioning in the midst of certain disruptive events, including any disruptions to or breaches of our information technology systems. Despite these safeguards, disruptions to and breaches of our information technology systems are possible and may negatively impact our business. It is possible that insurance policies we have in place with third parties would not entirely protect us in the event that we experienced a breach, interruption or widespread failure of our information technology systems. In addition, in the ordinary course of our business we process personal information and personal health information in connection with claims made under our accident and health business, as well as other business lines. A misuse or mishandling of personal information being sent to or received from an employee, client or other third party could damage our business or our reputation or result in significant monetary damages, regulatory enforcement actions, fines and criminal prosecution in one or more jurisdictions which would not be covered by insurance. Although we attempt to protect this personal information, and have

implemented privacy procedures and training programs to mitigate the risk of a privacy breach, we may be unable to protect personal information in all cases. As a result, we could be held responsible for violations of global data privacy laws, such as the General Data Protection Regulation, for our failure, or the failure on the part of our third party vendors or agents, to securely process, store or transmit such personal information. The potential consequences of a material privacy incident include reputational damage, litigation with third parties and remediation costs, which in turn could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations. The cybersecurity regulatory environment is evolving, and we expect the costs of complying with new or developing regulatory requirements will increase. In addition, as our operations expand to other jurisdictions, we will be required to comply with cybersecurity laws in those jurisdictions, which will further increase our cost of compliance. Competitors with greater resources may make it difficult for us to effectively market our products. The ~~(re)~~ insurance **and reinsurance** industry is highly competitive. We compete with major ~~(re)~~ insurers **and reinsurers**, which vary according to the individual market and situation, many of which have substantially greater financial, marketing and management resources than we do, as well as other potential providers of capital willing to assume insurance or reinsurance risk. Lloyd' s Syndicate 1945, the Lloyd' s syndicate that we sponsor and that is managed through Syndicate 1945, also competes with other Lloyd' s syndicates and London market companies. Competition in the types of business that we underwrite is based on many factors, including: • price of ~~(re)~~ insurance **and reinsurance** coverage; • the general reputation and perceived financial strength of the reinsurer; • ratings assigned by independent rating agencies; • relationships with ~~(re)~~ insurance **and reinsurance** brokers; • terms and conditions of products offered; • speed of claims payment; and • the experience and reputation of the members of our underwriting team in the particular lines of ~~(re)~~ insurance **and reinsurance** we seek to underwrite. We cannot assure you that we will be able to compete successfully in the ~~(re)~~ insurance **and reinsurance** market. Our failure to compete effectively would significantly and negatively affect our financial condition and results of operations and may increase the likelihood that we are deemed to be a passive foreign investment company or an investment company. See " Risks Relating to Taxation — If we were treated as a passive foreign investment company (" PFIC ") for U. S. federal income tax purposes, our U. S. shareholders would be subject to adverse tax consequences. " Consolidation in the ~~(re)~~ insurance **and reinsurance** industry could adversely impact us. The ~~(re)~~ insurance **and reinsurance** industry, including our competitors, customers and insurance and reinsurance brokers, has experienced significant consolidation over the last several years. These consolidated client and competitor enterprises may try to use their enhanced market power to negotiate price reductions for our products and services and / or obtain a larger market share through increased line sizes. If competitive pressures require us to reduce our prices, we would generally expect to reduce our future underwriting activities, resulting in reduced premiums and a reduction in expected earnings. If the insurance industry consolidates further, competition for customers could become more intense and we could incur greater expenses relating to customer acquisition and retention, further reducing our operating margins. In addition, insurance companies that merge may be able to spread their risks across a consolidated, larger capital base so that they require less reinsurance. Reinsurance intermediaries could also continue to consolidate, which may adversely affect our ability to access business and distribute our products. We could also experience more robust competition from larger, better capitalized competitors. Any of the foregoing could adversely affect our business or our results of operations. If actual renewals of our existing contracts do not meet expectations, our premiums written in future years and our future results of operations could be materially adversely affected. Many of our contracts are written for a one- year term. In our financial forecasting process, we make assumptions about the renewal of certain prior year' s contracts. The insurance and reinsurance industries have historically been cyclical businesses with periods of intense competition, often based on price. If actual renewals do not meet expectations or if we choose not to write on a renewal basis because of pricing conditions, our premiums written in future years and our future operations would be materially adversely affected. We may experience issues with outsourcing and third- party relationships which may impact our ability to conduct business in a prudent manner and could negatively impact our operations, results and financial condition. We outsource a number of technology and business process functions to third- party providers. We may continue to do so in the future as we review the effectiveness of our organization. If we do not effectively select, develop, implement and monitor our outsourcing relationships, we may not realize productivity improvements or cost efficiencies and may experience operational difficulties, increased costs and a loss of business that may have an adverse effect upon on our operations or financial condition. We periodically negotiate provisions and renewals of these relationships, and such terms may not remain acceptable to us or such third parties. If such third- party providers experience disruptions or do not perform as anticipated, or we experience problems with a transition to a third- party provider, we may experience operational difficulties, an inability to meet obligations (including, but not limited to, policyholder obligations), a loss of business and increased costs, or suffer other negative consequences, all of which may have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations. In addition, our ability to receive services from third- party providers based in different countries might be impacted by political instability, unanticipated regulatory requirements or policies inside or outside of the U. S. As a result, our ability to conduct our business might be adversely affected. We, and our MGAs and other agents who have the ability to bind policies on our behalf, rely on information provided by insureds or their representatives when underwriting insurance policies. While we may make inquiries to validate or supplement the information provided, we may make underwriting decisions based on incorrect or incomplete information. It is possible that we will misunderstand the nature or extent of the activities and the corresponding extent of the risks that we insure because of our reliance on inadequate or inaccurate information. If any such agents exceed their authority, engage in fraudulent activities or otherwise fail to comply with applicable laws when conducting business on our behalf, our financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected. Given the inherent uncertainty of models and software, their usefulness as a tool to evaluate risk is subject to a high degree of uncertainty that could result in actual losses that are materially different than our estimates including probable maximum losses (" PMLs "), and our financial results may be adversely impacted, perhaps significantly. We use third- party vendor and proprietary analytic and modeling capabilities, including global property catastrophe models, which consolidate and report on all our worldwide property exposures, to

calculate expected PML from various property natural catastrophe scenarios. We use these models and software to help us control risk accumulation, inform management and other stakeholders of capital requirements and to improve the risk / return profile in our overall portfolio of ~~(re)~~ insurance **and reinsurance** contracts. However, given the inherent uncertainty of modeling techniques and the application of such techniques, these models and databases may not accurately address a variety of matters impacting our coverages. The construction of these models and the selection of assumptions requires significant actuarial judgement. For example, catastrophe modeling is dependent upon several broad economic and scientific assumptions, such as storm surge (the water that is pushed toward the shore by the force of a windstorm), demand surge (the localized increase in prices of goods and services that often follows a catastrophe) and zone density (the percentage of insured perils that would be affected in a region by a catastrophe). Third- party modeling software also does not provide information for all regions or perils for which we write business. Catastrophe modeling is inherently uncertain due to process risk (the probability and magnitude of the underlying event) and parameter risk (the probability of making inaccurate model assumptions). The inherent uncertainties underlying, or the incorrect usage or misunderstanding of, these tools may lead to unanticipated exposure to risks relating to certain perils or geographic regions which could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition or results of operations. Furthermore, these models typically rely on either precedent or industry data, both of which may be incomplete or may be subject to errors by employees, failure to document transactions properly, failure to comply with regulatory requirements or information technology failures. Given the inherent uncertainty in these models as well as the underlying assumptions and data, the results of our models may not accurately address the emergence of a variety of matters which might impact certain of our coverages. Some forms of ~~(re)~~ insurance **and reinsurance** provide coverage for aggregated loss result over a period of time making it inherently difficult to track how these coverages will be impacted by any single or series of events. Accordingly, these models may understate the exposures we are assuming and our financial results may be adversely affected, perhaps significantly. Any such impact could also be felt across our ~~(re)~~ insurance **and reinsurance** contract portfolio, since similar models and judgment are used in analyzing the majority of our transactions. For more information about the risks resulting from the inherent uncertainty of modeling techniques, see " Risks Relating to Our Business — Our claims and claim expense reserves are subject to inherent uncertainties, which could cause our losses to exceed our loss reserves. " Our claims and claim expense reserves ~~are subject to inherent uncertainties, which could cause our losses to exceed our loss reserves. Our claims and claim expense reserves~~ reflect our estimates, using actuarial and statistical projections at a given point in time, of our expectations of the ultimate settlement and administration costs of claims incurred. We use actuarial and computer models, historical ~~(re) insurance~~ **reinsurance** and insurance industry loss statistics, and management' s experience and judgment to assist in the establishment of appropriate claims and claim expense reserves. Reserves are estimates of claims **an** ~~a (re)~~ insurer **or reinsurer** ultimately expects to pay, based upon facts and circumstances known at the time, predictions of future events, estimates of future trends in claim severity and other variable factors. The inherent uncertainties of estimating loss reserves generally are greater for reinsurance and MGA produced insurance businesses as compared to traditional primary insurance, primarily due to: • the lapse of time from the occurrence of an event to the reporting of the claim and the ultimate resolution or settlement of the claim; • the diversity of development patterns among different types of ~~(re)~~ insurance **and reinsurance** contracts; and • heavier reliance on the client / MGA partner for information regarding claims. Our estimates and judgments are based on numerous factors, and may be revised as additional experience and other data become available and are reviewed, as new or improved methodologies are developed, as loss trends and claims inflation impact future payments, or as current laws or interpretations thereof change. Due to the many assumptions and estimates involved in establishing reserves and the inherent uncertainty of modeling techniques, the reserving process is inherently uncertain. It is expected that some of our assumptions or estimates will prove to be inaccurate, and that our actual net claims and claim expenses paid and reported will differ, perhaps materially, from the reserve estimates reflected in our financial statements. For example, our significant gross and net reserves associated with the large catastrophe events in the past several years remain subject to significant uncertainty. As information emerges and losses are paid, we expect our reserves may change, perhaps materially. Accordingly, we may underestimate the exposures we are assuming and our results of operations and financial condition may be adversely impacted, perhaps significantly. Conversely, we may prove to be too conservative which could contribute to factors which would impede our ability to grow in respect of new markets or perils or in connection with our current portfolio of coverages. We are exposed to unpredictable catastrophic events that have adversely affected **, and may in the future affect** our results of operations and financial condition. We write reinsurance contracts and insurance policies that cover unpredictable catastrophic events. Covered unpredictable catastrophic events, predominantly in our property catastrophe excess line of business, include natural perils and other disasters, such as hurricanes, windstorms, earthquakes, floods, wildfires and severe winter weather. Catastrophes can also include terrorist attacks, explosions and infrastructure failures. While we have taken steps to reduce our exposure to catastrophe risks, these risks may still affect our results of operations and financial condition. For more information about our risks due to terrorist attacks, see " Risks Relating to Our Business — We have exposure to potential terrorist acts that can materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations and / or financial condition. " We have significant exposure to a potential major earthquake or series of earthquakes in **various geographic regions, including in** California, the Midwestern United States, Canada, Japan and Latin America ~~and~~ **. We also have significant exposure** to windstorm damage in **various geographic regions, including** Northern Europe, **coastal regions of** the ~~Northeast~~ United States ~~,~~ **including** the ~~United States~~ **Northeast and North** Atlantic ~~Coast~~ **coast** ~~(i. e.~~ , ~~Massachusetts to Florida) and the United States Gulf Coast (i. e., Florida to Texas)~~ and Japan. Similar exposures to losses caused by the same types of catastrophic events occur in other lines of business such as aviation, casualty, contingency, credit, marine, and accident and health (including trip cancellation), including pandemic risk. The extent of catastrophe losses is a function of both the severity of the event and total amount of insured exposure affected by the event. Increases in the value and concentration of insured property or insured individuals, the effects of inflation, changes in weather patterns, such as climate change, and increased terrorism could increase the future frequency and / or severity of claims

from catastrophic events. Claims from catastrophic events could materially adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. Our ability to write new reinsurance contracts and insurance policies could also be impacted as a result of corresponding reductions in our capital levels. For a further discussion, see " Risks Relating to our Business — Global climate change may have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition. " Although we attempt to manage our exposure to such events through a multitude of approaches, including geographic diversification, geographic limits, individual policy limits, exclusions or limitations from coverage, purchase of ~~(re)~~ insurance and **reinsurance** ~~expansion of supportive collateralized capacity~~ , the availability of these management tools may be dependent on market factors and, to the extent available, may not respond in the way that is expected. For instance, we seek to manage our exposure to catastrophe losses by limiting the aggregate insured value of policies in geographic areas with exposure to catastrophic events by estimating PML for many different catastrophe scenarios and by buying reinsurance, including retrocession coverage. To manage and analyze aggregate insured values and PML, we use a variety of tools, including external and internal catastrophe modeling software packages. Estimates of PMLs are dependent on many variables, including assumptions about demand surge and storm surge, loss adjustment expenses, insurance- to- value for the underlying properties, the relationship of the actual event parameters to the modelled event and the quality of portfolio data provided to us by ceding companies (in the case of our reinsurance operations). Accordingly, if these assumptions about the variables are incorrect, the losses we might incur from an actual catastrophe could be materially higher than our expectation of losses generated from modelled catastrophe scenarios which could materially adversely affect our financial condition, liquidity or results of operations. The ~~ongoing~~ COVID- 19 pandemic has adversely affected, and may continue to adversely affect, our financial performance and ability to conduct operations. The COVID- 19 pandemic has ~~had~~ **at times resulted in or contributed to significant financial market volatility, travel restrictions and disruptions, quarantines,** an ~~unprecedented~~ **uncertain interest rate environment, elevated inflation,** global ~~impact~~ **business** , **supply chain, and employment disruptions affecting companies across various industries** including ~~on the~~ insurance and reinsurance ~~industries where~~ **, government and central bank interventions, wide- ranging changes in consumer behavior, as well as general concern and uncertainty that have negatively affected the economic environment. At this time,** it ~~has raised many new questions and challenges for us and our industry. It~~ is ~~difficult~~ **not possible** to **estimate** ~~predict all of~~ the ~~potential impacts~~ **severity or duration** of the COVID- 19 pandemic **, including the severity, duration and frequency of any resurgence of the COVID- 19 pandemic, including any emerging variants of COVID- 19. It likewise remains not possible to predict or estimate the longer- term effects of the COVID- 19 pandemic, or any actions taken to contain or address the COVID- 19 pandemic,** on **our business and financial condition,** the **financial** markets **,** ~~in which we participate~~ and ~~our ability to effectively respond to these~~ -- **the** ~~changing market dynamics~~ **economy at large** . The **Company has implemented risk management and contingency plans and continues to closely monitor this** evolving ~~nature of~~ **situation, including the impact on its employees, counter- parties, services provided by third- party vendors. However,** ~~the~~ **there can be no assurance that any future impact from the COVID- 19** pandemic ~~has significantly increased economic uncertainty~~ **will not be material to the Company, its operations or financial condition** . To the extent ~~these~~ -- **the** ~~conditions continue and potentially~~ **COVID- 19 pandemic** ~~worsen~~ **worsens** ~~, particularly with subsequent waves~~ **in severity in any region or there is a future resurgence** of ~~infection~~ **COVID- 19 or a variant thereof** , ~~they~~ **it** could have the following impacts on our business operations and current and future financial performance and could impact us in other ways that we cannot predict: • We have ~~significant~~ exposure to losses stemming from COVID- 19 related claims, and we expect losses to emerge over time as the full impact of the pandemic and its effects on the global economy are realized. The extent to which the COVID- 19 pandemic triggers coverage is dependent on specific policy language, terms and exclusions. In addition, legislative, regulatory, judicial or social influences have imposed and may continue to impose new obligations on insurers in connection with the pandemic that extend coverage beyond the intended contractual obligations or lead to an increase in the frequency or severity of claims beyond expected levels, resulting in the emergence of unexpected or un- modeled insurance or reinsurance losses. • An economic recession or slowdown in economic activity resulting from the pandemic will not only increase the probability of losses, but could also reduce the demand for insurance and reinsurance, which could reduce our premium volume. • ~~Ongoing disruption~~ **Disruption** in global financial markets and economic uncertainty due to the continuing impact of COVID- 19 has caused and could continue to cause us to incur investment losses, including credit impairments in our fixed maturity portfolio, or decline in interest rates which may reduce our future net investment income. Responses to the pandemic, including by governments, have contributed to continued high inflation, and may continue to have adverse macroeconomic effects. • Our counterparty credit risk may also increase, as some of our counterparties may face increased financial difficulties due to the ongoing impacts of COVID- 19 on the world economy and financial markets. • From an operational perspective, our employees, directors and agents, as well as the workforces of our brokers, vendors, service providers, retrocessionaires and other counterparties, have been and may continue to be adversely affected by the COVID- 19 pandemic or efforts to mitigate the pandemic. Remote work arrangements affect our business continuity plans, introduce operational risk, including cybersecurity risks, and may adversely affect our ability to manage our business. The impact of the COVID- 19 pandemic could also exacerbate the other risks we face described herein. All of the foregoing events or potential outcomes, including in combination with other risks we face, could cause a material adverse effect on our results of operations for any period, and, depending on their severity, could also materially and adversely affect our ~~financial condition. We have exposure to potential terrorist acts that can materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations and / or~~ financial condition. Given the reinsurance retention limits imposed under TRIA (as defined below) and its subsequent legislative extensions, and that some or many of our policies may not include a terrorism exclusion, future foreign or domestic terrorist attacks may result in losses that have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and / or financial condition. **Under** ~~On November 26, 2002, the President of the United States signed into law~~ the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act of 2002 (" TRIA "), which was subsequently extended through December 31, 2027 ~~. Under TRIA~~ , commercial insurers are required to

offer insurance coverage against terrorist incidents and are reimbursed by the federal government under the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program (“ TRIP ”) for paid claims, subject to deductible and retention amounts. TRIA, and its related rules, contain certain definitions, requirements and procedures for insurers filing claims with the Treasury for payment of the federal share of compensation for insured losses under TRIP. ~~On June 29, 2004, the Treasury issued a final Claims Procedures Rule, effective July 31, 2004, as part of its implementation of Title I of TRIA.~~ TRIA also contains specific provisions designed to manage litigation arising out of, or resulting from, a certified act of terrorism ~~, and on July 28, 2004, the Treasury issued a final Litigation Management Rule for TRIA~~ . The Claims Procedures Rule **enacted under TRIA** specifically addresses requirements for federal payment, submission of an initial notice of insured loss, loss certifications, timing and process for payment, associated recordkeeping requirements, as well as the Treasury’ s audit and investigation authority. These procedures will apply to all insurers that wish to receive their payment of the federal share of compensation for insured losses under TRIA. In the event coverage of terrorist acts cannot be excluded, we, in our capacity as a primary insurer, would have a significant gap in our own reinsurance protection with respect to potential losses as a result of any terrorist act. It is impossible to predict the occurrence of such events with statistical certainty and difficult to estimate the amount of loss per occurrence they will generate. If there is a future terrorist attack, the possibility exists that losses resulting from such event could prove to be material to our financial condition and results of operations. Terrorist acts may also cause multiple claims, and our attempts to limit our liability through contractual policy provisions may not be effective. ~~Global climate change may have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.~~ We have material exposures arising from our coverages for natural disasters and catastrophes. Changes in climate conditions have resulted in increased severity and frequency of weather- related natural disasters and catastrophes. For example, during the year ended December 31, ~~2022~~ **2023** , the industry experienced several significant severe weather events ~~, including Hurricane Ian~~ . In addition, rising sea levels are expected to add to the risks associated with coastal flooding in many geographical areas. We believe that these changes in climate conditions, when coupled with projected demographic trends in catastrophe- exposed regions, have increased the average economic value of expected losses, increased the number of people exposed per year to natural disasters and in general have exacerbated disaster risk, including risks to infrastructure, global supply chains and agricultural production. This could lead to higher overall losses that we may not be able to recoup, particularly in the current economic and competitive environment, and in light of higher ~~(re)~~ insurance **and reinsurance** costs. Over the long- term, global climate change could impair our ability to predict the costs associated with future weather events and could also give rise to new environmental liability claims in the energy, manufacturing and other industries we serve. A substantial portion of our coverages may be adversely impacted by climate change, and we cannot assure you that our risk assessments and models accurately reflect environmental and climate related risks. Given the scientific uncertainty of predicting the effect of climate cycles and global climate change on the frequency and severity of natural catastrophes and the resulting lack of adequate predictive tools, we may be unable to adequately model the associated exposures and potential losses in connection with such catastrophes, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition. The frequency and severity of weather- related natural disasters and catastrophes and potential connections to climate change are currently being analyzed by the insurance industry **. In addition to physical risks, we may also encounter market pressure to contribute to a low- carbon economy. This involves reducing insurance liability exposure or no longer underwriting risks for carbon- intensive businesses, as well as reducing asset portfolio exposure or ceasing investments in such businesses. There is a potential risk that certain aspects of our business cease to be viable due to this transition. Government policies or regulations aimed at slowing climate change, such as emission controls or technology mandates, may have an adverse impact on the demand for our products and our investments in relevant sectors. We are subject to complex and changing laws, regulation and public policy debates relating to climate change which are difficult to predict and quantify and may have an adverse impact on our business** . We are exposed to unpredictable casualty insurance risks that could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. We write insurance and reinsurance policies covering casualty risks. Casualty insurance generally covers the financial consequences of the legal liability of an individual or organization resulting from negligent acts causing bodily injury and / or property damage to a third party. Claims from such business can take years to develop and settle and can be subject to unanticipated claims and economic and social inflation. In addition, we could be adversely affected by proposals or enacted legislation to expand the scope of coverage under existing policies or extend the statute of limitations for certain casualty risks. For example, state legislatures across the U. S. are enacting reforms for claims of past childhood sexual abuse that previously were barred by statutes of limitations, resulting in the revival of old claims. These legislative developments may greatly expand the universe of claimants for which we may be liable. Accordingly, if our pricing and / or reserving assumptions are incorrect, higher than expected losses could materially adversely affect our financial condition, liquidity or results of operations. The property and casualty ~~(re)~~ insurance **and reinsurance** industry is highly cyclical, and we expect to continue to experience periods characterized by excess underwriting capacity and unfavorable premium rates. Historically, ~~(re)~~ insurers **and reinsurers** have experienced significant fluctuations in operating results due to competition, frequency of occurrence or severity of catastrophic events, levels of capacity, general economic conditions, including inflation, changes in equity, debt and other investment markets, changes in legislation, case law and prevailing concepts of liability and other factors. In particular, demand for reinsurance is influenced significantly by the underwriting results of primary insurers and prevailing general economic conditions. The supply of ~~(re)~~ insurance **and reinsurance** is related to prevailing prices and levels of surplus capacity that, in turn, may fluctuate in response to changes in rates of return being realized in the ~~(re)~~ insurance **and reinsurance** industry on both the underwriting and investment sides. As a result, the ~~(re)~~ insurance **and reinsurance** business historically has been a cyclical industry characterized by periods of intense price competition due to high levels of available underwriting capacity as well as periods when shortages of capacity have permitted favorable premium levels and changes in terms and conditions. The supply of available ~~(re)~~ insurance **and reinsurance** capital has increased over the past several years and may increase further,

either as a result of capital provided by new entrants, alternative capital providers or by the commitment of additional capital or retention of risks by existing insurers or reinsurers. Continued increases in the supply of ~~(re)~~ insurance **and reinsurance** may have consequences for us and for the ~~(re)~~ insurance **and reinsurance** industry generally, including fewer contracts written, lower premium rates, increased expenses for customer acquisition and retention, and less favorable policy terms and conditions. As a result, we may be unable to fully execute our ~~(re)~~ insurance **and reinsurance** strategy of selling lower- volatility business. The effects of cyclicality could significantly and negatively affect our financial condition and results of operations and could limit their comparability from period to period and year over year. The effect of emerging claim and coverage issues on our business is uncertain and as a result, we may suffer losses from unfavorable outcomes from litigation and other legal proceedings. As industry practices and legal, judicial and regulatory conditions change, unexpected issues related to claims and coverage may emerge. Various provisions of our contracts, such as limitations or exclusions from coverage or choice of forum clauses, may be difficult to enforce in the manner we intend, due to, among other things, disputes relating to coverage and choice of legal forum. These issues may adversely affect our ~~business~~ **results of operation and financial condition** by either extending coverage beyond the period that we intended or by increasing the number or size of claims. In some instances, these changes may not manifest themselves until many years after we have issued insurance or reinsurance contracts that are affected by these changes. As a result, we may not be able to ascertain the full extent of our liabilities under our insurance or reinsurance contracts for many years following the issuance of our contracts. The effects of unforeseen development or substantial legal, judicial and regulatory intervention could adversely impact our ability to achieve the intended outcome of our contracts. In addition, in the ordinary course of business, we are subject to litigation and other legal proceedings as part of the claims process, the outcomes of which are uncertain. We maintain reserves for claims- related legal proceedings as part of our loss and loss adjustment expense reserves. Adverse outcomes are possible and could negatively impact our financial condition ~~. Furthermore, as industry practices and legal, judicial, regulatory and other conditions change, unexpected issues related to claims and coverage may emerge. These issues may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition by either extending coverage beyond our underwriting intent or by increasing the number and size of claims. In some instances, these changes may not become apparent until sometime after we have issued the affected insurance contracts~~ . Examples of emerging claims and coverage issues include, but are not limited to: • new theories of liability and disputes regarding medical causation with respect to certain diseases; • assignment- of- benefits agreements, where rights of insurance claims and benefits of the insurance policy are transferred to third parties, and which can result in inflated repair costs and legal expenses to insurers and reinsurers; and • claims related to data security breaches, information system failures or cyber- attacks. Moreover, we cannot guarantee that a court or arbitration panel will enforce policy language or not issue a ruling adverse to us. In fact, this risk can be exacerbated by the increased willingness of some market participants to dispute insurance and reinsurance policy and contract provisions. This exposure may grow as we grow our" long tail" casualty business since claims can typically be made for many years after actual exposure to a risk. If we choose to exclude such exposures, it could reduce the market' s acceptance of our products. We continually seek to improve the effectiveness of our contractual provisions to address this exposure but may fail to mitigate such exposure nonetheless. Moreover, we may not be successful in incorporating our preferred contractual provisions into ~~(re)~~ insurance **and reinsurance** contracts given the competitiveness of the bidding process. In addition, from time to time we are subject to legal proceedings that are not related to the claims process. In the event of an unfavorable outcome in one or more non- claims legal matters, our ultimate liability may be in excess of amounts reserved and such additional amounts may be material to our results of operations and financial condition. Furthermore, it is possible that these non- claims legal proceedings could result in unexpected outcomes that may materially impact our business or operations. Recent or future U. S. federal or state legislation may impact the private markets and decrease the demand for our property ~~(re)~~ insurance **and reinsurance** products, which would adversely affect our business and results of operations. Legislation adversely impacting the private markets could be enacted on a state, regional or federal level. In the past, federal bills have been proposed in Congress which would, if enacted, create a federal reinsurance backstop or guarantee mechanism for catastrophic risks, including those we currently insure and reinsure in the private markets. These measures were not enacted by Congress; however, new bills to create a federal catastrophe reinsurance program to back up state insurance or reinsurance programs, or to establish other similar or analogous funding mechanisms or structures, may be introduced. We believe that such legislation, if enacted, could contribute to the growth, creation or alteration of state insurance entities in a manner that would be adverse to us and to market participants more generally. If enacted, bills of this nature would likely further erode the role of private market catastrophe reinsurers and could adversely impact our financial results, perhaps materially. Moreover, we believe that numerous modeled potential catastrophes could exceed the actual or politically acceptable bonded capacity of Citizens Property Insurance Corporation (" Citizens ") and of the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund (" FHCF "). This could lead to a severe dislocation or the necessity of federal intervention in the Florida market, either of which would adversely impact the private insurance and reinsurance industry. From time to time, the state of Florida has enacted legislation altering the size and the terms and operations of the FHCF and the state sponsored insurer, Citizens, in ways that expanded the ability of Citizens to compete with private insurance companies and other companies that cede business to us, which reduced the role of the private insurance and reinsurance markets in Florida. We cannot assess the likelihood of other related legislation passing, or the precise impact on us, our clients or the market should any such legislation be adopted. Because we are a large provider of catastrophe- exposed coverage globally and in Florida, adverse legislation may have a greater adverse impact on us than it would on other reinsurance market participants. In addition, other states, particularly those with Atlantic or Gulf Coast exposures or seismic exposures (such as California), may enact new or expanded legislation that would diminish aggregate private market demand for our products. We are reliant on financial strength and credit ratings, and any downgrade or withdrawal of ratings and / or change in outlook may have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition and results from operations. Third- party rating agencies assess and rate the financial strength, including claims- paying ability, of insurers and reinsurers. These ratings are

based upon criteria established by the rating agencies and are subject to revision at any time at the sole discretion of the rating agencies. Some of the criteria relate to general economic conditions and other circumstances outside of the rated company' s control. These financial strength ratings are used by policyholders, agents and brokers to assess the suitability of insurers and reinsurers as business counterparties and are an important factor in establishing our competitive position in insurance and reinsurance markets. The maintenance of an" A-" or better financial strength rating from AM Best and / or S & P is particularly important to our operating insurance and reinsurance subsidiaries to bind property and casualty insurance and reinsurance business in most markets. In addition, issuer credit ratings are used by existing or potential investors to assess the likelihood of repayment on a particular debt issue. Accordingly, the maintenance of an investment grade credit rating (e. g.," BBB-" or better from S & P or Fitch) is important to our ability to raise new debt with acceptable terms. Strong credit ratings are important factors that provide better financial flexibility when issuing new debt or restructuring existing debt. A downgrade, withdrawal or similar action concerning our credit ratings could limit our ability to raise new debt or could make new debt more costly and / or result in more restrictive conditions. We are the obligor of $ 115. 0 million in aggregate principal amount of 2015 Senior Notes. In certain circumstances, a downgrade of the rating assigned to the 2015 Senior Notes would result in an increase in the annual interest rate payable on the 2015 Senior Notes or, if a change of control of SiriusPoint has also occurred, an obligation for us to make an offer to repurchase the 2015 Senior Notes at a premium. Either of these outcomes could require use of cash that we might otherwise use in operating our business. In addition, we may not have sufficient funds to satisfy these obligations, which could result in an event of default under the indenture governing the 2015 Senior Notes. Effective February 26, 2021, the Company entered into a three- year, $ 300 million senior unsecured revolving credit facility (the " Facility ") with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N. A. as administrative agent **, which was renewed in February 2024 for one additional year** . In certain circumstances, a downgrade of the rating assigned to the Facility would result in an increase in the annual interest rate payable on the Facility, which could require use of cash that we might otherwise use in operating our business. See " Risks Relating to Our Business — Inability to service our indebtedness could adversely affect our liquidity and financial condition and could potentially result in a downgrade or withdrawal of our credit ratings, any of which could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. " Rating agencies periodically evaluate us and our operating ~~(re)~~ insurance **and reinsurance** companies to confirm that we continue to meet the criteria of the ratings previously assigned to us. A downgrade or withdrawal of the financial strength rating of our operating ~~(re)~~ insurance **and reinsurance** companies could severely limit or prevent us from writing new policies or renewing existing policies, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition. Additionally, some of our assumed reinsurance contracts contain optional cancellation, commutation and / or funding provisions that would be triggered if AM Best and / or S & P were to downgrade our rating below" A-" or withdraw the financial strength ratings of our principal insurance and reinsurance operating subsidiaries. A downgrade may also require us to establish trusts or post letters of credit for ceding company clients. A client may choose to exercise these rights depending on, among other things, the reasons for such a downgrade, the extent of the downgrade, the prevailing market conditions, the degree of unexpired coverage, and the pricing and availability of replacement reinsurance coverage. We cannot predict in advance how many of our clients would exercise such rights in the event of a downgrade or withdrawal, but widespread exercise of these options could be materially adverse. A significant decrease in our capital or surplus would enable certain clients to terminate reinsurance agreements or to require additional collateral. Certain of our reinsurance contracts contain provisions that permit our clients to cancel the contract or require additional collateral in the event of a downgrade in our ratings below specified levels or a reduction of our capital or surplus below specified levels over the course of the agreement. Whether a client would exercise such cancellation rights would likely depend, among other things, on the reason the provision is triggered, the prevailing market conditions, the degree of unexpired coverage and the pricing and availability of replacement reinsurance coverage. We have significant foreign operations that expose us to certain additional risks, including foreign currency risks and legal, political and operational risks. Through our multinational reinsurance operations, we conduct business in a variety of non- U. S. currencies, the principal exposures being the Swedish Krona, British Pound Sterling, Euro, Canadian Dollar, Japanese Yen and Swiss Franc. As a result, a significant portion of our assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses are denominated in currencies other than the U. S. dollar and are therefore subject to foreign currency risk. Significant changes in foreign exchange rates may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. Our foreign operations are also subject to legal, political and operational risks that may be greater than those present in the U. S. As a result, our operations at these foreign locations could be temporarily or permanently disrupted. If we do not successfully manage ~~the transition~~ **transitions** associated with **key** ~~the recent~~ management changes, it may be viewed negatively by our rating agencies and shareholders and could have an adverse impact on our business. ~~Following a search process, Scott Egan was appointed permanent Chief Executive Officer of the Company, effective September 21, 2022. In addition, Stephen Yendall was appointed Chief Financial Officer of the Company, effective October 31, 2022.~~ Leadership transitions can be inherently difficult to manage, and ~~an~~ **any** ~~inadequate~~ **future** ~~transition~~ **transitions** may cause disruption to our business due to, among other things, diverting management' s attention away from the Company' s financial and operational goals or causing a deterioration in morale. Failure to attract and retain key senior management may negatively impact our credit ratings and impact our client, MGA and other third- party relationships, which may adversely impact our financial and operational goals and strategic plans, as well as our financial performance. We are dependent on key executives, the loss of whom could adversely affect our business. Our future success depends to a significant extent on the efforts of our senior management and our senior underwriting executives to implement our business strategy. We believe there are only a limited number of available and qualified executives with substantial experience in our industry. Accordingly, the loss of the services of one or more of the members of our senior management or other key personnel could delay or prevent us from fully implementing our business strategy and, consequently, significantly and negatively affect our business. In addition, we have offices in various jurisdictions such as the U. S., Canada, Bermuda, Germany, Belgium, the U. K., Singapore, Sweden and Switzerland, many of which may have residency and other

mandatory requirements that may affect our personnel. For example, our ability to hire in Bermuda is constrained by Bermuda law, which provides that non- Bermudians are not permitted to engage in any occupation in Bermuda without an approved work permit from the Bermuda Department of Immigration. If the Bermuda Department of Immigration, or any similar governing body in any of the jurisdictions in which we maintain offices, changes its current policies with respect to work permits resulting in our employees being unable to work in such jurisdictions, our operations could be disrupted and our financial performance could be adversely affected. We do not currently maintain key person life insurance with respect to any of our senior management. If any member of senior management dies or becomes incapacitated, or leaves the company, for example, to pursue employment opportunities elsewhere, we would be solely responsible for locating an adequate replacement for such senior management and for bearing any related cost. To the extent that we are unable to locate an adequate replacement or are unable to do so within a reasonable period of time, our business may be significantly and negatively affected. Our inability to provide collateral to certain counterparties on commercially acceptable terms as we grow could significantly and negatively affect our ability to implement our business strategy. Certain jurisdictions do not permit insurance companies to take statutory credit for reinsurance obtained from unlicensed or non- admitted insurers unless appropriate security measures are implemented. Consequently, certain clients require us to obtain a letter of credit or provide other collateral through funds withheld or trust arrangements. In connection with obtaining letter of credit facilities, we are typically required to provide customary collateral to the letter of credit provider in order to secure our obligations under the facility. Our ability to provide collateral, and the costs at which we provide collateral, is primarily dependent on the composition of our collateral assets. Typically, both letters of credit and collateral trust agreements are collateralized with cash or fixed- income securities. Banks may be willing to accept our assets as collateral, but on terms that may be less favorable to us than reinsurance companies that invest solely or predominantly in fixed- income securities. The inability to renew, maintain or obtain letters of credit or to source acceptable collateral for letters of credit or collateral trust agreements may significantly limit the amount of reinsurance we can write or require us to modify our investment strategy. We expect to need additional collateral capacity as we grow, and if we are unable to renew, maintain or increase our collateral capacity or are unable to do so on commercially acceptable terms, such a development could significantly and negatively affect our ability to implement our business strategy. Our ability to pay dividends may be constrained by our holding company structure and certain regulatory and other factors. SiriusPoint is a holding company that conducts no **insurance or** reinsurance operations of its own. The majority of our **insurance and** reinsurance operations are conducted through our wholly- owned operating subsidiaries. Historically, our cash flows have typically consisted primarily of dividends and other permissible payments from our operating subsidiaries. We depend on such payments to receive funds to meet our obligations, including the payment of any dividends and other distributions to our shareholders and any payment obligations in respect of our outstanding indebtedness. See " Risks Relating to Our Business — Inability to service our indebtedness could adversely affect our liquidity and financial condition and could potentially result in a downgrade or withdrawal of our credit ratings, any of which could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. " SiriusPoint is indirectly subject to Bermuda regulatory constraints placed on it by its operating subsidiary in Bermuda. This affects our ability to pay dividends and make other payments. Under the Insurance Act of 1978, as amended, and related regulations of Bermuda (the " Insurance Act "), SiriusPoint Bermuda, as a Class 4 insurer, is prohibited from declaring or paying a dividend if the relevant insurer is in breach of its minimum solvency margin (" MSM "), enhanced capital ratio or minimum liquidity ratio or if the declaration or payment of such dividend would cause such a breach. If SiriusPoint Bermuda, as a Class 4 insurer, fails to meet its MSM or minimum liquidity ratio on the last day of any financial year, it is prohibited from declaring or paying any dividends during the next financial year without the approval of the Bermuda Monetary Authority (" BMA "). In addition, SiriusPoint Bermuda, as a Class 4 insurer, 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 (at least seven days before payment of such dividends) with the BMA an affidavit signed by at least two directors (one of whom must be a Bermuda resident director if any of the insurer' s directors are resident in Bermuda) and the relevant insurer' s principal representative stating that the relevant insurer will continue to meet its solvency margin and minimum liquidity ratios. In addition, under the Bermuda Companies Act 1981, as amended (the " Companies Act "), SiriusPoint and SiriusPoint Bermuda, as Bermuda companies, may not declare or pay a dividend if there are reasonable grounds for believing that the relevant Bermuda company is, or would after the payment be, unable to pay its liabilities as they become due or that the realizable value of its assets would thereby be less than its liabilities. SiriusPoint Bermuda indirectly owns SiriusPoint International Insurance Corporation, SiriusPoint America Insurance Company and other insurance and reinsurance operating companies, each of which are limited in their ability to pay dividends by the insurance laws of their relevant jurisdictions as well. ~~Inability to service our indebtedness could adversely affect our liquidity and financial condition and could potentially result in a downgrade or withdrawal of our credit ratings, any of which could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.~~ As of December 31, ~~2022~~ **2023** , our outstanding indebtedness included $ ~~404~~ **403** . ~~8~~ **5** million in 2016 Senior Notes, $ ~~258~~ **267** . ~~6~~ **9** million in 2017 SEK Subordinated Notes and $ 114. ~~6~~ **8** million in 2015 Senior Notes. We are a holding company and, accordingly, conduct substantially all operations through our operating subsidiaries. As a result, our cash flow and our ability to service our debt depend in part upon the earnings of our operating subsidiaries and on the distribution of earnings, loans or other payments from such subsidiaries to us. See " Risks Relating to Our Business — Our ability to pay dividends may be constrained by our holding company structure and certain regulatory and other factors. " Our operating subsidiaries are separate and distinct legal entities and have no obligation to pay any amounts due on our indebtedness, or to provide us with funds for our payment obligations, whether by dividends, distributions, loans or other payments. Our operating subsidiaries may not generate sufficient cash flow from operations, and future financing sources may not be available to us in amounts sufficient to satisfy our obligations under our indebtedness, to refinance our indebtedness on acceptable terms or at all, or to fund our other business needs. In addition to being limited by the financial condition and operating requirements of such subsidiaries, any payment of dividends,

distributions, loans or advances by our subsidiaries to us could be subject to statutory or contractual restrictions. To the extent that we need funds but our subsidiaries are restricted from making such distributions under applicable law or regulation, or are otherwise unable to distribute funds, our liquidity and financial condition would be adversely affected and we would potentially be unable to satisfy our obligations under our existing or future indebtedness or any of our other obligations. If we cannot service our indebtedness, the implementation of our business strategy would be impeded, and we could be prevented from entering into transactions that would otherwise benefit our business. Our right to receive any assets of any of our respective subsidiaries upon liquidation or reorganization of such subsidiaries, and therefore the rights of the holders of our indebtedness to participate in those assets, will be structurally subordinated to the claims of such subsidiary' s creditors. In addition, even if we were a creditor of any of our respective subsidiaries, our rights as a creditor would be subordinate to any security interest in the assets of such subsidiaries and any indebtedness of such subsidiaries senior to that held by us. Our indebtedness would also be structurally subordinated to the rights of the holders of any preferred stock or shares issued by our subsidiaries, whether currently outstanding or issued hereafter. Moreover, the rights of shareholders of SiriusPoint to receive any assets of SiriusPoint upon liquidation or reorganization of SiriusPoint would be subordinate to all of the foregoing claims. Our indebtedness may limit cash flow available to invest in the ongoing needs of our business and may otherwise place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors. We or our subsidiaries may in the future incur or guarantee additional indebtedness. The indentures governing the 2015 Senior Notes, 2017 SEK Subordinated Notes and 2016 Senior Notes do not limit the amount of additional indebtedness we may incur. Our debt combined with our other financial obligations and contractual commitments could have significant adverse consequences, including: • requiring us to dedicate a substantial portion of cash flow from operations to the payment of interest on, and principal of, our debt and payment of other obligations and commitments, which will reduce the amounts available to fund working capital, the expansion of our business and other general corporate purposes; • increasing our vulnerability to adverse changes in general economic, industry and market conditions, and exposing us to the risk of changing interest rates; • obligating us to additional restrictive covenants that may reduce our ability to take certain corporate actions or obtain further debt or equity financing; • making it more difficult for us to make payments on our existing or future obligations; • limiting our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the industry in which we compete; and • placing us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors that have less debt or better debt servicing options. In addition, a failure to comply with the covenants under our debt instruments could result in an event of default under those instruments. In the event of an acceleration of amounts due under our debt instruments as a result of an event of default, we may not have sufficient funds and may be unable to arrange for additional financing to repay our indebtedness, and the lenders could seek to enforce security interests in the collateral securing such indebtedness. We may not have the liquidity or ability to raise the funds necessary to pay the principal or interest on our outstanding debt obligations. At maturity, the entire outstanding principal amount of our 2015 Senior Notes, 2016 Senior Notes, and 2017 SEK Subordinated Notes, plus any accrued and unpaid interest, will become due and payable. We must pay interest in cash on the notes quarterly, or semi-annually as applicable. The amount of interest payable on the 2015 Senior Notes is subject to increase from time to time in the event of a downgrade of the rating assigned to the 2015 Senior Notes or in connection with certain other events. In addition, upon the occurrence of a change of control triggering event described in the indenture governing the 2015 Senior Notes, unless we have exercised our right to redeem such notes in accordance with their terms, each holder of 2015 Senior Notes will have the right to require us to repurchase all or any part of such holder' s 2015 Senior Notes for a payment in cash described in the indenture governing the 2015 Senior Notes. We may not have enough available cash or be able to obtain sufficient financing at the time we are required to make these payments. Furthermore, our ability to make these payments may be limited by law, by regulatory authority or by agreements governing our indebtedness. Our failure to pay interest when due, if uncured for 30 days, or our failure to pay the principal amount when due, will constitute an event of default under the indentures governing the 2015 Senior Notes, 2016 Senior Notes and the 2017 SEK Subordinated Notes. A default under the indentures could also lead to a default under agreements governing our indebtedness. If the repayment of that indebtedness is accelerated as a result, then we may not have sufficient funds to repay that indebtedness or to pay the principal or interest on the 2015 Senior Notes, 2016 Senior Notes and the 2017 SEK Subordinated Notes. We may need additional capital in the future in order to operate our business, and such capital may not be available to us or may not be available to us on acceptable terms. Furthermore, additional capital raising could dilute your ownership interest in the Company and may cause the value of your shares to decline. We may need to raise additional capital in the future through offerings of debt or equity securities or otherwise to: • fund liquidity needs caused by underwriting or investment losses or for acquisitions or other strategic initiatives; • replace capital lost in the event of significant ~~(re)~~ insurance **and reinsurance** losses or adverse reserve development; • satisfy letters of credit, guarantee bond requirements or other capital requirements that may be imposed by our clients or by regulators; • fund our informational technology transformation projects and other strategic initiatives; • meet rating agency or regulatory capital requirements; or • respond to competitive pressures. Additional capital may not be available on terms favorable to us, or at all. Further, any additional capital raised through the sale of equity could dilute your ownership interest in the Company and may cause the price of your shares to decline. Additional capital raised through the issuance of debt may result in creditors having rights, preferences and privileges senior or otherwise superior to those of the holders of our shares. We depend on our clients' evaluations of the risks associated with their insurance underwriting, which may subject us to reinsurance losses. In most of our quota share reinsurance and MGA produced insurance business we do not separately evaluate each of the original individual risks assumed under these reinsurance contracts. We instead evaluate the underwriting processes and environment at the ceding companies and MGAs that we work with to assess the risks associated with their portfolios. Therefore, we are dependent on the original underwriting decisions made by ceding companies and MGAs. We are subject to the risk that the clients may not have adequately evaluated the insured risks and that the premiums ceded may not adequately compensate us for the risks we assume. We also do not separately evaluate each of the individual claims made on the underlying insurance contracts. Therefore, we are

dependent on the original claims decisions made by our cedents and MGAs. We are subject to the risk that the cedent or MGA may pay invalid claims, which could result in reinsurance losses for us. The involvement of reinsurance brokers subjects us to their credit risk, and the inability to obtain business provided from brokers could adversely affect our business strategy and results of operations. We market our reinsurance worldwide primarily through reinsurance brokers. Loss of all or a substantial portion of the business provided by one or more of significant reinsurance brokers could have a material adverse effect on our business. In accordance with industry practice, we frequently pay amounts owed on claims under our policies to reinsurance brokers and ~~, to a lesser extent,~~ MGAs that, in turn, remit these amounts to the ceding companies that have reinsured a portion of their liabilities with us. In the event a broker or MGA fails to make such a payment, depending on the jurisdiction, we may remain liable to the client for the deficiency. Conversely, in certain jurisdictions, when the client pays premiums for policies to reinsurance brokers or MGAs for payment to us, these premiums are considered to have been paid and the client will no longer be liable to us for these premiums, whether or not we have actually received them. Intermediaries generally are less capitalized than the businesses we reinsure and therefore may be unable to pay their debts when due. Consequently, we assume a degree of credit risk associated with reinsurance brokers around the world. We may be unable to purchase reinsurance for the liabilities we reinsure, and if we successfully purchase such reinsurance, we may be unable to collect, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. We have purchased, and may continue to purchase, retrocessional coverage in order to mitigate the effect of a potential concentration of losses upon our financial condition. While we are selective in regard to our reinsurers, placing reinsurance with those reinsurers with strong financial strength ratings from AM Best, S & P or a combination thereof, the financial condition of a reinsurer may change based on market conditions. The insolvency or inability or refusal of a reinsurer to make payments under the terms of its agreement with us could have an adverse effect on us because we remain liable to our client. From time to time, market conditions have limited, and in some cases have prevented, reinsurers from obtaining the types and amounts of retrocession that they consider adequate for their business needs. Accordingly, we may not be able to obtain our desired amounts of retrocessional coverage or negotiate terms that we deem appropriate or acceptable or obtain retrocession from entities with satisfactory creditworthiness. Our failure to establish adequate retrocessional arrangements or the failure of our retrocessional arrangements to protect us from overly concentrated risk exposure could significantly and negatively affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, due to factors such as the price or availability of reinsurance coverage, we sometimes decide to increase the amount of risk retained by purchasing less reinsurance or no reinsurance for a particular geographical region. Such determinations have the effect of increasing our financial exposure to losses associated with such risks and, in the event of significant losses associated with a given risk, could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. We face risks arising from any strategic transactions such as acquisitions, dispositions, investments, mergers or joint ventures or entry into new lines of business. We pursue strategic transactions from time to time, including acquisitions or dispositions of businesses or assets. Any strategic transactions could be significant and could have a material adverse impact on our reputation, business, results of operation or financial condition. We face a number of risks arising from these types of transactions, including financial, accounting, tax and regulatory challenges; difficulties with integration, business retention, execution of strategy, unforeseen liabilities or market conditions; and other managerial or operating risks and challenges. Divestitures subject us to risks such as failure to obtain appropriate value, post- closing claims being levied against us and disruption to our other businesses during the negotiation or execution process or thereafter. Our acquisitions or ~~Strategic~~ **strategic** ~~Investments~~ **investments** may underperform relative to the price paid or resources committed by us; we may not achieve anticipated cost savings; or we may otherwise be adversely affected by transaction- related charges. These risks and difficulties may prevent us or delay us from realizing the expected benefits from the strategic transactions we enter into. Through our acquisitions or ~~Strategic~~ **strategic** ~~Investments~~ **investments** , we may also assume unknown or undisclosed business, operational, tax, regulatory and other liabilities and be subject to reputational concerns, fail to properly assess known contingent liabilities, or assume businesses with internal control deficiencies or regulatory compliance issues. Risk- mitigating provisions that we put in place in the course of negotiating and executing these transactions, such as due diligence efforts and indemnification provisions, may not be sufficient to fully address these liabilities and contingencies. As our ~~Strategic~~ **strategic** ~~Investments~~ **investments** are generally illiquid and we are subject to transfer restrictions in relation to those investments, we may be unable to sell our interests in those investments at the desired time or to find a buyer for our interests, and therefore, we are at risk of highly variable returns on investments and substantial or total loss in relation to those investments **. If we fail to maintain an effective system of internal controls over financial reporting, our ability to produce timely and accurate financial statements or comply with applicable regulations could be impaired. We are required to maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting. Effective internal controls are necessary for us to provide reliable financial reports and prevent fraud. Our management does not expect that our disclosure controls or our internal controls over financial reporting will prevent all errors and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met, as a result of the inherent limitations in all control systems. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons or by collusion of two or more people. The design of any system of controls also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions; over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. As a result, our internal controls over financial reporting may have gaps or other deficiencies. Any such gaps or deficiencies may require significant resources to remediate, could cause delays in our filing of quarterly or annual financial results, require the attention of management, and may also expose us to litigation,**

regulatory fines or penalties, or other losses. Inadequate process design or a failure in operating effectiveness could result in a material misstatement of our financial statements due to, but not limited to, poorly designed systems, changes in end- user computing, poorly designed IT reports, ineffective oversight of outsourced processes, failure to perform relevant management reviews, accounting errors or duplicate payments, any of which could result in a restatement of financial accounts. If our management team is unable to assert that our internal control over financial reporting is effective as of the end of a fiscal year or if our independent registered public accounting firm is unable to express an opinion on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, investor confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial statement and reports could be negatively impacted, which may have an adverse effect on our reputation and stock price . We may incur losses as we execute on our strategy to develop our relationships with MGAs. As part of our strategic plan, we **may** ~~intend to~~ continue ~~developing~~ **to selectively invest in** ~~our~~ - **or acquire** ~~relationships with~~ MGAs **and develop business through new or existing subs and partnerships** . Such plans **have involved, and** may **at times** involve **,** additional selective investments in, or acquisitions of, MGAs and the development of businesses through new or existing subsidiaries and partnerships. While we believe our partnerships with MGAs will facilitate the distribution of our insurance products and services, we may also have increased exposure to additional risks, such as cyber and crypto currency. In addition, the investments in these MGAs may result in increased equity concentration in early- stage MGAs that carry a high degree of uncertainty of success. In some cases, we may provide reinsurance to these MGAs. We may not be able to successfully incubate and develop or generate any earnings from these partnerships. It is not possible at this time to fully predict the future prospects or other characteristics of such businesses. Moreover, many of the MGAs we ~~are~~ **have invested, and may** ~~investing~~ --- **invest in,** in are early- stage companies that carry higher operating expenses and a higher degree of uncertainty. Our investments in MGAs are illiquid, and we are subject to transfer restrictions in relation to those investments. We may be unable to sell our interests in those investments at the desired time or to find a buyer for our interests, and therefore, we are at risk of highly variable returns on investments and substantial or total loss in relation to those investments. Although we intend to conduct business, financial and legal due diligence in connection with the evaluation of any future investment opportunities, our due diligence investigations may not identify every matter that could have a material adverse effect on us. Efforts to pursue certain investment opportunities may be unsuccessful or require significant financial or other resources, which could have a negative impact on our operating results and financial condition. We face risks associated with delegating authority to third party managing general agents (" MGAs ") to secure ~~(re)~~ insurance **and reinsurance** policies on our behalf. Failure to oversee and manage these MGAs could result in a concentration of risk in certain overlapping areas and / or result in significant losses which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and operating results. We have and may continue to enter into arrangements with MGAs to secure ~~(re)~~ insurance **and reinsurance** policies on our behalf. Pursuant to these arrangements, we grant MGAs delegated authority to underwrite risks on our behalf. While we perform due diligence prior to entering into these arrangements, if we do not perform the appropriate level of due diligence or if we fail to confirm that the MGA has adequate knowledge of the underwriting process and relevant regulations, we could face significant losses, which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results. In addition, the ~~(~~ **insurance and** re ~~)~~ **-** insurance business written by some of the MGAs we partner with is inherently uncertain because these MGAs are typically early- stage ventures which may lack historical data, are growing rapidly and may represent new products, markets or technologies. As a result, we may face significant losses if we do not properly address the risks, including but not limited to the initial reserving and pricing of the business produced by the MGAs. In addition, if we fail to provide appropriate continued oversight over the MGAs we partner with or fail to recognize accumulation, aggregation or concentration risks, we could face significant underwriting losses. As agents on our behalf, MGAs must comply with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to economic and trade sanctions, anti- bribery and anti- corruption laws and anti- money laundering laws. Failure of MGAs to comply with laws related to financial crimes or other company guidelines, could result in regulatory actions against us, cause us to be subject to violation of economic and trade sanctions resulting in reputational harm and / or subject us to civil and criminal penalties, including the loss of our insurance licenses. The loss of our ability to be licensed in a jurisdiction, the damage to our commercial reputation and / or the payment of civil and / or criminal penalties could result in a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and / or operating results. Damage to our reputation could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results. We provide a broad range of products and services related to a wide range of subjects. Our ability to attract and retain business is highly dependent upon the external perceptions of our level of service, trustworthiness, business practices, financial condition and other subjective qualities. Negative perceptions or publicity regarding these matters or others could erode trust and confidence and damage our reputation among existing and potential customers and other important relationships, which could make it difficult for us to attract new business or retain existing relationships. Negative public opinion could also result from actual or alleged conduct by us or those currently or formerly associated with us. Damage to our reputation could affect the confidence of our customers, rating agencies, regulators, shareholders, employees and third parties in transactions that are important to our business, therefore adversely affecting our business, financial condition and operating results. Increasing scrutiny and changing expectations from third parties with respect to our environmental, social and governance (" ESG ") practices may impose additional costs on us or expose us to new or additional risks. There is increased focus, including from governmental organizations, regulators, investors, employees, clients and business partners, on ESG issues such as environmental stewardship, climate change, diversity and inclusion, racial justice and workplace conduct. Negative public perception, adverse publicity or negative comments in social media could damage our reputation if we do not, or are not perceived to, adequately address these issues. Any harm to our reputation could impact employee engagement and retention and the willingness of clients and our partners to do business with us. ~~Moreover, as we work to align with the recommendations of the Financial Stability Board' s Task Force on Climate- related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and our own ESG assessments and priorities, we expect to expand our public disclosures in these areas, including~~

~~disclosing additional metrics. Any failure to set appropriate metrics or achieve progress on our metrics on a timely basis, or at all, may negatively impact our reputation and our business.~~ In addition, organizations that provide information to investors on corporate governance and related matters have developed ratings processes for evaluating companies on their approach to ESG matters, and unfavorable ratings of our company or our industries may lead to negative investor sentiment and the diversion of investment to other companies or industries. Risks Relating to Our Investment ~~StrategyConflicts~~ **Strategy Conflicts** of interest among Third Point LLC and its principals and SiriusPoint may adversely affect us; potential conflicts of interest may also arise or exist due to the compensation arrangements and other aspects of our investment arrangements with Third Point LLC and its affiliates. Affiliates of Third Point LLC manage certain of our investment accounts and funds in which we invest. Third Point LLC receives fees for managing those accounts and funds. Third Point LLC also manages other client accounts and funds, some of which have objectives similar to ours, including collective investment vehicles managed by Third Point LLC' s affiliates and in which Third Point LLC or its affiliates may have an equity interest. Third Point LLC' s interest and the interests of its affiliates may at times conflict with our interests, which may potentially adversely affect our investment opportunities and returns. Neither Third Point LLC, nor its principals, including Daniel S. Loeb, who serves as a director on our Board and is the Founder and Chief Executive Officer of Third Point LLC, are obligated to devote any specific amount of time, effort or investment opportunities to our investments. Daniel S. Loeb' s service to both companies may create, or may create the appearance of, conflicts of interest. TP GP, Third Point LLC and their respective affiliates may engage in other business ventures and investment opportunities that may not be allocated equitably among us and such other business ventures. The 2022 LPA and IMA include various protections to manage conflicts between the Company and Third Point LLC, its affiliates and other funds and accounts managed by Third Point, including in relation to allocation of investments and expenses. However, these safeguards may not be sufficient to entirely mitigate these conflicts of interest. The 2022 LPA provides for the following two forms of compensation to be paid to Third Point LLC and TP GP: • Third Point LLC is entitled to a monthly management fee equal to 1. 25 % of the investment in TP Enhanced Fund (determined as of the beginning of the month before the accrual of the performance allocation) multiplied by an exposure multiplier; and • TP GP is entitled to performance compensation equal to 20 % of net profits, subject to the management fee and a loss carryforward provision. While the performance compensation arrangement provides that losses will be carried forward as an offset against net profits in subsequent periods, Third Point LLC generally will not otherwise be penalized for realized losses or decreases in the value of TP Enhanced Fund' s portfolio. These performance compensation arrangements may create an incentive for Third Point LLC as TP Enhanced Fund' s investment manager to engage in transactions that focus on the potential for short- term gains rather than long- term growth or that are particularly risky or speculative. The IMA provides for the following two forms of compensation to be paid to Third Point LLC and TP GP: • Third Point LLC is entitled to a monthly management fee equal to one twelfth of 0. 50 % (0. 50 % per annum) of the TPOC Portfolio, net of any expenses; and • TP GP is entitled to performance compensation amount equal to 15 % of outperformance over the benchmark in respect of each sub- account. Upon the earlier of the termination of the IMA or end of the initial term, the final incentive fee payable to Third Point will be determined as percentage between 15 % and 30 % (depending on the cumulative outperformance of ~~the~~ TPOC ~~Portfolio~~ over the term of the IMA) to ensure that the total amount of the incentive fee actually paid reflects the incentive fee payable based on the cumulative outperformance of the TPOC Portfolio during the investment period. Third Point LLC may invest in certain securities with limited liquidity or no public market. This lack of liquidity may adversely affect the ability of Third Point LLC to execute trade orders at desired prices. To the extent that Third Point LLC invests our investable assets in securities or instruments for which market quotations or other independent pricing sources are not readily available, under the terms of the 2022 LPA the valuation of such securities and instruments for purposes of compensation to Third Point LLC will be determined by Third Point LLC in accordance with its valuation policy, whose determination, subject to audit verification, will be conclusive and binding in the absence of bad faith or manifest error. Because the investment guidelines give Third Point LLC the power to determine the value of securities with no readily discernible market value, and because the calculation of Third Point LLC' s fee is based on the value of the investment account, a conflict of interest may exist or arise. Under the 2022 IMA, the valuation of assets comprising the TPOC Portfolio will be determined by the Company. However, if the Company and Third Point have different valuations in relation to any fiscal period, the valuation shall be determined as the midpoint between the range of valuations determined by the Company and a third party valuation agent mutually agreed between the parties. Therefore, the Company has greater control over valuation of assets in the TPOC Portfolio than ~~the~~ TP Enhanced Fund. The SiriusPoint investment portfolio may suffer reduced returns or losses, which could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. Adverse changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, equity markets, debt markets or market volatility, as well as idiosyncratic risks of concentrated positions could result in significant losses to the fair value of our investment portfolio. SiriusPoint' s investment portfolio is overseen in accordance with the investment policy and guidelines approved by the Investment Committee of the SiriusPoint board of directors. As of December 31, ~~2022~~ **2023** , SiriusPoint' s investment portfolio consisted of fixed maturity investments, short- term investments, equity securities, other long- term investments, including hedge funds, private equity funds, and direct private equity investments, and Related Party Investment Funds. Both SiriusPoint' s investment income and the fair market value of its investment portfolio are affected by general economic and market conditions, including fluctuations in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, debt market levels, equity market levels and market volatility. Our investment performance may also be affected by idiosyncratic factors for concentrated strategic and financial investment positions. Interest rates are highly sensitive to many factors, including governmental monetary policies, domestic and international economic and political conditions and other factors. In particular, a significant increase in interest rates could result in significant losses in the fair value of our investment portfolio. In addition, certain fixed- income securities, such as mortgage- backed and asset backed securities, carry prepayment risk or, in a rising interest rate environment, may not pre- pay as quickly as expected. Conversely, in a low interest rate environment, SiriusPoint may be forced to reinvest proceeds from investments that have matured or have been

prepaid or sold at lower yields, which will reduce investment returns. Our investment portfolio is also exposed to investment credit risk, which is the risk that the value of certain investments may decrease due to a deterioration in the financial condition, operating performance or business prospects of, or the liquidity available to, one or more issuers of those securities or, in the case of mortgage- backed and other asset- backed securities, due to the deterioration of the loans or other assets that underlie the securities. Mortgage- backed securities are particularly sensitive to changes in U. S. economic conditions, including deterioration of the U. S. housing or commercial real estate market and unemployment, among other factors. Since a portion of SiriusPoint' s investment portfolio is invested in securities denominated in currencies other than the U. S. dollar, the value of our investment portfolio is sensitive to changes in foreign currency rates. SiriusPoint' s investment portfolio is also exposed to changes in the volatility levels of various investment markets. The underlying conditions prompting such changes are outside of SiriusPoint' s control and could adversely affect the value of investments and results of operations and financial condition. LIBOR **was** ~~is being~~ discontinued as a floating rate benchmark; the discontinuation ~~has~~ affected and will continue to affect financial markets generally and may also affect our financial position and investments specifically. Financial markets, particularly the trading market for LIBOR- based obligations, may be adversely affected by the discontinuation of LIBOR ~~by mid -~~ **, which occurred on June 30,** 2023 **,** and remaining uncertainties regarding successor rates, including SOFR. SOFR, as modified by an applicable spread adjustment, may not be the economic equivalent of U. S. dollar LIBOR and the differences may be material. SiriusPoint holds **some designated** ~~a large amount of~~ LIBOR- based investments and is party to agreements that provide for payments determined by reference to LIBOR, and expects to continue these investments and agreements. Many of these investments and agreements ~~are expected to~~ reset or otherwise ~~transition~~ **transitioned** from LIBOR to an alternative reference rate pursuant to fallback provisions. Any alternative reference rate, or any investment' s particular transition to such rate, may not result in comparable returns. Accordingly, the transition from LIBOR to SOFR (or another reference rate) across all of our related investments and agreements could adversely affect our returns, which in turn would adversely impact our operating results. We face risks associated with joint ventures and investments in which we share ownership or management with third parties. We have and may continue to enter into joint ventures and make ~~Strategic~~ **strategic** ~~Investments~~ **investments** in which we share ownership and / or management with third parties. In many instances, we will not have control over governance, financial reporting, operations, legal and regulatory compliance or other matters relating to such joint ventures or entities. As a result, we may face certain operating, financial, legal and regulatory compliance and other risks relating to these joint ventures and ~~Strategic~~ **strategic** ~~Investments~~ **investments** , including risks related to the financial strength of other investors; the willingness of other investors to provide adequate funding for the venture; differing goals, strategies, priorities or objectives between us and other investors; our inability to unilaterally implement actions, policies or procedures with respect to the venture that we believe are favorable; legal and regulatory compliance risks relating to actions of the joint venture, ~~Strategic~~ **strategic** ~~Investment~~ **investment** , or other investors; the risk that the actions of other investors could damage our brand image and reputation; and the risk that we will be unable to resolve disputes with other investors. As a result, joint ventures, franchises and investments in which we share ownership or management with third parties subject us to risk and may contribute significantly less than anticipated to our earnings and cash flows. Therefore, our losses from or related to these investments may significantly exceed our invested capital. Our investment strategy includes investing in newly formed venture growth stage companies with limited or no operating history, so the risk of loss from our investments and underwriting capacity may be substantially higher than if we invested in or underwrote established businesses with proven business models and management teams. The revenues, income (or losses), and projected financial performance and valuations of venture growth stage companies can and often do fluctuate suddenly and dramatically. Our target venture growth stage companies may be geographically concentrated and are therefore highly susceptible to materially negative local, political, natural and economic events. In addition, high growth industries are generally characterized by abrupt business cycles and intense competition. Overcapacity in high growth industries, together with cyclical economic downturns and insurance industry cycles, may result in substantial decreases in the value of many venture growth stage companies and / or their ability to meet their current and projected financial performance to service our debt. Furthermore, venture growth stage companies also typically rely on venture capital and private equity investors, or initial public offerings, or sales for additional capital. To the extent that our strategic partners are unable to secure additional capital funding from us or third parties, they may be unable to fund their continued growth and development or their ongoing operations, which could have a material adverse impact on our investments in those businesses. Risks Relating to Insurance and Other Regulations The regulatory framework under which SiriusPoint operates and potential changes thereto could have a material adverse effect on its business. SiriusPoint' s activities are subject to extensive regulation under the laws and regulations of the U. S., the U. K., Bermuda, Sweden and the EU and its member states and the other jurisdictions in which SiriusPoint operates. SiriusPoint' s operations in each of these jurisdictions are subject to varying degrees of regulation and supervision. The laws and regulations of the jurisdictions in which SiriusPoint' s insurance and reinsurance subsidiaries are domiciled require, among other things, that these subsidiaries maintain minimum levels of statutory capital, surplus and liquidity, meet solvency standards, submit to periodic examinations of their financial condition and restrict payments of dividends, distributions and reductions of capital in certain circumstances. Statutes, regulations and policies to which SiriusPoint' s insurance and reinsurance subsidiaries are subject may also restrict the ability of these subsidiaries to write insurance and reinsurance policies, make certain investments and distribute funds. SiriusPoint devotes a significant amount of time and resources to complying with various regulatory requirements imposed in Bermuda, Sweden, the U. S., the EU and the U. K. and various other jurisdictions around the globe. There remains significant uncertainty as to the impact that these various regulations and legislation will have on SiriusPoint. Such impacts could include constraints on SiriusPoint' s ability to move capital between subsidiaries or requirements that additional capital be provided to subsidiaries in certain jurisdictions, which may adversely impact SiriusPoint' s profitability. In addition, while SiriusPoint currently has excess capital and surplus under applicable capital adequacy requirements, such requirements or similar regulations, in their current form or as they may be

amended in the future, may have a material adverse effect on SiriusPoint' s business, financial condition or results of operations. SiriusPoint' s insurance and reinsurance operating subsidiaries may not be able to maintain necessary licenses, permits, authorizations or accreditations in territories where SiriusPoint is currently engaged in business or obtain them in new territories, or may be able to do so only at significant cost. In addition, SiriusPoint may not be able to comply fully with, or obtain appropriate exemptions from, the wide variety of laws and regulations applicable to insurance or reinsurance companies or holding companies. In addition to insurance and financial industry regulations, SiriusPoint' s activities are also subject to relevant economic and trade sanctions, anti- money laundering regulations, privacy laws, and anti- corruption laws including the U. S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, U. K. Bribery Act 2010 and the Bermuda Bribery Act 2016, which may increase the costs of regulatory compliance, limit or restrict SiriusPoint' s ability to do business or engage in certain regulated activities, or subject SiriusPoint to the possibility of regulatory actions or proceedings. From time to time, various laws and regulations are proposed for application to the U. S. insurance industry, some of which could adversely affect the results of reinsurers and insurers. Additionally, the NAIC has been responsible for establishing certain regulatory and corporate governance requirements, which are intended to result in a group- wide supervision focus and include the Model Insurance Holding Company System Regulatory Act and the Insurance Holding Company System Model Regulation, the Requirements for ERM Report within the Annual Holding Company Registration (i. e., Form F), the Supervisory College, the Risk Management and ORSA Model, the CGAD and the Revisions to Annual Financial Reporting Model Regulation to expand the corporate audit function to provide reasonable assurance of the effectiveness of enterprise risk management, internal controls, and corporate governance. We are unable to predict the potential effect, if any, such legislative or regulatory developments may have on our future operations or financial condition. In addition to the complexity of the laws and regulations themselves, the development of new laws and regulations or changes in application or interpretation of current laws and regulators or conflict between them also increases our legal and regulatory compliance complexity. SiriusPoint, its employees, or its agents acting on SiriusPoint' s behalf may not be in full compliance with all applicable laws and regulations or their interpretation by the relevant authorities and, given the complex nature of the risks, it may not always be possible for SiriusPoint to ascertain compliance with such laws and regulations. Failure to comply with or to obtain appropriate authorizations and / or exemptions under any applicable laws or regulations, including those referred to above, could subject SiriusPoint to investigations, criminal sanctions or civil remedies, including fines, injunctions, loss of an operating license, reputational consequences, and other sanctions, all of which could have a material adverse effect on SiriusPoint' s business. Also, changes in the laws or regulations to which SiriusPoint is subject could have a material adverse effect on its business. In addition, in most jurisdictions, government and regulatory authorities have the power to interpret or amend applicable laws and regulations, and have discretion to grant, renew or revoke licenses and approvals SiriusPoint needs to conduct its activities. Such governmental and regulatory authorities may require SiriusPoint to incur substantial costs in order to comply with such laws and regulations. We face risks related to changes in Bermuda law and regulations, and the political environment in Bermuda. SiriusPoint is incorporated in Bermuda and certain of our operating companies are domiciled in Bermuda. Therefore, our exposure to potential changes in Bermuda law and regulations that may have an adverse impact on our operations, such as the imposition of tax liability, increased regulatory supervision or changes in regulation, could have a material adverse effect on our business. The Bermuda insurance and reinsurance regulatory framework recently has become subject to increased scrutiny in many jurisdictions, including in the U. S. and in various states within the U. S. SiriusPoint is unable to predict the impact of such scrutiny on its operations. In addition, SiriusPoint may be impacted by changes in the political environment in Bermuda, which could make it difficult to operate in, or attract talent to, Bermuda. Bermuda is a small jurisdiction and may be disadvantaged in participating in global or cross border regulatory matters as compared with larger jurisdictions such as the U. S. or the leading EU countries. Bermuda, which is an overseas territory of the United Kingdom, may consider changes to its relationship with the United Kingdom in the future. A change to Bermuda' s regulatory or political environment could have an adverse effect on the international reinsurance market focused there which could, in turn, have a material adverse impact on SiriusPoint. We are subject to the risk of becoming an investment company under U. S. federal securities law. The Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “ Investment Company Act ”), regulates certain companies that invest in or trade securities. We rely on an exception under the Investment Company Act that is available to a company organized and regulated as a foreign insurance company which is engaged primarily and predominantly in the reinsurance of risks on insurance agreements. The law in this area has not been well developed and there is a lack of guidance as to the meaning of “ primarily and predominantly ” under the relevant exception under the Investment Company Act. For example, there is no standard for the amount of premiums that need be written relative to the level of a company’ s capital in order to qualify for the exception. If this exception were deemed inapplicable to us, we would have to seek to register under the Investment Company Act as an investment company, which, under the Investment Company Act, would require an order from the SEC. Our inability to obtain such an order could have a significant adverse impact on our business. Assuming that we were permitted to register as an investment company, registered investment companies are subject to extensive, restrictive and potentially adverse regulation relating to, among other things, operating methods, management, capital structure, our ability to raise additional debt and equity securities or issue stock options or warrants (which could impact our ability to compensate key employees), financial leverage, dividends, board of director composition and transactions with affiliates. Accordingly, if we were required to register as an investment company, we would not be able to operate our business as it is currently conducted, nor would we be permitted to have many of the relationships that we have with our affiliated companies. Accordingly, we likely would not be permitted to engage Third Point LLC as the investment manager of our Collateral Asset Account or other investment accounts, unless we obtained the board and shareholder approvals required under the Investment Company Act. Our ability to engage in transactions with Third Point LLC or its affiliates would likely also be significantly restricted. If Third Point LLC were not our investment manager, we would potentially be required to liquidate our Collateral Asset Account and we would seek to identify and retain another investment manager with a similar investment philosophy. Pursuant to the 2022 LPA,

other than in certain specified circumstances, we cannot engage another investment manager without Third Point LLC' s consent. If we could not identify or retain such an advisor, we would be required to make substantial modifications to our investment strategy. Any such changes to our investment strategy could significantly and negatively impact our investment results, financial condition and our ability to implement our business strategy. If at any time it were established that we had been operating as an investment company in violation of the Investment Company Act, there would be a risk, among other material adverse consequences, that we could become subject to monetary penalties or injunctive relief, or both, that we could be unable to enforce contracts with third parties or that third parties could seek to obtain rescission of transactions undertaken during the period in which it was established that we were an unregistered investment company. If, subsequently, we were not permitted or were unable to register as an investment company, it is likely that we would be forced to cease operations. To the extent that the laws and regulations change in the future so that contracts we write are deemed not to be reinsurance contracts, we will be at greater risk of not qualifying for the Investment Company Act exception. Additionally, it is possible that our classification as an investment company would result in the suspension or revocation of our reinsurance license. Risks associated with changes in U. S. healthcare legislation could negatively affect our accident and health business. We derive revenues from, among other things, the provision of accident and health premiums in the U. S., that is, providing insurance to institutions that participate in the U. S. healthcare delivery infrastructure. Changes in U. S. healthcare legislation, specifically the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 (the" Healthcare Act") (and legislative reforms related thereto), have made significant changes to the regulation of health insurance including, but not limited to, the healthcare delivery system, the healthcare cost reimbursement structure in the U. S. and the rate of growth of health care costs in the U. S. and may negatively affect our accident and health business. In addition, we may be subject to regulations, guidance or determinations emanating from the various regulatory authorities authorized under the Healthcare Act. **Post Brexit developments** ~~The effects of, and uncertainty regarding, the U. K.' s withdrawal from the European Union~~ could negatively impact SiriusPoint' s investment portfolio, business and results of operations. ~~On January 31, 2020,~~ **The impact of the withdrawal of** the U. K. ~~withdrew~~ from the EU **in 2019 / 20** , referred to as " Brexit ~~,~~" **, on the U. K. economy continues to incrementally develop but has largely stabilized, however aspects of the post Brexit arrangements remain under review between the UK and EU and continue to develop.** The **continued post- Brexit political landscape and dialogue** ~~U. K. entered into a withdrawal agreement resulting in a transition period until December 31, 2020 during which the trading relationship~~ between the **UK** ~~U. K.~~ and ~~the~~ EU ~~remained the same. The impact of the withdrawal on the U. K. and European economies and the broader global economy~~ could ~~be significant, resulting~~ --- **result** in **potential** negative impacts, such as increased volatility and illiquidity, and potentially lower economic growth on markets in the U. K. ~~,~~ **and** Europe ~~and globally~~ , which may negatively impact the value of SiriusPoint' s investment portfolio, business and results of operations ~~. Lloyd' s has established a European subsidiary company in Brussels through which Lloyd' s syndicates will have access to the EU single market and although Lloyd' s has previously given assurance that the European subsidiary company will not result in increased costs above the marginal costs which have already been incurred, the European regulators have asked that Lloyd' s syndicates update the operating model when writing European business through the Lloyd' s European Subsidiary based in Brussels in order to remain compliant with European regulatory requirements post Brexit, which may lead to increased costs and administrative burden. SiriusPoint International applied to U. K. regulators to establish a Third Country Branch to enable it to continue to operate in the U. K. The approval for the branch was granted in March 2022. This will add an additional regulatory burden on the U. K. branch as it will fall under the direct supervision of not only the Swedish regulators, but also that of the U. K. regulators~~ . Our reinsurance subsidiaries are subject to minimum capital and surplus requirements, and our failure to meet these requirements could subject us to regulatory action. In 2008, the BMA introduced risk- based capital standards for insurance companies as a tool to assist the BMA both in measuring risk and in determining appropriate levels of capitalization. The amended Bermuda insurance statutes and regulations pursuant to the risk- based supervisory approach required additional filings by insurers to be made to the BMA. The required statutory capital and surplus of our Bermuda- based operating subsidiaries increased under the Bermuda Solvency Capital Requirement model. While our subsidiaries, as they currently operate, currently have excess capital and surplus under these new requirements, such requirements or similar regulations, in their current form or as may be amended in the future, may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations. Any failure to meet applicable requirements or minimum statutory capital requirements could subject us to further examination or corrective action by regulators, including restrictions on dividend payments, limitations on our writing of additional business or engaging in finance activities, supervision or liquidation. Further, any changes in existing risk- based capital requirements or minimum statutory capital requirements may require us to increase our statutory capital levels, which we might be unable to do. Bermuda insurance laws regarding the change of control of insurance companies may limit the acquisition of our shares and the voting rights of certain shareholders. Under Bermuda law, for so long as we have an insurance subsidiary registered under the Insurance Act, the BMA may at any time, by written notice, object to a person holding 10 % or more of our common shares if it appears to the BMA that the person is not or is no longer fit and proper to be such a holder. In such a case, the BMA may require the shareholder to reduce its holding of our common shares and direct, among other things, that such shareholder' s voting rights attaching to the common shares shall not be exercisable. A person who does not comply with such a notice or direction from the BMA will be guilty of an offense. This may discourage potential acquisition proposals and may delay, deter or prevent a change of control of our company, including through transactions, and in particular unsolicited transactions, that some or all of our shareholders might consider to be desirable. ~~Risks Relating to Taxation~~ In addition to the risk factors discussed below, we advise you to read " Certain Tax Considerations " and to consult your own tax advisor regarding the tax consequences to you of your investment in our shares. We have significant deferred tax assets, which may become devalued if either SiriusPoint does not generate sufficient future taxable income or applicable corporate tax rates are reduced (or applicable tax laws otherwise change). Utilization of most deferred tax assets is dependent on generating sufficient future taxable income in the appropriate jurisdiction and / or entity and in the appropriate

character (e. g. capital vs ~~.~~ ordinary). If it is determined that it is more likely than not that sufficient future taxable income will not be generated, we would be required to increase applicable valuation allowance (s). Most of our deferred tax assets are determined by reference to applicable corporate income tax rates, in particular in the U. S., Luxembourg and Sweden. Accordingly, in the event of new legislation that reduces any such corporate income tax rates, the carrying value of certain deferred tax assets would decrease. A material devaluation in the Company' s deferred tax assets due to either insufficient taxable income or lower corporate income tax rates would have an adverse effect on SiriusPoint' s results of operations and financial condition. In 2016 and early 2021, one of our legacy U. S. subgroups with legacy tax attributes experienced an " ownership change " for purposes of Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the" Code"), which is defined as an increase in the percentage of ownership (by value) of one or more" 5- percent shareholders" (as defined in the Code) by more than 50 % over the lowest percentage owned by such shareholders at any time during the prior three years (calculated on a rolling basis). As a result, such U. S. subgroup is subject to annual limitations on its tax loss and credit carryforwards based on the equity value of the subgroup immediately before each ownership change, multiplied by an IRS- published rate. We have taken into account the application of Section 382 in evaluating the recoverability of our net deferred tax assets in the U. S. In the event the U. S. subgroup experiences another ownership change in the future, the Section 382 limitation would apply on top of the pre- existing Section 382 limitations. Certain of our non- U. S. entities may become subject to United States federal income taxation. We believe that our activities, as currently conducted and as contemplated, will not cause our non- U. S. entities to be treated as engaging in a United States trade or business and consequently will not cause us to be subject to current United States federal income taxation on our net income (except for specific subsidiaries due to their respective operating models). Because there are no definitive standards provided by the Code, regulations or other relevant authority as to the specific activities that constitute being engaged in the conduct of a trade or business within the United States, and as any such determination is essentially factual in nature and must be made annually, we cannot assure you that the United States Internal Revenue Service (the " IRS ") will not successfully assert that we are engaged in a trade or business in the United States or, if applicable under the income tax treaty between the U. S. and Bermuda (the " Bermuda Treaty "), engaged in a trade or business in the United States through a permanent establishment, and thus are subject to current United States federal income taxation. If one of our non- U. S. entities were deemed to be engaged in a trade or business in the United States (and, if applicable under the Bermuda Treaty, were deemed to be so engaged through a permanent establishment), it would become subject to United States federal income tax on its net income " effectively connected " (or treated as effectively connected) with the U. S. trade or business, and could be subject to the " branch profits " tax on its after tax earnings and profits that are both effectively connected with the U. S. trade or business and deemed repatriated out of the United States. Any such federal tax liability could materially and adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. We could also become subject to income tax in one or more countries, including the United States, as a result of our activities, adverse developments or changes in law, contrary conclusions by the relevant tax authorities or other causes. The imposition of any of these income taxes could materially and adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. Certain of our ~~intragroup~~ **intra- group** transactions could become subject to the U. S. Base Erosion and Anti- Abuse Minimum Tax (" BEAT "), which could have a material adverse impact on operating results and make it difficult to forecast our effective tax rate. Introduced by the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, BEAT is essentially an additional tax that can apply to certain otherwise deductible payments made by U. S. entities to non- U. S. affiliates (" base erosion payments "), including cross- border reinsurance premiums paid or ceded. The statutory BEAT rate is 10 % through 2025, and then rises to 12. 5 % in 2026 and thereafter. Consistent with accounting guidance, the Company will treat BEAT as an in- period tax charge when incurred in future periods for which no deferred taxes need to be provided. Under the BEAT statute and Treasury regulations issued thereunder, a U. S. taxpayer may qualify for certain exemptions from BEAT based on its historical gross receipts or base erosion payments being below specified thresholds. The availability of the latter exemption depends on the total amounts of base erosion payments and U. S. tax deductions for the current tax year, which is not yet known. Currently, legislative proposals include specific provisions that would amend the BEAT provisions. One of these proposed amendments, if enacted, would eliminate one or more exemptions of limitations. While we intend to operate in a manner that limits our exposure to BEAT, uncertainty remains and we cannot assure you that we will not be subject to material amounts of BEAT in the future. ~~Intragroup~~ **Intra- group** distributions and other payments of cash or other assets could become subject to incremental income or withholding taxes. The Company has capital and liquidity in many of its subsidiaries, some of which may reflect undistributed earnings. If such capital or liquidity were to be paid or distributed to the Company or to one of its intermediary subsidiaries as dividends or otherwise, they may be subject to withholding tax by the source country and / or income tax by the recipient country. The Company generally intends to operate, and manage its capital and liquidity, in a tax- efficient manner. However, the applicable tax laws in relevant countries are still evolving, including in connection with guidance and proposals from the OECD. Accordingly, such payments or distributions may be subject to income or withholding tax in jurisdictions where they are not currently taxed or at higher rates of tax than currently taxed, and the applicable tax authorities could attempt to apply income or withholding tax to past earnings or payments ~~. If we were treated as a passive foreign investment company (" PFIC ") for U. S. federal income tax purposes, our U. S. shareholders would be subject to adverse tax consequences~~ . PFIC status of the Company would subject a U. S. shareholder to tax on distributions from the Company in advance of when tax would otherwise be imposed, in which case the shareholder' s investment in the Company could be materially adversely affected. In addition, if we were considered a PFIC, upon the death of any U. S. individual owning shares, such individual' s heirs or estate would not be entitled to a" step- up" in the basis of the shares that might otherwise be available under U. S. federal income tax laws. A U. S. shareholder may avoid some of the adverse tax consequences of owning an equity interest in a PFIC by making a qualified electing fund (" QEF ") election. Such an electing U. S. shareholder is likely to recognize income in a taxable year in amounts significantly greater than the distributions received from the Company, if any. In the event we are classified as a PFIC in the future, we strongly encourage

our shareholders to consult with their own tax advisors with regard to any available tax elections. We will be treated as a PFIC for U. S. federal income tax purposes in any taxable year for which either (i) at least 75 % of our gross income consists of certain types of" passive income" or (ii) at least 50 % of the average value of our assets produce, or are held for the production of, passive income. Passive income includes dividends, interest, rents and royalties. For these purposes, if we own (directly or indirectly) at least 25 % (by value) of the stock of another corporation, for purposes of determining whether we are a PFIC, we are treated as holding the proportionate share of the assets of such other corporation, and as receiving directly the proportionate share of the income of such other corporation. Under a specific exception, passive income does not include income derived in the active conduct of an insurance business by a qualifying insurance corporation. Whether an insurance company is a qualifying insurance corporation is determined based on an asset to liability test. The test requires the insurance company to have applicable insurance liabilities in excess of 25 % of its total assets as reported in the company' s financial statements. In January 2021, the Treasury and IRS issued final and proposed regulations providing guidance on the active insurance business exception, including the 25 % test and calculation of income that is not treated as passive. The proposed regulations are not effective until adopted in final form. The IRS requested comments on several aspects of the proposed regulations. It is uncertain when the proposed regulations will be finalized, and whether and how the provisions of any final or temporary regulations will vary from proposed regulations. Based on our assets, income, applicable financial statements and activities, including those of our subsidiaries engaged in the active conduct of an insurance business, we do not expect that we will be treated as a PFIC in ~~2022~~ **2023** . However, this conclusion is not free from doubt and the IRS could take a contrary position. While we expect that our insurance subsidiaries will qualify for the active insurance income exception for qualified insurance corporations, in light of pending regulations and in the absence of other detailed guidance, our insurance subsidiaries may not meet the requirements for this exception. Moreover, PFIC classification is a factual determination made annually, and even if we are not a PFIC in ~~2022~~ **2023** , we could become a PFIC in later years. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that we will not be treated as a PFIC for ~~2022~~ **2023** or for any future year. If we were treated as a controlled foreign corporation (" CFC ") with respect to a U. S. shareholder or we were subject to the rules for related person insurance income (" RPII "), certain U. S. shareholders (including tax- exempts) could become subject to adverse tax consequences. A CFC for U. S. federal income tax purposes is any foreign corporation if, on any day of the taxable year, 10 % U. S. shareholders own (directly, indirectly through foreign entities or by attribution by application of certain constructive ownership rules) more than 50 % (25 % in the case of certain insurance companies) of the total combined voting power of all classes of that corporation' s voting shares, or more than 50 % (25 % in the case of certain insurance companies) of the total value of all the corporation' s shares. If we were a CFC, each 10 % U. S. shareholder must annually include in its income its pro rata share of our" subpart F income," and" global intangible low- taxed income" (" GILTI ") even if no distributions are made. If, with respect to any of our non- U. S. insurance subsidiaries, (i) 20 % or more of the gross income in any taxable year is attributable to insurance or reinsurance policies of which the direct or indirect insureds are direct or indirect U. S. shareholders of SiriusPoint (regardless of the number of shares owned by those shareholders) or persons related to such U. S. shareholders and (ii) direct or indirect insureds, whether or not U. S. persons, and persons related to such insureds own directly or indirectly 20 % or more of the voting power or value of our shares, U. S. shareholders would most likely be required to include their allocable share of the RPII of the applicable subsidiary for the taxable year in its income, even if no distributions are made. Proposed Treasury regulations published in January 2022 would aggregate all U. S. shareholders for purposes of the 50 % ownership test above, which would have the effect of significantly increasing the likelihood that such U. S. shareholders would be subject to RPII. These proposed regulations also address the RPII treatment of certain cross- insurance arrangements and pass- through entities. Especially in light of these proposed regulations, a direct or indirect U. S. shareholder may be required to include amounts in its income in respect of RPII in any taxable year. In addition, subpart F insurance income will be allocated to a tax- exempt organization owning (or treated as owning) our shares if we are a CFC as discussed above and it is a 10 % U. S. shareholder or we earn related person insurance income and the exceptions described above do not apply. We cannot assure you that United States persons holding our shares (directly or indirectly) will not be allocated subpart F insurance income. United States tax- exempt organizations should consult their own tax advisors regarding the risk of recognizing unrelated business taxable income as a result of the ownership of our shares. We may become subject to U. S. withholding and information reporting requirements under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (" FATCA ") provisions. The Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act provides that a 30 % withholding tax will be imposed on certain payments of U. S. source income and certain payments of proceeds from the sale of property that could give rise to U. S. source interest or dividends unless we and certain of our non- U. S. subsidiaries enter into an agreement with the IRS to disclose the name, address and taxpayer identification number of certain U. S. persons that own, directly or indirectly, an interest in the Company as well as certain other information relating to any such interest. The IRS has released final and proposed regulations and other guidance that provide for the phased implementation of the foregoing withholding and reporting requirements. On December 19, 2013, the U. S. Department of the Treasury signed a Model 2 non- reciprocal intergovernmental agreement (the" Model 2 IGA") with Bermuda. The Model 2 IGA modifies the foregoing requirements but generally requires similar information to be disclosed to the IRS. Although we will attempt to satisfy any obligations imposed on it to avoid the imposition of this withholding tax, we may not be able to satisfy these obligations. If we or any of our subsidiaries were to become subject to a withholding tax as a result of FATCA, the return of all shareholders may be materially adversely affected. New tax laws and regulations, along with changes in existing tax laws and regulations, are continuously being proposed and enacted **, which may affect our financial condition and results of operations** ; more specifically, **Bermuda and** ~~the~~ **other** ~~OECD and the Biden administration~~ **countries in which we operate** have ~~published proposals~~ **enacted new tax laws** that **may** ~~, if or when enacted, could~~ result higher taxation of the Company ~~. The tax laws and interpretations thereof regarding whether a company is engaged in a United States trade or business, is a CFC, has related party insurance income or is a PFIC are subject to change, possibly on a retroactive basis. Certain regulations regarding the application of the~~

~~PFIC rules to an insurance company and regarding related party insurance income are in proposed form. New regulations or pronouncements interpreting or clarifying such rules may be forthcoming from the IRS. We are not able to predict if, when or in what form such guidance will be provided and whether such guidance will have a retroactive effect~~ . Since 2017, the 141 member countries of the G20 / OECD Inclusive Framework on BEPS have developed a two- pillar approach to address the tax challenges arising from the digitalization of the economy. " Pillar One " addresses nexus and profit allocation challenges, while " Pillar Two " addresses perceived base erosion. Pillar One includes exclusions for Regulated Financial Services; therefore we do not anticipate a material impact on insurance and reinsurance groups. In December 2021, the OECD published two **global anti- base erosion** model rules **under Pillar Two (the " GloBE Rules "), which** ~~implementing~~ --- **implement** a 15 % global minimum tax ~~:~~ **applicable for multinational groups. The** first ~~, an~~ **GloBE Rule is the** income inclusion rule (" IIR "), which imposes " top- up " tax on a parent entity in respect of the ~~low-~~ **income of a subsidiary that is** taxed ~~income of a subsidiary, and~~ **at less than 15 %. The** second ~~, an~~ **GloBE Rule is the** " undertaxed payments " rule, which denies deductions or requires an equivalent adjustment to the extent the ~~low- tax~~ income of an affiliate **which** is ~~not subject to tax~~ **taxed** ~~under an IIR~~ **at less than 15 %** . On ~~December 12~~ **January 1** , ~~2022~~ **2024** , the ~~European Union member states agreed to adopt~~ **GloBE Rules went into effect in the EU, including** a ~~Directive implementing a corporate~~ minimum **top- up** tax rate of 15 % for ~~large corporate groups~~ **multinational companies,** with **many** ~~annual consolidated revenues (with some adjustments) of at least EUR~~ - **EU** ~~750 million, which would be required to be implemented by~~ member states ~~by~~ **enacting corollary legislation as part of** ~~the~~ **their** ~~end~~ **respective domestic tax laws. The United Kingdom enacted comparable legislation, also effective from January 1, 2024. In response to, and in alignment with, the GloBE Rules, the government** of **Bermuda enacted the Corporate Income Tax Act** 2023 **(** ~~. Although it is difficult at this stage to determine with precision~~ the ~~impact of the Directive and the OECD' s Pillar Two global corporate minimum~~ **" Bermuda CIT ") on December 27, 2023. The Bermuda CIT generally will impose a 15 % income** tax ~~rate~~ **on certain Bermudian entities and businesses effective from January 1** , **2025. Prior to the enactment of the Bermuda CIT, many such entities and businesses otherwise would have been exempt from income tax pursuant to the Exempted Undertakings Tax Protection Act 1966. Several of our entities are in scope of the Bermuda CIT, and** we ~~do not currently~~ expect that they will ~~materially affect us~~ **be subject to the Bermuda CIT starting** in **2025. We expect to incur increased taxes and / or tax reporting obligations as a result of implementation of both the Bermuda CIT and the GloBE Rules in the** ~~the~~ **other countries in which** ~~immediate future, but~~ we ~~cannot be certain of such outcome, and the effect may be material. The Biden administration has also proposed various tax reform measures including an increase in the U. S. corporate tax rate from 21 % to 28 %, a new 15 % minimum tax on " book " income, an increase in the GILTI rate, and replacement of BEAT with a version of the OECD' s undertaxed payment rule. On August 16, 2022, Congress adopted the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022, which among other things, included a 15 % corporate alternative minimum tax on the adjusted financial statement income of very large corporations. Under this legislation, the corporate alternative minimum tax applies only to foreign- parented groups with gross average annual adjusted financial statement income (with certain modifications) exceeding $ 1 billion (and certain other conditions are met with respect to the group' s domestic subsidiaries). We do not currently anticipate that this corporate alternative minimum tax will materially affect us in the immediate future, but we cannot be certain of such outcome and the effect may be material. According to the OECD, Bermuda is a jurisdiction that has substantially implemented the internationally agreed tax standard and as such is listed on the OECD " white list ". Relatedly, in 2020, Bermuda was removed from the list of non- cooperative~~ ---- **operate** ~~jurisdictions maintained by the Council of European Union~~ . ~~Nonetheless,~~ **As a result of** these ~~classifications are subject to change, especially considering the OECD' s other initiatives including the global minimum tax. Accordingly, we are unable to predict whether any changes will be made to these classifications or whether any such changes in classification or in~~ tax law ~~would subject us or our Bermuda entities to new or additional taxes in the future. As a result of~~ changes ~~in applicable tax law emanating from the developments discussed above~~ (~~or~~ **and** other future developments), our earnings could become subject to increased income tax, ~~or~~ **and** intercompany payments or transactions could become subject to additional tax ~~, in jurisdictions where they are not currently taxed or at higher rates of tax than currently taxed~~ . The applicable tax authorities could also attempt to apply such taxes to past earnings and payments. Any such additional taxes could materially increase our effective tax rate and adversely affect our financial position and results of operations. Also, **the** new tax ~~or information~~ **laws and related** reporting ~~laws~~ **obligations** may increase the complexity and costs associated with **our global** tax compliance. Risks Relating to Our Common Shares Future sales of shares by existing shareholders could cause our share price to decline, even if our business is performing well. A substantial amount of our common shares are held by a small number of holders, and sales of our common shares by those holders in the public market could occur at any time, subject to the applicable volume, manner of sale and other limitations of Rule 144. In addition, certain of our significant shareholders may distribute shares that they hold to their investors who themselves may then sell into the public market. These sales, or the perception that these sales could occur, could cause the market price of our common shares to decline. Also, as our common shares are thinly traded, our stock price may be more sensitive to price changes than stocks that are more widely traded. Certain existing holders of our common shares also have registration rights, subject to some conditions, to require us to file registration statements covering the sale of their shares or to include their shares in registration statements that we may file for ourselves or other shareholders in the future. In the event that we register the common shares for the holders of registration rights, they can be freely sold in the public market at any time. As of December 31, ~~2022~~ **2023** , approximately ~~28~~ **25** million common shares were reserved for issuance under our current share incentive plans and in connection with restricted share award agreements entered into between us and certain of our employees and directors. In addition, as of December 31, ~~2022~~ **2023** , there were share options outstanding (subject to vesting) for approximately ~~5~~ **4** million common shares. We have registered on a Form S- 8 registration statement these shares and all common shares that we may in future issue under our equity compensation plans. As a result, these shares can be freely sold in the public market upon issuance, subject to certain limitations applicable to affiliates. In the future, we may issue additional common shares or other equity or

debt securities convertible into common shares in connection with a financing, acquisition, litigation settlement, compensation arrangement or otherwise. Any of these issuances could result in substantial dilution to our existing shareholders and could cause the trading price of our common shares to decline. Only one industry analyst covers our Company and the publication of negative research or reports, or the failure to publish reports about our business, could impact our share price and our trading volume could decline. The trading market for our common shares is influenced by the research and reports that industry or securities analysts publish about us, our business and our market. Currently, only one industry analyst covers the Company. The limited number of analysts covering our Company impacts our share price and the trading volume of our shares. If this analyst ceases coverage of us or fails to regularly publish reports on us, we could lose visibility in the financial markets which in turn could cause our share price or trading volume to decline. If the ownership of our common shares continues to be concentrated, it could prevent you and other shareholders from influencing significant corporate decisions. As of December 31, ~~2022~~ **2023** , CM Bermuda Ltd. (" CM Bermuda "), Daniel S. Loeb and affiliates associated with Mr. Loeb (collectively, the " Loeb Entities ") and BlackRock, Inc. beneficially own approximately **32** ~~38. 2 %, 7~~ . 6 % **, 9. 0 %** and 7. ~~3~~ **7** % of our issued and outstanding common shares, respectively ~~, after giving effect to the issuance of warrants and options representing the right to purchase 36, 466, 494 common shares~~ . Pursuant to the Investor Rights Agreement, between the Company and CM Bermuda, dated as of February 26, 2021 (the " CMB Investor Rights Agreement "), CM Bermuda and its affiliates' voting power in the Company is capped at 9. 9 %, in accordance with the terms described in the CMB Investor Rights Agreement and our Bye- laws. As a result of the concentration of ownership, CM Bermuda, the Loeb Entities and BlackRock, Inc. could exercise influence over matters requiring shareholder approval, including approval of significant corporate transactions, which may reduce the market price of our common shares. The interests of the shareholders specified above may conflict with the interests of our other shareholders. We do not intend to pay dividends on our common shares and, consequently, your ability to achieve a return on your investment will depend on appreciation in the price of our common shares. We do not intend to declare and pay dividends on our share capital for the foreseeable future. We currently intend to invest our future earnings, if any, to fund our growth. Therefore, you are not likely to receive any dividends on your common shares for the foreseeable future and the success of an investment in our common shares will depend upon any future appreciation in their value. Our common shares may not appreciate in value and may not even maintain the price at which our shareholders have purchased their shares. We may repurchase our common shares without our shareholders' consent. Under our bye- laws and subject to Bermuda law, we have the option, but not the obligation, to require a shareholder to sell to us at fair market value the minimum number of common shares that is necessary to avoid or cure any adverse tax consequences or materially adverse legal or regulatory treatment to us, our subsidiaries or our shareholders if our Board of Directors reasonably determines, in good faith, that failure to exercise our option would result in such adverse consequences or treatment. Holders of our shares may have difficulty effecting service of process on us or enforcing judgments against us in the United States. We are incorporated pursuant to the laws of Bermuda and our business is based in Bermuda. In addition, certain of our directors and officers reside outside the United States, and all or a substantial portion of our assets are located in jurisdictions outside the United States. As such, we have been advised that there is doubt as to whether: • a holder of our shares would be able to enforce, in the courts of Bermuda, judgments of United States courts against persons who reside in Bermuda based upon the civil liability provisions of the United States federal securities laws; • a holder of our shares would be able to enforce, in the courts of Bermuda, judgments of United States courts based upon the civil liability provisions of the United States federal securities laws; • a holder of our shares would be able to bring an original action in the Bermuda courts to enforce liabilities against us or our directors and officers who reside outside the United States based solely upon United States federal securities laws. Further, we have been advised that there is no treaty in effect between the United States and Bermuda providing for the enforcement of judgments of United States courts, and there are grounds upon which Bermuda courts may not enforce judgments of United States courts. Because judgments of United States courts are not automatically enforceable in Bermuda, it may be difficult for you to recover against us based upon such judgments. U. S. persons who own our shares may have more difficulty in protecting their interests than U. S. persons who are shareholders of a U. S. corporation. The Companies Act, which applies to us as a Bermuda **exempted** company, differs in certain material respects from laws generally applicable to U. S. corporations and their shareholders. Set forth below is a summary of certain significant provisions of the Companies Act and our bye- laws which differ in certain respects from provisions of Delaware corporate law. Because the following statements are summaries, they do not discuss all aspects of Bermuda law that may be relevant to us and our shareholders. Interested Directors: Bermuda law provides that we cannot void any transaction we enter into in which a director has an interest, nor can such director be liable to us for any profit realized pursuant to such transaction, provided the nature of the interest is disclosed at the first opportunity at a meeting of directors, or in writing, to the directors. In comparison, under Delaware law such transaction would not be voidable if: • the material facts as to such interested director' s relationship or interests were disclosed or were known to the Board of Directors and the Board of Directors had in good faith authorized the transaction by the affirmative vote of a majority of the disinterested directors; • such material facts were disclosed or were known to the shareholders entitled to vote on such transaction and the transaction were specifically approved in good faith by vote of the majority of shares entitled to vote thereon; or • the transaction were fair as to the corporation as of the time it was authorized, approved or ratified. Under Delaware law, the interested director could be held liable for a transaction in which the director derived an improper personal benefit. Business Combinations with Large Shareholders or Affiliates: As a Bermuda company, business combinations with large shareholders or affiliates, including mergers, asset sales and other transactions, do not require prior approval from the Board of Directors or from shareholders. Delaware corporations, however, need prior approval from the Board of Directors or a super- majority of shareholders to enter into a business combination with an interested shareholder for a period of three years from the time the person became an interested shareholder, unless we opted out of the relevant Delaware statute. Our bye- laws include a provision restricting business combinations with interested shareholders consistent with the corresponding Delaware statute. Shareholders' Suits: The rights of shareholders under Bermuda law are not as extensive as the rights of shareholders in

many United States jurisdictions. Class actions and derivative actions are generally not available to shareholders under the laws of Bermuda. However, the Bermuda courts ordinarily would be expected to follow English case law precedent, which would permit a shareholder to commence an action in the name of the company to remedy a wrong done to the company where an act is alleged to be beyond the corporate power of the company, is illegal or would result in the violation of our memorandum of association or bye- laws. Furthermore, a court would consider acts that are alleged to constitute a fraud against the minority shareholders or where an act requires the approval of a greater percentage of our shareholders than actually approved it. The winning party in such an action generally would be able to recover a portion of attorneys' fees incurred in connection with such action. Our bye- laws provide that shareholders waive all claims or rights of action that they might have, individually or in the right of the company, against any director or officer for any act or failure to act in the performance of such director' s or officer' s duties, except with respect to any fraud or dishonesty of such director or officer. Class actions and derivative actions generally are available to shareholders under Delaware law for, among other things, breach of fiduciary duty, corporate waste and actions not taken in accordance with applicable law. In such actions, the court has discretion to permit the winning party to recover attorneys' fees incurred in connection with such action. Indemnification of Directors and Officers: We have entered into indemnification agreements with our directors and officers. The indemnification agreements provide that we will indemnify our directors or officers or any person appointed to any committee by the Board of Directors acting in their capacity as such in relation to any of our affairs for any loss arising or liability attaching to them by virtue of any rule of law in respect of any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust of which such person may be guilty in relation to the company other than in respect of his own fraud or dishonesty. Under Delaware law, as opposed to Bermuda law, a corporation may indemnify a director or officer of the corporation against expenses (including attorneys' fees), judgments, fines and amounts paid in settlement actually and reasonably incurred in defense of an action, suit or proceeding by reason of such position if such director or officer acted in good faith and in a manner he or she reasonably believed to be in or not be opposed to the best interests of the corporation and, with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, such director or officer had no reasonable cause to believe his or her conduct was unlawful. Provisions in our bye- laws may reduce or increase the voting rights of our shares. In general, and except as provided under our bye- laws and as described below, the common shareholders have one vote for each common share held by them and are entitled to vote, on a non- cumulative basis, at all meetings of shareholders. However, if, and so long as, the shares of a shareholder are treated as " controlled shares " (as determined pursuant to sections 957 and 958 of the Code of any United States person that owns shares directly or indirectly through non- U. S. entities) and such controlled shares constitute 9. 5 % or more of the votes conferred by our issued shares, the voting rights with respect to the controlled shares owned by such United States person will be limited, in the aggregate, to a voting power of less than 9. 5 %, under a formula specified in our bye- laws. The formula is applied repeatedly until the voting power of all 9. 5 % U. S. shareholders has been reduced to less than 9. 5 %. In addition, our Board of Directors may limit a shareholder' s voting rights when it deems it appropriate to do so to (i) avoid the existence of any 9. 5 % U. S. shareholder; and (ii) avoid certain material adverse tax, legal or regulatory consequences to us, any of our subsidiaries or any direct or indirect shareholder or its affiliates. " Controlled shares " include, among other things, all shares that a United States person is deemed to own directly, indirectly or constructively (within the meaning of section 958 of the Code). The amount of any reduction of votes that occurs by operation of the above limitations will generally be reallocated proportionately among our other shareholders whose shares were not " controlled shares " of the 9. 5 % U. S. shareholder so long as such reallocation does not cause any person to become a 9. 5 % U. S. shareholder. Our bye- laws also contain a provision that will cap the total voting power of CM Bermuda, its affiliates and related persons in SiriusPoint at 9. 9 % for so long as CM Bermuda, its affiliates and related persons hold more than 9. 9 % of our common shares. Under these provisions, certain shareholders may have their voting rights limited, while other shareholders may have voting rights in excess of one vote per share. Moreover, these provisions could have the effect of reducing the votes of certain shareholders who would not otherwise be subject to the 9. 5 % limitation by virtue of their direct share ownership. We are authorized under our bye- laws to request information from any shareholder for the purpose of determining whether a shareholder' s voting rights are to be reallocated under the bye- laws. If any holder fails to respond to this request or submits incomplete or inaccurate information, we may, in our sole discretion, eliminate the shareholder' s voting rights. Any shareholder must give notice to us within ten days following the date it owns 9. 5 % of our common shares. Our bye- laws contain provisions that could discourage takeovers and business combinations that our shareholders might consider in their best interests. Our bye- laws include certain provisions that could have the effect of delaying, deterring, preventing or rendering more difficult a change in control of us that our shareholders might consider in their best interests. For example, our bye- laws: • establish a classified Board of Directors; • require advance notice of shareholders' proposals in connection with annual general meetings; • authorize our board to issue " blank check " preferred shares; • prohibit us from engaging in a business combination with a person who acquires at least 15 % of our common shares for a period of three years from the date such person acquired such common shares unless board and shareholder approval is obtained prior to the acquisition; • require that directors only be removed from office for cause by majority shareholder vote; **• require a supermajority vote of shareholders to effect certain amendments to our memorandum of association and bye- laws; and • provide a consent right on the part of Daniel S. Loeb to any amendments to our bye- laws or memorandum of association which would have a material adverse effect on his rights for so long as he holds not less than 25 % of the number of shares respectively held as of December 22, 2011. Any such provision could prevent our shareholders from receiving the benefit from any premium to the market price of our common shares offered by a bidder in a takeover context. Even in the absence of a takeover attempt, the existence of any of these provisions could adversely affect the prevailing market price of our common shares if they were viewed as discouraging takeover attempts in the future. The market price of our common shares may fluctuate significantly. The market price of our common shares may fluctuate significantly. Among the factors that could affect our share price are: • industry or general market conditions; • domestic and international economic factors unrelated to our performance; •**

changes in our clients' needs; • new regulatory pronouncements and changes in regulatory guidelines; • lawsuits, enforcement actions and other claims by third parties or governmental authorities; • actual or anticipated fluctuations in our quarterly operating results; • changes in securities analysts' estimates of our financial performance or lack of research and reports by industry analysts; • action by institutional shareholders or other large shareholders, including future sales; • speculation in the press or investment community; • investor perception of us and our industry; • changes in market valuations or earnings of similar companies; • any announcement by us or our competitors of a significant contract, acquisition, strategic transaction or expansion into a new line of business; • our ability to execute on our strategic transformation; • any future sales of our common shares or other securities; and • additions or departures of key personnel. The stock markets have experienced volatility in recent years that has been unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies. These broad market fluctuations may adversely affect the market price of our common shares. In the past, following periods of volatility in the market price of a company' s securities, class action litigation has often been instituted against such company. Any litigation of this type brought against us could result in substantial costs and a diversion of management' s attention and resources, which would harm our business, operating results and financial condition.