

Third Point Reinsurance Ltd.
 Form 424B4
 August 19, 2013
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Filed Pursuant to Rule 424(b)(4)
 Registration No. 333-189960

22,053,286 Shares

Common Shares

This is the initial public offering of common shares of Third Point Reinsurance Ltd. We are offering 21,524,492 common shares to be sold in the offering. The selling shareholders identified in this prospectus are offering an additional 528,794 common shares. We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of shares by the selling shareholders. Prior to this offering there has been no public market for our common shares.

We have been approved to list our common shares on the New York Stock Exchange (the NYSE) under the symbol TPRE.

We are an **emerging growth company** as defined under applicable federal securities laws and may utilize reduced public company reporting requirements. Investing in our common shares involves risks. See **Risk Factors** beginning on page 15 of this prospectus.

PRICE \$12.50 PER SHARE

	Per Share	Total
Initial public offering price	\$ 12.50	\$ 275,666,075
Underwriting discounts and commissions ⁽¹⁾	\$ 0.78125	\$ 17,229,130
Proceeds, before expenses, to Third Point Reinsurance Ltd. ⁽²⁾	\$ 11.71875	\$ 252,240,140
Proceeds, before expenses, to Selling Shareholders	\$ 11.71875	\$ 6,196,805

(1) See Underwriting (Conflicts of Interest) for additional compensation details.

(2) We estimate that we will incur additional expenses in connection with this offering, including fees and expenses incident to any required review by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (FINRA) as further described under Underwriting (Conflicts of Interest).

The underwriters also may purchase up to 3,307,992 additional shares from us at the initial offering price less the underwriting discounts and commissions to cover over-allotments, if any.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Consent under the Exchange Control Act 1972 (and its related regulations) has been obtained from the Bermuda Monetary Authority (the BMA) for the issue and transfer of our common shares to and between residents and non-residents of Bermuda for exchange control purposes provided our common shares remain listed on an appointed stock exchange, which includes the NYSE.

The underwriters expect to deliver the shares to purchasers on or about August 20, 2013.

J.P. Morgan
BofA Merrill Lynch

Credit Suisse

Morgan Stanley
Citigroup

Aon Benfield Securities, Inc.

Dowling & Partners Securities LLC

Keefe, Bruyette & Woods

Macquarie Capital

Prospectus dated August 14, 2013.

A Stifel Company
Sandler O'Neill + Partners, L.P.

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You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus or any free writing prospectus prepared by or on behalf of us or to which we have referred you. Neither we nor the underwriters have authorized anyone to provide you with additional or different information. Neither this prospectus nor any free writing prospectus is an offer to sell anywhere or to anyone where or to whom we are not permitted to offer or to sell securities under applicable law. The information in this prospectus or any free writing prospectus is accurate only as of the date of this prospectus or such free writing prospectus, as applicable.

For investors outside the United States: Neither we, the selling shareholders, nor any of the underwriters have done anything that would permit this offering or possession or distribution of this prospectus in any jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required, other than in the United States. You are required to inform yourselves about and to observe any restrictions relating to this offering and the distribution of this prospectus outside of the United States.

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

The following summary highlights information contained elsewhere in this prospectus and does not contain all of the information that you should consider before investing in our common shares. You should read this entire prospectus, including the sections entitled Risk Factors and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and our consolidated financial statements and the related notes to those statements, before making an investment decision. Unless the context otherwise indicates or requires, the terms we, our, us, and the Company, as used in this prospectus, refer to Third Point Reinsurance Ltd. and its directly and indirectly owned subsidiaries, including Third Point Reinsurance Company Ltd. (Third Point Re), as a combined entity, except where otherwise stated or where it is clear that the terms mean only Third Point Reinsurance Ltd. exclusive of its subsidiaries. We refer to Third Point Reinsurance Investment Management Ltd. as the Catastrophe Fund Manager, Third Point Reinsurance Opportunities Fund Ltd. as the Catastrophe Fund and Third Point Re Cat Ltd. as the Catastrophe Reinsurer. For your convenience, we have included a glossary beginning on page G-1 of selected insurance, reinsurance and financial terms. All dollar amounts referred to in this prospectus are in U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated.

Overview

We are a Bermuda-based property and casualty reinsurer with a reinsurance and investment strategy that we believe differentiates us from our competitors. Our goal is to deliver attractive equity returns to shareholders by combining profitable reinsurance underwriting with superior investment management provided by Third Point LLC, our investment manager.

Our reinsurance strategy is to be highly opportunistic and disciplined. During periods of extremely competitive or soft reinsurance market conditions we intend to be selective with regard to the amount and type of reinsurance we write and conserve our risk-taking capital for periods when market conditions are more favorable to us from a pricing perspective.

Substantially all of our investable assets are managed by our investment manager, Third Point LLC, which is wholly owned by Daniel S. Loeb, one of our founding shareholders. Third Point LLC is an SEC-registered investment adviser headquartered in New York, managing \$13.2 billion in assets as of June 30, 2013. We directly own our investments, which are held in a separate account and managed by Third Point LLC on substantially the same basis as its main hedge funds, including Third Point Partners L.P., the original Third Point LLC hedge fund.

We were incorporated on October 6, 2011 and completed our initial capitalization transaction on December 22, 2011 with \$784.3 million of equity capital, and commenced underwriting business on January 1, 2012. In January 2012, we received an A- (Excellent) financial strength rating from A.M. Best Company, Inc., or A.M. Best.

Our management team is led by John R. Berger, a highly-respected reinsurance industry veteran with over 30 years of experience, the majority of which was spent as the principal executive officer of three successful reinsurance companies. In addition, we have recruited a management team around Mr. Berger that also has significant senior leadership and underwriting experience in the reinsurance industry. We believe that our experience and longstanding relationships with our insurance company clients, senior reinsurance brokers, insurance regulators and credit rating agencies are an important competitive advantage.

For the year ended December 31, 2012, we generated net income of \$99.4 million, which represented a return on beginning shareholders' equity attributable to shareholders as of December 31, 2011 of 13.0%. For 2012 and for the six months ended June 30, 2013, our gross premiums written totaled \$190.4 million and \$194.2 million, respectively, and earned premiums totaled \$96.5 million and \$95.8 million, respectively. For

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the same periods our net investment income totaled \$136.4 million and \$112.8 million, respectively, which represent net returns of 17.7% and 12.2%, respectively, on our investments managed by Third Point LLC. In 2012, our combined ratio for our property and casualty reinsurance segment was 129.7%, reflecting the impact of high general and administrative expenses relative to earned premiums due to the start-up nature of our business in 2012; a \$10.0 million underwriting loss in our crop line of business attributable to the severe drought that impacted most of the U.S. farm belt in 2012; and the fact that crop was our largest line of business by earned premium, representing almost half of earned premium for the year. Our combined ratio for our property and casualty reinsurance segment for the six months ended June 30, 2013 was 107.7% due to a significant decrease in general and administrative expenses as a percentage of earned premium. As of June 30, 2013, we had shareholders' equity attributable to shareholders of \$972.7 million.

Reinsurance Strategy

Our reinsurance strategy is to build a reinsurance portfolio that generates stable underwriting profits, with margins commensurate with the amount of risk assumed, by opportunistically targeting sub-sectors of the market and specific situations where reinsurance capacity and alternatives may be constrained. Our management team has differentiated expertise that allows us to identify profitable reinsurance opportunities. The level of volatility in our reinsurance portfolio will be determined by market conditions but will typically be lower than that of most other reinsurance companies. We manage reinsurance volatility by focusing on lines of business that have historically demonstrated more stable return characteristics, such as limited catastrophe exposed property, which we refer to as property quota share, auto, workers compensation and certain segments of crop. These lines of business are often characterized as having exposure to higher frequency and lower severity claims activity. We seek to further manage the volatility of our reinsurance results by writing reinsurance contracts on a quota share basis, where we assume an agreed percentage of premiums and losses for a portfolio of insurance policies. We also make use of contractual terms and conditions within our reinsurance contracts that include individual or aggregate loss occurrence limits, which limit the dollar amount of loss that we can incur from a particular occurrence or series of occurrences within the term of a reinsurance contract; loss ratio caps, which limit the maximum loss we can incur pursuant to a contract to a defined loss ratio; sliding scale commissions that vary with accordance to the client's performance; and sub-limits and exclusions for particular risks not covered by a particular reinsurance contract.

We wrote 11 quota share contracts during 2012 in our property and casualty reinsurance segment, and a further thirteen quota share contracts in our property and casualty reinsurance segment during the six months ended June 30, 2013, of which 23 covered risks for U.S. based exposures and one included non-U.S. risks. For the year ended December 31, 2012, three contracts each contributed more than 10% of our gross premiums written. These three contracts contributed 22%, 20% and 12%, respectively, of total gross premiums written for the year ended December 31, 2012. For the six months ended June 30, 2013, three contracts each contributed more than 10% of total gross premiums written. These three contracts contributed 18.0%, 18.0% and 11.5%, respectively, of total gross premiums written for the six months ended June 30, 2013. As we expand our business over time, we expect that the proportion of total gross premiums written represented by individual contracts will decline. Under current market conditions, we focus primarily on writing quota share agreements pursuant to which we assume an agreed percentage of premiums and losses for a portfolio of insurance policies and share that percentage of premiums and losses with the reinsured.

We underwrite a mix of short to medium tail personal lines and commercial lines. We intend to increase our geographic spread over time by adding reinsurance programs from European, Asian and South American clients; however, we expect that a majority of our reinsurance business will continue to be composed of U.S. exposure.

Most of our clients buy reinsurance from us for capital management purposes, primarily to increase their capacity to write insurance premium. The most common form of reinsurance used for this purpose is quota share

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reinsurance. Many of the clients that buy these contracts are growing as a result of securing primary rate increases and growth in the number of policies they write. Because quota share reinsurance typically includes structural and contractual features that limit the amount of risk assumed by the reinsurer, it therefore carries relatively lower expected margins than excess of loss reinsurance and other more volatile forms of reinsurance. During periods of less favorable market conditions, margins on quota share reinsurance written for the capital management purposes of our clients typically remain stable and are sufficient to support our business plan. As market conditions improve, we may expand the lines of business and forms of reinsurance on which we focus to increase our risk-adjusted returns.

We typically write larger customized reinsurance contracts that require significant interaction during the course of negotiations between the client, intermediaries and our management. Our management team lead underwrites most of our reinsurance contracts, meaning that we establish the pricing and terms and conditions of the reinsurance contract, except in certain instances where we will follow terms and conditions established by our competitors if we believe the opportunity meets our return hurdles and helps us balance our reinsurance portfolio.

Our property and casualty reinsurance operations also generate excess cash flows, or float, which we track in managing our business. We believe that continuing to seek net investment income from float is a key part of our reinsurance strategy and an important consideration in evaluating the overall contribution of our property and casualty reinsurance operations to our consolidated results.

In contrast to many reinsurers with whom we compete, we have elected to limit our underwriting of property catastrophe exposures and write excess of loss catastrophe reinsurance exclusively through the Catastrophe Fund, which is a separately capitalized reinsurance fund vehicle. We established the Catastrophe Fund, the Catastrophe Fund Manager and the Catastrophe Reinsurer on June 15, 2012, in partnership with Hiscox Insurance Company (Bermuda) Limited, or Hiscox. Our investment in and management of the Catastrophe Fund allow us to provide a product that is critical to most of our reinsurance clients and to earn fee income over time. Because the Catastrophe Fund is capitalized in part by investments from unrelated parties, our financial exposure to the higher volatility and liquidity risks associated with property catastrophe losses is limited to our investment commitment to the Catastrophe Fund, which as of the date hereof was \$50 million, out of total commitments of \$94.7 million. Until our investment in the Catastrophe Fund drops below 50% of total investment in the Catastrophe Fund, we will consolidate the financial results of the Catastrophe Fund. As there are no additional guarantees or recourse to us beyond this investment, we anticipate that our property catastrophe exposures will consistently remain relatively low when compared to many other reinsurers with whom we compete.

The following table provides a breakdown by line of business of gross premiums written for the year ended December 31, 2012 and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013:

Gross Premiums Written	Three Months Ended June 30, 2013		Six Months Ended June 30, 2013		Year Ended December 31, 2012	
	Amount	Percentage of Total	Amount	Percentage of Total	Amount	Percentage of Total
(\$ in thousands)						
Property and Casualty Reinsurance Segment						
Property	\$ 27,888	28.4%	\$ 28,238	14.5%	\$ 103,174	54.2%
Casualty	49,388	50.3%	101,595	52.3%	44,700	23.5%
Specialty	17,368	17.7%	57,682	29.7%	42,500	22.3%
	94,644	96.4%	187,515	96.5%	190,374	100.0%
Catastrophe Risk Management Segment	3,571	3.6%	6,720	3.5%		
Total	\$ 98,214	100.0%	\$ 194,235	100.0%	\$ 190,374	100.0%

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Investment Strategy

Our investment strategy distinguishes us from most other reinsurers, who typically concentrate their investment portfolios on long-only, investment grade, shorter-term, fixed income securities. As implemented by our investment manager, Third Point LLC, our investment strategy is intended to achieve superior risk-adjusted returns by deploying capital in both long and short investments with favorable risk/reward characteristics across select asset classes, sectors and geographies. Third Point LLC identifies investment opportunities via a bottom-up, value-oriented approach to single security analysis supplemented by a top-down view of portfolio and risk management. Third Point LLC seeks dislocations in certain areas of the capital markets or in the pricing of particular securities and supplements single security analysis with an approach to portfolio construction that includes sizing each investment based on upside/downside calculations, all with a view towards appropriately positioning and managing overall exposures. Dislocations in capital markets refer to any major movements in prices of the capital markets as a whole, certain segments of the market, or a specific security. If Third Point LLC has what it considers to be a differentiated view from the perceived market sentiment with respect to such movement, Third Point LLC may trade securities in our investment account based on that differentiated view. If the ultimate market reaction with respect to the event or movement ultimately proves to be closer to Third Point LLC's original viewpoint, we may have investment gains in our investment portfolio as a result of the shift in market sentiment. Through our investment manager, Third Point LLC, we make investments globally, in both developed and emerging markets, in all sectors, and in equity, credit, commodity, currency, options and other instruments.

Third Point LLC has historically favored event-driven situations, in which it believes that a catalyst, either intrinsic or extrinsic, will unlock value or alter the lens through which the greater market values a particular investment. Third Point LLC attempts to apply this event framework to each of its single security investments and this approach informs the timing and risk of each investment. For additional detail regarding Third Point LLC's investment strategy and event-driven framework utilized in managing our investment portfolio, please refer to the expanded description under Investments Investment Strategies.

As our investment manager, Third Point LLC has the contractual right to manage substantially all of our investable assets pursuant to an investment management agreement that has an initial term expiring on December 22, 2016, subject to automatic renewal for additional successive three-year terms unless a party notifies the other parties of its intention to terminate at least six months prior to the end of a term. Third Point LLC is required to follow our investment guidelines and to act in a manner that is fair and equitable in allocating investment opportunities to us. However, it is not otherwise restricted with respect to the nature or timing of making investments for our account. Our investment guidelines require Third Point LLC to manage our investment portfolio on a substantially equivalent basis to its main funds; but in any event to keep at least 60% of the investment portfolio in debt and equity securities, cash, cash equivalents or precious metals; limit single position concentration to no more than 15% of the portfolio assets managed; and limit net exposure to no greater than 1.5 times portfolio assets managed for more than 10 trading days in any 30-day period. Net exposure represents the short exposure subtracted from the long exposure in a given category. We have the contractual right to withdraw funds from our managed account to pay claims and expenses as needed. The net increase in the value of our investment portfolio for the year ended December 31, 2012 was 17.7%. For the six months ended June 30, 2013, the net increase in the value of our investment portfolio was 12.2% compared to 2.1% for the six months ended June 30, 2012.

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Third Point Partners L.P., which is Third Point LLC's oldest fund, has reported a compounded annualized return of approximately 21.0% from its formation in June 1995 through December 31, 2012, and a compounded annual return of 9.7% and 17.7% for the five- and ten-year periods ended December 31, 2012. The following chart sets forth Third Point Partners L.P.'s total return after fees and incentive allocation for each year in the period since inception as measured against various equity and alternative management indices. The linear graph below illustrates the compounded growth of a hypothetical \$1,000 investment in Third Point Partners L.P. at inception in June 1995, assuming no redemptions and net of fees and expenses as described below:

Historical**Performance of****Illustrative Return After Fees, Expenses and Incentive Allocation Since Inception**

Third Point Partners L.P.⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	<u>Third Point Partners L.P.⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾</u>
2013	13.10% ⁽⁵⁾
2012	20.96%
2011	-0.35%
2010	41.81%
2009	38.44%
2008	-32.75%
2007	17.31%
2006	15.03%
2005	19.51%
2004	30.36%
2003	52.02%
2002	-6.65%
2001	15.05%
2000	17.07%
1999	42.16%
1998	6.61%
1997	52.07%
1996	44.29%
1995	37.00%

- (1) For 2012, results of Third Point Partners L.P. as reported are higher than results for our investment portfolio due primarily to timing of the initial investment of our portfolio and differences in management and performance fees.
- (2) Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future results. All investments involve risk including the loss of principal.
- (3) The historical performance of Third Point Partners L.P. (i) for the years 2001 through June 2013 reflects the total return after incentive allocation for each such year as included in the audited statement of financial condition of Third Point Partners L.P. for those years and (ii) for the years 1995 through 2000 reflects the total return after incentive allocation for each such year as reported by Third Point Partners L.P. Total return after incentive allocation for the years 2001 through June 30, 2013 is based on the net asset value for all limited partners of Third Point Partners L.P. taken as a whole, some of whom pay no incentive allocation or management fees, whereas total return after incentive allocation for the years 1995 through 2000 is based on the net asset value for only those limited partners of Third Point Partners L.P. that paid incentive allocation and management fees. In each case, results are presented net of management fees, brokerage commissions, administrative expenses, and accrued performance allocation, if any, and include the reinvestment of all dividends, interest, and capital gains.
- (4) The illustrative return is calculated as a theoretical investment of \$1,000 in Third Point Partners, L.P. at inception relative to the same theoretical investment in two hedge fund indices designed to track performance of certain event-driven hedge funds over the same period of time. All references to the Dow Jones Credit Suisse HFI Event Driven Index (DJ-CS HFI) and HFRI Event-Driven Total Index (HFRI) reflect performance calculated through June 30, 2013. The DJ-CS HFI is an asset-weighted index and includes only funds, as opposed to separate accounts. The DJ-CS HFI uses the Dow Jones Credit Suisse database and consists only of event driven funds deemed to be event-driven by the index and that have a minimum of \$50 million in assets under management, a minimum of a 12-month track record, and audited financial statements. The HFRI consists only of event driven funds with a minimum of \$50 million in assets under management or a minimum of a 12-month track record. Both indices state that returns are reported net of all fees and expenses. Please see the glossary included in this prospectus beginning on page G-1 for a description of how these indices are calculated. While Third Point Partners L.P. has been compared here with the performance of well-known and widely recognized indices, the indices have not been selected to represent an appropriate benchmark for Third Point Partners L.P., whose holdings, performance and volatility may differ significantly from the securities that comprise the indices.
- (5) Through June 30, 2013.

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Competitive Strengths

Our operations are designed to achieve superior results through a combination of our reinsurance underwriting and our investment management strategies. We believe that our flexible business model has the potential to outperform through both reinsurance and capital markets cycles, which differentiates us from many of the reinsurers with whom we compete:

Balanced Business Model: Our reinsurance underwriting strategy and portfolio construction and our investment strategy are designed to be complementary and to maximize the risk-taking opportunity set available to us.

Disciplined and Opportunistic Underwriting Approach: We will focus on reinsurance transactions where we can compete most efficiently through cultivating our relationships with intermediaries and insurance and reinsurance company clients, contributing to our ability to structure the coverage and lead underwrite the terms and conditions of the transactions on which we focus. We intend to manage reinsurance pricing cycles by reducing our risk-taking during periods of less favorable market conditions and potentially increasing our risk-taking when conditions improve.

Differentiated Investment Strategy: Our investment portfolio is managed by our investment manager, Third Point LLC, according to its event-driven opportunistic strategy, which we believe will lead to higher risk-adjusted returns than can be achieved by the portfolios of many of the reinsurers with whom we compete, which are typically concentrated in long-only, investment grade, shorter-term, fixed income securities.

Experienced Management Team: We have assembled an experienced management team led by industry veteran John Berger. Our management team's breadth of underwriting experience and strong relationships with key intermediaries and insurance company clients provide access to a significant flow of reinsurance opportunities.

Strong Balance Sheet: We have a strong balance sheet with no debt, low operating leverage, no legacy liabilities, limited catastrophe exposure and minimal liquidity risk.

Market Trends and Opportunities

The reinsurance markets in which we operate have historically been cyclical. During periods of excess underwriting capacity, as defined by the availability of capital, competition can result in lower pricing and less favorable policy terms and conditions for insurers and reinsurers. During periods of reduced underwriting capacity, pricing and policy terms and conditions are generally more favorable for insurers and reinsurers. Historically, underwriting capacity has been affected by several factors, including industry losses, the impact of catastrophes, changes in legal and regulatory guidelines, new entrants, investment results (including interest rate levels) and the credit ratings and financial strength of competitors.

While our management believes that pricing trends for the type of quota share business on which we focus have been relatively stable, there is significant underwriting capacity currently available, and we therefore believe market conditions will remain competitive in the near term. We believe there are several market developments, however, that indicate the potential for improving conditions in the medium term. These include improving pricing in several primary insurance lines of business which historically have flowed through to the reinsurance market, decelerating reserve releases from prior underwriting years, and the rapid decrease in recent periods in yields from the investment portfolios consisting mostly of long-only, investment grade, shorter-term, fixed income securities. These companies are now focused on the need for pricing increases to offset the drop in investment income or on increasing the risk profile of their investment portfolios, which consumes more of their risk capital.

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We anticipate that we will continue to see attractive opportunities for the following reasons: intermediaries and reinsurance buyers are increasingly familiar with Third Point Re, leading to increased submission volume in the lines and types of reinsurance we target; our primary insurance company clients are growing gross premium primarily through realizing rate increases and, to a lesser extent, adding to the number of policies they write and consequently increasing their need for quota share reinsurance; and the number of distressed situations for which our customized solutions may be helpful appears to be increasing.

We intend to continue to monitor market conditions to participate in future underserved or capacity constrained lines of business as they arise and offer products that we believe will generate favorable returns on equity over the long term. For instance, we recently reinsured certain obligations of a U.S. mortgage insurance company with respect to newly originated residential mortgages. The U.S. mortgage market suffered severe dislocation during the financial crisis of 2008 and as a result, mortgage insurers suffered severe losses and several needed to increase their capital both by means of new equity issuances and buying increased amounts of reinsurance. At the same time, we believe that the quality of the mortgages that mortgage insurers now insure has generally improved due to more rigorous lending standards imposed by banks and other industry participants. We believe this recent transaction presented an attractive opportunity because of the improved quality of newly originated mortgages, the underlying risk of the reinsurance contract, and the recapitalization of the mortgage insurer, which eliminated most of the residual servicer performance risk.

We also believe that increasingly competitive market conditions in the property catastrophe reinsurance market, due to an influx of capacity from collateralized reinsurance funds and separately capitalized reinsurance vehicles managed by traditional reinsurance companies, which are often termed sidecars, has affected business opportunities available to us in two ways: First, approximately 35% of our property and casualty gross premiums written since inception represented property quota share business, where the clients purchase separate catastrophe coverage from another reinsurer. To the extent these clients are able to access more attractively priced catastrophe reinsurance from another reinsurer, the profitability of their underlying business is increased, thereby improving their financial condition and reducing our residual counterparty credit risk. Second, while the expected margins generated by our Catastrophe Fund are expected to be negatively impacted by decreasing reinsurance pricing, the expected overall impact on our results is tempered by our Catastrophe Fund's portfolio construction and focus on smaller, regional companies. These companies may have more limited access to collateralized reinsurance funds because of the size of their reinsurance programs and tend to favor reinsurance providers with whom they have had a long term relationship.

Recent Developments

Expected Investment Results of our Investment Account Managed by Third Point LLC for the Period from July 1, 2013 to July 31, 2013

The following summarizes the returns on our investment account managed by Third Point LLC for the period from July 1, 2013 through July 31, 2013, and our estimate of net investment income for the same period. Corresponding results of our reinsurance operations are not available. Results of our investment account managed by Third Point LLC for the period from July 1, 2013 through July 31, 2013 are based on information provided by our investment manager. The estimate of net investment income for the period from July 1, 2013 to July 31, 2013 primarily reflects preliminary estimates of investment returns on our investment account managed by Third Point LLC and is subject to finalization. Our actual results may vary from the expectations set forth below. This information has not been audited.

For the period from July 1, 2013 through July 31, 2013, the return on our investments managed by Third Point LLC was 2.6%. Estimated net investment income, net of non-controlling interest, for the same period was \$28.3 million. The net asset value of our investment portfolio, net of non-controlling interest, as of July 31, 2013 was \$1,130.0 million.

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Summary Risk Factors

Our business is subject to numerous risks described in the section entitled "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this prospectus. You should carefully consider these risks before making an investment. Some of these risks include:

limited history of operations;

reinsurance underwriting and/or investment losses;

fluctuation in results of operations;

losses exceeding reserves;

dependence on Third Point LLC to implement our investment strategy;

risks associated with our investment strategy being greater than those faced by our competitors;

increased regulation or scrutiny of alternative investment advisers affecting our reputation;

potentially being deemed an investment company under U.S. federal securities law;

potential characterization of Third Point Reinsurance Ltd. and/or Third Point Re as a passive foreign investment company for U.S. federal income tax purposes; and

other risks and factors listed under "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this prospectus.

Ownership and Certain Corporate Information

Founders Overview

Third Point Reinsurance Ltd. was incorporated on October 6, 2011. On December 22, 2011, KIA TP Holdings, L.P. and KEP TP Holdings, L.P., which are affiliates of Kelso & Company (collectively, "Kelso") and Pine Brook LVR, L.P., an affiliate of Pine Brook Road Partners, LLC (collectively, "Pine Brook"), and Pine Brook and together with Kelso, the "Lead Investors" and each individually, a "Lead Investor"), Dowling Capital Partners I, L.P., an affiliate of Dowling Capital Management, LLC (collectively, "Dowling"), P RE Opportunities Ltd. ("PROL"), Third Point LLC, Daniel S. Loeb and affiliates associated with Mr. Loeb (collectively, the "Loeb Entities") and our chief executive officer John R. Berger (collectively, the "Founders"), together with certain members of management, committed \$533.0 million to capitalize Third Point Reinsurance Ltd.

Daniel S. Loeb

Mr. Loeb is a successful and experienced figure in the investment management industry. Mr. Loeb is the Chief Executive Officer of Third Point LLC, which he founded in 1995. Mr. Loeb leads portfolio management, risk management and research activities at Third Point LLC.

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Before founding Third Point LLC, Mr. Loeb worked as a capital markets professional on both the buy and the sell sides for over a decade, gaining dedicated experience in distressed debt, high-yield bond sales, risk arbitrage, and private investments. He built a network of resources and gained an understanding of the investment spectrum that provides significant yields for his investors today.

Immediately before starting Third Point LLC, Mr. Loeb was Vice-President of high-yield bond sales at Citigroup. Previously, he was a Senior Vice-President in the distressed debt department at Jefferies & Co., where he worked as a bankruptcy analyst, bank loan trader, and as a distressed securities salesman. Before Jefferies, he was a risk arbitrage Analyst at Lafer Equity Investors. He began his finance career as an Associate in private equity at Warburg Pincus. Mr. Loeb graduated from Columbia University with an A.B. in economics.

Mr. Loeb has a majority of his investable net worth in Third Point LLC's funds.

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Kelso & Company

Kelso is one of the oldest and most established firms specializing in private equity. Since 1980, Kelso has invested in over 120 companies in a broad range of industry sectors, with aggregate initial capitalization at closing of over \$45.0 billion. Kelso is currently investing its eighth investment partnership, Kelso Investment Associates VIII, L.P., with \$5.1 billion of committed capital.

Pine Brook

Pine Brook is a New York-based investment firm that provides business building and other equity to new and growing businesses, primarily in the energy and financial services sectors. Over the course of their careers, Pine Brook's financial services investment professionals have invested over \$3.0 billion in more than 30 financial services companies, 17 of which were (re)insurance companies. Pine Brook's experience in (re)insurance includes investments in companies such as Arch Capital Group Ltd., Catlin Group Limited, Lancashire Holdings Limited, Montpelier Re Holdings Ltd. and Renaissance Re Holdings Ltd.

Dowling Capital Partners

Dowling Capital Partners is a private equity firm focused on investing in insurance and related services and distribution companies. Collectively, the management of Dowling Capital Partners has over 80 years of senior level industry experience, including insurance-related private equity investment management, investment banking, industry research and operational and board-level roles within major insurance, reinsurance and brokerage companies. V.J. Dowling, on behalf of his business partners and his family, has invested in 28 individual insurance-related private equity investments since 1998. Thirteen of these transactions involved the funding of start-up entities, including prominent (re)insurers Axis Capital Holdings Limited, Montpelier Re Holdings Ltd., Validus Group, Ariel Holdings Ltd. and Ironshore Insurance Ltd.

P RE Opportunities Ltd. and the Permal Group

PROL serves as an investment vehicle for certain of Permal Asset Management LLC's discretionary advisory clients. Permal Asset Management LLC is a member of the Permal Group, a global alternative asset manager offering investment solutions through established funds and customized portfolios. Today, the Permal Group manages approximately \$24 billion with a global investment team based in New York and London, and additional investment resources in Singapore and Paris. Established in 1973, the Permal Group is today part of the Legg Mason Group of Companies. Legg Mason is one of the world's largest asset management firms with a diverse family of independent investment managers.

As of June 30, 2013, Kelso owned approximately 33.6% of our issued and outstanding common shares, on an as converted basis, Pine Brook owned approximately 16.9% of our issued and outstanding common shares, on an as converted basis, the Loeb Entities owned approximately 10.8% of our issued and outstanding common shares, on an as converted basis, PROL owned approximately 6.8% of our issued and outstanding common shares, on an as converted basis, Dowling owned approximately 2.1% of our issued and outstanding common shares, on an as converted basis and Mr. Berger owned approximately 1.4% of our issued and outstanding common shares, on an as converted basis, in each case after giving effect to the exercise of applicable options and warrants as described under Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners, Management and Selling Shareholders. Following the completion of this offering and assuming that the underwriters do not exercise their option to purchase additional shares, Kelso, Pine Brook, the Loeb Entities, Dowling, PROL and Mr. Berger will own approximately 26.5%, 13.4%, 8.5%, 1.6%, 5.4%, and 1.2%, of our issued and outstanding common shares, respectively on an as converted basis.

Our Corporate Information

We are incorporated in Bermuda and our corporate offices are located at The Waterfront, Chesney House, 96 Pitts Bay Road, Pembroke HM 08, Bermuda. Our telephone number is +1 (441) 542-3300. Our website address is <http://www.thirdpointre.bm>. None of the information contained on, or that may be accessed through, our website or any other website identified herein is part of, or incorporated into, this prospectus. All website addresses in this prospectus are intended to be inactive textual references only.

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The Offering

Common shares offered by us	21,524,492 shares
Common shares offered by selling shareholders	528,794 shares
Total common shares offered	22,053,286 shares
Option to purchase additional common shares	The underwriters have a 30-day option to purchase an additional 3,307,992 common shares from us to cover over-allotments, if any.
Common shares to be issued and outstanding after this offering	100,580,924 shares (or 103,888,916 shares if the over-allotment option is exercised in full), including restricted shares.
Use of proceeds	We intend to use the net proceeds from this offering for general corporate purposes, including the costs associated with being a public company. We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of shares by the selling shareholders. See Use of Proceeds.
Risk factors	See Risk Factors for a discussion of factors you should carefully consider before deciding whether to invest in our common shares.
Conflicts of Interest	One of the underwriters in the offering, Sandler O'Neill & Partners, L.P. is considered to be an affiliate of Kelso for purposes of Rule 5121 of the Conduct Rules of FINRA. Since Kelso owns more than 10% of our issued and outstanding common shares, a conflict of interest would be deemed to exist under Rule 5121(f) (5)(B). Accordingly, we intend that this offering will be made in compliance with the applicable provisions of Rule 5121. Since Sandler O'Neill & Partners, L.P. is not primarily responsible for managing this offering, pursuant to FINRA Rule 5121, the appointment of a qualified independent underwriter is not necessary. As such, Sandler O'Neill & Partners, L.P. will not confirm sales to accounts in which it exercises discretionary authority without the prior written consent of the customer.
Dividend policy	We do not currently expect to pay dividends on our common shares for the foreseeable future.
Proposed NYSE trading symbol	TPRE
As of the date of this prospectus, 79,056,432 of our common shares were issued and outstanding, including 624,300 restricted shares. See Description of Share Capital.	

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Unless we indicate otherwise, the information in this prospectus:

gives effect to the issuance of 21,524,492 common shares in this offering at the initial public offering price of \$12.50 per share;

assumes no exercise by the underwriters of their option to purchase additional shares;

does not give effect to shares issuable pursuant to warrants to purchase common shares held by certain of the Founders and certain entities that acted as advisors in connection with our initial capitalization, which following the completion of this offering will represent the right to receive an aggregate of 4,651,163 common shares, with a weighted average exercise price of \$10.00 per share;

does not give effect to shares issuable pursuant to common share purchase options held by our directors and officers, with a weighted average exercise price of \$13.23 per share, which following the completion of this offering will be exercisable (subject to vesting) for 11,014,975 common shares;

does not give effect to any future issuances of up to 10,621,931 common shares available for grant under our current equity incentive compensation plans; and

gives effect to amendments to our bye-laws to be effective prior to the completion of this offering.

Table of Contents**SUMMARY CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA**

The following table sets forth our summary financial data for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012, the period from October 6, 2011 (which is our incorporation date) to December 31, 2011 and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012. We were capitalized in December 2011 and commenced underwriting operations in January 2012. Because we have a limited operating history, period-to-period comparisons of our results of operations for full fiscal years are not yet possible and may not be meaningful in the near future. We derived the financial data for the year ended December 31, 2012 and the period from October 6, 2011 (which is our incorporation date) to December 31, 2011 from our audited financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, or U.S. GAAP. The financial data for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012 have been derived from our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. These historical results are not necessarily indicative of future results, and the unaudited interim results for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 are not necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for the full year ended December 31, 2013. You should read the following summary financial data together with our audited financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus and the information under Selected Consolidated Financial and Other Data and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,		Year Ended December 31,		Period from October 6, 2011 to December 31, 2011
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2012		
(In thousands, except share and per share data and ratios)							
Selected Statement of Income Data:							
Gross premiums written	\$ 98,215	\$ 28,178	\$ 194,235	\$ 120,828	\$ 190,374	\$	
Net premiums earned	62,287	14,841	95,828	28,678	96,481		
Net investment income	32,067	(17,623)	112,758	16,225	136,422		
Total revenues	94,354	(2,782)	208,586	44,903	232,903		
Loss and loss adjustment expenses incurred, net	45,692	16,686	64,330	28,971	80,306		
Acquisition costs, net	14,921	2,138	27,994	2,850	24,604		
General and administrative expenses	7,217	9,621	14,225	13,782	27,376		1,130
Total expenses					132,286		1,130

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	67,830	28,445	106,549	45,603		
Income (loss) including non-controlling interests	26,524	(31,227)	102,037	(700)	100,617	(1,130)
Income attributable to non-controlling interests						
	(301)	120	(1,384)	(185)	(1,216)	
Net income (loss)	\$ 26,223	\$ (31,107)	\$ 100,653	\$ (885)	\$ 99,401	\$ (1,130)
Earnings (loss) per share⁽¹⁾:						
Basic	\$ 0.33	\$ (0.40)	\$ 1.27	\$ (0.01)	\$ 1.26	\$ (0.01)
Diluted						
	\$ 0.30	\$ (0.40)	\$ 1.15	\$ (0.01)	\$ 1.14	\$ (0.01)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares:						
Basic	79,053,543	78,432,132	79,052,488	78,432,132	79,015,510	78,432,132
Diluted						
	87,895,953	78,432,132	87,836,378	78,432,132	87,253,760	78,432,132
Selected ratios:						
Property and casualty reinsurance underwriting ratios⁽²⁾:						
Loss ratio ⁽³⁾	73.7%	112.4%	68.0%	101.0%	83.2%	n/a
Acquisition cost ratio ⁽⁴⁾	24.1%	14.4%	29.6%	9.9%	25.5%	n/a
General and administrative expense ratio ⁽⁵⁾	7.7%	49.9%	10.1%	37.4%	21.0%	n/a
Combined ratio ⁽⁶⁾						
	105.5%	176.7%	107.7%	148.3%	129.7%	n/a
Net investment return ⁽⁷⁾	3.2%	-2.2%	12.2%	2.1%	17.7%	n/a

(1) Basic earnings (loss) per share are based on the weighted average number of common shares and participating securities outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of common shares excludes the dilutive effect of warrants currently held by the Founders and Aon Corporation, or Aon, which acted as an advisor in connection with our initial capitalization, which following the completion of this offering will represent the right to receive an aggregate of 4,651,163 common shares, options held by our directors and

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officers, which, following the completion of this offering will be exercisable (subject to vesting) for 11,014,975 common shares, and 624,300 unvested restricted shares.

- (2) Underwriting ratios are for the property and casualty reinsurance segment only. See additional information in Note 23 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.
- (3) Loss ratio is calculated by dividing loss and loss adjustment expenses incurred, net, by net premiums earned.
- (4) Acquisition cost ratio is calculated by dividing acquisition costs, net by net premiums earned.
- (5) General and administrative expense ratio is calculated by dividing general and administrative expenses related to underwriting activities by net premiums earned.
- (6) Combined ratio is calculated by dividing the sum of loss and loss adjustment expenses incurred, net, acquisition costs, net and general and administrative expenses related to underwriting activities by net premiums earned.
- (7) Net investment return represents the return on our investments managed by Third Point LLC, net of fees.

	As of June 30, 2013	As of December, 31	
		2012	2011
(In thousands, except share and per share data)			
Selected Balance Sheet Data:			
Total investments in securities and commodities	\$ 937,868	\$ 937,690	\$ 603,841
Cash and cash equivalents ⁽¹⁾	32,602	34,005	603,841
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	130,569	77,627	
Securities purchased under an agreement to sell	40,355	60,408	
Reinsurance balances receivable, net	208,253	84,280	
Deferred acquisition costs, net	70,262	45,383	
Total assets	1,606,495	1,402,017	605,263
Deposit liabilities ⁽²⁾	103,609	50,446	
Unearned premium reserves	187,313	93,893	
Loss and loss adjustment expense reserves	113,100	67,271	
Securities sold, not yet purchased, at fair value	77,528	176,454	
Total liabilities	581,634	473,696	19,838
Shareholders' equity attributable to shareholder ⁽³⁾	972,665	868,544	585,425
Non-controlling interests	52,196	59,777	
Total shareholders' equity	\$ 1,024,861	\$ 928,321	\$ 585,425
Book value per share data:			
Book value per share ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 12.40	\$ 11.07	\$ 9.73
Diluted book value per share ⁽⁵⁾	\$ 12.07	\$ 10.89	\$ 9.73
Selected ratios:			
Growth in diluted book value per share ⁽⁶⁾	10.9%	11.9%	n/a
Return on beginning shareholders' equity ⁽⁷⁾	11.6%	13.0%	n/a

- (1) Cash and cash equivalents consists of cash, cash held with investment managers and other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturity dates of ninety days or less.
- (2) Management exercises significant judgment in determining whether contracts should be accounted for as reinsurance contracts or deposit contracts. Using the deposit method of accounting, a deposit liability, rather than written premium, is initially recorded based upon the consideration received less any explicitly identified premiums or fees. In subsequent periods, the deposit liability is adjusted by calculating the effective yield on the deposit to reflect actual payments to date and future expected payments.
- (3) Shareholders' equity attributable to shareholders and total shareholders' equity as of December 31, 2011 is reflected net of subscriptions receivable of \$177.5 million in accordance with SEC Regulation S-X.
- (4) Book value per share is a non-GAAP financial measure. Book value per share is calculated by dividing shareholders' equity attributable to shareholders, adjusted for subscriptions receivable, by the number of issued and outstanding shares at period end. See the reconciliation under Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Book Value Per Share and Fully Diluted Book Value Per Share.
- (5) Diluted book value per share is a non-GAAP financial measure. Diluted book value per share is calculated by dividing shareholders' equity attributable to shareholders, adjusted for subscriptions receivable, and adjusted to include unvested restricted shares and the exercise of all in-the-money options and warrants. For purposes of this calculation, the market share price is assumed to be equal to the

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fully diluted book value per share. See the reconciliation under Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Book Value Per Share and Fully Diluted Book Value Per Share.

- (6) Growth in diluted book value per share is calculated by taking the change in diluted book value per share divided by the beginning of period diluted book value per share.
- (7) Return on beginning shareholders' equity as presented is a non-GAAP financial measure. Return on beginning shareholders' equity is calculated by dividing net income by the beginning of year shareholders' equity attributable to shareholders. For purposes of determining December 31, 2011 shareholders' equity attributable to shareholders, we add back the impact of subscriptions receivable to shareholders' equity attributable to shareholders. Management believes this adjustment more fairly presents the return on shareholders' equity over the period.

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RISK FACTORS

Investing in our common shares involves a high degree of risk. You should consider and read carefully all of the risks and uncertainties described below, as well as other information included in this prospectus, including our consolidated financial statements and related notes appearing at the end of this prospectus, before making an investment decision. The risks described below are not the only ones facing us. The occurrence of any of the following risks 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 operations. In that case, the trading price of our common shares could decline, and you may lose all or part of your original investment. This prospectus also contains forward-looking statements and estimates that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements as a result of specific factors, including the risks and uncertainties described below.

Risks Relating to Our Business

We are a start-up operation with limited historical information available for investors to evaluate our performance or a potential investment in our shares.

We have a limited history of operations. We were incorporated on October 6, 2011 and began underwriting reinsurance transactions on January 1, 2012. As a result, there is limited historical information available to help prospective investors evaluate our performance or an investment in our shares.

In general, reinsurance and insurance companies in their initial stages of development present substantial business and financial risks and may suffer significant losses. They must develop business relationships, establish operating procedures, hire staff, install information technology systems, implement management processes and complete other tasks appropriate for the conduct of their intended business activities. In particular, our ability to implement our reinsurance underwriting strategy will depend on, among other things:

our ability to attract clients;

our ability to attract and retain personnel with sufficient underwriting, actuarial and accounting and finance expertise;

our ability to maintain at least an A- (Excellent) rating from A.M. Best or a similar financial strength rating from one or more other ratings agencies;

our ability to evaluate the risks we assume under reinsurance contracts that we write;

our reliance on third parties to provide certain services; and

the risk of being deemed a passive foreign investment company or an investment company if we are deemed to not be in the active conduct of an insurance business or to not be predominantly engaged in an insurance business. See **Risks Relating to Insurance and Other Regulations** We are subject to the risk of becoming an investment company under U.S. federal securities law and **Risks Relating to Taxation** United States persons who own our shares may be subject to United States federal income taxation on our undistributed earnings and may recognize ordinary income upon disposition of shares.

We cannot assure you that there will be sufficient demand for the reinsurance products we plan to write to support our planned level of operations, or that we will accomplish the tasks necessary to implement our business strategy.

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Our operational structure is currently being developed.

We are in the process of developing and implementing our operational structure and enterprise risk management framework, including exposure management, financial reporting, information technology and internal controls, with which we will conduct our business activities. Our operations are currently supplemented by manual processes, and we expect to migrate over time to a fully-automated control system. While we utilize manual processes, our controls may not be adequate to identify or eliminate risks. There can be no assurance that the development of our operational structure or the implementation of our enterprise risk management framework will proceed smoothly or on our projected timetable or achieve the aforementioned goals.

The preparation of our financial statements requires us to make many estimates and judgments, which are even more difficult than those made in a mature company, and which, if inaccurate, could cause volatility in our results.

Our consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Management believes the item that requires the most subjective and complex estimates is the reserve for losses and loss expenses. Due to our relatively short operating history, loss experience is limited and reliable evidence of changes in trends of numbers of claims incurred, average settlement amounts, numbers of claims outstanding and average losses per claim may take years to develop. In addition, the possibility of future litigation or legislative change that may affect interpretation of policy terms further increases the degree of uncertainty in the reserving process. The uncertainties inherent in the reserving process, together with the potential for unforeseen developments, including changes in laws and the prevailing interpretation of policy terms, may result in losses and loss expenses materially different from the reserves initially established. Changes to prior year reserves will affect current underwriting results by increasing net income if the prior year reserves prove to be redundant or by decreasing net income if the prior year reserves prove to be insufficient. We expect volatility in results in periods in which significant loss events occur because U.S. GAAP does not permit insurers or reinsurers to reserve for loss events until they have occurred and are expected to give rise to a claim. As a result, we are not allowed to record contingency reserves to account for expected future losses. We anticipate that claims arising from future events may require the establishment of substantial reserves from time to time.

Our results of operations fluctuate from period to period and may not be indicative of our long-term prospects.

The performance of our reinsurance operations and our investment portfolio fluctuate from period to period. Fluctuations result from a variety of factors, including:

reinsurance contract pricing;

our assessment of the quality of available reinsurance opportunities;

the volume and mix of reinsurance products we underwrite;

loss experience on our reinsurance liabilities;

our ability to assess and integrate our risk management strategy properly; and

the performance of our investment portfolio.

In particular, we seek to underwrite products and make investments to achieve favorable return on equity over the long term. In addition, our opportunistic nature and focus on long-term growth in book value result in fluctuations in total premiums written from period to period as we concentrate on underwriting contracts that we believe will 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.

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Established competitors with greater resources may make it difficult for us to effectively market our products or offer our products at a profit.

The reinsurance industry is highly competitive. We compete with major reinsurers, 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. Competition in the types of business that we underwrite is based on many factors, including:

price of reinsurance coverage;

the general reputation and perceived financial strength of the reinsurer;

relationships with reinsurance brokers;

terms and conditions of products offered;

ratings assigned by independent rating agencies;

speed of claims payment and reputation; and

the experience and reputation of the members of our underwriting team in the particular lines of reinsurance we seek to underwrite. Our competitors include, among others, Tokio Millennium Re Ltd., Endurance Specialty Reinsurance Ltd., AXIS Specialty Limited, Arch Reinsurance Ltd., ACE Tempest Reinsurance Ltd., Transatlantic Reinsurance Company and S.A.C. Re, Ltd. In addition, Greenlight Reinsurance, Ltd. has a business model similar to ours, and we expect to compete with them in many lines of business and geographies. In addition, in the future, we may have to compete for the type of reinsurance we intend to underwrite with new start-up companies that have a business model similar to ours.

We cannot assure you that we will be able to compete successfully in the 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 Insurance and Other Regulations** We are subject to the risk of becoming an investment company under U.S. federal securities law and **Risks Relating to Taxation** United States persons who own our shares may be subject to United States federal income taxation on our undistributed earnings and may recognize ordinary income upon disposition of shares.

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 generally written for a one-year term. In our financial forecasting process, we make assumptions about the renewal of our prior year's contracts. The insurance and reinsurance industries have historically been cyclical businesses with 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. This risk is especially prevalent in the first quarter of each year when a larger number of reinsurance contracts are subject to renewal.

The inherent uncertainty of models and the use of such models as a tool to evaluate risk may have an adverse effect on our financial results.

We license analytic and modeling capabilities software from third parties to facilitate our pricing, capital modeling software and objective risk assessment relating to risks in our reinsurance portfolio. These models help us to control risk accumulation, inform management and other

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stakeholders of capital requirements and to improve the risk/return profile or minimize the amount of capital required to cover the risks in each reinsurance contract in our overall portfolio of reinsurance contracts. However, given the inherent uncertainty of modeling techniques and the application of such techniques, these models and databases may not accurately address the emergence of a variety of matters which might be deemed to impact certain of our coverages. Accordingly, these models may understate the exposures we are assuming and our financial results may be adversely impacted, perhaps significantly.

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Operational risks, including human or systems failures, are inherent in our business.

Operational risks and losses can result from many sources including fraud, errors by employees, failure to document transactions properly or to obtain proper internal authorization, failure to comply with regulatory requirements or information technology failures.

We believe our modeling, underwriting and information technology and application systems are critical to our business and reputation. Moreover, our technology and applications are an important part of our underwriting process and our ability to compete successfully. 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. A major defect or failure in our internal controls or information technology and application systems could result in management distraction, harm to our reputation, a loss or delay of revenues or increased expense.

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.

We rely on information technology systems to process, transmit, store and protect the electronic information, financial data and proprietary models that are critical to our business. Furthermore, a significant portion of the communications between our employees and our business, banking and investment partners depends on information technology and electronic information exchange. Like all companies, our information technology systems are vulnerable to data breaches, interruptions or failures due to events that may be beyond our control, including, but not limited to, natural disasters, theft, terrorist attacks, computer viruses, hackers 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 systems, 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. Our business continuity plan is routinely tested and evaluated for adequacy. 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. Furthermore, we have not secured insurance coverage designed to specifically protect us from an economic loss resulting from such events.

Although we have never experienced any known or threatened cases involving unauthorized access to our information technology systems or unauthorized appropriation of the data contained within such systems, we have no assurance that such technology breaches will not occur in the future.

We may not be able to manage our growth effectively.

We intend to grow our business in the future, which could require additional capital, systems development and skilled personnel. We cannot assure you that we will be able to meet our capital needs, expand our systems effectively, allocate our human resources optimally, identify and hire qualified employees or incorporate effectively the components of any businesses we may acquire in our effort to achieve growth. Additionally, as we grow, the ability of our management to source sufficient reasonably priced reinsurance business in the segments we target may be limited. The failure to manage our growth effectively could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

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Our losses may exceed our loss reserves, which could significantly and negatively affect our business.

Our results of operations and financial condition depends upon our ability to assess accurately the potential losses associated with the risks we reinsure. Reserves are estimates of claims an insurer 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 companies as compared to primary insurers, 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 reinsurance treaties; and

the necessary reliance on the client for information regarding claims.

Actual losses and loss adjustment expenses paid may deviate substantially from the estimates of our loss reserves, to our detriment. If we determine our loss reserves to be inadequate, we will increase our loss reserves with a corresponding reduction in our net income in the period in which we identify the deficiency. Such a reduction would negatively affect our results of operations. If our losses exceed our loss reserves, our financial condition may be significantly and negatively affected.

As a newly formed reinsurance company, we do not have the benefit of extended loss experience with our cedents. With additional time, we may determine that our cedents' loss emergence, incurred and payment patterns are different from those implied in the original submission data. Consequently, we may experience greater than average deviation in our loss reserve estimates when compared to our more established competitors.

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

Although we seek to mitigate our loss exposure through a variety of methods, property and casualty reinsurance risk is inherently unpredictable. It is difficult to predict the timing, frequency and severity of loss events with statistical certainty or estimate the amount of loss any given occurrence will generate. It is not possible to completely eliminate our exposure to unforecasted or unpredictable events and, to the extent that losses from such risks occur, our financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

We seek to manage reinsurance volatility by focusing on lines of business that have historically demonstrated more stable return characteristics, such as property quota share, auto, workers' compensation and certain segments of crop. These lines of business are often characterized as having exposure to higher frequency and lower severity claims activity, although this has not always been the case. For example, during 2012, we incurred a \$10.0 million underwriting loss in our crop line of business. We seek to further manage the volatility of our reinsurance results by writing policies on a quota share basis and through the use of contractual terms and conditions, such as loss ratio caps, within our reinsurance contracts. In addition, in contrast to many reinsurers with whom we compete, we write property catastrophe reinsurance on an excess of loss basis exclusively through the Catastrophe Reinsurer, which is a separately capitalized reinsurance vehicle. However, there can be no assurance that these loss limitation methods will be effective in mitigating our exposure, or that market or other conditions would necessitate a different loss mitigation strategy. The failure or ineffectiveness of any of our loss limitation methods could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

The property and casualty reinsurance industry is highly cyclical, and we expect to continue to experience periods characterized by excess underwriting capacity and unfavorable premium rates.

Historically, 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, changes in equity, debt and other investment markets, changes in legislation, case law and prevailing concepts of

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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 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 reinsurance industry on both underwriting and investment sides.

As a result, the 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 reinsurance capital has increased over the past several years and may increase further, either as a result of capital provided by new entrants or by the commitment of additional capital by existing insurers or reinsurers.

Continued increases in the supply of reinsurance may have consequences for us and for the 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 reinsurance strategy of selling lower-volatility business. The effects of cyclicity could significantly and negatively affect our financial condition and results of operations.

The effect of emerging claim and coverage issues on our business is uncertain.

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, 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 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 government intervention could adversely impact our ability to adhere to our goals.

A downgrade or withdrawal of our A.M. Best rating would significantly and negatively affect our ability to implement our business strategy successfully.

Companies, insurers and reinsurance brokers use ratings from independent ratings agencies as an important means of assessing the financial strength and quality of reinsurers. A.M. Best has assigned us a financial strength rating of A- (Excellent), which is the fourth highest of 15 ratings that A.M. Best issues. This rating reflects the rating agency's opinion of our financial strength, operating performance and ability to meet obligations. It is not an evaluation directed toward the protection of investors or a recommendation to buy, sell or hold our shares. A.M. Best periodically reviews our rating, and may revise it downward or revoke it at its sole discretion based primarily on its analysis of our balance sheet strength, operating performance and business profile. Factors which may affect such an analysis include:

if we change our business practices from our organizational business plan in a manner that no longer supports A.M. Best's initial rating;

if unfavorable financial or market trends impact us;

if our losses exceed our loss reserves;

if we are unable to retain our senior management and other key personnel;

if our investment portfolio incurs significant losses; or

if A.M. Best alters its capital adequacy assessment methodology in a manner that would adversely affect Third Point Re's rating.

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If A.M. Best downgrades our rating below A- (Excellent), places us on credit watch or withdraws our rating, we could be severely limited or prevented from writing any new reinsurance contracts which would significantly and negatively affect our ability to implement our business strategy. A downgrade may also require us to establish trusts or post letters of credit for ceding company clients. In addition, almost all of our reinsurance contracts provide the client with the right to terminate the agreement or require us to transfer premiums on a funds withheld basis if our A- (Excellent) A.M. Best rating is downgraded. The contracts containing such a termination right represented approximately 95.8% of gross premiums written during 2012 and 85.9% of gross premiums written during the six months ended June 30, 2013.

A significant decrease in our capital or surplus could 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.

If any such provisions were to become exercisable, we cannot predict whether or how many of our clients would actually exercise such rights or the extent to which they would have a significant and negative effect on our financial condition, results of operations or future prospects but they could have a significant adverse effect on our operations.

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, in particular Mr. Berger, and other key personnel, such as our chief financial officer and chief operating officer, our chief actuary and chief risk officer 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, in particular Mr. Berger, or other key personnel could delay or prevent us from fully implementing our business strategy and, consequently, significantly and negatively affect our business.

We do not currently maintain key man life insurance with respect to any of our senior management. If any member of senior management dies or becomes incapacitated, or leaves the company 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.

In addition, our business operations require the services of a number of specialized employees to carry out day-to-day business operations. There can be no assurance that we can attract and retain the necessary employees to conduct our business activities on a timely basis or at all.

Our failure to obtain sufficient letter of credit facilities or to increase our letter of credit capacity on commercially acceptable terms as we grow could significantly and negatively affect our ability to implement our business strategy.

We are not licensed or admitted as a reinsurer in any jurisdiction other than Bermuda. Certain jurisdictions, including in the United States, do not permit insurance companies to take statutory credit for reinsurance obtained from unlicensed or non-admitted insurers unless appropriate security measures are implemented.

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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 investment portfolio.

Typically, letters of credit are collateralized with fixed-income securities. Banks may be willing to accept our investment portfolio 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 collateralized by our investment portfolio may significantly limit the amount of reinsurance we can write or require us to modify our investment strategy.

We may need additional letter of credit capacity as we grow, and if we are unable to renew, maintain or increase our letter of credit facilities 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.

Third Point Reinsurance Ltd. is a holding company that conducts no reinsurance operations of its own. The majority of our reinsurance operations are conducted through our wholly-owned operating subsidiary, Third Point Re, and Third Point Re may also receive income relating to its shareholdings in the Catastrophe Fund. Our cash flows consist primarily of dividends and other permissible payments from Third Point Re and income generated from management fees payable to the Catastrophe Fund Manager, our majority owned subsidiary that provides management services to the Catastrophe Fund. Third Point Reinsurance Ltd. depends on such payments to receive funds to meet its obligations, including the payment of any dividends and other distributions to our shareholders.

Third Point Reinsurance Ltd. is indirectly subject to Bermuda regulatory constraints placed on Third Point Re and the Catastrophe Reinsurer, which is the licensed special purpose insurer that writes policies for the Catastrophe Fund. This affects our ability to pay dividends on the shares and make other payments. Under the Insurance Act, Third Point Re, as a Class 4 insurer, is prohibited from declaring or paying a dividend if it is in breach of its minimum solvency margin (MSM), enhanced capital ratio (ECR) or minimum liquidity ratio or if the declaration or payment of such dividend would cause such a breach. Where Third Point Re, 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 BMA.

In addition, Third Point Re, 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 principal representative stating that it will continue to meet its solvency margin and minimum liquidity ratio. Where such an affidavit is filed, it shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the BMA.

The Catastrophe Reinsurer, as a special purpose insurer, is prohibited from declaring or paying any dividends during any financial year if it is in breach of its minimum solvency margin or if the declaration or payment of such dividends would cause it to fail to meet such minimum margin. If the Catastrophe Reinsurer, as a special purpose insurer, were to fail to meet its minimum solvency margin on the last day of any financial year, it would be prohibited from declaring or paying any dividends during the next financial year without the approval of the BMA.

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In addition, under the Bermuda Companies Act 1981, as amended (the Companies Act), Bermuda companies such as Third Point Reinsurance Ltd., Third Point Re and the Catastrophe Reinsurer 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 the realizable value of its assets would thereby be less than its liabilities.

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 our company and may cause the value of the 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;

replace capital lost in the event of significant reinsurance losses or adverse reserve developments;

satisfy letters of credit or guarantee bond requirements that may be imposed by our clients or by regulators;

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 our company and may cause the value of our 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.

Changing climate conditions may adversely affect our financial condition, profitability or cash flows.

Climate change, to the extent it produces extreme changes in temperatures and changes in weather patterns, could affect the frequency or severity of weather events and wildfires. Further, it could reduce the affordability and availability of homeowners insurance, which could have an effect on pricing. Changes in weather patterns could also affect the frequency and severity of other natural catastrophe events to which we may be exposed. For example, due to the severe drought that impacted most of the U.S. farm belt in 2012, we suffered a \$10.0 million underwriting loss on \$42.5 million of earned crop premium.

Our reinsurance operations may make us vulnerable to losses from catastrophes and may cause our results of operations to vary significantly from period to period.

While Third Point Re, our Class 4 reinsurer, currently does not directly underwrite catastrophe exposed reinsurance business on an excess of loss basis, we recently launched an open-ended catastrophe reinsurance fund with an exposure to a diversified portfolio of peak zone natural catastrophe risk. Involvement in catastrophe exposed excess of loss reinsurance through our investment in the Catastrophe Fund exposes us to claims arising out of unpredictable catastrophic events, such as hurricanes, hailstorms, tornados, windstorms, severe winter weather, earthquakes, floods, droughts, fires, explosions, volcanic eruptions, acts of war or terrorism or political unrest and other natural or man-made disasters. The incidence and severity of catastrophes are inherently unpredictable but the loss experience of property catastrophe reinsurers has been generally characterized as low frequency and high severity. Claims from catastrophic events could reduce our earnings and cause volatility in our results of operations for any fiscal quarter or year.

In addition, we are exposed to the impact of catastrophic events in some cases through the property and casualty quota share reinsurance business of Third Point Re, as significant disasters or weather events can result

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in increased claims under such lines of business as auto or crop. If a natural or man-made disaster significantly increased the amount of claims payable under the types of property and casualty reinsurance written by Third Point Re, our reinsurance results of operation could be materially and adversely affected.

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 business we do not separately evaluate each of the original individual risks assumed under these reinsurance contracts. Therefore, we are dependent on the original underwriting decisions made by ceding companies. 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 clients. We are subject to the risk that the client may pay invalid claims, which could result in reinsurance losses for us.

The involvement of reinsurance brokers subjects us to their credit risk.

In accordance with industry practice, we frequently pay amounts owed on claims under our policies to reinsurance brokers, and these brokers, in turn, remit these amounts to the ceding companies that have reinsured a portion of their liabilities with us. In some jurisdictions, if a broker fails to make such a payment, we might remain liable to the client for the deficiency notwithstanding the broker's obligation to make such payment. Conversely, in certain jurisdictions, when the client pays premiums for policies to reinsurance brokers 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. Consequently, we assume a degree of credit risk associated with reinsurance brokers around the world.

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. Business placed by our top three reinsurance brokers, Guy Carpenter & Company, LLC, Advocate Reinsurance Partners, LLC, and Aon Benfield, accounted for approximately 54% of our gross premiums written since inception. Affiliates of these brokers have also co-sponsored the formation of Bermuda reinsurance companies that may compete with us, and these brokers may favor their own reinsurers over other companies. Loss of all or a substantial portion of the business provided by one or more of these brokers could have a material adverse effect on our business.

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.

While we did not purchase retrocessional coverage in 2012, we have begun to do so in the first half of 2013 and may continue to do so in the future, in order to mitigate the effect of a potential concentration of losses upon our financial condition. 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.

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Currency fluctuations could result in exchange rate losses and negatively impact our business.

Our functional currency is the U.S. dollar. However, we may in the future write a portion of our business and receive premiums in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. In addition, our investment manager, Third Point LLC, invests a portion of our portfolio in assets denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Consequently, we may experience exchange rate losses to the extent our foreign currency exposure is not hedged or is not sufficiently hedged, which could significantly and negatively affect our business. If we do seek to hedge our foreign currency exposure through the use of forward foreign currency exchange contracts or currency swaps, we may be subject to the risk that our counterparties to the arrangements fail to perform.

Our ability to implement our business strategy could be delayed or adversely affected by Bermuda employment restrictions relating to the ability to obtain and retain work permits for key employees in Bermuda.

Under Bermuda law, non-Bermudians (other than spouses of Bermudians) may not engage in any gainful occupation in Bermuda without an appropriate governmental work permit. Our success may depend in part on the continued services of key employees in Bermuda, and none of our chief executive officer, our chief financial officer and chief operating officer, our chief actuary and chief risk officer or our senior underwriting executives are Bermudians or spouses of Bermudians. A work permit may be granted or renewed upon showing that, after proper public advertisement, no Bermudian (or spouse of a Bermudian or a holder of a permanent resident's certificate or holder of a working resident's certificate) is available who meets the minimum standards reasonably required by the employer. A work permit is issued with an expiry date (up to ten years) and no assurances can be given that any work permit will be issued or, if issued, renewed upon the expiration of the relevant term. If work permits are not obtained, or are not renewed, for our principal employees, we would lose their services, which could materially affect our businesses.

Risks Relating to Our Investment Strategy and Investment Manager

We have limited control over how our investment portfolio is allocated, and its performance depends on the ability of our investment manager, Third Point LLC, to select and manage appropriate investments.

We have engaged Third Point LLC to act as our exclusive investment manager for substantially all of our investment portfolio and to recommend appropriate investment opportunities. Although Third Point LLC is contractually obligated to follow our investment guidelines, we cannot assure shareholders as to exactly how assets will be allocated to different investment opportunities, including long and short positions and derivatives trading, which could increase the level of risk in our investment.

The performance of our investment portfolio depends to a great extent on the ability of Third Point LLC, as our investment manager to select and manage appropriate investments. We have entered into an investment management agreement with Third Point LLC which terminates on December 22, 2016 and is subject to automatic renewal for additional successive three-year terms unless a party notifies the other parties at least six months prior to the end of a term that it wishes to terminate the investment management agreement at the end of such term. We have limited ability to terminate the investment management agreement earlier. We cannot assure you that Third Point LLC will be successful in meeting our investment objectives. The failure of Third Point LLC to perform adequately could significantly and negatively affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

The historical performance of Third Point LLC should not be considered as indicative of the future results of our investment portfolio or of our future results or of any returns expected on our common shares.

The historical returns of the funds managed by Third Point LLC are not directly linked to returns on our common shares. Although as our investment manager, Third Point LLC has agreed to invest our portfolio on substantially the same basis as Third Point LLC's hedge funds, results for our investment portfolio could differ

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from results of the funds managed by Third Point LLC as a result of restrictions imposed by our investment guidelines. In addition, even if our investment portfolio generates investment income in a given period, our overall performance could be adversely affected by losses generated by our reinsurance operations. Poor performance of our investment portfolio will cause a decline in our revenue from that portfolio and will therefore have a negative effect on our financial performance.

Moreover, with respect to the historical performance of funds or accounts managed by Third Point LLC, including our investment portfolio:

the historical performance of funds managed by Third Point LLC should not be considered indicative of the future results that should be expected from our investment portfolio; and

the returns of funds managed by Third Point LLC have benefited historically from investment opportunities and general market conditions that currently may not exist and may not repeat themselves, and there can be no assurance that Third Point LLC will be able to avail itself of profitable investment opportunities in the future.

The risks associated with Third Point LLC's strategy in managing our investment portfolio may be substantially greater than the investment risks faced by other reinsurers with whom we compete.

We may derive a significant portion of our income from our investment portfolio. As a result, our operating results depend in part on the performance of our investment portfolio. We cannot assure you that Third Point LLC, as our investment manager, will successfully structure our investments in relation to our anticipated liabilities. Failure to do so could force us to liquidate investments at a significant loss or at prices that are not optimal, which could significantly and adversely affect our financial results.

The risks associated with Third Point LLC's investment strategy may be substantially greater than the risks associated with traditional fixed-income investment strategies employed by many reinsurers with whom we compete. Third Point LLC makes investments globally, in both developed and emerging markets, in all sectors, and in equity, credit, commodity, currency, option and other instruments with a focus on event-driven situations, in which Third Point LLC believes that a catalyst, either intrinsic or extrinsic, will unlock value or alter the lens through which the greater market values a particular investment. Making long equity investments in an up or rising market may increase the risk of not generating profits on these investments and we may incur losses if the market declines. Similarly, making short equity investments in a down or falling market may increase the risk of not generating profits on these investments and we may incur losses if the market rises. The market price of our common shares may be volatile and the risk of loss may be greater when compared with other reinsurance companies.

In addition to risks associated with volatility in our portfolio, although we conduct our business through our Class 4 Bermuda licensed insurance company as an operating reinsurance business actively engaged in writing property and casualty coverage, because our investment portfolio as managed by Third Point LLC may include a very small number of futures, options on futures, swaps and other commodity interests from time to time, we are exposed to the risk that the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "CFTC") could assert that our business has been operated for the purpose of trading commodity interests and we are, therefore, a commodity pool. If this were to occur, our investment strategy and our business could be disrupted as we would be required to have a registered commodity pool operator in order to continue to include investments in commodity interests in our investment portfolio. Registered commodity pool operators are subject to disclosure, reporting and recordkeeping requirements with respect to the pools they operate. In addition, if it were established that we were a commodity pool, the CFTC could pursue remedies against the party or parties it deems to be the commodity pool operator, and we could under certain circumstances be required to indemnify those individuals or entities.

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The termination by Third Point LLC of our investment management agreement at the end of its term or any successive term could materially adversely affect our investment results.

We depend upon Third Point LLC, our investment manager, to implement our investment strategy. The investment management agreement, which terminates on December 22, 2016, is subject to automatic renewal for additional successive three-year terms unless a party notifies the other parties at least six months prior to the end of a term that it wishes to terminate the investment management agreement at the end of such term. If Third Point LLC chooses to terminate the investment management agreement at the end of such term, there is no assurance that we could find a suitable replacement.

Potential conflicts of interest with Third Point LLC may exist that could adversely affect us.

Neither Third Point LLC nor its principals, including Daniel S. Loeb, who is one of our shareholders, are obligated to devote any specific amount of time to our affairs. Affiliates of Third Point LLC manage, and expect to continue to manage, other client accounts, 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. Pursuant to our investment management agreement with Third Point LLC, Third Point LLC has the exclusive right to manage our investment portfolio and is required to follow our investment guidelines and act in a manner that is fair and equitable in allocating investment opportunities to us, but the agreement does not otherwise impose any specific obligations or requirements concerning allocation of time, effort or investment opportunities to us or any restriction on the nature or timing of investments for our account and for Third Point LLC's own account or other accounts that Third Point LLC or its affiliates may manage. Third Point LLC's interest and the interests of its affiliates, may at times conflict, possibly to Third Point LLC's detriment, which may potentially adversely affect our investment opportunities and returns.

Our investment portfolio may contain large positions which could result in large losses.

Our investment guidelines provide that as our investment manager, Third Point LLC may commit up to 15% of our assets under management to any one investment. Our investment portfolio could be subject to significant losses if it holds a relatively large position in a single issuer, industry, market or a particular type of investment that declines in value, and the losses could increase even further if the investments cannot be liquidated without adverse market reaction or are otherwise adversely affected by changes in market conditions or circumstances. As of December 31, 2012 and June 30, 2013, the net exposure of our portfolio was 62.8% and 81.5%, respectively, and the largest ten long and short positions comprised an aggregate of 41% and 24% and 40% and 13%, respectively, of our investment portfolio. Since our investment portfolio may not be widely diversified at times, it may be subject to more rapid changes in value than would be the case if the investment portfolio were required to maintain a wide diversification among companies, securities and types of securities.

We are exposed to credit risk from the possibility that counterparties may default on their obligations.

To the extent that transactions in our investment portfolio are entered into directly and not through a broker or clearinghouse, including, but not limited to, forward foreign currency transactions, swap transactions, and the purchase and sale of bonds and other fixed income securities directly from the current holder thereof, we must rely on the creditworthiness of the counterparty to the extent it is unable to deliver the promised asset or cash flows in the case of cash settled transactions, net of any collateral that has been posted by or to the counterparty. The bankruptcy or insolvency of these counterparties could also result in a loss of any collateral posted against these transactions.

In addition, any prime broker or custodian through whom transactions are effected in our investment portfolio will each have a lien over assets held in a margin account with such counterparty. Further, should a prime broker or custodian become insolvent, those assets may become unavailable for redemption and potentially classified as belonging to the defaulting party. The insolvency of any such prime broker or custodian could result in the loss of a substantial portion or all of the assets held with such counterparty. Assets which are deposited with brokers as collateral against margin loss may become available to the creditors of the brokers in the event of

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the bankruptcy or insolvency of the broker to the extent that it is needed to satisfy obligations to the insolvent party. Any reduction in our assets as a result of a default by a prime broker could negatively affect the net asset value of our investment portfolio.

If Third Point LLC's risk management systems are ineffective, we may be exposed to material unanticipated losses.

Third Point LLC continually refines its risk management techniques, strategies and assessment methods. However, its risk management techniques and strategies do not fully mitigate the risk exposure of its funds and managed accounts, including our investment portfolio, in all economic or market environments, or against all types of risk, including risks that they might fail to identify or anticipate. Some of Third Point LLC's strategies for managing risk are based upon its use of historical market behavior statistics. Any failures in Third Point LLC's risk management techniques and strategies to accurately quantify such risk exposure could limit the risk-adjusted returns of our investment portfolio. In addition, any risk management failures could cause losses in the portfolios managed by Third Point LLC, including our managed account, to be significantly greater than the historical measures predict. Third Point LLC's approach to managing those risks could prove insufficient, exposing us to material unanticipated losses in our investment portfolio.

In managing our investment portfolio, Third Point LLC may trade on margin and use other forms of financial leverage, which could potentially adversely affect our revenues.

Our investment guidelines provide Third Point LLC with the ability to trade on margin and use other forms of financial leverage. Fluctuations in the market value of our investment portfolio could have a disproportionately large effect in relation to our capital. As of June 30, 2013, our investment account had no margin debt at its brokers. A common metric used to determine financial leverage for accounts such as our investment portfolio is the gross exposure of our managed account. The gross exposure is shown as a percentage of the Net Asset Value (NAV) of the account, and represents the market exposure in the account (long and short) versus the NAV. In other words, if the NAV of an account is \$100, and the account holds securities long with an aggregate market exposure of \$100 (100% long), and has sold short securities with an aggregate market exposure of \$25 (25% short), then the gross exposure would be 125% (i.e., \$125 of investments against \$100 of NAV). As of June 30, 2013, the gross exposure of our investment portfolio was 155.5%. Any event which may adversely affect the value of positions we hold could significantly and negatively affect the net asset value of our investment portfolio and thus our results of operations.

In managing our investment portfolio, Third Point LLC engages in short sales that may subject us to unlimited loss potential.

As our investment manager, Third Point LLC routinely enters into transactions for our account in which it sells a security that we do not own, which we refer to as a short sale, in anticipation of a decline in the market value of the security. Short sales for our account theoretically will involve unlimited loss potential since the market price of securities sold short may continuously increase. If the market price of the subject security increases considerably, Third Point LLC might have to cover short sales at suboptimal prices. As of June 30, 2013, short exposure in our investment portfolio was \$394 million over 140 debt, equity and index positions, including \$28 million over 14 positions in the equity portfolio.

Third Point LLC's representatives' service on boards and committees may place trading restrictions on our investments.

Third Point LLC may from time to time place its or its affiliates' representatives on creditors' committees or boards of certain companies in which our portfolio is invested. While such representation may enable Third Point LLC to enhance the sale value of our investments, it may also place trading restrictions on our investments.

As of the date hereof, representatives of Third Point LLC sat on the board of directors of Enphase Energy, Inc., whose securities are publicly traded and included in our investment portfolio.

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The ability to use soft dollars may provide Third Point LLC with an incentive to select certain brokers that may take into account benefits to be received by Third Point LLC.

Under certain circumstances and subject to compliance with the safe harbor provided by section 28(e) of the Exchange Act, Third Point LLC is entitled to use so-called soft dollars generated by commissions paid in connection with transactions for our investment portfolio to pay for certain categories of expenses relating to research and related services provide by brokers. Soft dollars are a means of paying brokerage firms for their services through commission revenue, rather than through direct payments. Third Point LLC's right to use soft dollars may give Third Point LLC an incentive to select brokers or dealers for our transactions, or to negotiate commission rates or other execution terms, in a manner that takes into account the soft dollar benefits received by Third Point LLC rather than giving exclusive consideration to the interests of our investment portfolio and, accordingly, may create a conflict.

Our investment management agreement has limited termination provisions.

Our investment management agreement with Third Point LLC has limited termination provisions which restrict our ability to manage our investment portfolio outside of Third Point LLC. Because the investment management agreement contains exclusivity and limited termination provisions, we are unable to use investment managers other than Third Point LLC for so long as the agreement is in effect. The investment management agreement was entered into on December 22, 2011 and has an initial term of five years, subject to automatic renewal for additional successive three-year terms unless a party notifies the other parties at least six months prior to the end of a term that it wishes to terminate the investment management agreement at the end of such term. We may also terminate the investment management agreement upon the death, long-term disability or retirement of Daniel S. Loeb, or the occurrence of other circumstances in which Mr. Loeb is no longer directing the investment program of Third Point LLC.

We may also withdraw as participants under the investment management agreement prior to the expiration of the investment management agreement's term at any time only for cause, which is defined as:

a material violation of applicable law relating to Third Point LLC's advisory business;

Third Point LLC's fraud, gross negligence, willful misconduct or reckless disregard of its obligations under the investment management agreement;

a material breach by Third Point LLC of our investment guidelines that is not cured within a 15-day period;

a conviction or, a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to a felony or a crime affecting the asset management business of Third Point LLC by certain senior officers of Third Point LLC;

any act of fraud, material misappropriation, material dishonesty, embezzlement, or similar conduct against or involving us by senior officers of Third Point LLC; or

a formal administrative or other legal proceeding before the SEC, the CFTC, FINRA, or any other U.S. or non-U.S. regulatory or self-regulatory organization against Third Point LLC or certain key personnel which would likely have a material adverse effect on us.

In addition, we may withdraw as a participant under the investment management agreement prior to the expiration of its term if our portfolio underperforms as measured against specified benchmarks.

We may not withdraw or terminate the investment management agreement on the basis of performance other than as provided above. If we become dissatisfied with the results of the investment performance of Third Point LLC as our investment manager but the contractually specified termination threshold has not been met, we will be unable to hire new investment managers until the investment management agreement expires

by its terms or is terminated for cause.

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Certain of our investments may have limited liquidity and lack valuation data, which could create a conflict of interest.

Our investment guidelines provide Third Point LLC, as our investment manager, with the flexibility to 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 investment management agreement the valuation of such securities and instruments for purposes of compensation to Third Point LLC will be determined by Third Point LLC, whose determination, subject to audit verification, will be conclusive and binding in the absence of bad faith or manifest error. Because the investment management agreement gives 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 may exist or arise.

The U.S. and global economic downturns could harm the performance of our investment portfolio, our liquidity and financial condition and our share price.

Volatility in the United States and other securities markets may adversely affect our investment portfolio. The ability of Third Point LLC to manage our investment portfolio profitably is dependent upon conditions in the global financial markets and economic and geopolitical conditions throughout the world that are outside of our control and difficult to predict. Factors such as equity prices, equity market volatility, asset or market correlations, interest rates, counterparty risks, availability of credit, inflation rates, economic uncertainty, changes in laws or regulation (including laws relating to the financial markets generally or the taxation or regulation of the hedge fund industry), trade barriers, commodity prices, interest rates, currency exchange rates and controls, and national and international political circumstances (including governmental instability, wars, terrorist acts or security operations) can have a material impact on the value of our investment portfolio.

If Third Point LLC, as our investment manager, fails to react appropriately to difficult market, economic and geopolitical conditions, our investment portfolio could incur material losses.

Third Point LLC's use of hedging and derivative transactions in executing trades for our account may not be successful, which could materially adversely affect our investment results

In managing our investment portfolio, Third Point LLC may utilize various financial instruments both for investment purposes and for risk management purposes in order to protect against possible changes in the market value of our investment portfolio resulting from fluctuations in the securities markets and changes in interest rates, protect unrealized gains in the value of our investment portfolio, facilitate the sale of any such investments, enhance or preserve returns, spreads or gains on any investment in our investment portfolio, hedge the interest rate or currency exchange rate on certain liabilities or assets, protect against any increase in the price of any securities Third Point LLC anticipates purchasing for our account at a later date or for any other reason that Third Point LLC, as our investment manager, deems appropriate. The success of such hedging strategy will be subject to Third Point LLC's ability to correctly assess the degree of correlation between the performance of the instruments used in the hedging strategy and the performance of the investments in the portfolio being hedged. Since the characteristics of many securities change as markets change or time passes, the success of such hedging strategy will also be subject to Third Point LLC's ability to continually recalculate, readjust and execute hedges in an efficient and timely manner. While Third Point LLC may enter into hedging transactions for our account to seek to reduce risk, such transactions may result in a poorer overall performance for our investment portfolio than if it had not engaged in any such hedging transactions. For a variety of reasons, in managing our investment portfolio Third Point LLC may not seek to establish a perfect correlation between such hedging instruments and the portfolio holdings being hedged. Any such imperfect correlation may prevent Third Point LLC from achieving the intended hedge or expose our investment portfolio to risk of loss.

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Our investment portfolio includes investments in mortgage-backed securities and other asset-backed securities, whose investment characteristics differ from corporate debt securities.

Our investment portfolio may from time to time be invested in mortgage-backed securities and other asset-backed securities, whose investment characteristics differ from corporate debt securities. As of June 30, 2013, the fair value of asset-backed securities in our investment portfolio was \$257.2 million. For a discussion of the performance of such instruments included in our investment portfolio as of December 31, 2012 and June 30, 2013 see Investments Investment Strategy Asset-Backed Securities Strategy. Among the major differences are that interest and principal payments are made more frequently, usually monthly, and that principal may be prepaid at any time because the underlying mortgage loans or other assets generally may be prepaid at any time. Mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities may also be subject to call risk and extension risk. For example, because homeowners have the option to prepay their mortgages, the duration of a security backed by home mortgages can either shorten or lengthen. In general, if interest rates on new mortgage loans fall sufficiently below the interest rates on existing outstanding mortgage loans, the rate of prepayment would be expected to increase. Conversely, if mortgage loan interest rates rise above the interest rates on existing outstanding mortgage loans, the rate of prepayment would be expected to decrease. In either case, a change in the prepayment rate can result in losses to investors. If our investment portfolio includes securities that are subordinated to other interests in the same mortgage pool, we may only receive payments after the pool's obligations to other investors have been satisfied. In addition, our investment portfolio may, from time to time, be invested in structures commonly known as Re-REMICs, in which case a trust is further split between a senior tranche and a junior tranche. Third Point LLC usually buys the junior tranche for its funds and the accounts it manages in such circumstances. An unexpectedly high rate of default on mortgages held by a mortgage pool may limit substantially the pool's ability to make payments holders of such securities, reducing the value of those securities or rendering them worthless. The risk of such defaults is generally higher in the case of mortgage pools that include sub-prime mortgages. Changes in laws and other regulatory developments relating to mortgage loans may impact the investments of our portfolio in mortgage-backed securities in the future.

Our investment portfolio may include investments in securities of issuers based outside the United States, including emerging markets, which may be riskier than securities of U.S. issuers.

Under our investment guidelines, Third Point LLC may invest in securities of issuers organized or based outside the United States that may involve heightened risks in comparison to the risks of investing in domestic securities, including unfavorable changes in currency rates and exchange control regulations, reduced and less reliable information about issuers and markets, less stringent accounting standards, illiquidity of securities and markets, higher brokerage commissions, transfer taxes and custody fees, local economic or political instability and greater market risk in general. In particular, investing in securities of issuers located in emerging market countries involves additional risks, such as exposure to economic structures that are generally less diverse and mature than, and to political systems that can be expected to have less stability than, those of developed countries. Other characteristics of emerging market countries that may affect investment in their markets include certain national policies that may restrict investment by foreigners in issuers or industries deemed sensitive to relevant national interests and the absence of developed legal structures governing private and foreign investments and private property. The typically small size of the markets for securities of issuers located in emerging markets and the possibility of a low or nonexistent volume of trading in those securities may also result in a lack of liquidity and in price volatility of those securities. In addition, dividend and interest payments from and capital gains in respect of certain foreign securities may be subject to foreign taxes that may or may not be reclaimable. Finally, many transactions in these markets are executed as a total return swap or other derivative transaction with a financial institution counterparty, and as a result our investment portfolio has counterparty credit risk with respect to such counterparty.

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In addition, within the Euro-zone, there remains significant market concern as to the potential default of government issuers. In addition to European sovereign debt, we have other assets in our investment portfolio that are Euro-denominated. As of June 30, 2013, approximately \$76 million by market exposure of our invested assets were denominated in Euros. A devaluation of the Euro could lead to a significant decline in the value of these assets. Should governments default on their obligations, there could be a negative impact on both our direct holdings within our investment portfolio as well as non-government issues held within the country of default.

Third Point LLC's role as an engaged investor in special situation and distressed investments may subject us or Third Point Re to increased risks including the incurrence of additional legal or other expenses.

As our investment manager, Third Point LLC may invest a portion of our investment portfolio in special situation companies. This generally involves investments in securities of companies in event-driven special situations such as acquisitions, tender offers, bankruptcies, recapitalizations, spinoffs, corporate and financial restructurings, litigation or other liability impairments, turnarounds, management changes, consolidating industries and other catalyst-oriented situations. Third Point LLC may also invest our portfolio in securities of issuers in weak financial condition, experiencing poor operating results, having substantial financial needs or negative net worth or facing special competitive or product obsolescence issues or that are involved in bankruptcy reorganization proceedings, liquidation or other corporate restructuring. Investments of this type involve substantial financial business risks that can result in substantial or total losses. Among the problems involved in assessing and making investments in troubled issuers is that fact that it frequently may be difficult to obtain information as to the condition of such issuer. The market prices of the securities of such issuers are also subject to abrupt and erratic market movements and above average price volatility and the spread between the bid and asked prices of such securities may be greater than normally expected. It may take a number of years for the market prices of such securities to reflect their intrinsic values, if at all. It is anticipated that some of such securities may not be widely traded, and that a position in such securities may be substantial in relation to the market for such securities.

As a consequence of Third Point LLC's role as an engaged investor in special situation and distressed investments, our investment portfolio may be subject to increased risk of incurring additional legal, indemnification or other expenses, even if we are not named in any action. In distressed or special situations litigation often follows when disgruntled shareholders, creditors, and other parties seek to recover losses from poorly performing investments. The enhanced litigation risk for distressed companies is further elevated by the potential that Third Point LLC may have controlling or influential positions in the companies. Some of the claims that can be asserted against Third Point LLC as a distressed investor include: aiding and abetting breach of fiduciary duty; equitable subordination of the investors' claims; recharacterization of the investor's claims; and preference or fraudulent transfer claims. Third Point LLC's use of short-selling for its funds and the accounts it manages has subjected, and may continue to subject Third Point LLC and the short sellers to increased risk of litigation. Lawsuits can be brought against short sellers of a company's stock to discourage short selling. Among other claims, these suits may allege libel, conspiracy, and market manipulation.

Third Point LLC's diminution or loss of service or loss of key employees could materially adversely affect our investment results.

We depend upon Third Point LLC, as our investment manager, to implement our investment strategy. All investment decisions with respect to our investment portfolio are made by Third Point LLC, subject to our investment guidelines, under the general supervision of Daniel S. Loeb. As a result, the success of our investment strategy depends largely upon the abilities of Mr. Loeb. While we may terminate the investment management agreement with Third Point LLC upon the death, long-term disability or retirement of Mr. Loeb, or the occurrence of other circumstances in which Mr. Loeb is no longer directing the investment program of Third Point LLC, no assurance can be given that a suitable replacement could be found.

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The compensation arrangements of Third Point LLC, as our investment manager, may create an incentive to effect transactions that are risky or speculative.

Third Point LLC is entitled to two forms of compensation under our investment management agreement:

a management fee of 2% annually (less the founders payment paid to the Lead Investors and Dowling, as described in our investment management agreement), charged monthly, based on net assets under management; and

performance compensation based on the appreciation, including unrealized appreciation, in the value of our investment portfolio equal to 20% of net profits, subject to 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 our portfolio. These performance compensation arrangements may create an incentive for Third Point LLC as our 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.

Increased regulation or scrutiny of alternative investment advisers and certain trading methods such as short selling may affect Third Point LLC's ability to manage our investment portfolio or affect our business reputation.

The regulatory environment for investment managers is evolving, and changes in the regulation of managers may adversely affect the ability of Third Point LLC to effect transactions in our investment portfolio that utilize leverage or to pursue its trading strategies in managing our investment portfolio. In addition, the securities and futures markets are subject to comprehensive statutes, regulations and margin requirements. The SEC, other regulators and self-regulatory organizations and exchanges are authorized to take extraordinary actions in the event of market emergencies. The regulation of derivatives transactions and funds that engage in such transactions is an evolving area of law and is subject to modification by government and judicial action. Any future regulatory change could have a significant negative impact on our financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, a number of states and municipal pension plans have adopted so-called "pay-to-play" laws, regulations or policies which prohibit, restrict or require disclosure of payments to (and/or certain contacts with) state officials by individuals and entities seeking to do business with state entities, including investments by public retirement funds. The SEC also has adopted rules that, among other things, prohibit an investment adviser from providing advisory services for compensation to a government client for a period of up to two years after the adviser or certain of its executives or employees make a contribution to certain elected officials or candidates. If Third Point LLC, its employees or affiliates or any service providers acting on their behalf, including, without limitation, a placement agent, fail to comply with such pay-to-play laws, regulations or policies, such non-compliance could have an adverse effect on Third Point LLC and our investment portfolio.

As our investment manager, Third Point LLC routinely engages in short selling for our account in managing our investments. Short sale transactions have been subject to increased regulatory scrutiny, including the imposition of restrictions on short selling certain securities and reporting requirements. Third Point LLC's ability to execute a short selling strategy in managing our investment portfolio may be materially and adversely impacted by temporary or new permanent rules, interpretations, prohibitions, and restrictions adopted in response to these adverse market events. Temporary restrictions or prohibitions on short selling activity may be imposed by regulatory authorities with little or no advance notice and may impact prior and future trading activities of our investment portfolio. Additionally, the SEC, its non-U.S. counterparts, other governmental authorities or self-regulatory organizations may at any time promulgate permanent rules or interpretations consistent with such temporary restrictions or that impose additional or different permanent or temporary limitations or prohibitions. The SEC might impose different limitations or prohibitions on short selling from those imposed by various non-U.S. regulatory authorities. These different regulations, rules or interpretations might have different effective periods.

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Regulatory authorities may, from time to time, impose restrictions that adversely affect our ability to borrow certain securities in connection with short sale transactions. In addition, traditional lenders of securities may be less likely to lend securities under certain market conditions. As a result, Third Point LLC may not be able to effectively pursue a short selling strategy due to a limited supply of securities available for borrowing. We may also incur additional costs in connection with short sale transactions effected in our investment portfolio, including in the event that Third Point LLC is required to enter into a borrowing arrangement for our account in advance of any short sales. Moreover, the ability to continue to borrow a security is not guaranteed and our account will be subject to strict delivery requirements. The inability to deliver securities within the required time frame may subject us to mandatory close out by the executing broker-dealer. A mandatory close out may subject us to unintended costs and losses. Certain action or inaction by third parties, such as executing broker-dealers or clearing broker-dealers, may materially impact our ability to effect short sale transactions in our investment portfolio.

An increase in Third Point LLC's assets under management may adversely affect the returns of our investment portfolio.

It is possible that if the amount of assets Third Point LLC manages for us, in its funds and for other accounts it manages were to increase materially, it could be more difficult for Third Point LLC to invest profitably for those accounts because of the difficulty of trading larger positions without adversely affecting prices and managing risks associated with larger positions. In addition, there can be no assurance that there will be appropriate investment opportunities to accommodate future increase in assets under management, which may force Third Point LLC to modify its investment decisions for the accounts it manages because it cannot deploy all the assets in a manner it desires. Furthermore, due to the overlap of strategies and investments across many of the portfolios managed by Third Point LLC, including its hedge funds, the accounts may be adversely affected in the event of rapid or large liquidations of investment positions held by the accounts due to a lack of liquidity resulting from large position sizes in the same investments held by the other accounts. While the hedge funds managed by Third Point LLC are currently closed for new investment subject to limited exceptions, Third Point LLC may revisit this decision based on market conditions and any increase in assets under management could adversely affect the returns of our investment portfolio.

Risks Relating to Insurance and Other Regulations

Any suspension or revocation of Third Point Re's reinsurance license would materially impact our ability to do business and implement our business strategy.

Our subsidiary Third Point Re is licensed as a reinsurer only in Bermuda and we do not plan to seek licenses in any other jurisdiction. The suspension or revocation of Third Point Re's license to do business as a reinsurance company in Bermuda for any reason would mean that we would not be able to enter into any new reinsurance contracts until the suspension ended or Third Point Re became licensed in another jurisdiction. Any such suspension or revocation of our license would negatively impact our reputation in the reinsurance marketplace and could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

If we become subject to insurance statutes and regulations in jurisdictions other than Bermuda or there is a change to Bermuda law or regulations or application of Bermuda law or regulations, there could be a significant and negative impact on our business.

Third Point Re, our wholly owned operating subsidiary, is a registered Bermuda Class 4 insurer. As such, it is subject to regulation and supervision in Bermuda. Bermuda insurance statutes, regulations and policies of the BMA require Third Point Re, among other things:

maintain a minimum level of capital, surplus and liquidity;

satisfy solvency standards;

restrict dividends and distributions;

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obtain prior approval of ownership and transfer of shares;

maintain a principal office and appoint and maintain a principal representative in Bermuda; and

provide for the performance of certain periodic examinations of Third Point Re and its financial condition.

These statutes and regulations may, in effect, restrict our ability to write reinsurance policies, to distribute funds and to pursue our investment strategy.

The process of obtaining licenses is very time consuming and costly, and we may not be able to become licensed in a jurisdiction other than Bermuda should we choose to do so. The modification of the conduct of our business resulting from our becoming licensed in certain jurisdictions could significantly and negatively affect our business. In addition, our inability to comply with insurance statutes and regulations could significantly and adversely affect our business by limiting our ability to conduct business as well as subjecting us to penalties and fines.

In addition, the BMA could revoke or suspend Third Point Re's license in certain circumstances, including circumstances in which (i) it is shown that false, misleading or inaccurate information has been supplied to the BMA by Third Point Re or on its behalf for the purposes of any provision of the Insurance Act; (ii) we have ceased to carry on business; (iii) Third Point Re has persistently failed to pay fees due under the Insurance Act; (iv) Third Point Re has been shown to have not complied with a condition attached to its registration or with a requirement made of us under the Insurance Act; (v) we are convicted of an offense against a provision of the Insurance Act; (vi) Third Point Re is, in the opinion of the BMA, found not to have been carrying on business in accordance with sound insurance principles; or (vii) if any of the minimum criteria for registration under the Insurance Act is not or will not have been fulfilled. If the BMA suspended or revoked Third Point Re's license we could lose our exception under the Investment Company Act. See We are subject to the risk of becoming an investment company under U.S. federal securities law.

We are subject to the risk of becoming an investment company under U.S. federal securities law.

The U.S. Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, or 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, 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 our investment manager, unless we obtained board and shareholder approvals under the Investment Company Act. If Third Point LLC were not our investment manager, we may be required to liquidate our investment portfolio and we would seek to identify and retain another investment manager with a similar investment philosophy. If we could not identify or retain such an advisor, we

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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.

Insurance regulators in the United States or elsewhere may review our activities and claim that we are subject to additional licensing requirements.

We do not presently expect that we will be admitted to do business in any jurisdiction other than Bermuda. In general, Bermuda insurance statutes, regulations and the policies of the BMA are less restrictive than United States state insurance statutes and regulations. We cannot assure you that insurance regulators in the United States or elsewhere will not review our activities and claim that we are subject to such jurisdiction's licensing requirements. In addition, we will be subject to indirect regulatory requirements imposed by jurisdictions that may limit our ability to provide reinsurance. For example, our ability to write reinsurance may be subject, in certain cases, to arrangements satisfactory to applicable regulatory bodies and proposed legislation and regulations may have the effect of imposing additional requirements upon, or restricting the market for, non-U.S. reinsurers such as us.

If in the future we were to become subject to regulation under the laws of any state in the United States or the laws of the United States or of any other country, we may consider various alternatives to our operations. If we attempt to become licensed in another jurisdiction, for instance, we may not be able to do so and the modification of the conduct of our business or the non-compliance with insurance statutes and regulations could significantly and negatively affect our business.

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 new 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 new 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 subsidiary increased under the Bermuda Solvency Capital Requirement model. While Third Point Re, as operating, currently has excess capital and surplus under these new requirements, there can be no assurance that such requirement or similar regulations, in their current form or as may be amended in the future, will not 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.

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Changes in law or regulations could cause a significant and negative impact on our reinsurance business.

From time to time, various regulatory and legislative changes have been proposed in the insurance and reinsurance industry. The extreme turmoil in the financial markets has increased the likelihood of changes in the way the financial services industry is regulated. Governmental authorities worldwide have become increasingly interested in potential risks posed by the insurance industry as a whole, and to commercial and financial systems in general. While we cannot predict the exact nature, timing or scope of possible governmental initiatives, there may be increased regulatory intervention in our industry in the future.

Our exposure to potential regulatory initiatives could be heightened by the fact that we are domiciled in, and operate exclusively from, Bermuda. Bermuda is a small jurisdiction and may be disadvantaged when participating in global or cross-border regulatory matters as compared with larger jurisdictions such as the United States or the leading European Union countries.

Because we are a Bermuda company, we are subject to changes in Bermuda law and regulation that may have an adverse impact on our operations, including through the imposition of tax liability or increased regulatory supervision. In addition, we will be exposed to any changes in the political environment in Bermuda.

The Bermuda insurance and reinsurance regulatory framework recently has become subject to increased scrutiny in many jurisdictions. As a result, the BMA has recently implemented and imposed additional requirements on the companies it regulates, such as Third Point Re, as part of its efforts to achieve equivalence under Solvency II, the EU regulatory regime which was enacted in November 2009 and which imposes new solvency and governance requirements across all EU Member States. Although Solvency II was originally supposed to have become effective by November 1, 2012, a proposed Omnibus II directive was to set revised dates for transposition and implementation of Solvency II by the EU Member States. However, there have been a series of delays in the European Parliament vote to approve the Omnibus II directive. Further delay in the implementation of Solvency II is likely, but the extent and nature of the delay is uncertain. The detail of the Solvency II project will be set out in delegated acts and binding technical standards which will be issued by the European Commission and will be legally binding. No official drafts for any of these measures have been released. As a result of the delay in implementation of Solvency II, it is unclear when the European Commission will take a final decision on whether or not it will recognize the solvency regime in Bermuda to be equivalent to that laid down in Solvency II.

While we cannot predict the future impact on our operations of changes in the laws and regulation to which we are or may become subject, any such changes could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Bermuda insurance laws regarding the change of control of insurance companies may limit the acquisition of our shares.

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 its 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.

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Changes in accounting principles and financial reporting requirements could result in material changes to our reported results and financial condition.

U.S. GAAP and related financial reporting requirements are complex, continually evolving and may be subject to varied interpretation by the relevant authoritative bodies. Such varied interpretations could result from differing views related to specific facts and circumstances. Changes in U.S. GAAP and financial reporting requirements, or in the interpretation of U.S. GAAP or those requirements, could result in material changes to our reported results and financial condition. Moreover, the SEC is currently evaluating IFRS to determine whether IFRS should be incorporated into the financial reporting system for U.S. issuers. Certain of these standards could result in material changes to our reported results of operation. See Note 2 of the Notes to our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus for a summary of pending changes in accounting principles or financial reporting requirements that could affect our results and disclosures.

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 may be subject to United States federal income taxation.

We are incorporated under the laws of Bermuda and we believe that our activities, as contemplated, will not cause us to be treated as engaging in a United States trade or business and will not cause us to be subject to current United States federal income taxation on our net income. However, because there are no definitive standards provided by the Internal Revenue Code, regulations or court decisions 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, or 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 we 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), Third Point Re generally would become subject to United States federal income tax on its income **effectively connected** (or treated as effectively connected) with the U.S. trade or business, and would become subject to the **branch profits** tax on its 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 adversely affect our results of operations.

United States persons who own our shares may be subject to United States federal income taxation on our undistributed earnings and may recognize ordinary income upon disposition of shares.

PFIC. Significant potential adverse United States federal income tax consequences generally apply to any United States person who owns shares in a PFIC. In general, either we or Third Point Re would be a PFIC for a taxable year if 75% or more of its income constitutes **passive income** or 50% or more of its assets were held to produce **passive income**. **Passive income** generally includes interest, dividends and other investment income but does not include income derived in the active conduct of an insurance business by a corporation predominantly engaged in an insurance business. This exception for insurance companies is intended to ensure that a bona fide insurance company's income is not treated as passive income, except to the extent such income is attributable to financial reserves in excess of the reasonable needs of the insurance business. However, there is very little authority as to what constitutes the active conduct of an insurance business for purposes of the PFIC rules. The IRS has notified taxpayers in IRS Notice 2003-34 that it intends to scrutinize the activities of certain insurance companies located outside of the United States, including reinsurance companies that invest a significant portion of their assets in alternative investment strategies, to determine whether such companies qualify for the active insurance company exception in the PFIC rules.

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We believe that our financial reserves are consistent with industry standards and are not in excess of the reasonable needs of our insurance business, and that we are actively engaged in insurance activities that involve sufficient transfer of risk. However, we cannot assure you the IRS will agree with our position and will not successfully assert that we do not qualify for the insurance exception. Moreover, our expectation with respect to any taxable year is based on the amount of risk that we expect to underwrite during that year. If we are unable to underwrite sufficient amount of risk for any taxable year, the Company and/or Third Point Re might be treated as a PFIC. Furthermore, in certain circumstances, we may seek to manage the volatility of our reinsurance results by writing policies that contain certain contractual terms and conditions (such as loss ratio caps), which may cause the IRS to assert that such policies lack sufficient risk transfer to constitute insurance for United States federal income tax purposes, increasing the risk that the Company and/or Third Point Re may be treated as a PFIC. Counsel to the Company and its subsidiaries (the Group) is not providing an opinion regarding the Group's PFIC status due to the absence of applicable authority regarding the active insurance company exception and the dependence of the Group's PFIC status on the actual operational results and other relevant facts for each taxable year. Prospective investors are urged to consult their own tax advisors to assess their tolerance of this risk.

If a U.S. Holder (as defined below) holds our shares during any taxable year in which the Company and Third Point Re are treated as PFICs, such shares will generally be treated as stock in a PFIC for all subsequent years. The consequences of the Company and/or Third Point Re being treated as a PFIC and certain elections designed to mitigate such consequences, including a Protective QEF Election, are discussed in more detail under the heading Certain United States Federal Income Tax Considerations. If you are a United States person, we advise you to consult your own tax advisor concerning the potential tax consequences to you under the PFIC rules and to assess your tolerance of this risk.

CFC. United States persons who, directly or indirectly or through attribution rules, own 10% or more of the voting power of our shares, which we refer to as United States 10% shareholders, may be subject to the CFC rules. Under the CFC rules, each United States 10% shareholder must annually include its pro rata share of the CFC's subpart F income, even if no distributions are made. In general (subject to the special rules applicable to related person insurance income described below), a foreign insurance company will be treated as a CFC only if United States 10% shareholders collectively own more than 25% of the total combined voting power or total value of the company's shares for an uninterrupted period of 30 days or more during any year. We believe that the restrictions placed on the voting power of our shares should generally prevent shareholders who acquire shares from being treated as United States 10% shareholders of a CFC. We cannot assure you, however, that these rules will not apply to you. If you are a United States person we strongly urge you to consult your own tax advisor concerning the controlled foreign corporation rules.

Related Person Insurance Income. If (a) our gross income attributable to insurance or reinsurance policies pursuant to which the direct or indirect insureds are our direct or indirect United States shareholders or persons related to such United States shareholders equals or exceeds 20% of our gross insurance income in any taxable year; and (b) direct or indirect insureds and persons related to such insureds own directly or indirectly 20% or more of the voting power or value of our shares, a United States person who owns any shares directly or indirectly on the last day of the taxable year would most likely be required to include its allocable share of our related person insurance income for the taxable year in its income, even if no distributions are made. We do not expect that it is likely that either or both of the 20% gross insurance income threshold or the 20% direct or indirect ownership threshold will be met. However, we cannot assure you that this will be the case. Consequently, we cannot assure you that a person who is a direct or indirect United States shareholder will not be required to include amounts in its income in respect of related person insurance income in any taxable year.

Dispositions of Our Shares. If a United States shareholder is treated as disposing of shares in a CFC of which it is a United States 10% shareholder, or of shares in a foreign insurance corporation that has related person insurance income and in which United States persons collectively own 25% or more of the voting power or value of the company's share capital, any gain from the disposition will generally be treated as a dividend to the extent of the United States shareholder's portion of the corporation's undistributed earnings and profits, as

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the case may be, that were accumulated during the period that the United States shareholder owned the shares. In addition, the shareholder will be required to comply with certain reporting requirements, regardless of the amount of shares owned by the direct or indirect United States shareholder. Although not free from doubt, we believe it would be reasonable for a U.S. person to take the position that these rules should not apply to dispositions of our shares because we should not have any United States 10% shareholders and will not be directly engaged in the insurance business. We cannot assure you, however, that the IRS will interpret the proposed regulations potentially applicable to such dispositions in this manner or that the proposed regulations will not be promulgated in final form in a manner that would cause these rules to apply to dispositions of our shares.

United States tax-exempt organizations who own our shares may recognize unrelated business taxable income.

A United States tax-exempt organization may recognize unrelated business taxable income if a portion of our subpart F insurance income is allocated to it. In general, 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 United States 10% 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 Foreign Account Tax Compliance provisions of the Code (FATCA) generally impose a 30% withholding tax regime with respect to (i) certain U.S. source income (including interest and dividends) and gross proceeds from any sale or other disposition after December 31, 2016, of property that can produce U.S. source interest or dividends (withholdable payments) and (ii) passthru payments (generally, withholdable payments and payments that are attributable to withholdable payments) made by foreign financial institutions (FFIs). As a general matter, FATCA was designed to require U.S. persons' direct and indirect ownership of certain non-U.S. accounts and non-U.S. entities to be reported to the IRS. The application of the FATCA withholding rules will be phased in beginning July 1, 2014, with withholding on foreign passthru payments made by FFIs taking effect no earlier than 2017.

The Bermuda government recently announced that it will negotiate and sign a Model 2 intergovernmental agreement (IGA) with the United States to implement FATCA. If we and/or Third Point Re are treated as FFIs for the purposes of FATCA, under the Model 2 IGA, we and/or Third Point Re will be directed to register with the IRS and enabled to comply with the requirements of FATCA, including due diligence, reporting and withholding. Assuming registration and compliance pursuant to a Model 2 IGA, an FFI would be treated as FATCA compliant and not subject to withholding. However, at this early stage, there can be no certainty how such Model 2 IGA would modify the application of FATCA to us and/or Third Point Re. An FFI that satisfies the eligibility, information reporting and other requirements of an IGA generally is not subject to the regular FATCA reporting and withholding obligations discussed below. However, there can be no assurance that the government of Bermuda and the United States will enter into an IGA and it is not clear whether and how such IGA would modify the application of FATCA to the Company and/or Third Point Re. As a result, the following discussion assumes that the Company and/or Third Point Re will not be subject to an IGA. Moreover, there can be no assurance that the government of Bermuda and the United States will ultimately sign a Model 2 IGA. As a result, the following discussion assumes that the Company and/or Third Point Re will not be subject to an IGA.

If the Company and/or Third Point Re are treated as FFIs for purposes of FATCA, withholdable payments and passthru payments made to the Company and/or Third Point Re will be subject to a 30% withholding tax

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unless an agreement with the IRS (an FFI Agreement) is in effect, pursuant to which the Company and/or Third Point Re would be required to provide information regarding its U.S. direct or indirect owners and to comply with other reporting, verification, due diligence and other procedures established by the IRS, including a requirement to seek waivers of non-U.S. laws that would prevent the reporting of such information. The IRS may terminate the FFI Agreement if the IRS notifies the Company and/or Third Point Re that it is out of compliance with the FFI Agreement and the Company and/or Third Point Re does not remediate the compliance failure. Even if the Company and Third Point Re are subject to an FFI Agreement, distributions to an investor that are treated as passthru payments generally will be subject to a 30% withholding tax (a) if the investor fails to provide information or take other actions required for the the Company and/or Third Point Re to comply with the FFI Agreement including, in the case of a non-U.S. investor, providing information regarding certain U.S. direct and indirect owners of the investor (and, in certain circumstances, obtaining waivers of non-U.S. law to permit such reporting), or (b) if the investor is an FFI, unless the investor (i) is subject to an FFI Agreement, (ii) establishes that an exemption applies or (iii) is required to comply with FATCA under an applicable IGA.

Under the regulations implementing FATCA, a foreign insurance company (or foreign holding company of an insurance company) that issues or is obligated to make payments with respect to an account is a foreign financial institution. For this purpose, insurance contracts treated as having cash value and annuity contracts issued or maintained by a financial institution are considered accounts, and certain term life insurance contracts are not considered accounts. Insurance companies that issue only property and casualty insurance contracts, or that only issue life insurance contracts lacking cash value (or that provide for limited cash value) generally would not be considered FFIs under the final regulations. However, a holding company may be treated as an FFI if it is formed in connection with or availed of by a collective investment vehicle, mutual fund, exchange traded fund, hedge fund, venture capital fund, leveraged buyout fund, or any similar investment vehicle established with an investment strategy of investing, reinvesting, or trading in financial assets. Moreover, a company may be treated as an FFI if its gross income is primarily attributable to investing, reinvesting, or trading in financial assets and the entity is managed by an FFI, or the entity functions or holds itself out as an investment vehicle established with an investment strategy of investing, reinvesting, or trading in financial assets. There can be no certainty as to whether Company and/or Third Point Re will be treated as a foreign financial institution under FATCA. Even if the Company and Third Point Re are not treated as FFIs, then depending on whether the shares of the Company is treated as regularly traded on one or more more established securities markets under the FATCA rules and whether the income and assets of Third Point Re meet the requirements for the treatment of Third Point Re as an active NFFE, withholdable payments to the Company and/or Third Point Re may be subject to a 30% withholding tax unless the Company and/or Third Point Re provide information regarding its U.S. direct or indirect owners.

Potential additional application of the Federal Insurance Excise Tax.

The IRS, in Revenue Ruling 2008-15, has formally announced its position that the U.S. federal insurance excise tax (the FET) is applicable (at a 1% rate on premiums) to all reinsurance cessions or retrocessions of risks by non-U.S. insurers or reinsurers to non-U.S. reinsurers where the underlying risks are either (i) risks of a U.S. entity or individual located wholly or partly within the U.S. or (ii) risks of a non-U.S. entity or individual engaged in a trade or business in the U.S. which are located within the U.S. (U.S. Situs Risks), even if the FET has been paid on prior cessions of the same risks. The legal and jurisdictional basis for, and the method of enforcement of, the IRS 's position is unclear. We have not determined if the FET should be applicable with respect to risks ceded to us by, or by us to, a non-U.S. insurance company. If the FET is applicable, it should apply at a 1% rate on premium for all U.S. Situs Risks ceded to us by a non-U.S. insurance company, or by us to a non-U.S. insurance company, even though the FET also applies at a 1% rate on premium ceded to us with respect to such risks.

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Change in United States tax laws may be retroactive and could subject us and/or United States persons who own our shares to United States income taxation on our undistributed earnings.

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. There are currently no regulations regarding the application of the passive foreign investment company rules to an insurance company and the regulations 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.

We may become subject to taxes in Bermuda after March 31, 2035, which may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and your investment.

The Bermuda Minister of Finance, under the Exempted Undertakings Tax Protection Act 1966 of Bermuda, as amended, has given us an assurance that if any legislation is enacted in Bermuda that would impose tax computed on profits or income, or computed on any capital asset, gain or appreciation, or any tax in the nature of estate duty or inheritance tax, then the imposition of any such tax will not be applicable to us or any of our operations, shares, debentures or other obligations until March 31, 2035, except insofar as such tax applies to persons ordinarily resident in Bermuda or to any taxes payable by us in respect of real property owned or leased by us in Bermuda. See Certain Tax Considerations Bermuda Tax Considerations. Given the limited duration of the Bermuda Minister of Finance's assurance, we cannot assure you that we will not be subject to any Bermuda tax after March 31, 2035.

Risks Relating to This Offering and Our Common Shares

Our common shares have no prior public market and the market price of our common shares may be volatile and could decline after this offering.

Prior to this offering, there has not been a public market for our common shares, and an active market for our common shares may not develop or be sustained after this offering. We will negotiate the initial public offering price per share with the representatives of the underwriters and therefore, that price may not be indicative of the market price of our common shares after this offering. We cannot assure you that an active public market for our common shares will develop after this offering or, if it does develop, it may not be sustained. In the absence of a public trading market, you may not be able to liquidate your investment in our common shares. In addition, the market price of our common shares may fluctuate significantly. Among the factors that could affect our share price are:

general market conditions;

domestic and international economic factors unrelated to our performance;

actual or anticipated fluctuations in our quarterly operating results;

changes in or failure to meet publicly disclosed expectations as to our future financial performance;

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;

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investor perception of us and our industry;

changes in market valuations or earnings of similar companies;

announcements by us or our competitors of significant products, contracts, acquisitions or strategic partnerships;

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any future sales of our common shares or other securities;

potential characterization of the Company or Third Point Re as a PFIC;

regulatory developments; and

additions or departures of key personnel.

In particular, we cannot assure you that you will be able to resell your shares at or above the initial public offering price. The stock markets have experienced extreme volatility in recent years that has been unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies. These broad market fluctuations may adversely affect the trading 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 our management's attention and resources, which would harm our business, operating results and financial condition.

Future sales of shares by existing shareholders could cause our share price to decline.

Sales of substantial amounts of our common shares in the public market following this offering, or the perception that these sales could occur, could cause the market price of our common shares to decline. Based on shares (including restricted shares) issued and outstanding as of the date of this prospectus, upon completion of this offering, we will have 100,580,924 issued and outstanding common shares (or 103,888,916 issued and outstanding common shares, assuming exercise of the underwriters' overallotment option in full). All of the shares sold pursuant to this offering will be immediately tradeable without restriction under the Securities Act unless held by affiliates, as that term is defined in Rule 144 under the Securities Act. The remaining 79,056,432 common shares issued and outstanding as of the date of this prospectus will be restricted securities within the meaning of Rule 144 under the Securities Act, but will be eligible for resale subject to applicable volume, means of sale, holding period and other limitations of Rule 144 or pursuant to an exception from registration under Rule 701 under the Securities Act, subject to the terms of the lock-up agreements entered into among us, the underwriters and shareholders holding approximately 90% of our common shares. J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC and Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC, may, in their sole discretion and at any time without notice, release all or any portion of the securities subject to lock-up agreements entered into in connection with this offering. See Underwriting (Conflicts of Interest). Upon completion of this offering, we intend to file one or more registration statements under the Securities Act to register the common shares to be issued under our equity compensation plans and, as a result, all common shares acquired upon exercise of share options granted under our plans would also be freely tradable under the Securities Act, subject to the terms of the lock-up agreements, unless purchased by our affiliates. A total of 21,627,906 common shares are reserved for issuance under our current share incentive plans. As of June 30, 2013, there were share options outstanding which following the completion of this offering will be exercisable (subject to vesting) for 11,014,975 common shares. In addition, as of June 30, 2013, we have reserved for issuance common shares underlying certain warrants to purchase, in the aggregate, up to 4,651,163 common shares.

We, our executive officers and shareholders holding approximately 90% of our common shares, including shares held by the selling shareholders, have agreed to a lock-up, meaning that, subject to certain exceptions, neither we nor they will sell any shares without the prior consent of J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC and Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC, for 180 days after the date of this prospectus. Following the expiration of this 180-day lock-up period, approximately 79.1 million of our common shares will be eligible for future sale, subject to the applicable volume, manner of sale, holding period and other limitations of Rule 144. See Common Shares Eligible for Future Sale for a discussion of the common shares that may be sold into the public market in the future. 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 following the expiration of the lock-up period. Such sales may not be subject to the volume, manner of sale, holding period and other limitations of Rule 144A. As resale restrictions end, the market price of our common shares could decline if the holders of those shares sell them or are perceived by the market as intending to sell them. None of the Founders or our management will participate as

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selling shareholders in this offering. However, existing holders of our common shares 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 upon issuance, subject to the restrictions contained in the lock-up agreements.

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 or employee 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.

If securities or industry analysts do not publish research or publish misleading or unfavorable research about our business, our share price and trading volume could decline.

The trading market for our common shares will depend in part on the research and reports that securities or industry analysts publish about us or our business. We do not currently have and may never obtain research coverage by securities and industry analysts. If there is no coverage of our company by securities or industry analysts, the trading price for our shares would be negatively impacted. In the event we obtain securities or industry analyst coverage or if one or more of these analysts downgrades our shares or publishes misleading or unfavorable research about our business, our share price would likely decline. If one or more of these analysts ceases coverage of our company or fails to publish reports on us regularly, demand for our shares could decrease, which could cause our share price or trading volume to decline.

If the ownership of our common shares continues to be highly concentrated, it could prevent you and other shareholders from influencing significant corporate decisions.

Following the completion of this offering, and assuming that the underwriters do not exercise their option to purchase additional shares, Kelso, Pine Brook, the Loeb Entities, Dowling, PROL and Mr. Berger will own approximately 26.5%, 13.4%, 8.5%, 1.6%, 5.4%, and 1.2%, of our issued and outstanding common shares, respectively on an as converted basis after giving effect to the issuance of warrants representing the right to receive 4,069,868 common shares and assuming that the underwriters do not exercise their option to purchase additional shares. As a result, the Founders could exercise significant influence over all matters requiring shareholder approval for the foreseeable future, including approval of significant corporate transactions, which may reduce the market price of our common shares.

The interests of our existing shareholders may conflict with the interests of our other shareholders. Our board of directors intends to adopt corporate governance guidelines that will, among other things, address potential conflicts between a director's interests and our interests. In addition, we intend to adopt a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics that, among other things, requires our employees to avoid actions or relationships that might conflict or appear to conflict with their job responsibilities or our interests and to disclose their outside activities, financial interests or relationships that may present a possible conflict of interest or the appearance of a conflict to our general counsel. These corporate governance guidelines and Code of Business Conduct and Ethics will not, by themselves, prohibit transactions with our Founders.

We are an emerging growth company, and any decision on our part to comply with certain reduced disclosure and other requirements applicable to emerging growth companies could make our common shares less attractive to investors.

We are an emerging growth company, as defined in the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act enacted in April 2012, and, for as long as we continue to be an emerging growth company, we may choose to take advantage of exemptions from various reporting and other requirements applicable to other public companies including, but not limited to, not being required to comply with the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, reduced disclosure obligations regarding executive

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compensation in our periodic reports and proxy statements, and exemptions from the requirements of holding a nonbinding advisory vote on executive compensation and shareholder approval of any golden parachute payments not previously approved.

We expect to qualify as an emerging growth company upon completion of this offering and will remain an emerging growth company until the earliest of (a) the last day of our fiscal year following the fifth anniversary of this offering; (b) the last day of our fiscal year in which we have annual gross revenue of \$1.0 billion or more; (c) the date on which we have, during the previous three-year period, issued more than \$1.0 billion in non-convertible debt; and (d) the date on which we are deemed to be a large accelerated filer, which will occur at such time as we (1) have an aggregate worldwide market value of common equity securities held by non-affiliates of \$700 million or more as of the last business day of our most recently completed second fiscal quarter, (2) have been required to file annual, quarterly and current reports under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 for a period of at least 12 calendar months, and (3) have filed at least one annual report pursuant to the Securities Act of 1934. As a result, we may qualify as an emerging growth company until as late as December 31, 2018.

We cannot predict whether investors will find our common shares less attractive if we choose to rely on one or more of these exemptions or if our decision to avail ourselves of the reduced requirements may make it more difficult for investors and securities analysts to evaluate our company. If some investors find our common shares less attractive as a result of our decision to utilize one or more of the exemptions available to us as an emerging growth company, there may be a less active trading market for our common shares and the market price of our common shares may be adversely affected.

Under Section 102(b) of the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act, emerging growth companies can delay adopting new or revised accounting standards until such time as those standards apply to private companies. Pursuant to Section 107(b) of the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act, we have irrevocably elected to opt out of this exemption from new or revised accounting standards and, therefore, we will be subject to the same new or revised accounting standards as other public companies that are not emerging growth companies.

Fulfilling our obligations incident to being a public company, including with respect to the requirements of and related rules under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, will be expensive and time-consuming, and any delays or difficulties in satisfying these obligations could have a material adverse effect on our future results of operations and our share price.

We have historically operated as a private company and have not been subject to the same financial and other reporting and corporate governance requirements as a public company. After this offering, we will be required to file annual, quarterly and other reports with the SEC. We will need to prepare and timely file financial statements that comply with SEC reporting requirements. We will also be subject to other reporting and corporate governance requirements, under the listing standards of the NYSE and the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, which will impose significant new compliance costs and obligations upon us. The changes necessitated by becoming a public company will require a significant commitment of additional resources and management oversight which will increase our operating costs, including as a result of our engagement of a third party to assist us in developing our internal audit function. These changes will also place significant additional demands on our finance and accounting staff, who may not have prior public company experience or experience working for a newly public company, and on our financial accounting and information systems. We may in the future hire additional accounting and financial staff with appropriate public company reporting experience and technical accounting knowledge. Other expenses associated with being a public company include increases in auditing, accounting and legal fees and expenses, investor relations expenses, increased directors' fees and director and officer liability insurance costs, registrar and transfer agent fees and listing fees, as well as other expenses. As a public company, we will be required, among other things, to:

prepare and file periodic reports, and distribute other shareholder communications, in compliance with the federal securities laws and NYSE rules;

define and expand the roles and the duties of our board of directors and its committees;

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institute more comprehensive compliance, investor relations and internal audit functions; and

evaluate and maintain our system of internal control over financial reporting, and report on management's assessment thereof, in compliance with rules and regulations of the SEC and the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board.

In particular, upon completion of this offering, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 will require us to document and test the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting in accordance with an established internal control framework, and to report on our conclusions as to the effectiveness of our internal controls. Likewise, our independent registered public accounting firm will be required to provide an attestation report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting pursuant to Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 unless we choose to utilize the exemption from such attestation requirement available to emerging growth companies. As described above, we expect to qualify as an emerging growth company upon completion of this offering and could potentially qualify as an emerging growth company until December 31, 2018. In addition, upon completion of this offering, we will be required under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), to maintain disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting. Any failure to implement required new or improved controls, or difficulties encountered in their implementation, could harm our operating results or cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations. If we are unable to conclude that we have effective internal control over financial reporting, investors could lose confidence in the reliability of our financial statements. This could result in a decrease in the value of our common shares. Failure to comply with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 could potentially subject us to sanctions or investigations by the SEC, the NYSE, or other regulatory authorities.

We estimate that the increase in out-of-pocket costs related to being a public company will be approximately \$2.5 to \$3.0 million per annum. We retained the services of advisors at the beginning of 2012 to assist with preparing for compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and to help us develop an internal audit function in anticipation of effecting an initial public offering as required by contractual arrangements with our Founders. Since we have already incurred certain costs related to becoming a public company, the \$2.5 to \$3.0 million estimated annual additional costs does not reflect the total costs of being a public company.

Investors purchasing common shares in this offering will experience immediate and substantial dilution as a result of this offering and future equity issuances.

The initial public offering price per share will exceed the net tangible book value per share of our issued and outstanding common shares. As a result, investors purchasing common shares in this offering will experience immediate dilution of \$0.30 a share, based on the initial public offering price of \$12.50. This dilution is due in large part to the fact that our earlier investors paid substantially less than the initial public offering price when they purchased their shares. Investors purchasing common shares sold by us in this offering will contribute approximately 25.5% of the total amount we have raised since our inception, but will own only approximately 21.5% of our total common shares immediately following the completion of this offering. In addition, we have issued options and warrants to acquire common shares at prices significantly below the initial public offering price. These options and warrants contain contractual provisions that increase the number of our common shares issuable thereunder depending on the amount of proceeds payable to us in the offering. To the extent outstanding options and warrants are ultimately exercised, there will be further dilution to investors in this offering. In addition, if the underwriters exercise their over-allotment option, or if we issue additional equity securities, investors purchasing common shares in this offering will experience additional dilution.

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

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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. There is no guarantee that our common shares will appreciate in value or even maintain the price at which our shareholders have purchased their shares.

We may repurchase your common shares without your 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 which 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, 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. 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

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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, we may enter into business combinations with our large shareholders or affiliates, including mergers, asset sales and other transactions in which a large shareholder or affiliate receives, or could receive, a financial benefit that is greater than that received, or to be received, by other shareholders, without obtaining prior approval from our board of directors or from our shareholders. If we were a Delaware corporation, we would need prior approval from our board of directors or a supermajority of our 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. Following this offering, however, our bye-laws will include a provision restricting business combinations with interested shareholders consistent with the corresponding Delaware statute. See Description of Share Capital Certain Bye-laws Provisions Business Combinations.

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 stockholders 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: Prior to the completion of this offering, we will enter into indemnification agreements with our directors. The indemnification agreements will 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. See Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Related Person Transactions Indemnification. Under Delaware 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 Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (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

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respect to the controlled shares owned by such U.S. 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 U.S. 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.

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 the Company within ten days following the date it owns 9.5% of our common shares.

Following the offering, our bye-laws may contain provisions that could discourage takeovers and business combinations that our shareholders might consider in their best interests.

In connection with this offering, we intend to seek the consent of our shareholders to amend our bye-laws to 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, we anticipate that, prior to the completion of this offering, our bye-laws will be amended to:

provide the right of shareholders to act by majority written consent for so long as the Lead Investors and the Loeb Entities collectively hold at least 35% of our issued and outstanding common shares;

establish a classified board of directors;

require advance notice of shareholders' proposals in connection with annual general meetings;

authorize our board to issue blank cheque 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 once the Lead Investors and the Loeb Entities cease to collectively hold at least 35% of our issued and outstanding shares;

provide that vacancies on the board, including newly-created directorships, may be filled only by a majority vote of directors then in office;

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allow each of Kelso and Pine Brook to appoint one director for so long as they hold not less than 25% of the number of shares respectively held as of December 22, 2011;

require a supermajority vote of shareholders to effect certain amendments to our memorandum of association and bye-laws; and

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provide a consent right on the part of Kelso, Pine Brook and Daniel S. Loeb to any amendments to our bye-laws or memorandum of association which would have a material adverse effect on their rights for so long as they hold 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.

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SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus includes market and industry data and forecasts that we have developed from independent research firms, publicly available information, various industry publications, other published industry sources or our internal data and estimates. Independent research reports, industry publications and other published industry sources generally indicate that the information contained therein was obtained from sources believed to be reliable, but do not guarantee the accuracy and completeness of such information. Although we believe that the publications and reports are reliable, none of the issuer of the securities offered hereby, the selling shareholders or the underwriters have independently verified the data. Our internal data, estimates and forecasts are based on information obtained from our investors, trade and business organizations and other contacts in the markets in which we operate and our management's understanding of industry conditions. Although we believe that such information is reliable, we have not had such information verified by any independent sources.

This prospectus includes forward-looking statements, including in the sections entitled Prospectus Summary, Risk Factors, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Business. These forward-looking statements include, without limitation, statements regarding our industry, business strategy, plans, goals and expectations concerning our market position, international expansion, future operations, margins, profitability, future efficiencies, capital expenditures, liquidity and capital resources and other financial and operating information. When used in this discussion, the words may, believes, intends, seeks, anticipates, plans, estimates, expects, assumes, continues, could, will, future and the negative of these or similar terms and phrases are intended to identify forward-looking statements in this prospectus.

Forward-looking statements reflect our current expectations regarding future events, results or outcomes. These expectations may or may not be realized. Although we believe the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we can give you no assurance these expectations will prove to have been correct. Some of these expectations may be based upon assumptions, data or judgments that prove to be incorrect. Actual events, results and outcomes may differ materially from our expectations due to a variety of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors. Although it is not possible to identify all of these risks and factors, they include, among others, the following:

limited historical information about us;

operational structure currently is being developed;

fluctuation in results of operations;

more established competitors;

losses exceeding reserves;

downgrades or withdrawal of ratings by rating agencies;

dependence on key executives;

dependence on letter of credit facilities that may not be available on commercially acceptable terms;

potential inability to pay dividends;

unavailability of capital in the future;

dependence on clients evaluations of risks associated with such clients insurance underwriting;

suspension or revocation of our reinsurance license;

potentially being deemed an investment company under U.S. federal securities law;

potential characterization of Third Point Reinsurance Ltd. and/or Third Point Re as a PFIC;

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dependence on Third Point LLC to implement our investment strategy;

termination by Third Point LLC of our investment management agreement;

risks associated with our investment strategy being greater than those faced by competitors;

increased regulation or scrutiny of alternative investment advisers affecting our reputation;

potentially becoming subject to United States federal income taxation;

potentially becoming subject to U.S. withholding and information reporting requirements under the FATCA provisions; and

other risks and factors listed under **Risk Factors** and elsewhere in this prospectus.

In light of these risks, uncertainties and other factors, the forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus might not prove to be accurate and you should not place undue reliance upon them. All forward-looking statements speak only as of the date made and we undertake no obligation to update or revise publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

Based upon the initial public offering price of \$12.50 per share, we expect to receive net proceeds from this offering of approximately \$247.2 million, after deducting estimated underwriting discounts and commissions in connection with this offering and estimated offering expenses payable by us of approximately \$21.8 million. See Underwriting (Conflicts of Interest).

We will not receive any of the proceeds from the common shares to be sold by the selling shareholders in this offering.

We intend to use the net proceeds we receive from this offering for general corporate purposes, including the costs associated with being a public company, which we estimate will result in additional costs of approximately \$2.5 to \$3.0 million per annum. We presently intend to contribute substantially all the remaining net proceeds of this offering to our subsidiary Third Point Re s surplus to increase its underwriting capacity in order to support the growth of our reinsurance premium writings. To the extent that this additional surplus is not immediately needed to pay claims or expenses, it will be invested consistent with past practice pursuant to the terms of our investment management agreement with Third Point LLC. The terms of the agreement among members entered into with our existing shareholders requires that we effect an initial public offering within a contractually specified time period. We are conducting this offering both to raise capital to support the growth of our reinsurance business and to provide a liquidity realization event to our existing shareholders who elect to participate as selling shareholders in this offering. All of our existing shareholders have the contractual right to request the inclusion of shares to be sold on their behalf in this offering pursuant to a registration rights agreement.

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DIVIDEND POLICY

We do not currently expect to declare or pay dividends on our common shares for the foreseeable future. Instead, we intend to retain earnings to finance the growth and development of our business and for working capital and general corporate purposes. Any payment of dividends will be at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend upon various factors then existing, including earnings, financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements, level of indebtedness, contractual restrictions with respect to payment of dividends, restrictions imposed by applicable law, general business conditions and other factors that our board of directors may deem relevant. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Liquidity and Capital Resources. In addition, under the Companies Act, we may not declare or pay a dividend if there are reasonable grounds for believing that we are, or would after the payment be, unable to pay our liabilities as they become due or that the realized value of our assets would thereafter be less than our liabilities.

Table of Contents**CAPITALIZATION**

The following table sets forth our cash and capitalization as of June 30, 2013:

on an actual basis; and

on an adjusted basis to reflect the sale by us of 21,524,492 common shares in this offering, at the public offering price of \$12.50 per share.

	As of June 30, 2013	
	Actual	As Adjusted (unaudited)
	(in thousands, except share and per share data)	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 32,602	\$ 279,842
Long-term debt	\$ (1)	\$
Shareholders' equity		
Common shares, \$0.10 par value per share, 150,000,000 shares authorized, 78,432,132 shares issued and outstanding actual and 99,956,624 shares issued and outstanding as adjusted ⁽²⁾	\$ 7,843	\$ 9,995
Additional paid-in capital	765,898	1,010,986
Retained earnings	198,924	198,924
Shareholders' equity attributable to shareholders	972,665	1,219,905
Non-controlling interests	52,196	52,196
Total shareholders' equity	\$ 1,024,861	\$ 1,272,101
Total capitalization	\$ 1,024,861	\$ 1,272,101

You should read this table in conjunction with the sections of this prospectus entitled "Selected Consolidated Financial and Other Data," "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," "Description of Certain Indebtedness" and our consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus.

- (1) We do not currently have any long-term debt. We utilize letters of credit facilities to secure certain reinsurance contract obligations.
(2) Does not include restricted shares, options and warrants held by management, directors, our Founders and Aon.

Table of Contents**DILUTION**

If you invest in our common shares, your ownership interest will be immediately diluted to the extent of the difference between the initial public offering price per common share and the net tangible book value per common share immediately after this offering.

Our shareholders' equity attributable to shareholders as of June 30, 2013 was \$972.7 million, or \$12.40 per common share, and our pro forma book value per share was \$12.40. Pro forma book value per share before the offering has been determined by dividing shareholders' equity attributable to shareholders by the number of common shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2012.

After giving effect to the sale of common shares sold by us in this offering at the initial public offering price of \$12.50 per share and after deducting the underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us, our pro forma shareholders' equity attributable to shareholders at June 30, 2013 would have been \$1,219.9 million, or \$12.20 per share. This represents an immediate decrease in book value per share of \$0.20 to the existing shareholders and dilution in book value per share of \$0.30 to new investors who purchase shares in this offering. The following table illustrates this per share dilution to new investors:

Initial public offering price per share	\$ 12.50
Pro forma book value per share as of June 30, 2013	\$ 12.40
Decrease in book value per share attributable to new investors in this offering	\$ (0.20)
Pro forma book value per share after this offering	\$ 12.20
Dilution of book value per share to new investors	\$ 0.30

If the underwriters were to exercise their option to purchase additional shares in full, the pro forma book value per share after giving effect to this offering would be \$12.19 per share. This represents a decrease in the pro forma book value per share of \$0.21 to existing shareholders and dilution of book value per share of \$0.31 to new investors in this offering.

The following table summarizes, as of June 30, 2013 the total number of common shares purchased from us, the total consideration paid to us and the average price per share paid by the existing shareholders and by new investors purchasing shares from us in this offering (amounts in thousands, except percentages and per share data):

	Shares Purchased		Total Consideration		Average Price
	Number	Percent	Amount	Percent	Per Share
Existing shareholders	78,432	78.5%	\$ 784,321	74.5%	\$ 10.00
New investors	21,524	21.5	269,056	25.5	12.50
Total	99,956	100.0%	\$ 1,053,377	100.0%	\$ 10.54

If the underwriters were to exercise their option to purchase additional shares in full, the percentage of common shares held by existing stockholders would be 76.0%, and the percentage of common shares held by new investors would be 24.0%.

The foregoing table does not reflect proceeds to be realized by the selling shareholders in connection with the sales by them in this offering, options outstanding under our share option plans or share options to be granted at or after this offering. As of June 30, 2013 we had outstanding options with a weighted average exercise price of \$13.23 per share, which following the completion of this offering will be exercisable (subject to vesting) for 11,014,975 common shares; warrants which following the completion of this offering will represent the right to

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purchase 4,651,163 common shares with an average exercise price of \$10.00 per share; and 624,300 outstanding (subject to vesting) restricted shares, which are not included in shares issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2013. As of June 30, 2013, 612,931 shares remained available for grant. Subject to adjustment, a total of 21,627,906 common shares will be available for issuance under the Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan. The number of shares available includes the 10,621,931 shares available for issuance under our Share Incentive Plan. See Executive Compensation Additional Incentive Plans Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan.

Table of Contents**SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL AND OTHER DATA**

The following table sets forth our summary financial data for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012, the period from October 6, 2011 (which is our incorporation date) to December 31, 2011 and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012. We were capitalized in December 2011 and commenced underwriting operations in January 2012. Because we have a limited operating history, period-to-period comparisons of our results of operations for full fiscal years are not yet possible and may not be meaningful in the near future. We derived the financial data for the year ended December 31, 2012 and the period from October 6, 2011 (which is our incorporation date) to December 31, 2011 from our audited financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, or U.S. GAAP. The financial data for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012 have been derived from our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. These historical results are not necessarily indicative of future results, and the unaudited interim results for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 are not necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for the full year ended December 31, 2013. You should read the following summary financial data together with our audited financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus and the information under Selected Consolidated Financial and Other Data and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,		Year Ended December 31, 2012	Period from October 6, 2011 to December 31, 2011
	2013	2012	2013	2012		
(In thousands, except share and per share data and ratios)						
Selected Statement of Income Data:						
Gross premiums written	\$ 98,215	\$ 28,178	\$ 194,235	\$ 120,828	\$ 190,374	\$
Net premiums earned	62,287	14,841	95,828	28,678	96,481	
Net investment income	32,067	(17,623)	112,758	16,225	136,422	
Total revenues	94,354	(2,782)	208,586	44,903	232,903	
Loss and loss adjustment expenses incurred, net	45,692	16,686	64,330	28,971	80,306	
Acquisition costs, net	14,921	2,138	27,994	2,850	24,604	
General and administrative expenses	7,217	9,621	14,225	13,782	27,376	1,130
Total expenses	67,830	28,445	106,549	45,603	132,286	1,130
Income (loss) including non-controlling interests	26,524	(31,227)	102,037	(700)	100,617	(1,130)
Income attributable to non-controlling interests	(301)	120	(1,384)	(185)	(1,216)	
Net income (loss)	\$ 26,223	\$ (31,107)	\$ 100,653	\$ (885)	\$ 99,401	\$ (1,130)
Earnings (loss) per share⁽¹⁾:						
Basic	\$ 0.33	\$ (0.40)	\$ 1.27	\$ (0.01)	\$ 1.26	\$ (0.01)
Diluted	\$ 0.30	\$ (0.40)	\$ 1.15	\$ (0.01)	\$ 1.14	\$ (0.01)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares:						
Basic	79,053,548	78,432,132	79,052,488	78,432,132	79,015,510	78,432,132
Diluted	87,895,953	78,432,132	87,836,378	78,432,132	87,253,760	78,432,132
Selected ratios:						
Property and casualty reinsurance underwriting ratios⁽²⁾:						
Loss ratio ⁽³⁾	73.7%	112.4%	68.0%	101.0%	83.2%	n/a
Acquisition cost ratio ⁽⁴⁾	24.1%	14.4%	29.6%	9.9%	25.5%	n/a
General and administrative expense ratio ⁽⁵⁾	7.7%	49.9%	10.1%	37.4%	21.0%	n/a

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Combined ratio ⁽⁶⁾	105.5%	176.7%	107.7%	148.3%	129.7%	n/a
Net investment return ⁽⁷⁾	3.2%	-2.2%	12.2%	2.1%	17.7%	n/a

- (1) Basic earnings (loss) per share are based on the weighted average number of common shares and participating securities outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of common shares excludes the dilutive effect of warrants currently held by the Founders and Aon, which acted as an advisor in connection with our initial capitalization, which following the completion of this offering will represent the right to receive an aggregate of 4,651,163 common shares, and options held by our directors and officers which following the completion of this offering will be exercisable (subject to vesting) for 11,014,975 common shares, assuming that this offering yields net proceeds to us of not less than \$215.7 million, and 624,300 unvested restricted shares.

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- (2) Underwriting ratios are for the property and casualty reinsurance segment only. See additional information in Note 23 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.
- (3) Loss ratio is calculated by dividing loss and loss adjustment expenses incurred, net by net premiums earned.
- (4) Acquisition cost ratio is calculated by dividing acquisition costs, net by net premiums earned.
- (5) General and administrative expense ratio is calculated by dividing general and administrative expenses related to underwriting activities by net premiums earned.
- (6) Combined ratio is calculated by dividing the sum of loss and loss adjustment expenses incurred, net, acquisition costs, net and general and administrative expenses related to underwriting activities, by net premiums earned.
- (7) Net investment return represents the return on our investments managed by Third Point LLC, net of fees.

	As of June 30, 2013	As of December, 31	
		2012	2011
(In thousands, except share and per share data)			
Selected Balance Sheet Data			
Total investments in securities and commodities	\$ 937,868	\$ 937,690	\$
Cash and cash equivalents ⁽¹⁾	32,602	34,005	603,841
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	130,569	77,627	
Securities purchased under an agreement to sell	40,355	60,408	
Reinsurance balances receivable, net	208,253	84,280	
Deferred acquisition costs, net	70,262	45,383	
Total assets	1,606,495	1,402,017	605,263
Deposit liabilities ⁽²⁾	103,609	50,446	
Unearned premium reserves	187,313	93,893	
Loss and loss adjustment expense reserves	113,100	67,271	
Securities sold, not yet purchased, at fair value	77,528	176,454	
Total liabilities	581,634	473,696	19,838
Shareholders' equity attributable to shareholders ⁽³⁾	972,665	868,544	585,425
Non-controlling interests	52,196	59,777	
Total shareholders' equity	\$ 1,024,861	\$ 928,321	\$ 585,425
Book value per share data:			
Book value per share ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 12.40	\$ 11.07	\$ 9.73
Diluted book value per share ⁽⁵⁾	\$ 12.07	\$ 10.89	\$ 9.73
Selected ratios:			
Growth in diluted book value per share ⁽⁶⁾	10.9%	11.9%	n/a
Return on beginning shareholders' equity ⁽⁷⁾	11.6%	13.0%	n/a

- (1) Cash and cash equivalents consists of cash, cash held with investment managers and other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturity dates of ninety days or less.
- (2) Management exercises significant judgment in determining whether contracts should be accounted for as reinsurance contracts or deposit contracts. Using the deposit method of accounting, a deposit liability, rather than written premium, is initially recorded based upon the consideration received less any explicitly identified premiums or fees. In subsequent periods, the deposit liability is adjusted by calculating the effective yield on the deposit to reflect actual payments to date and future expected payments.
- (3) Shareholders' equity attributable to shareholders and total shareholders' equity as of December 31, 2011 is reflected net of subscriptions receivable of \$177.5 million in accordance with SEC Regulation S-X.
- (4) Book value per share is a non-GAAP financial measure. Book value per share is calculated by dividing shareholders' equity attributable to shareholders, adjusted for subscriptions receivable, by the number of issued and outstanding shares at period end. See the reconciliation under Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Book Value Per Share and Fully Diluted Book Value Per Share.
- (5) Diluted book value per share is a non-GAAP financial measure. Diluted book value per share is calculated by dividing shareholders' equity attributable to shareholders, adjusted for subscriptions receivable, and adjusted to include unvested restricted shares and the exercise of all in-the-money options and warrants. For purposes of this calculation, the market share price is assumed to be equal to the fully diluted book value per share. See the reconciliation under Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Book Value Per Share and Fully Diluted Book Value Per Share.

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- (6) Growth in diluted book value per share is calculated by taking the change in diluted book value per share divided by the beginning of period diluted book value per share.
- (7) Return on beginning shareholders' equity as presented is a non-GAAP financial measure. Return on beginning shareholders' equity is calculated by dividing net income by the beginning of year shareholders' equity attributable to shareholders. For purposes of determining December 31, 2011 equity, we add back the impact of subscriptions receivable to shareholders' equity attributable to shareholders. Management believes this adjustment more fairly presents the return on shareholders' equity over the period.

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**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND
RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

The following discussion and analysis is intended to help the reader understand our business, financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and capital resources. You should read this discussion in conjunction with Selected Historical Consolidated Financial and Other Data, and our consolidated financial statements and the related notes beginning on page F-1 of this prospectus.

The statements in this discussion regarding industry outlook, our expectations regarding our future performance, liquidity and capital resources and other non-historical statements in this discussion are forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, the risks and uncertainties described in Risk Factors and Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements. Our actual results may differ materially from those contained in or implied by any forward-looking statements.

Our fiscal year ends December 31 and, unless otherwise noted, references to year or fiscal year are for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012.

Overview

We are a Bermuda-based specialty property and casualty reinsurer with a reinsurance and investment strategy that we believe differentiates us from our competitors. Our objective is to deliver attractive equity returns to shareholders by combining profitable reinsurance underwriting with our investment manager, Third Point LLC's superior investment management.

We manage our business on the basis of two operating segments: Property and Casualty Reinsurance and Catastrophe Risk Management. We also have a corporate function that includes our investment results and certain general and administrative expenses related to corporate activities.

Property and Casualty Reinsurance

We provide treaty reinsurance to insurance and reinsurance companies. Treaty reinsurance contracts are contractual arrangements that provide for automatic reinsurance of an agreed upon portion of business written as specified in a reinsurance contract. Contracts can be written on an excess of loss basis or quota share basis, although all contracts written to date have been on a quota share basis. The product lines that we currently underwrite for this operating segment are: property, casualty and specialty.

Insurance float is an important aspect of our property and casualty reinsurance operation. In an insurance or reinsurance operation, float arises because premiums and proceeds associated with deposit accounted reinsurance contracts are collected before losses are paid. In some instances, the interval between premium receipts and loss payments can extend over many years. During this time interval, insurance and reinsurance companies invest the premiums received and generate investment returns. Although float can be calculated using numbers determined under U.S. GAAP, float is a non-GAAP financial measure and, therefore, there is no comparable U.S. GAAP measure.

We believe that our property and casualty reinsurance segment will contribute to our results by both generating underwriting income as well as generating float. In addition, we expect that float will grow over time as our reinsurance operations expand.

Catastrophe Risk Management

In contrast to many reinsurers with whom we compete, we have elected to limit our underwriting of property catastrophe exposures and write excess of loss catastrophe reinsurance exclusively through the

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Catastrophe Fund, which is a separately capitalized reinsurance fund vehicle. We established on June 15, 2012, the Catastrophe Fund, the Catastrophe Fund Manager and the Catastrophe Reinsurer, in partnership with Hiscox. Our partnership with Hiscox is governed by a shareholders' agreement that provides for certain matters relating to governance of the Catastrophe Fund Manager and restrictions on transfers of its shares. Our investment in and management of the Catastrophe Fund allows us to provide a product that is critical to most of our reinsurance clients and to earn fee income over time. Because the Catastrophe Fund is capitalized in part by investments from unrelated parties, our financial exposure to the higher volatility and liquidity risks associated with property catastrophe losses is limited to our investment commitment to the Catastrophe Fund, which as of the date hereof was \$50.0 million, out of total commitments of \$94.7 million. We anticipate that our property catastrophe exposures will consistently remain relatively low when compared to many other reinsurers with whom we compete and there are no additional guarantees or recourse to us beyond this investment.

The Catastrophe Fund Manager is a property catastrophe fund management company, which began writing catastrophe risk through the Catastrophe Fund and related Catastrophe Reinsurer on January 1, 2013. The Catastrophe Fund Manager receives fee income in the form of management fees and performance fees from the Catastrophe Fund. We own 85% of The Catastrophe Fund Manager and Hiscox owns the remaining 15%. We consolidate the Catastrophe Fund Manager's results in our consolidated Third Point Reinsurance Ltd. results with a non-controlling interest recorded for the 15% Hiscox ownership. The objective of the Catastrophe Fund is to achieve positive uncorrelated investment returns by transacting, through the Catastrophe Reinsurer, in a portfolio of collateralized reinsurance treaties and other insurance-linked securities, including catastrophe bonds and industry loss warranties. The Catastrophe Reinsurer is a Bermuda based special purpose insurer authorized to write collateralized property catastrophe reinsurance business. The Catastrophe Fund Manager owns 100% of the voting, non-participating, common shares of the Catastrophe Reinsurer. The Catastrophe Fund owns 100% of the non-voting participating, preferred shares of the Catastrophe Reinsurer. The Catastrophe Fund, the Catastrophe Fund Manager and the Catastrophe Reinsurer commenced underwriting activity on January 1, 2013.

As of June 30, 2013, the Catastrophe Fund had drawn all of its \$94.6 million (our share was \$50.0 million) in commitments. As a result of our 53% majority interest in the Catastrophe Fund, we were required to consolidate the results of the Catastrophe Fund and the Catastrophe Reinsurer as of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012. The Catastrophe Reinsurer is actively seeking new third party investments and we expect our interest to drop below 50% at some point which would potentially allow us to deconsolidate the Catastrophe Fund and the Catastrophe Reinsurer. Market conditions, however, have been challenging due to the launch in the past year of several similar funds and a resulting drop in catastrophic reinsurance pricing.

Investment Management

Our investment strategy is implemented by our investment manager, Third Point LLC, under a long-term investment management contract. We directly own the investments which are held in a separate account and managed by Third Point LLC on substantially the same basis as Third Point LLC's main hedge funds.

Limited Operating History and Comparability of Results

We were incorporated on October 6, 2011 and completed our initial capitalization on December 22, 2011. We began underwriting business on January 1, 2012. As a result, we have a limited operating history and are exposed to volatility in our results of operations. Period to period comparisons of our results of operations may not be meaningful. In addition, the amount of premiums written may vary from year to year and period to period as a result of several factors, including changes in market conditions and our view of the long-term profit potential of individual lines of business.

Key Performance Indicators

We believe that by combining a disciplined and opportunistic approach to reinsurance underwriting with investment results from the active management of our investment portfolio, we will be able to generate attractive

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returns to our shareholders. The key financial measures that we believe are meaningful in analyzing our performance are: net underwriting income (loss) for our property and casualty reinsurance segment, combined ratio for our property and casualty reinsurance segment, net investment income, net investment return on investments managed by Third Point LLC, change in diluted book value per share and return on beginning shareholders' equity.

The table below shows the key performance indicators for our consolidated business for the year ended December 31, 2012, the period from October 6, 2011, which is our incorporation date, to December 31, 2012 and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended		Year Ended	Period Ended
	June 30,		June 30,		December 31,	December 31,
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2012	2011
(\$ in thousands except percentages and per share amounts)						
Key underwriting metrics for Property and Casualty Reinsurance segment:						
Net underwriting loss	\$ (3,397)	\$ (11,393)	\$ (7,198)	\$ (13,870)	\$ (28,719)	n/a
Combined ratio	105.5%	176.7%	107.7%	148.3%	129.7%	n/a
Key investment return metrics:						
Net investment income	\$ 32,067	\$ (17,623)	\$ 112,758	\$ 16,225	\$ 136,422	n/a
Net investment return on investments managed by Third Point LLC	3.2%	-2.2%	12.2%	2.1%	17.7%	n/a
Key shareholders' value creation metrics:						
Book value per share	\$ 12.40	\$ 9.75	\$ 12.40	\$ 9.75	\$ 11.07	\$ 9.73
Diluted book value per share	\$ 12.07	\$ 9.68	\$ 12.07	\$ 9.68	\$ 10.89	\$ 9.73
Growth in diluted book value per share	2.7%	-3.5%	10.9%	-0.4%	11.9%	n/a
Return on beginning shareholders' equity	2.8%	-3.9%	11.6%	-0.1%	13.0%	n/a

Net Underwriting Income (Loss) for Property and Casualty Reinsurance Segment

One way that we evaluate the performance of our property and casualty reinsurance results is by measuring net underwriting income or losses. We do not measure performance based on the amount of gross premiums written. Net underwriting income or loss is calculated from premiums earned, less net loss and loss expenses, acquisition costs and general and administrative expenses related to the underwriting activities.

Combined Ratio for Property and Casualty Reinsurance Segment

The combined ratio compares the amount of net premiums earned to the amount incurred in claims and underwriting related expenses. This ratio is a key indicator of a reinsurance company's profitability. It is calculated by dividing net premiums earned by the sum of loss and loss adjustment expenses, acquisition costs and general and administrative expenses related to underwriting activities. A combined ratio greater than 100% means that loss and loss adjustment expenses, acquisition costs and general and administrative expenses related to underwriting activities exceeded net premiums earned.

Net Investment Income

Net investment income is an important measure that affects overall profitability. Net investment income is affected by the performance of Third Point LLC as our exclusive investment manager and the amount of

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investable cash, or float, generated by our reinsurance operation. Pursuant to the investment management agreement, Third Point LLC is required to manage our investment portfolio on substantially the same basis as its main hedge funds, subject to certain conditions set forth in our investment guidelines. These conditions include limitations on investing in private securities, a limitation on portfolio leverage, and a limitation on portfolio concentration in individual securities. The investment management agreement allows us to withdraw cash from our investment account with Third Point LLC at any time with three days' notice to pay claims and with five days' notice to pay expenses.

We track excess cash flows generated by our property and casualty reinsurance operation, or float, in a separate account which allows us to also track the net investment income generated on the float. We believe that net investment income generated on float is an important consideration in evaluating the overall contribution of our property and casualty reinsurance operation to our consolidated results. It is also explicitly considered as part of the evaluation of management's performance for purposes of incentive compensation.

Net investment income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 and year ended December 31, 2012 was comprised of the following:

	For the Three Months Ended		For the Six Months Ended		Year ended December 31, 2012
	June 30, 2013	June 30, 2012	June 30, 2013	June 30, 2012	
	(\$ in thousands)				
Net investment income on float	\$ 2,530	\$	\$ 8,056	\$	\$ 4,901
Net investment income on capital	29,937	(17,623)	105,009	16,225	131,521
Net investment income on investments managed by Third Point LLC	32,467	(17,623)	113,065	16,225	136,422
Deposit liability investment allocation	(759)		(1,429)		
Net unrealized gain on reinsurance contract derivatives	359		1,122		
	\$ 32,067	\$ (17,623)	\$ 112,758	\$ 16,225	\$ 136,422

Net Investment Return on investments managed by Third Point LLC

The net investment return is the percentage change in value of a dollar invested over the reporting period on our investment assets managed by Third Point LLC. Net investment return is the key indicator by which we measure the performance of Third Point LLC, our investment manager.

Return on beginning shareholders' equity

Return on beginning shareholders' equity as presented is a non-GAAP financial measure. Return on beginning shareholders' equity is calculated by dividing net income by the beginning shareholders' equity attributable to shareholders and is a commonly used calculation to measure profitability. For purposes of this calculation, we add back the impact of subscriptions receivable to shareholders' equity attributable to shareholders as of December 31, 2011. Management believes this adjustment more fairly presents the return on equity over the period.

Book Value Per Share and Diluted Book Value Per Share

Book value per share is calculated by dividing shareholders' equity attributable to shareholders, adjusted for subscriptions receivable, by the number of issued and outstanding shares at any period end. Diluted book value per share is calculated by dividing shareholders' equity attributable to shareholders, adjusted for subscriptions receivable, and adjusted to include unvested restricted shares and the exercise of all in-the-money options and warrants. For purposes of this calculation, the market share price is assumed to be equal to the diluted book value per share.

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Revenues

We derive our revenues from two principal sources:

premiums from reinsurance on property and casualty reinsurance business assumed; and

income from investments.

Premiums from our property and casualty reinsurance business assumed are directly related to the number, type and pricing of contracts we write. Premiums are earned over the contract period in proportion to the period of risk covered which is typically 12 to 24 months.

Income from our investments is primarily comprised of interest income, dividends and gains, and net realized and unrealized gains on investment securities included in our investment portfolio.

Expenses

Our expenses consist primarily of the following:

loss and loss adjustment expenses;

acquisition costs;

investment-related expenses; and

general and administrative expenses.

Loss and loss adjustment expenses are a function of the amount and type of reinsurance contracts we write and of the loss experience of the underlying coverage. Loss and loss adjustment expenses are based on an actuarial analysis of the estimated losses, including losses incurred during the period and changes in estimates from prior periods. Depending on the nature of the contract, loss and loss adjustment expenses may be paid over a period of years.

Acquisition costs consist primarily of brokerage fees, ceding commissions, premium taxes and other direct expenses that relate to our writing reinsurance contracts and are presented net of commissions ceded under reinsurance contracts. We amortize deferred acquisition costs over the related contract term in the same proportion that the premiums are earned.

Investment-related expenses primarily consist of management and performance fees we pay to our investment manager, Third Point LLC and certain of our Founders, pursuant to the investment management agreement. A 2% management fee calculated on assets under management is paid monthly to Third Point LLC and certain of our Founders, and a performance fee equal to 20% of the net investment income is paid annually to Third Point Advisors LLC (TPGP). We include these expenses in net investment income in our consolidated statement of income.

General and administrative expenses consist primarily of salaries and benefits and related costs, including costs associated with our incentive compensation plan, share compensation expenses, legal and accounting fees, travel and client entertainment, fees relating to our letter of credit facilities, information technology, occupancy and other general operating expenses.

For share option expenses, we calculate compensation cost using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and expense shares options over their vesting period, which is typically five years

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP, which requires management to make estimates and assumptions. We have performed a current assessment of our critical

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accounting policies in connection with preparing our interim unaudited consolidated financial statements as of and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013. We believe that the critical accounting policies set forth in our audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2012 continue to describe the significant judgments and estimates used in preparation of our consolidated financial statements. These accounting policies pertain to premium recognition, loss and loss adjustment expenses and fair value of financial instruments. If actual events differ significantly from the underlying judgments or estimates used by management in the application of these accounting policies, there could be a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Premium Revenue Recognition

We estimate the ultimate premiums for the entire contract period and record this estimate at the inception of the contract. These estimates are based primarily on information in the underlying contracts as well as information provided by the clients or brokers. Premiums written are earned over the contract period in proportion to the period of risk covered. Unearned premiums represent the portion of premiums written that relate to the unexpired term of the contracts in force.

Changes in premium estimates are expected and may result in adjustments in any reporting period. These estimates change over time as additional information regarding the underlying business volume is obtained. Along with uncertainty regarding the underlying business volume, our contracts also contain a number of contractual features that could significantly impact the amount of premium that we ultimately recognize. These include commutation provisions, multi-year contracts with cancellation provisions and provisions to return premium at the expiration of the contract in certain circumstances. In certain contracts, these provisions can be exercised by the client, in some cases provisions can be exercised by us and in other cases by mutual consent. In addition, we write a small number of large quota share contracts and all of our property and casualty reinsurance segment premiums written to date has represented quota share business. As a result, we may be subject to greater volatility relating to our premium estimates compared to other property and casualty companies. We continuously monitor our premium estimate with respect to each of our contracts considering the cash premiums received, reported premiums, and discussions with our clients regarding their premium projections as well as evaluating the potential impact of contractual features. Any subsequent adjustments arising on such estimates are recorded in the period in which they are determined.

Changes in premium estimates do not necessarily result in a direct impact to net income or shareholders' equity since changes in premium estimates do not necessarily impact the amount of net premiums earned at the time of the premium estimate change and would generally be offset by pro rata changes in acquisition costs and net loss and loss adjustment expenses.

During the three months ended June 30, 2013, we recorded \$(19.1) million of changes in premium estimates on prior year's contracts, representing (19.4)% of total gross premiums written, primarily due to return premiums on certain contracts that expired during the period that contained a contractual provision to return the unearned premiums at expiration. There was no impact on net income as a result of the changes in premium estimates for the three months ended June 30, 2013. During the six months ended June 30, 2013, we recorded \$(21.2) million of changes in premium estimates on prior year's contracts, representing (10.9)% of gross premiums written, primarily due to return premiums on certain contracts that expired during the period that contained a contractual provision to return the unearned premiums at expiration. There was no impact on net income of these changes in premium estimates for the six months ended June 30, 2013.

Deferred acquisition costs

Acquisition costs consist of commissions, brokerage and excise taxes that are related directly to the successful acquisition of new or renewal reinsurance contracts. These costs are deferred and amortized over the period in which the related premiums are earned. We evaluate the recoverability of deferred acquisition costs by

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determining if the sum of future earned premiums and anticipated investment income is greater than expected future loss and loss adjustment expenses and acquisition costs. If a loss is probable on the unexpired portion of contracts in force, a premium deficiency loss is recognized. As of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, deferred acquisition costs are fully recoverable and no premium deficiency has been recorded.

Acquisition costs also include profit commissions that are expensed when incurred. Profit commissions are calculated and accrued based on the expected loss experience for contracts and recorded when the current loss estimate indicates that a profit commission is probable under the contract terms.

Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves

Our reserves for losses and loss expenses include case reserves and reserves for losses incurred but not yet reported (IBNR reserves). Case reserves are established for losses that have been reported, but not yet paid, based on loss reports from brokers and ceding companies. IBNR reserves represent the estimated ultimate cost of events that have occurred but have not been reported to us, or specifically identified by us. IBNR reserves are established by management based on actuarially determined estimates of ultimate losses and loss adjustment expenses.

Inherent in the estimate of ultimate losses and loss expenses are expected trends in claim severity and frequency and other factors that may vary significantly as claims are settled. Accordingly, ultimate losses and loss expenses may differ materially from the amounts recorded in the financial statements. These estimates are reviewed regularly and, as experience develops and new information becomes known, the reserves are adjusted as necessary. Such adjustments, if any, are recorded in our consolidated income in the period in which they become known.

We perform an actuarial projection of our reserves quarterly and have an independent actuarial review performed annually. All reserves are estimated on an individual contract basis; there is no aggregation of contracts for projection of ultimate loss or reserves. The company records the reserve estimates produced by our quarterly actuarial reserves as the liability for unpaid claims and claims adjustment expenses; there are no adjustments made by management on the calculated reserves.

We initially reserve every individual contract to the expected loss and loss expense ratio in the pricing analysis. As loss information is received from the cedents, we incorporate other actuarial methods in our projection of ultimate losses and, hence, reserves. In our pricing analyses, we typically utilize a significant amount of information unique to the individual client and, when necessary, supplement the analysis with industry data. Industry data primarily takes the form of paid and incurred development patterns from statutory financial statements and statistical agencies.

For our actuarial reserve projections, the relevant information we receive from our reinsurance clients include premium estimates, paid loss and loss adjustment expense and case reserves. We review the data for reasonableness and research any anomalies. On each contract, we compare the expected paid and incurred amounts at each quarter-end with actual amounts reported. We also compare premiums received with projected premium receipts at each quarter end.

There is a time lag between when a covered loss event occurs and when it is actually reported to our cedents. The actuarial methods that we use to estimate losses have been designed to address this lag in loss reporting. There is also a time lag between reinsurance clients paying claims, establishing case reserves and re-estimating their reserves, and notifying us of the payments and/or new or revised case reserves. This reporting lag is typically 60 to 90 days after the end of a reporting period, but can be longer in some cases. We use techniques that adjust for this type of lag. While it would be unusual to have lags that extend beyond 90 days, our actuarial techniques are designed to adjust for such a circumstance.

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The principal actuarial methods (and associated key assumptions) we use to perform our quarterly loss reserve analysis may include one or more of the following methods:

A Priori Loss Ratio Method. To estimate ultimate losses under the *a priori* loss ratio method, we multiply earned premiums by an expected loss ratio. The expected loss ratio is selected as part of the pricing and utilizes individual client data, supplemented by industry data where necessary. This method is often useful when there is limited historical data due to few losses being incurred.

Paid Loss Development Method. This method estimates ultimate losses by calculating past paid loss development factors and applying them to exposure periods with further expected paid loss development. The paid loss development method assumes that losses are paid at a rate consistent with the historical rate of payment. It provides an objective test of reported loss projections because paid losses contain no reserve estimates. For some lines of business, claim payments are made slowly and it may take many years for claims to be fully reported and settled.

Incurred Loss Development Method. This method estimates ultimate losses by using past incurred loss development factors and applying them to exposure periods with further expected incurred loss development. Since incurred losses include payments and case reserves, changes in both of these amounts are incorporated in this method. This approach provides a larger volume of data to estimate ultimate losses than paid loss methods. Thus, incurred loss patterns may be less varied than paid loss patterns, especially for coverages that have historically been paid out over a long period of time but for which claims are incurred relatively early and case loss reserve estimates established.

Bornhuetter-Ferguson Paid and Incurred Loss Methods. These methods are a weighted average of the *a priori* loss ratio and the relevant development factor method. The weighting between the two methods depends on the maturity of the business. This means that for the more recent years a greater weight is placed on the *a priori* loss ratio, while for the more mature years a greater weight is placed on the development factor methods. These methods avoid some of the distortions that could result from a large development factor being applied to a small base of paid or incurred losses to calculate ultimate losses. This method will react slowly if actual paid or incurred loss experience develops differently than historical paid or incurred loss experience because of major changes in rate levels, retentions or deductibles, the forms and conditions of coverage, the types of risks covered or a variety of other factors.

IBNR to Outstanding Ratio Method. This method is used in selected cases typically for very mature years that still have open claims. This method assumes that the estimated future loss development is indicated by the current level of case reserves.

Key to the projection of ultimate loss is the amount of credibility or weight assigned to each actuarial method. Each method has advantages and disadvantages, and those can change depending on numerous factors including the reliability of the underlying data. For most actuaries, the selection and weighting of the projection methods is a highly subjective process. In order to achieve a desirable amount of consistency from study to study and between contracts, we have implemented a weighting scheme that incorporates numerous rules for the weighting of actuarial methods. These rules attempt to effectively codify the judgmental process used for selecting weights for the various methods. There can be extenuating circumstances where the rules would be modified for a specific reinsurance contract; examples would include a large market event or new information on historical years that may cause us to increase our *a priori* loss ratio.

As part of our quarterly reserving process, loss-sensitive contingent expenses (e.g., profit commissions, sliding-scale ceding commissions, etc.) are calculated on an individual contract basis. These expense calculations are based on the updated ultimate loss estimates derived from our quarterly reserving process.

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Our reserving methodologies use a loss reserving model that calculates a point estimate for our ultimate losses. Although we believe that our assumptions and methodologies are reasonable, we cannot be certain that our ultimate payments will not vary, potentially materially, from the estimates we have made.

As of December 31, 2012, approximately 77.7% of our total net IBNR reserves related to our crop book of business; as of June 30, 2013, that percentage had decreased to 29.0% of the total net IBNR reserves. Crop is a relatively fast paying line of business with the majority of losses from any underwriting year paying out within nine months after the end of the calendar year. Furthermore, we reduced our exposure to crop in 2013 relative to 2012 and increased our writings in other lines of business.

We do not produce a range of IBNR reserves. However, a 10% increase in IBNR reserves would translate into a 0.7% decrease in total shareholders' equity as of December 31, 2012 and a 0.5% decrease in total shareholders' equity as of June 30, 2013.

Deposit assets and liabilities

Certain reinsurance contracts are deemed not to transfer sufficient insurance risk in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standard Codification (ASC) Topic 944, *Financial Services - Insurance* and Topic 340-30 *Insurance contracts that do not transfer insurance risk*, and are accounted for using the deposit method of accounting. Management exercises significant judgment in determining whether contracts should be accounted for as reinsurance contracts or deposit contracts. Using the deposit method of accounting, a deposit liability, rather than written premium, is initially recorded based upon the consideration received less any explicitly identified premiums or fees. In subsequent periods, the deposit liability is adjusted by calculating the effective yield on the deposit to reflect actual payments to date and future expected payments.

Effective October 1, 2012, we entered into a single aggregate excess of loss contract for consideration of \$50.0 million. This contract was deemed to not transfer sufficient insurance risk or timing risk, and has therefore been accounted for using the deposit method of accounting. Under the terms of the agreement, we maintain a notional experience account, the value of which is determined by adding premiums to the \$50.0 million of consideration less claims paid plus a crediting rate multiplied by the annual starting balance of the notional experience account. The crediting rate varies from a minimum of 3% to a maximum of 6.1%, based on our actual investment returns.

Effective May 1, 2013, we entered into a single aggregate excess of loss contract for consideration of \$25.0 million. This contract was deemed to not transfer sufficient insurance risk or timing risk, and has therefore been accounted for using the deposit method of accounting. Under the terms of the agreement, we maintain a notional experience account, the value of which is determined by adding premiums to the \$25.0 million of consideration less claims paid plus a crediting rate multiplied by the annual starting balance of the notional experience account. The crediting rate varies from a minimum of 3% to a maximum of 6.5%, based on our actual investment returns.

Effective June 30, 2013, we entered into two loss portfolio contracts for consideration of \$27.2 million. Under the terms of the agreement, we maintain a notional experience account, the initial value of which is based on the consideration received less a margin. The value of the experience account is reduced by loss payments as they are made and increased by a quarterly interest credit of 0.625%.

The following table details the deposit liability as of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012:

	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
	(\$ in thousands)	
Initial consideration received	\$ 101,734	\$ 50,000
Net investment income allocation accrued	1,875	446
	\$ 103,609	\$ 50,446

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Fair value measurement

Our investments are managed by Third Point LLC and are carried at fair value. Fair value is defined as the price that we would receive to sell an asset or pay to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The carrying value of our assets and liabilities, which qualify as financial instruments, approximates the fair value presented in the consolidated balance sheet.

Our investment manager Third Point LLC, has a formal valuation policy that sets forth the pricing methodology for investments to be used in determining the fair value of each security in our portfolio. The valuation policy is updated and approved at least on an annual basis by Third Point LLC's valuation committee (the Committee), which is comprised of officers and employees who are senior business management personnel. The Committee meets on a monthly basis. The Committee's role is to review and verify the propriety and consistency of the valuation methodology to determine the fair value of investments. The Committee also reviews any due diligence performed and approves any changes to current or potential external pricing vendors.

Securities and commodities listed on a national securities or commodities exchange or quoted on NASDAQ are valued at their last sales price as of the last business day of the period. Listed securities with no reported sales on such date and over-the-counter (OTC) securities are valued at their last closing bid price if held long by the Company, and last closing ask price if held short by the Company. As of June 30, 2013, securities valued at \$386.4 million (December 31, 2012 \$248.4 million), representing 41.2% (December 31, 2012 26.5%) of investments in securities and commodities, and \$44.5 million (December 31, 2012 \$68.8 million), representing 57.4% (December 31, 2012 39.0%) of securities sold, not yet purchased, are valued based on dealer quotes or other quoted market prices for similar securities.

Our derivatives are recorded at fair value. Third Point LLC values exchange-traded derivative contracts at their last sales price on the exchange where it is primarily traded. OTC derivatives, which include swap, option, swaption, and forward currency contracts, are valued by third party sources when available; otherwise, fair values are obtained from counterparty quotes that are based on pricing models that consider the time value of money, volatility, and the current market and contractual prices of the underlying financial instruments.

As an extension of its underwriting activities, the Catastrophe Reinsurer has sold derivative instruments that provide reinsurance-like protection to third parties for specific loss events associated with certain lines of business. These derivatives are recorded on the consolidated balance sheet at fair value, with the offset recorded in net investment income in the consolidated statement of income. These contracts are valued on the basis of models developed by us.

Our holdings in asset-backed securities (ABS) are substantially invested in residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS). The balance of the ABS positions were held in commercial mortgage-backed securities, collateralized debt obligations and student loan asset-backed securities. All of these classes of ABS are sensitive to changes in interest rates and any resulting change in the rate at which borrowers sell their properties, refinance, or otherwise pre-pay their loans. Investors in these classes of ABS may be exposed to the credit risk of underlying borrowers not being able to make timely payments on loans or the likelihood of borrowers defaulting on their loans. In addition, investors may be exposed to significant market and liquidity risks.

We value our investments in limited partnerships at fair value, which is an amount equal to the sum of the capital account in the limited partnership generally determined from financial information provided by the investment manager of the applicable limited partnership. The resulting net gains or net losses are reflected in the consolidated statement of income.

The fair values of all investments are estimated using prices obtained from third-party pricing services, where available. For securities that we are unable to obtain fair values from a pricing service or broker, fair values were estimated using information obtained from Third Point LLC. We perform several processes to ascertain the reasonableness of the valuation of all of our investments comprising our investment portfolio, including securities

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that are categorized as Level 2 and Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy. These processes include (i) obtaining and reviewing weekly and monthly investment portfolio reports from Third Point LLC, (ii) obtaining and reviewing monthly NAV and investment return reports received directly from our third-party fund administrator which are compared to the reports noted in (i), and (iii) weekly update discussions with Third Point LLC regarding the investment portfolio, including, their process for reviewing and validating pricing obtained from outside service providers. As of June 30, 2013, the investments for which we did not receive a fair value from a pricing service or broker accounted for less than 1% of our investment portfolio. The actual value at which these securities could be sold or settled with a willing buyer or seller may differ from our estimated fair values depending on a number of factors including, but not limited to, current and future economic conditions, the quantity sold or settled, the presence of an active market and the availability of a willing buyer or seller.

During the year ended December 31, 2012 and six months ended June 30, 2013, there were no changes in the valuation techniques as it relates to the above.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the closing rates of exchange as of June 30, 2013. Transactions during the period are translated at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of the transaction. We do not isolate that portion of the results of operations resulting from changes in foreign exchange rates on investments, dividends and interest from the fluctuations arising from changes in fair values of securities and derivatives held. Periodic payments received or paid on swap agreements are recorded as realized gain or loss on investment transactions. Such fluctuations are included within net investment income in the consolidated statement of income.

Private securities are not registered for public sale and are carried at an estimated fair value at the end of the period, as determined by Third Point LLC. Valuation techniques used by Third Point LLC may include market approach, last transaction analysis, liquidation analysis and/or using discounted cash flow models where the significant inputs could include but are not limited to additional rounds of equity financing, financial metrics such as revenue multiples or price-earnings ratio, discount rates and other factors. In addition, Third Point LLC may employ third party valuation firms to conduct separate valuations of such private securities. The third party valuation firms provide written reports documenting their recommended valuation as of the determination date for the specified investments.

Due to the inherent uncertainty of valuation for private securities, the estimated fair value may differ materially from the values that would have been used had a ready market existed for these investments. As of June 30, 2013, we had \$3.1 million (December 31, 2012 \$2.8 million) of private securities fair valued by the Third Point LLC and third-party pricing services representing less than 1% of total investments in securities and commodities.

U.S. GAAP disclosure requirements establish a framework for measuring fair value, including a three-level hierarchy for fair value measurements based upon the transparency of inputs to the valuation of an asset or liability. The three-level hierarchy of inputs is summarized below:

Level 1 Quoted prices available in active markets/exchanges for identical investments as of the reporting date. The types of assets and liabilities that are classified at this level generally include equity securities, commodities, futures and option contracts listed in active markets.

Level 2 Pricing inputs other than observable inputs including, but not limited to, prices quoted for similar assets or liabilities in active markets/exchanges or prices quoted for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, and fair value is determined through the use of models or other valuation methodologies. The types of assets and liabilities that are classified at this level generally include equity securities traded on non-active exchanges, corporate, sovereign, asset-backed and bank debt securities, forward contracts and certain derivatives.

Level 3 Pricing inputs unobservable for the investment and include activities where there is little, if any, market activity for the investment. The inputs applied in the determination of fair value require

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significant management judgment and estimation. The types of assets and liabilities that are classified at this level generally include certain corporate and bank debt, private investments and certain derivatives.

Inputs refer broadly to the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability including assumptions about risk; for example, the risk inherent in a particular valuation technique used to measure fair value including such a pricing model and/or the risk inherent in the inputs to the valuation technique. Inputs may be observable or unobservable.

Observable inputs are inputs that reflect the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability based on market data obtained from sources other than those of the reporting entity. Unobservable inputs are inputs that reflect the reporting entity's own assumptions about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on the best information available in the circumstances.

In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, an investment's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Our assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment, and considers factors specific to the investment.

The key inputs for corporate, government and sovereign bond valuation are coupon frequency, coupon rate and underlying bond spread. The key inputs for asset-backed securities are yield, probability of default, loss severity and prepayment.

Key inputs for OTC valuations vary based on the type of underlying security on which the contract was written:

The key inputs for most OTC option contracts include notional, strike price, maturity, payout structure, current foreign exchange forward and spot rates, current market price of underlying and volatility of underlying.

The key inputs for most forward contracts include notional, maturity, forward rate, spot rate, various interest rate curves and discount factor.

The key inputs for swap valuation will vary based on the type of underlying on which the contract was written. Generally, the key inputs for most swap contracts include notional, swap period, fixed rate, credit or interest rate curves, current market or spot price of the underlying and the volatility of the underlying.

Investments

Our investments are classified as trading securities and are carried at fair value with changes in fair value included in earnings in our consolidated statement of income.

Fair values of our fixed maturity investments are based on quoted market prices, or when such prices are not available, by reference to broker or underwriter bid indications and/or internal pricing valuation techniques. Investment transactions are recorded on a trade date basis with balances pending settlement recorded separately in the consolidated balance sheet as receivable for investments sold or payable for investments purchased.

We record security and commodity transactions and related income and expense on a trade-date basis. Realized gains and losses are determined using cost calculated on a specific identification basis. Dividends are recorded on the ex-dividend date. Income and expense are recorded on the accrual basis including interest and premiums amortized and discounts accreted.

Table of Contents**Share-based compensation**

We account for our share plans in accordance with ASC 718, Compensation Share Compensation.

U.S. GAAP requires that share-based compensation transactions be recognized using the fair value of the award at the grant date. We measure compensation for restricted shares based on the price of our common shares at the grant date and the expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the vesting period. Determining the fair value of share purchase options at the grant date requires significant estimation and judgment. We use an option-pricing model (Black-Scholes) to calculate the fair value for share purchase options.

For share purchase options issued under our employee share incentive plan (the Share Incentive Plan), compensation cost is calculated and expensed over the vesting periods on a graded vesting basis. If actual results differ significantly from these estimates and assumptions, particularly in relation to the estimation of volatility that requires the most judgment due to our limited operating history, share-based compensation expense, primarily with respect to future share-based awards, could be materially impacted.

We have established a Share Incentive Plan for directors, employees and consultants. The following is a summary as of the date of this prospectus of authorized and granted shares under the Share Incentive Plan:

	Exercise Price	Authorized	Granted	Aggregate fair value of granted options and shares ⁽¹⁾ (\$ in thousands)
Management options	\$10.00-\$10.89	6,976,744	6,732,558	
	\$16.00-\$16.89	2,325,581	2,244,184	
	\$20.00-\$20.89	2,325,581	2,244,184	
		11,627,906	11,220,926	\$ 33,995
Director options	\$10.00	50,848	50,848	
	\$16.00	16,950	16,950	
	\$20.00	16,950	16,950	
		84,748	84,748	260
Management restricted shares	n/a	624,300	624,300	6,243
		12,336,954	11,929,974	\$ 40,498

- (1) Aggregate fair value of management options granted includes \$7.1 million related to management options that have not met the performance condition described below.

In the absence of a public market for our common shares and in light of the proximity of the dates of the grants of incentive options to our initial capitalization, our board of directors, with input from management, estimated the fair value of our common shares on the date of each grant made in early 2012 as being equivalent to the original \$10.00 per share price in our initial private placement capitalization. For purposes of option grants made in 2013, we estimated the fair value of our common shares as the diluted book value per share on December 31, 2012.

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The following table provides, by grant date, the number of stock options awarded for the period from inception to June 30, 2013 (including forfeited awards), the exercise price for each set of grants, the associated estimated fair value of our common stock and the fair value of the option:

Grant date	Options granted	Exercise price	Fair value of common shares	Fair value of option
2/1/2012	5,651,163	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 3.73
	1,883,719	\$ 16.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 2.34
	1,883,719	\$ 20.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 1.78
2/13/2012	348,837	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 3.73
	116,279	\$ 16.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 2.34
	116,279	\$ 20.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 1.78
2/16/2012	50,848	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 3.73
	16,950	\$ 16.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 2.34
	16,950	\$ 20.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 1.78
4/16/2012	348,837	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 3.73
	116,279	\$ 16.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 2.34
	116,279	\$ 20.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 1.78
6/4/2012	174,419	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 3.73
	58,140	\$ 16.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 2.34
	58,140	\$ 20.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 1.78
4/1/2013	209,302	\$ 10.89	\$ 10.89	\$ 2.76
	69,767	\$ 16.89	\$ 10.89	\$ 1.12
	69,767	\$ 20.89	\$ 10.89	\$ 0.63
	11,305,674			

Our board of directors and management intended all options granted to be exercisable at a price per share not less than the estimated per share fair value of our common stock underlying those options on the date of grant.

The following table provides, by grant date, the number of restricted share awards for the period from inception to June 30, 2013, and the estimated fair value of our common stock on the grant date:

Grant date	Restricted shares granted	Fair value of common shares
2/1/2012	585,300	\$ 10.00
4/16/2012	34,000	\$ 10.00
5/22/2013	5,000	\$ 11.76

624,300

Share based compensation expense of \$1.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2013 (2012 \$1.8 million) and \$3.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2013 (2012 \$2.9 million) was included in general and administrative expenses for the applicable period. As of June 30, 2013, the Company has \$29.7 million of unamortized share compensation expense related to management and director options, including \$7.1 million related to management stock options that have not met the performance condition. Of the \$7.1 million related to management stock options that have not met the performance condition, \$2.1 million related to the portion that has met the service condition described below as of June 30, 2013.

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The vesting of the options issued pursuant to the Share Incentive Plan is subject to satisfaction of both (i) a service condition and (ii) a capital condition. The service condition will be met as to 20% of the options on each

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of the first five anniversaries of the employee's first day of employment with us. As of June 30, 2013, the Company had raised \$784.3 million, or 78.4% of \$1 billion, of aggregate consideration from the subscription of shares. Consequently, 8,572,594 of the management options outstanding have met the performance condition as of June 30, 2013 and 2,357,633 of the management options outstanding would be considered exercisable (subject to service condition) only if the additional capital is raised. We did not consider it probable as of June 30, 2013 that this performance condition would be met; therefore, we have not recorded share compensation expense for these 2,357,633 management options as of June 30, 2013.

The director options contain only a service condition that will be met with respect to 20% of the director options on each of the five anniversary dates following the grant date of the director options.

The Share Incentive Plan's management and director options activity for the six months ended June 30, 2013 and year ended December 31, 2012 was as follows:

	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
Balance as of January 1, 2012		\$
Granted employees	10,872,090	13.20
Granted directors	84,748	13.20
Forfeited		
Exercised		
Balance as of December 31, 2012	10,956,838	13.20
Granted employees	348,836	14.09
Granted directors		
Forfeited	(290,699)	13.20
Exercised		
Balance as of June 30, 2013	11,014,975	\$ 13.23

The fair value of stock options issued during the six months ended June 30, 2013 was estimated on the grant date using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The estimated share price used for purposes of determining the fair value of stock options was \$10.89 based on the diluted book value per share as of December 31, 2012. The volatility assumption used of 21.95% was based on average estimated volatility of a reinsurance company peer group. The other assumptions used in the option-pricing model were as follows: risk free interest rate of 1.23%, expected life of 6.5 years and a 0.0% dividend yield.

The fair value of stock options issued during 2012 was estimated on the grant date using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The estimated share price used for purposes of determining the fair value of stock options was \$10.00 based on the proximity to the \$10.00 original offering price per share. The volatility assumption used of 31.25% was based on average estimated volatility of a reinsurance company peer group. The other assumptions used in the option-pricing model were as follows: risk free interest rate of 1.9%, expected life of ten years and a 0.0% dividend yield.

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The following table summarizes information about our management and director stock options outstanding as of June 30, 2013:

Range of exercise prices	Options outstanding			Options exercisable	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Remaining contractual life	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
\$10.00 - \$10.89	6,608,987	\$ 10.03	8.57	1,006,049	\$ 10.00
\$16.00 - \$16.89	2,202,994	\$ 16.03	8.57	335,350	\$ 16.00
\$20.00 - \$20.89	2,202,994	\$ 20.03	8.57	335,350	\$ 20.00
	11,014,975	\$ 13.23	8.57	1,676,749	\$ 13.20

For the three months ended June 30, 2013, we recorded \$1.5 million (2012 \$1.3 million) of share compensation expense related to stock options. For the six months ended June 30, 2013, we recorded \$2.8 million (2012 \$2.1 million) of share compensation expense related to stock options.

Restricted shares vest either ratably or at the end of the required service period and contain certain restrictions during the vesting period, relating to, among other things, forfeiture in the event of termination of employment and transferability.

Restricted share award activity for the six months ended June 30, 2013 and year ended December 31, 2012 was as follows:

	Number of non-vested restricted shares	Weighted average grant date fair value
Balance as of January 1, 2012		\$
Granted	641,800	10.00
Forfeited	(22,500)	10.00
Vested		
Balance as of December 31, 2012	619,300	10.00
Granted	5,000	11.76
Forfeited		
Vested		
Balance as of June 30, 2013	624,300	\$ 10.01

For the three months ended June 30, 2013, the Company recorded \$0.2 million (2012 \$0.4 million) of share compensation expense related to restricted share awards. For the six months ended June 30, 2013, we recorded \$0.7 million (2012 \$0.7 million) of share compensation expense related to restricted share awards.

Warrants

We account for certain warrant contracts issued to our Founders and Aon in conjunction with our initial capitalization, and which may be settled by us using either the physical settlement or net-share settlement methods, in accordance with EITF 00-19, Accounting for Derivative Financial Instruments Indexed to, and Potentially Settled in, a Company's Own Stock. Accordingly, the fair value of these warrants has been recorded in equity as an addition to additional paid-in capital. The associated cost of these warrants has been recorded as a component of capital raise costs and is included in general and administrative expenses. We use an option-pricing model (Black-Scholes) to calculate the fair value for share purchase warrants issued.

We account for certain warrant contracts issued to an advisor in connection with our initial capitalization, where services have been received by the Company, in part, in exchange for equity instruments, based on the fair

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value of such services, in accordance with ASC 718, Compensation Stock Compensation, and ASC 505-50, Equity-Based Payments to Non-Employees. The associated cost of these warrants has been recorded as capital raise costs, and are included in additional paid in capital in the consolidated statement of shareholders equity.

Capital raise costs

Capital raise costs of \$20.5 million incurred in connection with our initial capitalization through private common share offerings, including placement agent and investment banking fees, legal fees and the fair value of warrants issued to our founders and advisors were deducted from the proceeds of the offering and reported net in shareholders equity and the statement of cashflows. Incorporation costs not related to the raising of capital are expensed as incurred and are included in general and administrative expenses.

Foreign currency transactions

Our functional currency is the U.S. dollar. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded in U.S. dollars at the exchange rate in effect on the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates in effect at the consolidated balance sheet date and foreign exchange gains and losses, if any, are included in the consolidated statement of income.

Taxes and uncertain tax positions

Under current Bermuda law, Third Point Reinsurance Ltd. and its Bermuda subsidiaries are not subject to any income or capital gains taxes. In the event that such taxes are imposed, Third Point Reinsurance Ltd. and its Bermuda incorporated subsidiaries would be exempted from any such taxes until March 2035 pursuant to the Tax Assurance Certificates issued to such entities pursuant to the Bermuda Exempted Undertakings Tax Protection Act of 1966, as amended.

As of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, we did not have any uncertain tax positions.

Non-controlling interests

Third Point Re consolidates the results of entities in which it has a controlling financial interest. We record the portion of shareholders equity attributable to non-controlling interests as a separate line item within shareholders equity of the consolidated balance sheet. We record the portion of net income attributable to non-controlling interests as a separate line within the consolidated statement of income.

Earnings per share

Basic earnings (loss) per share are based on the weighted average number of common shares and participating securities outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of common shares excludes any dilutive effect of outstanding warrants, options and convertible securities such as non-participating unvested restricted shares. Diluted earnings (loss) per share are based on the weighted average number of common shares and share equivalents including any dilutive effects of warrants, options and other awards under stock plans. U.S. GAAP requires that unvested share awards that contain non-forfeitable rights to dividends or dividend equivalents, whether paid or unpaid (referred to as participating securities), be included in the number of shares outstanding for both basic and diluted earnings per share calculations. We treat our unvested restricted stock as participating securities. In the event of a net loss, the participating securities are excluded from the calculation of both basic and diluted loss per share.

Subscriptions receivable

In December 2011, we entered into subscription agreements with shareholders to purchase 78,432,132 common shares for \$784.3 million. All of the shares were issued and outstanding as of the date of the

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subscriptions. As of December 31, 2011, we had received \$606.8 million resulting in a subscriptions receivable balance of \$177.5 million. The remaining subscriptions receivable were received in the first quarter of 2012. In accordance with SEC Regulation S-X, this subscription receivable has been recorded as a reduction in shareholders' equity in the consolidated balance sheet.

Leases

Leases in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are recognized in the consolidated statement of income (loss) on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Comprehensive income (loss)

We have no comprehensive income (loss) other than the net income (loss) disclosed in the consolidated statement of income (loss).

Segment information

Under U.S. GAAP, operating segments are based on the internal information that management uses for allocating resources and assessing performance as the source of the our reportable segments. Third Point Re reports two operating segments: Property and Casualty Reinsurance and Catastrophe Risk Management. We have also identified a corporate function that includes our investment results and certain general and administrative expenses related to corporate activities. For more information, see Note 24 of our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in the prospectus.

Business Outlook

Property and Casualty Reinsurance

The reinsurance markets in which we operate have historically been cyclical. During periods of excess underwriting capacity, as defined by the availability of capital, competition can result in lower pricing and less favorable policy terms and conditions for insurers and reinsurers. During periods of reduced underwriting capacity, pricing and policy terms and conditions are generally more favorable for insurers and reinsurers. Historically, underwriting capacity has been impacted by several factors, including industry losses, including the impact of catastrophes, changes in legal and regulatory guidelines, new entrants, investment results including interest rate levels and the credit ratings and financial strength of competitors.

While our management believes that pricing trends for the type of quota share business on which we focus have been relatively stable, there is significant underwriting capacity currently available, and we therefore believe market conditions will remain competitive in the near term. We believe there are several market developments, however, that indicate the potential for improving conditions in the medium term. These include improving pricing in several primary insurance lines of business which historically have flowed through to the reinsurance market, decelerating reserve releases from prior underwriting years, and historically low yields from the investment portfolios consisting mostly of long-only, investment grade, shorter-term, fixed income securities. These companies are now focused on the need for pricing increases to offset the drop in investment income or on increasing the risk profile of their investment portfolios, which consumes more of their risk capital.

We anticipate that we will continue to see attractive opportunities for the following reasons: Intermediaries and reinsurance buyers are increasingly familiar with Third Point Re, leading to increased submission volume in the lines and types of reinsurance we target. In addition, our primary insurance company clients are growing gross premium primarily through realizing rate increases and, to a lesser extent, expansion of the number of policies they write. As a consequence their need for quota share reinsurance has increased. Finally, the number of distressed situations for which our customized solutions may be helpful appears to be increasing.

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Catastrophe Risk Management

We intend to continue to monitor market conditions to participate in future underserved or capacity constrained lines of business as they arise and offer products that we believe will generate favorable returns on equity over the long term. For instance, we believe that market conditions for property catastrophe reinsurance have deteriorated due to the significant influx of capacity from collateralized reinsurance funds and sidecars. The resultant drop in catastrophe pricing impacts us in two ways: First, approximately 35% of our property and casualty gross premiums written since inception represented property quota share business, where the clients purchase separate property catastrophe coverage from another reinsurer. To the extent these clients are able to access more attractively priced property catastrophe reinsurance from another reinsurer, the profitability of their underlying business is increased, thereby improving their financial condition and reducing our residual counterparty credit risk. Second, while the expected margins generated by our Catastrophe Fund will be negatively impacted by decreasing reinsurance pricing, the expected overall impact on our results is tempered by our Catastrophe Fund's portfolio construction and focus on smaller, regional companies.

Consolidated Results of Operations Three and six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012

Overview

For the three months ended June 30, 2013, we reported net income of \$26.2 million, compared to net loss of \$31.1 million reported for the three months ended June 30, 2012. For the six months ended June 30, 2013, we reported net income of \$100.7 million, compared to net loss of \$0.9 million reported for the six months ended June 30, 2012.

Underwriting Results for our Property and Casualty Reinsurance Segment

The net underwriting loss from our property and casualty reinsurance segment for the three months ended June 30, 2013 was \$3.4 million, compared to a net underwriting loss from our property and casualty reinsurance segment of \$11.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2012. The net underwriting loss from our property and casualty reinsurance segment for the six months ended June 30, 2013 was \$7.2 million, compared to a net underwriting loss from our property and casualty reinsurance segment of \$13.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012. The change in both the three and six month periods was due to the following:

Factor resulting in increases in net underwriting income (decrease in underwriting loss):

In 2013, net premiums earned increased compared to the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2012. Net premiums earned is a function of the earning of gross premiums written and reinsurance premiums ceded over the last several quarters and, therefore, changes in net premiums earned generally lag quarterly increases and decreases in gross premiums written and reinsurance premiums ceded. The increase in net premiums earned for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 compared to the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 was primarily due to the continued expansion of our underwriting activities and related increase in gross premiums written since our reinsurance operation commenced in January 2012.

Factors resulting in decreases in underwriting income (increase in underwriting loss):

In 2013, net loss and loss expenses increased compared to the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 due to the larger in-force underwriting portfolio; however, the net loss and loss expense ratio was lower due to changes in the mix of business and crop loss recognized in the 2012 periods. The reinsurance contracts that we write have a wide range of expected loss ratios. The three and six months ended June 30, 2012 included an increase of \$5.1 million in our crop loss estimate.

In 2013, acquisition costs increased due to the larger in-force underwriting portfolio. The acquisition cost ratio increased primarily due to changes in the mix of business. The reinsurance contracts that we write have a wide range of acquisition cost ratios. The three and six months ended June 30, 2013

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included a higher proportion of property quota share contracts that have a higher expense component due to the inuring catastrophe reinsurance, which increases the acquisition cost ratio on those contracts. Our property quota share contracts are structured to limit the amount of property catastrophe exposure we assume. As a result, the inuring catastrophe reinsurance for the property catastrophe exposure reduces the amount of premium we assume relative to the acquisition costs or is an additional component of the acquisition costs. In addition, the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 included a higher proportion of net premiums earned related to one crop contract, which had a very low acquisition cost ratio.

In 2013, general and administrative expenses relating to underwriting activities decreased from \$7.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2012 to \$4.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2013. In 2013, general and administrative expenses related to underwriting activities decreased from \$10.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012 to \$9.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2013. The decrease in both periods was primarily due to employee signing bonuses included in the 2012 periods partially offset by increased headcount and related staff costs as we continued to build out our management team and infrastructure throughout 2012.

Investment Results

For the three months ended June 30, 2013, we recorded net investment income of \$32.1 million, compared to \$(17.6) million for the three months ended June 30, 2012. The return on investments managed by Third Point LLC was 3.2% for the three months ended June 30, 2013 compared to (2.2)% for the three months ended June 30, 2012. The increase in net investment income was primarily due to the higher investment return generated by Third Point LLC during the three months ended June 30, 2013 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2012. The equity strategy was the largest contributor to overall investment returns for the three months ended June 30, 2013 representing approximately 81% of the total return driven primarily from the technology and financial sectors.

For the six months ended June 30, 2013, we recorded net investment income of \$112.8 million, compared to \$16.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012. The return on investments managed by Third Point LLC was 12.2% for the six months ended June 30, 2013 compared to 2.1% for the six months ended June 30, 2012. The increase in net investment income was primarily due to the higher investment return generated by Third Point LLC during the six months ended June 30, 2013 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2012. The equity strategy was the largest contributor to overall investment returns for the six months ending June 30, 2013 representing approximately 65% of the total return driven primarily from the technology and financial sectors.

In addition, net investment income benefitted from higher average investable assets for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 compared to the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 due to float generated by our reinsurance operations.

All of our assets managed by Third Point LLC are held in a separate account and managed under an investment management agreement whereby TP GP, an affiliate of Third Point LLC, has a non-controlling interest in the assets held in the separate account. The value of the non-controlling interest is equal to the amounts invested by TP GP, plus performance fees paid by us to Third Point LLC and TP GP and investment gains and losses thereon.

Also impacting net investment income for the three months ended June 30, 2013, was a \$0.4 million unrealized gain on derivative reinsurance contracts written by the Catastrophe Reinsurer offset by the allocation of \$0.8 million of investment income related to a deposit accounted reinsurance contract. Net investment income for the six months ended June 30, 2013 was offset by a \$1.1 million unrealized gain on derivative reinsurance contracts written by the Catastrophe Reinsurer offset by the allocation of \$1.4 million of investment income related to deposit accounted reinsurance contracts.

Table of Contents**Book Value Per Share**

We believe that long-term growth in diluted book value per share is the most important measure of our financial performance.

Book value per share as used by our management is a non-GAAP measure, as it is calculated after deducting the impact of non-controlling interests. Diluted book value per share is also a non-GAAP measure and represents book value per share combined with the impact from dilution of all in-the-money share options issued, warrants and unvested restricted shares outstanding as of any period end.

For the three months ended June 30, 2013, the book value per share increased by \$0.35 per share, or 2.9%, to \$12.40 per share from \$12.05 per share as of March 31, 2013. For the three months ended March 31, 2013, diluted book value per share increased by \$0.31 per share, or 2.7%, to \$12.07 per share from \$11.76 per share as of March 31, 2013.

For the six months ended June 30, 2013, the book value per share increased by \$1.33 per share, or 12.0%, to \$12.40 per share from \$11.07 per share as of December 31, 2012. For the six months ended June 30, 2013, diluted book value per share increased by \$1.18 per share, or 10.9%, to \$12.07 per share from \$10.89 per share as of December 31, 2012.

The 2013 increase in basic and diluted book value per share for both the three and six month periods was driven primarily from net income generated in the respective periods. The growth in 2013 diluted book value per share was also impacted by warrants and share compensation issued to our Founders, employees and an advisor in conjunction with our initial formation and build-out of the management team.

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted book value per share as of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012:

	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
	(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)	
Basic and diluted book value per share numerator:		
Total shareholders' equity	\$ 1,024,861	\$ 928,321
Less: Non-controlling interests	52,196	59,777
Shareholders' equity attributable to shareholders	972,665	868,544
Effect of dilutive warrants issued to founders and an advisor	36,480	36,480
Effect of dilutive stock options issued to directors and employees	52,090	51,670
Diluted book value per share numerator:	\$ 1,061,235	\$ 956,694
Basic and diluted book value per share denominator:		
Issued and outstanding shares	78,432,132	78,432,132
Effect of dilutive warrants issued to founders and an advisor	3,648,006	3,648,006
Effect of dilutive stock options issued to directors and employees	5,194,404	5,167,045
Effect of dilutive restricted shares issued to employees	624,300	619,300
Diluted book value per share denominator:	87,898,842	87,866,483
Basic book value per share	\$ 12.40	\$ 11.07
Diluted book value per share	\$ 12.07	\$ 10.89
Segment Results Three and Six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012		

The determination of our business segments is based on the manner in which management monitors the performance of our operations. Our business currently comprises two operating segments: Property and Casualty Reinsurance and Catastrophe Risk Management. We have also identified a corporate function that includes our investment results and general and administrative expenses related to our corporate activities.

Table of Contents**Property and Casualty Reinsurance**

The Property and Casualty Reinsurance segment provides property, casualty and specialty treaty reinsurance to insurance and reinsurance companies on a worldwide basis. Treaty reinsurance contracts are contractual arrangements that provide for automatic reinsurance of an agreed upon portion of business written as specified in a reinsurance contract. Contracts can be written on an excess of loss basis or quota share basis although all contracts written to date have been on a quota share basis. The product lines that we currently underwrite are property, casualty and specialty.

Gross premiums written. Gross premiums written increased by \$66.5 million, or 235.9%, to \$94.6 million for the three months ended June 30, 2013 from \$28.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2012. Gross premiums written increased by \$66.7 million, or 55.2%, to \$187.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2013 from \$120.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012. The following table provides a breakdown of our property and casualty reinsurance segment's gross premiums written by line of business for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012:

	For the three months ended			
	June 30, 2013		June 30, 2012	
	(\$ in thousands)			
Property	\$ 27,888	29.5%	\$ 35,628	126.4%
Casualty	49,388	52.2%		0.0%
Specialty	17,368	18.3%	(7,450)	-26.4%
	\$ 94,644	100.0%	\$ 28,178	100.0%

	For the six months ended			
	June 30, 2013		June 30, 2012	
	(\$ in thousands)			
Property	\$ 28,238	15.1%	\$ 35,628	29.5%
Casualty	101,595	54.2%	42,700	35.3%
Specialty	57,682	30.7%	42,500	35.2%
	\$ 187,515	100.0%	\$ 120,828	100.0%

The change in gross premiums written for the three months ended June 30, 2013 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2012 was driven by:

Factors resulting in increases:

We wrote \$83.1 million of new business in the three months ended June 30, 2013.

Contracts that renewed during the three months ended June 30, 2013 resulted in increased premiums of \$23.7 million due primarily to one contract.

Factors resulting in decreases:

Changes in premium estimates relating to the prior year's contracts were \$(19.1) million for the three months ended June 30, 2013 primarily due to return premiums on expired contracts during the period that included a contractual provision to return the unearned premiums at expiration.

We did not renew two reinsurance contracts accounting for approximately \$21.2 million of premiums for the three months ended June 30, 2012, primarily as a result of pricing and other changes in reinsurance contract structure, terms and conditions.

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The change in gross premiums written for the six months ended June 30, 2013 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2012 was driven by:

Factors resulting in increases:

We wrote \$126.3 million of new business in the six months ended June 30, 2013.

Contracts that renewed during the six months ended June 30, 2013 resulted in increased premiums of \$39.4 million primarily due to an increased line size on one contract.

We amended an existing contract resulting in \$8.0 million of premium.

Factors resulting in decreases:

Changes in premium estimates relating to the prior year's contracts were \$(21.2) million for the six months ended June 30, 2013 primarily due to return premiums on expired contracts during the period that included a contractual provision to return the unearned premiums at expiration.

We did not renew four reinsurance contracts accounting for approximately \$85.8 million of premiums for the six months ended June 30, 2012, with three of these contracts not renewing as a result of pricing and other changes in reinsurance contract structure, terms and conditions. In addition, our crop contract which accounted for \$42.5 million of premium for the six months ended June 30, 2012 was written in 2013 with a new counterparty and is included as \$35.0 million of new business above.

Premiums ceded. The \$10.0 million of premiums ceded for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 related to the purchase of a retrocessional contract on our crop contract.

Net premiums earned. Net premiums earned for the three months ended June 30, 2013 increased \$46.6 million, or 314.9%, to \$61.4 million. Net premiums earned for the six months ended June 30, 2013 increased \$65.4 million, or 227.9%, to \$94.1 million. Third Point Re began underwriting on January 1, 2012. The three and six months ended June 30, 2013 reflect net premiums earned on a larger in-force underwriting portfolio compared to the three and six months ended June 30, 2012. In addition, the three and six months ended June 30, 2013, include net premiums earned of \$22.3 million related to one retroactive reinsurance contract pursuant to which we record the gross premiums written and earned at the inception of the contract.

Net loss and loss adjustment expenses. Net loss and loss adjustment expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2013 was \$45.3 million, or 73.7% of net premiums earned, compared to \$16.7 million, or 112.4% of net premiums earned, for the three months ended June 30, 2012. Net loss and loss adjustment expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2013 was \$63.9 million, or 68.0% of net premiums earned, compared to \$29.0 million, or 101.0% of net premiums earned, for the six months ended June 30, 2012. The decrease in the loss ratio was primarily due to the crop losses that were recorded in the three and six months ended June 30, 2012. For the three months ended June 30, 2012, we increased our crop loss estimate by \$5.1 million, which equated to a 34.5 percentage point impact on the loss ratio for the three months ended June 30, 2012 and a 17.8 percentage point impact on the loss ratio for the six months ended June 30, 2012.

There was insignificant net reserve development for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013. We commenced underwriting in 2012 and therefore did not have any reserve development for the 2012 periods.

For the six months ended June 30, 2013, we also recorded a \$2.9 million decrease in loss and loss adjustment expense reserves primarily due to a decrease in a premium estimate on our crop contract which is currently recorded at a greater than a 100% loss ratio. These adjustments offset resulting in no net underwriting income or net loss ratio impact in the six months ended June 30, 2013.

Acquisition costs. Acquisition costs include commissions, brokerage and excise taxes. Acquisition costs are presented net of commissions ceded under reinsurance contracts. The reinsurance contracts that we write have a

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wide range of acquisition costs. As a result, our acquisition cost ratio can vary significantly from period to period. Acquisition costs for the three months ended June 30, 2013 were \$14.8 million, or 24.1% of net premiums earned, compared to \$2.1 million, or 14.4% of net premiums earned, for the three months ended June 30, 2012. Acquisition costs for the six months ended June 30, 2013 were \$27.8 million, or 29.6% of net premiums earned, compared to \$2.9 million, or 9.9% of net premiums earned, for the six months ended June 30, 2012. The three and six months ended June 30, 2013 included a higher proportion of property quota share contracts that have a higher expense component due to inuring catastrophe reinsurance which increases the acquisition cost ratio on those contracts. Our property quota share contracts are structured to limit the amount of property catastrophe exposure we assume. As a result, inuring catastrophe reinsurance for the property catastrophe exposure reduces the amount of premium we assume relative to the acquisition costs or is an additional component of the acquisition costs. In addition, the three and six months ended June 30, 2012, included a higher proportion of net premiums earned related to one crop contract which had a very low acquisition cost ratio.

General and administrative expenses. General and administrative expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2013 were \$4.7 million, or 7.7% of net premiums earned, compared to \$7.4 million, or 49.9% of net premiums earned, for the three months ended June 30, 2012. General and administrative expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2013 were \$9.5 million, or 10.1% of net premiums earned, compared to \$10.7 million, or 37.4% of net premiums earned, for the six months ended June 30, 2012. The decrease in both periods was primarily due to employee signing bonuses included in the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 partially offset by an increase in headcount and related staff costs as we continued to build out our management team and infrastructure throughout 2012. The lower general and administrative ratio is also improved due to higher net premiums earned as a result of having a larger in-force underwriting portfolio compared to the three and six months ended June 30, 2012.

Catastrophe Risk Management

The Catastrophe Reinsurer wrote no business before January 1, 2013. From January 1, 2013, the underwriting results of the Catastrophe Reinsurer as well as results of the Catastrophe Fund, the entities for which the Catastrophe Fund Manager underwrites and manages catastrophe risk, are captured with the Catastrophe Fund Manager in this segment. We are currently required to consolidate the results of the Catastrophe Fund and the Catastrophe Reinsurer with our other operations because we control a majority of the outstanding interests in these entities. However, as an open-ended investment fund, the Catastrophe Fund is continuing to market its interests to third-party investors. We expect that the Catastrophe Fund may achieve levels of third-party investment to potentially allow us to deconsolidate its results during 2013.

Gross premiums written. Gross premiums written were \$3.6 million for the three months ended June 30, 2013 and \$6.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2013, consisting of property catastrophe business written.

Net premiums earned. Net premiums earned were \$0.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2013 and \$1.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2013.

Net investment income. Net investment income of \$0.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2013 and \$1.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2013 consists primarily of net unrealized gain on derivatives on derivative reinsurance contracts written by the Catastrophe Reinsurer.

Net loss and loss expenses. Net loss and loss adjustment expenses were \$0.4 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 related to tornadoes, hail and severe thunderstorms that occurred in the United States in 2013.

Acquisition costs. Acquisition costs include commissions, brokerage and excise taxes. Acquisition costs for the three months ended June 30, 2013 were \$0.1 million, or 9.1% of net premiums earned. Acquisition costs for the six months ended June 30, 2013 were \$0.2 million, or 10.5% of net premiums earned.

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General and administrative expenses. General and administrative expenses for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2013 were \$1.0 million and \$1.8 million, respectively. General and administrative expenses consist of costs associated with the employee leasing agreement, cat modeling and legal and accounting expenses.

Corporate function

General and administrative expenses. General and administrative expenses allocated to our corporate function include allocations of payroll and related costs for certain executives and non-underwriting staff that spend a portion of their time on corporate activities. We also allocate a portion of overhead and other related costs based on a related headcount analysis. For the three months ended June 30, 2013, general and administrative expenses allocated to the corporate function were \$1.5 million compared to \$2.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2012. For the six months ended June 30, 2013, general and administrative expenses allocated to the corporate function were \$2.9 million compared to \$3.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012. The decrease in both periods was primarily due to employee signing bonuses included in the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 partially offset by increased headcount and related staff costs as we continued to build out our management team and infrastructure throughout 2012.

Consolidated Results of Operations Year ended December 31, 2012 and Period from October 6, 2011 to December 31, 2011

Overview

For the year ended December 31, 2012, we reported net income of \$99.4 million, compared to net loss of \$1.1 million reported for the period from October 6, 2011, our date of incorporation, to December 31, 2011.

Underwriting Results

The net underwriting loss for the year ended December 31, 2012 was \$28.7 million. We commenced underwriting activity on January 1, 2012. The key drivers of the underwriting loss recorded in the year ended December 31, 2012 were as follows:

We incurred a full year of general and administrative expenses, including certain start-up related costs, compared to only a partial year of net premiums earned as our underwriting portfolio continues to increase. Although we would expect modest increases in our general and administrative expenses due to additional staff and professional services, including services required once we become subject to reporting requirements applicable to public companies, we also expect our general and administrative expense ratio to decrease as the net premiums earned on our underwriting portfolio increase.

We recognized a net underwriting loss of \$10.0 million on the sole crop reinsurance contract written, largely due to severe drought conditions impacting most of the United States farm belt. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration reported that 55% of the contiguous United States was under moderate to extreme drought conditions, which was the largest land area in the United States to be affected by a drought since December 1956. The net underwriting loss on our crop contract was partially offset by net underwriting income of \$1.6 million on the remaining reinsurance business written.

Investment Results

For the year ended December 31, 2012, we recorded net investment income of \$136.4 million, representing a return of 17.7% on our investments managed by Third Point LLC. The performance of our investment portfolio, as managed by Third Point LLC, was driven by positive results across all investment strategies coupled with strong gains in several core holdings, particularly large positions in Greek government bonds and Yahoo! Inc. In August and September of 2012, Third Point LLC purchased the restructured strip of Greek government

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debt at a significant discount to face value and sold a large portion of the position back to the Greek government in late December 2012, realizing significant returns. The investment in Yahoo! Inc. was prompted by an identification of several key positive catalysts with the potential to unlock substantial shareholder value coupled with a perceived undervaluation of Yahoo! by the market. Both investments appreciated in value considerably by year end and continue to be core positions in our portfolio. Positive performance throughout the first half of 2012 was led by investments in corporate and structured credit instruments. Our equity portfolio boosted gains in the second half of the year as our investment manager increased both gross (or long plus short positions) and net (or long minus short positions) exposure as market conditions improved in the third quarter. Equities accounted for approximately 50% of 2012 overall investment returns driven primarily by the energy, industrials and technology sectors. In addition to positive investments, Third Point LLC successfully employed several process-focused initiatives including increasing concentration in selected positions and lowering the overall number of positions.

For the year ended December 31, 2012, our net investment income reflected contributions for all of the investment strategies employed by Third Point LLC. Primary contributions included long and short equity, corporate credit, asset-backed securities, and macroeconomic and other positions which contributed \$61.5 million, \$28.2 million, \$18.9 million and \$27.8 million, respectively.

We were formed on October 6, 2011 and received initial proceeds from our capitalization transactions in December 2011. These proceeds were invested in January 2012. As of December 31, 2011, we held only cash and cash equivalents which did not generate any net investment income for that period.

All of our investable assets are held in a separate account and managed under the Investment Management Agreement whereby TP GP, an affiliate of Third Point LLC, has a minority interest in the assets held in the separate account. The value of the minority interest is equal to the amounts invested by TP GP, plus performance fees paid by us to Third Point LLC and TP GP and investment gains and losses thereon.

Book Value Per Share

For the year ended December 31, 2012, our book value per share increased by \$1.35 per share, or 13.8%, to \$11.07 per share from \$9.73 per share as of December 31, 2011. For the year ended December 31, 2012, our diluted book value per share increased by \$1.16 per share, or 11.9%, to \$10.89 per share from \$9.73 per share as of December 31, 2011. The growth in diluted book value per share was impacted by warrants and share compensation issued to our Founders, employees and an advisor in conjunction with our initial formation and build-out of the management team.

Book value per share as used by our management is a non-GAAP measure, as it is calculated after deducting the impact of non-controlling minority interests, and adding back subscriptions receivable. In addition, diluted book value per share is also a non-GAAP measure and represents book value per share combined with the impact from dilution of all in-the-money share options issued, warrants and unvested restricted shares outstanding as of any period end. We believe that long-term growth in diluted book value per share is the most important measure of our financial performance because it allows our management and investors to track over time the value created by the retention of earnings. In addition, we believe this metric is used by investors because it provides a basis for comparison with other companies in our industry that also report a similar measure.

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The following table sets forth the computation of basic and fully diluted book value per share as of December 31, 2012 and 2011:

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
	(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)	
Basic and fully diluted book value per share numerator:		
Total shareholders' equity	\$ 928,321	\$ 585,425
Less: Non-controlling interests	59,777	
Shareholders' equity attributable to shareholders	868,544	585,425
Add: Subscriptions receivable:		177,507
Book value per share numerator	868,544	762,932
Effect of dilutive warrants issued to founders and an advisor	36,480	
Effect of dilutive share options issued to directors and employees	51,670	
Fully diluted book value per share numerator:	\$ 956,694	\$ 762,932
Basic and fully diluted book value per share denominator:		
Issued and outstanding shares	78,432,132	78,432,132
Effect of dilutive warrants issued to founders and an advisor	3,648,006	
Effect of dilutive restricted shares issued to employees	619,300	
Effect of dilutive share options issued to directors and employees	5,167,045	
Fully diluted book value per share denominator:	87,866,483	78,432,132
Basic book value per share	\$ 11.07	\$ 9.73
Fully diluted book value per share	\$ 10.89	\$ 9.73

Segment Results Year ended December 31, 2012 and Period from October 6, 2011 to December 31, 2011.

The determination of our business segments is based on the manner in which our management monitors the performance of our operations. Our business currently comprises two operating segments: Property and Casualty Reinsurance and Property Catastrophe Risk Management. We have also identified a corporate function that includes our investment results and certain general and administrative expenses related to corporate activities.

Property and Casualty Reinsurance

The Property and Casualty Reinsurance segment provides treaty reinsurance to insurance and reinsurance companies on a worldwide basis. Treaty reinsurance contracts are contractual arrangements that provide for automatic reinsurance of an agreed upon portion of business written as specified in a reinsurance contract. Contracts can be written on an excess of loss basis or quota share basis although all contracts written to date have been on a quota share basis. The product lines that we currently underwrite are property, casualty and specialty.

Gross premiums written. Gross premiums written consisted of \$190.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. We commenced underwriting activities on January 1, 2012. The following table provides a breakdown of our property and casualty reinsurance segment's gross premiums written by line of business for the year ended December 31, 2012:

	(\$ in thousands)	
Property	\$ 103,174	54.2%
Casualty	44,700	23.5%
Specialty	42,500	22.3%

\$ 190,374 100.0%

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Net premiums earned. Net premiums earned consisted of \$96.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Net loss and loss expenses. Net loss and loss expenses for the year ended December 31, 2012 was \$80.3 million, or 83.2% of net premiums earned.

During the year ended December 31, 2012, we recorded \$52.1 million, or 54.0% of net premiums earned, of loss and loss adjustment expenses on our sole crop reinsurance contract. This crop reinsurance contract accounted for \$10.0 million of net underwriting loss for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Acquisition costs. Acquisition costs include commissions, brokerage and excise taxes. Acquisition costs for the year ended were \$24.6 million, or 25.5%, of net premiums earned. The reinsurance contracts that we write have a wide range of acquisition costs. The acquisition cost ratio for the year ended December 31, 2012 reflects a high proportion of net premiums earned related to the sole crop reinsurance contract referred to above, which had a very low acquisition cost ratio.

General and administrative expenses. General and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2012 were \$20.3 million, or 21.0%, of net premiums earned, compared to \$1.1 million for the period ended December 31, 2011. The increase in general and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2012 was primarily due to an increase in headcount and related staff costs over those incurred during 2011 due to the build-out of the management team and infrastructure over the course of 2012. In addition, the 2011 period reflects only the period from October 6, 2011, our date of incorporation, to December 31, 2011.

Catastrophe Risk Management

For the year ended December 31, 2012, the Catastrophe Fund Manager incurred \$1.5 million of general and administrative expenses including the cost of employees, allocated overhead expenses, the licensing of property catastrophe modeling software and legal expenses. The Catastrophe Reinsurer wrote no business before January 1, 2013. From January 1, 2013, the underwriting results of the Catastrophe Reinsurer as well as results of the Catastrophe Fund, the entities for which the Catastrophe Fund Manager underwrites and manages catastrophe risk, are captured in this segment. We are currently required to consolidate the results of the Catastrophe Fund and the Catastrophe Reinsurer with our other operations because we control a majority of the outstanding interests in these entities. However, as an open-ended investment fund, the Catastrophe Fund is continuing to market its interests to third-party investors. We expect that the Catastrophe Fund may achieve levels of third-party investment to potentially allow us to deconsolidate its results during 2013.

Management and Director Options

The Share Incentive Plan grants an option to employees, including employees of the Catastrophe Fund Manager, and directors to purchase our common shares.

The Share Incentive Plan's activity during the year ended December 31, 2012 was as follows:

	Number of options at the current capital level	Weighted average exercise price
Balance as of January 1, 2012		\$
Granted employees	8,526,994	13.20
Granted directors	84,748	13.20
Forfeited		
Exercised		
Balance as of December 31, 2012	8,611,742	13.20

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The weighted average fair value of options granted on February 8, 2012 was \$3.07 per share. The fair value of each option issued was estimated on the grant date using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The volatility assumption used, of 31.25% was based on average estimated volatility of a reinsurance company peer group. The other assumptions used in the option-pricing model were as follows: risk free interest rate of 1.9%, expected life of ten years and a 0.0% dividend yield. As of December 31, 2012, the weighted-average remaining contractual term for options outstanding was 9 years.

Options vest ratably over five years and contain certain restrictions during the vesting period, relating to, among other things, forfeiture in the event of termination of employment and transferability. As of December 31, 2012, 583,680 share options were exercisable. For the year ended December 31, 2012, we recorded \$4.8 million (2011 nil) of share compensation expense related to share options.

Restricted Shares

Restricted shares vest either ratably or at the end of the required service period and contain certain restrictions during the vesting period, relating to, among other things, forfeiture in the event of termination of employment and transferability. For the year ended December 31, 2012, we recorded \$1.6 million (2011 nil) of share compensation expense related to restricted awards.

Restricted share award activity for the year ended December 31, 2012 was as follows:

	Number of non-vested restricted shares	Weighted average grant date fair value
Balance as of January 1, 2012		\$
Granted	641,800	10.00
Forfeited	(22,500)	10.00
Vested		
Balance as of December 31, 2012	619,300	10.00

We anticipate increases in general and administrative expenses due to additional staff and professional services, including services that will be required once we become subject to reporting requirements applicable to publicly held companies.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our investment portfolio is concentrated in tradeable securities and is valued to market each day. Pursuant to our investment guidelines as specified in our investment management agreement with Third Point LLC, at least 60% of our portfolio must be invested in securities of publicly traded companies and governments of OECD high income countries, asset-backed securities, cash, cash equivalents and gold and other precious metals. We can liquidate all or a portion of our investment portfolio at any time with not less than three days notice depending on cash needed to pay claims on our reinsurance contracts, and with not less than five days notice to pay for expenses or on not less than 30 days notice in order to satisfy a requirement of A.M. Best. Since we do not write excess of loss property catastrophe contracts or other types of reinsurance contracts that are typically subject to sudden, acute liquidity demands, we believe the liquidity provided by our investment portfolio will be sufficient to satisfy all liquidity requirements.

General

Third Point Reinsurance Ltd. is a holding company and has no substantial operations of its own. Its assets consist primarily of Third Point Reinsurance Ltd.'s investments in subsidiaries. Third Point Reinsurance Ltd.'s ability to pay dividends or return capital to shareholders will depend upon the availability of dividends or other statutorily permissible distributions from those subsidiaries.

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We and our Bermuda subsidiaries are subject to Bermuda regulatory constraints that affect our ability to pay dividends. Under the Companies Act, as amended, a Bermuda company may declare or pay a dividend out of distributable reserves only if it has reasonable grounds for believing that it is, or would after the payment, be able to pay its liabilities as they become due and if the realizable value of its assets would thereby not be less than its liabilities. Under the Insurance Act, Third Point Re, as a Class 4 insurer, is prohibited from declaring or paying a dividend if it is in breach of its minimum solvency margin (MSM), enhanced capital ratio (ECR) or minimum liquidity ratio or if the declaration or payment of such dividend would cause such a breach. Where Third Point Re, 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 BMA.

In addition, Third Point Re, 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 2 directors (one of whom must be a Bermuda resident director if any of the insurer's directors are resident in Bermuda) and the principal representative stating that it will continue to meet its solvency margin and minimum liquidity ratio.

Liquidity and Cash Flows

Our cash flows from operations generally represent the difference between: (1) premiums collected and investment earnings realized and (2) losses and loss expenses paid reinsurance purchased an underwriting and other expenses paid. Cash flows from operations may differ substantially from net income. The potential for a large claim under a reinsurance contract means that substantial and unpredictable payments may need to be made within relatively short periods of time.

Our sources of funds primarily consist of premiums written, reinsurance recoveries, investment income and proceeds from sales and redemptions of investments. Cash is used primarily to pay loss and loss adjustment expenses, reinsurance premiums, acquisition costs and general and administrative expenses and to purchase investments.

Cash flows used in operations for the year ended December 31, 2012 were \$32.6 million compared to \$1.6 million for the period from October 6, 2011 (incorporation date) to December 31, 2011. Cash flows provided by operating activities for the six months ended June 30, 2013 were \$8.2 million compared to cash flows used in operating activities of \$7.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012. Cash flows from operating activities generally represent net premiums collected, net investment gains realized less loss and loss adjustment expenses, acquisition costs and general and administrative expenses paid.

Cash flows used in investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2012 were \$766.0 million. Cash flows used in investing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2013 were \$61.9 million, compared to \$750.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012. The cash flows used in investing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and the year ended December 31, 2012, reflects the three months ended March 31, 2013 and the initial investment of our portfolio during the first quarter of 2012, respectively.

Cash flows provided by financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2012 and the six months ended June 30, 2013 were \$228.7 million and \$52.3 million, respectively, compared to \$605.4 million for the period from October 6, 2011 (incorporation date) to December 31, 2011 and \$158.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012, respectively. The cash flows from financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2012 consisted of the receipt of subscriptions receivable, net of costs, funds received related to a deposit liability contract and contributions from non-controlling interests. Cash flows from financing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2013 consisted of new deposit liability contracts entered into in the six months ended June 30, 2013 and contributions from non-controlling interests in the Catastrophe Fund. The cash flows from financing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2012 consisted of the receipt of subscriptions receivable, net of costs.

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For the period from inception until June 30, 2013, we have had sufficient cash flow from proceeds of our initial capitalization and from operations and investments to meet our liquidity requirements. We expect that projected operating and capital expenditure requirements for at least the next twelve months will be met by our balance of cash, funds generated from underwriting activities and investment income. We may incur indebtedness in the future if we determine that it would be an efficient part of our capital structure.

In addition, we expect that the net proceeds from this offering will provide us with the financial flexibility to execute our strategic objectives. Our ability to generate cash, however, is subject to our performance, general economic conditions, industry trends and other factors. To the extent that funds from this offering, combined with existing cash and cash equivalents, investment returns and operating cash flow are insufficient to fund our future activities and requirements, we may need to raise additional funds through public or private equity or debt financing. If we issue equity securities in order to raise additional funds, substantial dilution to existing shareholders may occur. If we raise cash through the issuance of additional indebtedness, we may be subject to additional contractual restrictions on our business. There is no assurance that we would be able to raise the additional funds on favorable terms or at all.

We do not believe that inflation has had a material effect on our consolidated results of operations. The effects of inflation are considered implicitly in pricing our reinsurance contracts through the modeled components such as demand surge. Loss reserves are established to recognize likely loss settlements at the date payment is made. Those reserves inherently recognize the effects of inflation. The actual effects of inflation on our results cannot be accurately known, however, until claims are ultimately resolved.

Cash and restricted cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash held in banks, cash held with investment managers and other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturity dates of ninety days or less.

Restricted cash and cash equivalents consist of cash held in trust accounts with the Catastrophe Reinsurer securing collateralized reinsurance contracts written as well as cash held with brokers securing letters of credit issued under credit facilities.

Letter of Credit Facilities

As of June 30, 2013, we had entered into the following letter of credit facilities, which automatically renew annually unless terminated by either party in accordance with the required notice period:

	Facility	Renewal date	Notice period
	(\$ in thousands)		(Unused Facility Portion)
BNP Paribas	\$ 100,000	February 15, 2014	60 days prior to termination date
Citibank ⁽¹⁾	150,000	January 23, 2014	90 days prior to termination date
J.P. Morgan	50,000	August 22, 2013	60 days prior to termination date
	\$ 300,000		

(1) Effective January 1, 2013, the Citibank facility was reduced from \$250 million to \$150 million.

As of June 30, 2013, \$52.5 million (December 31, 2012 \$60.9 million) of letters of credit, representing 17.5% of the total available facilities, had been drawn upon (December 31, 2012 15.3% (based on total available facilities of \$400 million)).

Under the facilities, we provide collateral that may consist of equity securities, repurchase agreements, restricted cash, and cash and cash equivalents. As of June 30, 2013, total cash and cash equivalents with a fair value of \$52.7 million (December 31, 2012 \$64.8 million) were pledged as security against the letters of credit

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issued. These amounts are included in restricted cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated balance sheet. Each of the facilities contain customary events of default and restrictive covenants, including but not limited to, limitations on liens on collateral, transactions with affiliates, mergers and sales of assets, as well as solvency and maintenance of certain minimum pledged equity requirements, A.M. Best Company rating of A- or higher, and restricts issuance of any debt without the consent of the letter of credit provider. Additionally, if an event of default exists, as defined in the letter of credit facilities, we will be prohibited from paying dividends. We were in compliance with all of the covenants as of June 30, 2013.

Financial Condition

Shareholders' equity

As of December 31, 2012, shareholders' equity was \$928.3 million compared to \$585.4 million as of December 31, 2011. This increase was primarily due to the receipt of subscriptions due from shareholders, net income of \$99.4 million, and contributions of non-controlling interests of \$58.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2012.

As of June 30, 2013, total shareholders' equity was \$1,024.9 million compared to \$928.3 million as of December 31, 2012. This increase was primarily due to net income of \$100.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2013 and contributions from non-controlling interests of \$26.2 million. The increase in non-controlling interests was related to the additional capital called by the Catastrophe Fund during the six months ended June 30, 2013 partially offset by distributions of non-controlling interests of \$35.1 million related to the investment joint venture for the six months ended June 30, 2013.

Investments

As of December 31, 2012, total cash and investments at fair market value was \$1,049.3 million compared to \$603.8 million as of December 31, 2011. The increase was due to the receipt of the remaining subscriptions receivable during the first quarter of 2012, \$136.4 million of net investment income generated for the year ended December 31, 2012 and the generation of \$59.0 million of float from our property and casualty reinsurance operation.

As of June 30, 2013, total cash and investments at fair value was \$1,101.0 million compared to \$1,049.3 million as of December 31, 2012. The increase was primarily due to net investment income generated for the six months ended June 30, 2013.

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The following tables present our investments, categorized by the level of the fair value hierarchy as of June 30, 2013:

	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	As of June 30, 2013		Total
		Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	
	(\$in thousands)			
Assets				
Equity securities	\$ 488,645	\$ 3,934	\$	\$ 492,579
Private common equity securities			3,473	3,473
Total equities	488,645	3,934	3,473	496,052
Asset-backed securities		257,033	194	257,227
Bank debts		33,112		33,112
Corporate bonds		72,312	4,304	76,616
Sovereign debt		7,601		7,601
Total debt securities		370,058	4,498	374,556
Investments in limited partnerships		31,883	903	32,786
Options	5,526	8,738		14,264
Trade claims		20,210		20,210
Total other investments	5,526	60,831	903	67,260
Derivative assets	216	25,302		25,518
Total assets	\$494,387	\$460,125	\$8,874	\$963,386
Liabilities				
Equity securities	\$ 18,811	\$	\$	\$ 18,811
Sovereign debt		37,419		37,419
Corporate bonds		7,054		7,054
Options	9,621	4,623		14,244
Total securities sold, not yet purchased	28,432	49,096		77,528
Derivative liabilities	11	21,868	2,240	24,119
Total liabilities	\$ 28,443	\$ 70,964	\$ 2,240	\$ 101,647

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2013, we made no significant reclassifications of assets or liabilities between Levels 1 and 2.

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The following tables present our investments, categorized by the level of the fair value hierarchy as of December 31, 2012:

	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total
	(\$ in thousands)			
Assets				
Equity securities	\$ 496,473	\$ 1,699	\$	\$ 498,172
Private common equity securities			2,757	2,757
Total equities	496,473	1,699	2,757	500,929
Asset-backed securities		191,401		191,401
Bank debts		22,531	54	22,585
Corporate bonds		56,814	1,046	57,860
Sovereign debt		7,485		7,485
Total debt securities		278,231	1,100	279,331
Investment in limited partnership		91,287		91,287
Commodities	51,093			51,093
Options	3,191	276		3,467
Trade claims		11,583		11,583
Total other investments	54,284	103,146		157,430
Total investments	550,757	383,076	3,857	937,690
Derivative assets	1,025	24,603		25,628
Total assets	\$ 551,782	\$ 407,679	\$ 3,857	\$ 963,318
Liabilities				
Equity securities	\$ 104,308	\$	\$	\$ 104,308
Sovereign debt		59,918		59,918
Corporate bonds		8,924		8,924
Options	3,259	45		3,304
Total securities sold, not yet purchased	107,567	68,887		176,454
Derivative liabilities	10	12,982		12,992
Total liabilities	\$ 107,577	\$ 81,869	\$	\$ 189,446

During the year ended December 31, 2012, we made no significant reclassifications of assets or liabilities between Levels 1 and 2.

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As of December 31, 2012:

	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years (\$ in thousands)	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Reserve for loss and loss adjustment expenses ⁽¹⁾	\$ 67,271	\$ 60,798	\$ 5,342	\$ 1,131	\$
Other operating agreements ⁽²⁾	2,180	527	1,653		
Rental Leases ⁽³⁾	1,699	404	1,295		
Deposit liability ⁽⁴⁾	50,446		50,446		
Remaining capital commitments to the Catastrophe Fund ⁽⁵⁾	28,000	28,000			
	\$ 149,596	\$ 89,729	\$ 58,736	\$ 1,131	\$

- (1) We have estimated the expected payout pattern of the reserve for losses and loss expenses by applying estimated payout patterns by contract. The amount and timing of actual loss payments could differ materially from the estimated payouts in the table above. Please refer to Critical Accounting Estimates Reserve for losses and loss expenses for additional information.
- (2) On December 20, 2011, Third Point Reinsurance Company Ltd. acquired from NetJets Sales Inc., two 12.5%, five year, undivided interests in two aircraft. The agreement with NetJets provides for monthly management fees, occupied hourly fees and other fees.
- (3) We lease office space at Chesney House in Bermuda. This two year lease is scheduled to expire on November 30, 2013, with an option to renew for an additional three years.
- (4) We entered into an aggregate excess of loss agreement for consideration of \$50.0 million. Under the terms of the agreement we maintain a notional experience account, the value of which is determined by adding premiums to the \$50.0 million of consideration less claims paid plus a crediting rate multiplied by the annual starting balance of the notional experience account. The crediting rate carries from a minimum of 3% to a maximum of 6.1% based on actual investment returns. For purposes of this contractual obligations table, we have assumed that this contract would settle at its first commutation date at October 1, 2016.
- (5) We committed to invest \$50.0 million in the Catastrophe Fund of which we had invested \$22.0 million as of December 31, 2012. We received capital call notices to invest \$10.2 million and \$17.8 million into the Catastrophe Fund which were funded on April 1, 2013 and June 1, 2013, respectively, representing the remainder of our commitment.

Off-Balance Sheet Commitments and Arrangements

We have no obligations, assets or liabilities, other than those derivatives in our investment portfolio and disclosed in our financial statements, which would be considered off-balance sheet arrangements. We do not participate in transactions that create relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, often referred to as variable interest entities, which would have been established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

We believe we are principally exposed to the following types of market risk:

equity price risk;

foreign currency risk;

interest rate risk;

commodity price risk;

credit risk; and

political risk.

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Equity Price Risk

Our Investment Manager, Third Point LLC, continually tracks the performance and exposures of our entire investment portfolio, each strategy and sector, and selective individual securities. A particular focus is placed on beta exposure, which is the portion of the portfolio that is directly correlated to risks and movements of the equity market as a whole (usually represented by the S&P 500 index) as opposed to idiosyncratic risks and factors associated with a specific position. Further, the performance of our investment portfolio has historically been compared to several market indices, including the S&P 500, CS/Tremont Event Driven Index, HFRI Event Driven Index, and others.

As of June 30, 2013, our investment portfolio included long and short equity securities, along with certain equity-based derivative instruments, the carrying values of which are primarily based on quoted market prices. Generally, market prices of common equity securities are subject to fluctuation, which could cause the amount to be realized upon the closing of the position to differ significantly from their current reported value. This risk is partly mitigated by the presence of both long and short equity securities in our investment portfolio. As of June 30, 2013, a 10% decline in the price of each of these listed equity securities and equity-based derivative instruments, would have resulted in a \$58.3 million, or 5.68%, decline in the fair value of our total investment portfolio.

Computations of the prospective effects of hypothetical equity price changes are based on numerous assumptions, including the maintenance of the existing level and composition of investment securities and should not be relied on as indicative of future results.

Foreign Currency Risk

Our investment manager continually measures foreign currency exposures and compares current exposures to historical movement within the relevant currencies. Within the typical course of business, Third Point LLC may decide to hedge foreign currency risk within our investment portfolio by using short-term forward contracts; however, from time to time Third Point LLC may determine not to so hedge based on its views of the likely movements of the underlying currency.

As of June 30, 2013, 100% of our reinsurance contracts were denominated in U.S. dollars, and any losses related to these contracts would be paid in U.S. dollars. As such, were not currently exposed to foreign currency risk with regard to our underwriting operations as of June 30, 2013.

We are exposed to foreign currency risk through cash, forwards, options and investments in securities denominated in foreign currencies. Foreign currency exchange rate risk is the potential for adverse changes in the U.S. dollar value of investments (long and short) and foreign currency derivative instruments, which we employ from both a speculative and risk management perspective, due to a change in the exchange rate of the foreign currency in which cash and financial instruments are denominated. As of June 30, 2013, our total net exposure to foreign denominated securities represented -0.3% of our investment portfolio including cash and cash equivalents, at (\$3.1) million. This number was negative due to longer short positions than long positions.

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The following table summarizes the net impact that a 10% increase and decrease in the value of the U.S. dollar against select foreign currencies would have had on the value of our investment portfolio as of June 30, 2013:

Foreign Currency	10% increase in U.S. dollar		10% decrease in U.S. dollar	
	Change in fair value	Change in fair value as % of investment portfolio	Change in fair value	Change in fair value as % of investment portfolio
	(\$ in thousands)			
Euro	(17,005)	0.00%	17,005	0.00%
Japanese Yen	(7,804)	0.00%	7,804	0.00%
British Pounds	(32,879)	0.00%	32,879	0.00%
Other	306,278	0.03%	(306,278)	-0.03%
Total	248,590	0.03%	(248,590)	-0.03%

Computations of the prospective effects of hypothetical currency price changes are based on numerous assumptions, including the maintenance of the existing level and composition of investment securities denominated in foreign currencies and related foreign currency instruments, and should not be relied on as indicative of future results. We and our investment manager periodically monitor our net exposure to foreign exchange rates and generally do not expect changes in foreign exchange to have a materially adverse impact on our operations.

Interest Rate Risk

Our investment portfolio includes interest rate sensitive securities, such as corporate and sovereign debt instruments, asset-backed securities (ABS), and interest rate options. One key market risk exposure for any debt instrument is interest rate risk. As interest rates rise, the market value of our long fixed-income portfolio falls, and the opposite is also true as interest rates fall. Additionally, some of our corporate and sovereign debt instruments, ABS and derivative investments may also be credit sensitive and their value may indirectly fluctuate with changes in interest rates.

The effects of interest rate movement have historically not had a material impact on the performance of our investment portfolio as managed by Third Point LLC. However, our investment manager monitors the potential effects of interest rate shifts by performing stress tests against the portfolio composition using a proprietary in-house risk system.

The following table summarizes the impact that a 100 basis point increase or decrease in interest rates would have on the value of our investment portfolio as of June 30, 2013:

	100 basis point increase in interest rates		100 basis point decrease in interest rates	
	Change in fair value	Change in fair value as % of investment portfolio	Change in fair value	Change in fair value as % of investment portfolio
	(\$ in thousands)			
Corporate and Sovereign Debt Instruments	\$ (3,806)	-0.37%	\$ 4,301	0.41%
Asset Backed Securities ⁽¹⁾	(4,528)	-0.43%	4,724	0.45%
Net exposure to interest rate risk	\$ (8,334)	-0.80%	\$ 9,025	0.86%

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- (1) Includes instruments for which durations are available on June 30, 2013. Includes a convexity adjustment if convexity is available. Not included are mortgage hedges which would reduce the impact of rate changes.

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For the purposes of the above tables, the hypothetical impact of changes in interest rates on debt instruments, ABS, and interest rate options was determined based on the interest rates and credit spreads applicable to each instrument individually. We and our investment manager periodically monitor our net exposure to interest rate risk and generally do not expect changes in interest rates to have a materially adverse impact on our operations.

Commodity Price Risk

In managing our investment portfolio, Third Point LLC periodically monitors and actively trades to take advantage of, and/or seeks to minimize any damage from, fluctuations in commodity prices. As our investment manager, Third Point LLC may choose to opportunistically make a long or short investment in a commodity or in a security directly impacted by the price of a commodity as a response to market developments.

As of June 30, 2013, our investment portfolio included exposure to changes in commodity prices, through ownership of physical commodities and commodity-linked securities. We purchase such investments from time to time from both a speculative and risk management perspective. Generally, market prices of commodities are subject to fluctuation. As of June 30, 2013, a 10% decline in the price of each of these commodities and commodity-linked securities would have resulted in a \$139,680.0, or 0.1%, decline in the fair value of our total investment portfolio.

We and our investment manager periodically monitor our exposure to commodity price fluctuations and generally do not expect changes in commodity prices to have a materially adverse impact on our operations.

Credit Risk

We are exposed to credit risk from our clients relating to balances receivable under our reinsurance contracts, including premiums receivable, and the possibility that counterparties may default on their obligations to us. The risk of counterparty default is partially mitigated by the fact that any amount owed to us from a reinsurance counterparty is netted against any claims related losses we would pay in the future. We monitor the collectability of these balances on a regular basis.

Third Point LLC typically performs intensive fundamental analysis on the broader markets, credit spreads, security-specific information, and the underlying issuers of debt securities that are contained in our investment portfolio.

In addition, the securities, commodities, and cash in our investment portfolio are held with several prime brokers, subjecting us to the related credit risk from the possibility that one or more of them may default on their obligations to us. Our investment manager closely and regularly monitors the concentration of credit risk with each broker and if necessary, transfers cash or securities among brokers to diversify and mitigate our credit risk.

Political Risk

We are exposed to political risk to the extent that our investment manager trades securities that are listed on various U.S. and foreign exchanges and markets. The governments in any of these jurisdictions could impose restrictions, regulations or other measures, which may have a material impact on our investment strategy and underwriting operations. We currently do not write political risk coverage on our insurance contracts; however, changes in government laws and regulations may impact our underwriting operations.

In managing our investment portfolio, Third Point LLC routinely monitors and assesses relative levels of risks associated with local political and market conditions and focuses its investments primarily in countries in which it believes the rule of law is respected and followed, thereby affording more predictable outcomes of investments in that country.

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Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Please refer to Note 2 of our audited consolidated financial statement for the year ended December 31, 2012 included in this prospectus for details of recently issued accounting standards.

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BUSINESS

Overview

We are a Bermuda-based property and casualty reinsurer with a reinsurance and investment strategy that we believe differentiates us from our competitors. Our goal is to deliver attractive equity returns to shareholders by combining profitable reinsurance underwriting with the superior investment management provided by Third Point LLC, our investment manager.

Our reinsurance strategy is to be highly opportunistic and disciplined. During periods of extremely competitive or soft reinsurance market conditions we intend to be selective with regard to the amount and type of reinsurance we write and conserve our risk-taking capital for periods when market conditions are more favorable to us from a pricing perspective.

Substantially all of our investable assets are managed by our investment manager, Third Point LLC, which is wholly owned by Daniel S. Loeb, one of our founding shareholders. Third Point LLC is an SEC-registered investment adviser headquartered in New York, managing \$13.2 billion in assets as of June 30, 2013. We directly own our investments, which are held in a separate account and managed by Third Point LLC on substantially the same basis as its main hedge funds, including Third Point Partners L.P., the original Third Point LLC hedge fund.

We were incorporated on October 6, 2011 and completed our initial capitalization transaction on December 22, 2011 with \$784.3 million of equity capital, and commenced underwriting business on January 1, 2012. In January 2012, we received an A- (Excellent) financial strength rating from A.M. Best.

Our management team is led by John R. Berger, a highly-respected reinsurance industry veteran with over 30 years of experience, the majority of which was spent as the principal executive officer of three successful reinsurance companies. In addition, we have recruited a management team around Mr. Berger that also has significant senior leadership and underwriting experience in the reinsurance industry. We believe that our experience and longstanding relationships with our insurance company clients, senior reinsurance brokers, insurance regulators and credit rating agencies are an important competitive advantage.

For the year ended December 31, 2012, we generated net income of \$99.4 million, which represented a return on beginning shareholders' equity attributable to shareholders, adjusted for subscriptions receivable, of 13.0%. For 2012 and for the six months ended June 30, 2013, our gross premiums written totaled \$190.4 million and \$194.2 million, respectively, and earned premiums totaled \$96.5 million and \$95.8 million, respectively. For the same periods our net investment income totaled \$136.4 million and \$112.8 million, respectively, which represent net returns of 17.7% and 12.2%, respectively, on our investments managed by Third Point LLC. In 2012 our combined ratio was 129.7%, reflecting the impact of high general and administrative expenses relative to earned premiums due to the start-up nature of our business in 2012; a \$10.0 million underwriting loss on our sole crop reinsurance contract attributable to the severe drought that impacted most of the U.S. farm belt in 2012; and the fact that this crop contract was our largest contract by earned premium, representing almost half of earned premium for the year. Our combined ratio for the six months ended June 30, 2013 was 107.7% due to a significant decrease in general and administrative expenses as a percentage of earned premiums. As of June 30, 2013, we had equity attributable to shareholders of \$972.7 million.

Reinsurance Strategy

Our reinsurance strategy is to build a reinsurance portfolio that generates stable underwriting profits, with margins commensurate with the amount of risk assumed, by opportunistically targeting sub-sectors of the market and specific situations where reinsurance capacity and alternatives may be constrained. Our management team has differentiated expertise that allows us to identify profitable reinsurance opportunities. The level of volatility in our reinsurance portfolio will be determined by market conditions but will typically be lower than that of most other reinsurance companies. We manage reinsurance volatility by focusing on lines of business that have

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historically demonstrated more stable return characteristics, such as limited catastrophe exposed property, which we refer to as property quota share, auto, workers compensation and certain segments of crop. These lines of business are often characterized as having exposure to higher frequency and lower severity claims activity. We seek to further manage the volatility of our reinsurance results by writing reinsurance policies on a quota share basis, where we assume an agreed percentage of premiums and losses for a portfolio of insurance policies. We also make use of contractual terms and conditions within our reinsurance contracts that include individual or aggregate loss occurrence limits, which limit the dollar amount of loss that we can incur from a particular occurrence or series of occurrences within the term of a reinsurance contract; loss ratio caps, which limit the maximum loss we can incur pursuant to a contract to a defined loss ratio; sliding scale commissions that vary with accordance to the client's performance; and sub-limits and exclusions for particular risks not covered by a particular reinsurance contract.

We wrote 11 quota share contracts in our property and casualty reinsurance segment and a further thirteen quota share contracts during the six months ended June 30, 2013, of which 23 covered risks for U.S. based exposures and one included non-U.S. risks. For the year ended December 31, 2012, three contracts contributed more than 10% of our gross premiums written. These three contracts contributed 22%, 20% and 12% respectively, of total gross premiums written for the year ended December 31, 2012. For the six months ended June 30, 2013, three contracts each contributed more than 10% of total gross premiums written. These three contracts contributed 18.0%, 18.0% and 11.5%, respectively, of total gross premiums written for the six months ended June 30, 2013. As we expand our business over time, we expect that the proportion of total gross premiums written represented by individual contracts will decline. Under current market conditions, we focus primarily on writing quota share agreements pursuant to which we assume an agreed percentage of premiums and losses for portfolio of insurance policies and share that percentage of premiums and losses with the reinsured.

We intend to increase our geographic spread over time by adding reinsurance programs from European, Asian and South American clients; however, we expect that a majority of our reinsurance business will continue to be composed of U.S. exposure. The following table provides a breakdown of gross premiums written for the year ended December 31, 2012 and for the three-and-six months ended June 30, 2013, by line of business:

Gross Premiums Written	Three Months Ended June 30, 2013		Six Months Ended June 30, 2013		Year Ended December 31, 2012	
	Amount	Percentage of Total	Amount	Percentage of Total	Amount	Percentage of Total
(\$ in thousands)						
Property and Casualty Reinsurance Segment						
Property	\$ 27,888	28.4%	\$ 28,238	14.5%	\$ 103,174	54.2%
Casualty	49,388	50.3%	101,595	52.3%	44,700	23.5%
Specialty	17,368	17.7%	57,682	29.7%	42,500	22.3%
	94,644	96.4%	\$ 187,515	96.5%	\$ 190,374	100.0%
Catastrophe Risk Management Segment	3,571	3.6%	6,720	3.5%		
Total	\$ 98,214	100.0%	\$ 194,235	100.0%	\$ 190,374	100.0%

Most of our clients buy reinsurance from us for capital management purposes, primarily to increase their capacity to write insurance premium. The most common form of reinsurance used for this purpose is quota share reinsurance. Many of the clients that buy these contracts are growing as a result of securing primary rate increases and through expansion in the number of policies they write. Because quota share reinsurance typically includes structural and contractual features that limit the amount of risk assumed by the reinsurer, it therefore carries relatively lower expected margins than excess of loss reinsurance and other more volatile forms of reinsurance. During periods of less favorable market conditions, margins on quota share reinsurance written for the capital management purposes of our clients typically remain stable and are sufficient to support our business plan. As market conditions improve, we may expand the lines of business and forms of reinsurance on which we focus to increase our risk-adjusted returns.

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We typically write larger customized reinsurance contracts that require significant interaction during the course of negotiations between the customer, intermediaries and our management. Our management team lead underwrites most of the reinsurance contracts we underwrite, meaning that we establish the pricing and terms and conditions of the reinsurance contract, except in certain instances where we will follow terms and conditions established by our competitors if we believe the opportunity meets our return hurdles and helps us balance our reinsurance portfolio.

We track excess cash flows generated by our property and casualty reinsurance operations, or float, in a separate account which allows us to also track the net investment income generated on the float. We believe that net investment income generated on float is an important consideration in evaluating the overall contribution of our property and casualty reinsurance operations to our consolidated results.

In contrast to many reinsurers with whom we compete, we have elected to limit our underwriting of property catastrophe exposures and write excess of loss catastrophe reinsurance exclusively through the Catastrophe Fund, which is a separately capitalized reinsurance fund vehicle. We established the Catastrophe Fund, the Catastrophe Fund Manager and the Catastrophe Reinsurer on June 15, 2012, in partnership with Hiscox. Our investment in and management of the Catastrophe Fund allow us to provide a product that is critical to most of our reinsurance clients and to earn fee income over time. Because the Catastrophe Fund is capitalized in part by investments from unrelated parties, our financial exposure to the higher volatility and liquidity risks associated with property catastrophe losses is limited to our investment commitment to the Catastrophe Fund, which as of the date hereof was \$50 million, out of total commitments of \$94.7 million. Until our investment in the Catastrophe Fund drops below 50% of total investment in the Catastrophe Fund, we will consolidate the financial results of the Catastrophe Fund. As there are no additional guarantees or recourse to us beyond this investment, we anticipate that our property catastrophe exposures will consistently remain relatively low when compared to many other reinsurers with whom we compete.

Investment Strategy

Our investment strategy distinguishes us from most other reinsurers, who typically concentrate their investment portfolios on long-only, investment grade, shorter-term, fixed income securities. As implemented by our investment manager, Third Point LLC, our investment strategy is intended to achieve superior risk-adjusted returns by deploying capital in both long and short investments with favorable risk/reward characteristics across select asset classes, sectors and geographies. Third Point LLC identifies investment opportunities via a bottom-up, value-oriented approach to single security analysis supplemented by a top-down view of portfolio risk management. Third Point LLC seeks dislocations in certain areas of the capital markets or in the pricing of particular securities and supplements single security analysis with an approach to portfolio construction that includes sizing each investment based on upside/downside calculations, all with a view towards appropriately positioning and managing overall exposures. Dislocations in capital markets refer to any major movements in prices of the capital markets as a whole, certain segments of the market, or a specific security. If Third Point LLC has what it considers to be a differentiated view from the perceived market sentiment with respect to such movement, Third Point LLC may trade securities in our investment account based on that differentiated view. If the ultimate market reaction with respect to the event or movement ultimately proves to be closer to Third Point LLC's original viewpoint, we may have investment gains in our investment portfolio as a result of the shift in market sentiment. Through our investment manager, Third Point LLC, we make investments globally, in both developed and emerging markets, in all sectors, and in equity, credit, commodity, currency, options and other instruments.

Third Point LLC has historically favored event-driven situations, in which it believes that a catalyst, either intrinsic or extrinsic, will unlock value or alter the lens through which the greater market values a particular investment. Third Point LLC attempts to apply this event framework to each of its single security investments and this approach informs the timing and risk of each investment. For additional detail regarding Third Point LLC's investment strategy and event-driven framework utilized in managing our investment portfolio, please refer to the description under Investments Investment Strategies.

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As our investment manager, Third Point LLC has the contractual right to manage substantially all of our investable assets pursuant to an investment management agreement that has an initial term expiring on December 22, 2016, subject to automatic renewal for successive three-year terms unless a party notifies the other parties of its intention to terminate at least six months prior to the end of a term. Third Point LLC is required to follow our investment guidelines and to act in a manner that is fair and equitable in allocating investment opportunities to us. However, it is not otherwise restricted with respect to the nature or timing of making investments for our account. Our investment guidelines require Third Point LLC to manage our investment portfolio on a substantially equivalent basis to its main funds; but in any event to keep at least 60% of the investment portfolio in debt and equity securities, cash, cash equivalents or precious metals; limit single position concentration to no more than 15% of the portfolio assets managed; and limit net exposure to no greater than 1.5 times portfolio assets managed for more than 10 trading days in any 30-day period. Net exposure represents the short exposure subtracted from the long exposure in a given category. We have the contractual right to withdraw funds from our managed account to pay claims and expenses as needed. The net increase in the value of our investment portfolio for the year ended December 31, 2012 was 17.7%. For the six months ended June 30, 2013 the net increase in the value of our investment portfolio was 12.2% compared to 2.1% for the six months ended June 30, 2012.

Third Point Partners L.P., which is Third Point LLC's oldest fund, has reported a compounded annualized return of approximately 21.0% from its formation in June 1995 through December 31, 2012, and a compounded annual return of 9.7% and 17.7% for the five- and ten-year periods ended December 31, 2012. The following chart sets forth Third Point Partners L.P.'s total return after fees and incentive allocation for each year in the period since inception as measured against various equity and alternative management indices. The linear graph below illustrates the compounded growth of a hypothetical \$1,000 investment in Third Point Partners L.P. at inception in June 1995, assuming no redemptions and net of fees and expenses as described below:

Historical**Performance of**

Third Point Partners L.P.⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	<u>Illustrative Return After Fees, Expenses and Incentive Allocation Since Inception</u>
	<u>Third Point Partners L.P.⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾</u>
2013	13.10% ⁽⁵⁾
2012	20.96%
2011	-0.35%
2010	41.81%
2009	38.44%
2008	-32.75%
2007	17.31%
2006	15.03%
2005	19.51%
2004	30.36%
2003	52.02%
2002	-6.65%
2001	15.05%
2000	17.07%
1999	42.16%
1998	6.61%
1997	52.07%
1996	44.29%
1995	37.00%

- (1) For 2012, results of Third Point Partners L.P. as reported are higher than results for our managed account due primarily to timing of the initial investment of our portfolio and differences in management and performance fees.
- (2) Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future results. All investments involve risk including the loss of principal.
- (3) The historical performance of Third Point Partners L.P. (i) for the years 2001 through June 30, 2013 reflects the total return after incentive allocation for each such year as included in the audited statement of financial condition of Third Point Partners L.P. for those years and (ii) for

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the years 1995 through 2000 reflects the total return after incentive allocation for each such year as reported by Third Point Partners L.P. Total return after incentive allocation for the years 2001 through June 30, 2013 is based on the net asset value for all limited partners of Third Point Partners L.P. taken as a whole, some of whom pay no incentive allocation or management fees, whereas total return after incentive allocation for the years 1995 through 2000 is based on the net asset value for only those limited partners of Third Point Partners L.P. that paid incentive allocation and management fees. In each case, results are presented net of management fees, brokerage commissions, administrative expenses, and accrued performance allocation, if any, and include the reinvestment of all dividends, interest, and capital gains.

- (4) The illustrative return is calculated as a theoretical investment of \$1,000 in Third Point Partners, L.P. at inception relative to the same theoretical investment in two hedge fund indices designed to track performance of certain event-driven hedge funds over the same period of time. All references to the Dow Jones Credit Suisse HFI Event Driven Index (DJ-CS HFI) and HFRI Event-Driven Total Index (HFRI) reflect performance calculated through December 31, 2012. The DJ-CS HFI is an asset-weighted index and includes only funds, as opposed to separate accounts. The DJ-CS HFI uses the Dow Jones Credit Suisse database and consists only of event driven funds deemed to be event-driven by the index and that have a minimum of \$50 million in assets under management, a minimum of a 12-month track record, and audited financial statements. The HFRI consists only of event driven funds with a minimum of \$50 million in assets under management or a minimum of a 12-month track record. Both indices state that returns are reported net of all fees and expenses. Please see the glossary included in this prospectus beginning on page G-1 for a description of how these indices are calculated. Although Third Point Partners L.P. has been compared here with the performance of well known and widely recognized indices, the indices have not been selected to represent an appropriate benchmark for Third Point Partners L.P., whose holdings, performance and volatility may differ significantly from the securities that comprise the indices.
- (5) Through June 30, 2013.

Competitive Strengths

Our operations are designed to achieve superior results through a combination of our reinsurance underwriting and our investment management strategies. We believe that our flexible business model has the potential to outperform through both reinsurance and capital markets cycles, which differentiates us from many of the reinsurers with whom we compete:

Balanced Business Model: Our reinsurance underwriting strategy and portfolio construction and our investment strategy are designed to be complementary and to maximize the risk-taking opportunity set available to us.

Disciplined and Opportunistic Underwriting Approach: We will focus on reinsurance transactions where we can compete most efficiently through cultivating our relationships with intermediaries and insurance and reinsurance company clients, contributing to our ability to structure the coverage and lead underwrite the terms and conditions of the transactions on which we focus. We intend to manage reinsurance pricing cycles by reducing our risk taking during periods of less favorable market conditions and potentially increasing our risk-taking when conditions improve.

Differentiated Investment Strategy: Our investment portfolio is managed by our investment manager, Third Point LLC, according to its event-driven opportunistic strategy, which we believe will lead to higher risk-adjusted returns than can be achieved by the portfolios of many of the reinsurers with whom we compete, which are typically concentrated in long-only, investment grade, shorter-term, fixed income securities.

Experienced Management Team: We have assembled an experienced management team led by industry veteran John Berger. Our management team's breadth of underwriting experience and strong relationships with key intermediaries and insurance company clients provide access to a significant flow of reinsurance opportunities.

Strong Balance Sheet: We have a strong balance sheet with no debt, low operating leverage, no legacy liabilities, limited catastrophe exposure and minimal liquidity risk.

Market Trends and Opportunities

The reinsurance markets in which we operate have historically been cyclical. During periods of excess underwriting capacity, as defined by the availability of capital, competition can result in lower pricing and less favorable policy terms and conditions for insurers and reinsurers. During periods of reduced underwriting capacity, pricing and policy terms and conditions are generally more favorable for insurers and reinsurers.

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Historically, underwriting capacity has been affected by several factors, including industry losses, the impact of catastrophes, changes in legal and regulatory guidelines, new entrants, investment results (including interest rate levels) and the credit ratings and financial strength of competitors.

While our management believes that pricing trends for the type of quota share business on which we focus have been relatively stable, there is significant underwriting capacity currently available, and we therefore believe market conditions will remain competitive in the near term. We believe there are several market developments, however, that indicate the potential for improving conditions in the medium term. These include improving pricing in several primary insurance lines of business which historically have flowed through to the reinsurance market, decelerating reserve releases from prior underwriting years, and the rapid decrease in recent periods in yields from the investment portfolios consisting mostly of long-only, investment grade, shorter-term, fixed income securities. These companies are now focused on the need for pricing increases to offset the drop in investment income or on increasing the risk profile of their investment portfolios, which consumes more of their risk capital.

We anticipate that we will continue to see attractive opportunities for the following reasons: Intermediaries and reinsurance buyers are increasingly familiar with Third Point Re, leading to increased submission volume in the lines and types of reinsurance we target; our primary insurance company clients are growing gross premium primarily through realizing rate increases and, to a lesser extent adding to the number of policies they write and consequently increasing their need for quota share reinsurance; and the number of distressed situations for which our customized solutions may be helpful appears to be increasing.

We intend to continue to monitor market conditions to participate in future underserved or capacity constrained lines of business as they arise and offer products that we believe will generate favorable returns on equity over the long term. For instance, we recently reinsured certain obligations of a U.S. mortgage insurance company with respect to newly originated residential mortgages. The U.S. mortgage market suffered severe dislocation during the financial crisis of 2008 and as a result, mortgage insurers suffered severe losses and several needed to increase their capital both by means of new equity issuances and buying increased amounts of reinsurance. At the same time, we believe that the quality of the mortgages that mortgage insurers now insure has greatly improved due to more rigorous lending standards imposed by banks and other industry participants. We believe this recent transaction presented an attractive opportunity because of the improved quality of newly originated mortgages, the underlying risk of the reinsurance contract, and the recapitalization of the mortgage insurer, which eliminated most of the residual servicer performance risk.

We also believe that the increasingly competitive market conditions in the property catastrophe reinsurance market due to an influx of capacity from collateralized reinsurance funds and separately capitalized reinsurance vehicles managed by traditional reinsurance companies, which are often termed sidecars, has affected business opportunities available to us in two ways: First, approximately 35% of our property and casualty gross premiums written since inception represented property quota share business, where the clients purchase separate catastrophe coverage from another reinsurer. To the extent these clients are able to access more attractively priced catastrophe reinsurance from another reinsurer, the profitability of their underlying business is increased, thereby improving their financial condition and reducing our residual credit risk. Second, while the expected margins generated by our Catastrophe Fund are expected to be negatively impacted by decreasing reinsurance pricing, the expected overall impact on our results is tempered by our catastrophe fund's portfolio construction and focus on smaller, regional companies. These companies may have more limited access to collateralized reinsurance funds because of the size of their reinsurance programs and tend to favor reinsurance providers with whom they have had a long term relationship.

Plan of Operation

Our plan of operation for the remainder of 2013 and the first six months of 2014 is to:

continue to pursue profitable reinsurance underwriting opportunities;

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continue to invest of substantially all of our investable assets with our investment manager, Third Point LLC; and

conserve our risk-taking capital for periods when market conditions are more favorable to us from a pricing perspective. We believe cash flows from our reinsurance operations, investment income and proceeds of this offering will satisfy cash requirements for the foreseeable future and do not expect that it will be necessary to raise additional funds to meet operating expenses during the next six months.

Property and Casualty Segment Products

Our underwriting team has extensive experience in underwriting all forms of property and casualty reinsurance products. As of June 30, 2013, we had written 24 quota share treaties in our property and casualty reinsurance segment of which 23 covered risks for U.S. based exposures and one included non U.S. risks. In the current market, which we categorize as being highly competitive, our focus will continue to be on property and casualty quota share treaties that offer stable returns. We have also considered and written programs such as loss portfolio transfers where we are able to leverage our investment capabilities. During periods of less favorable market conditions, margins on quota share reinsurance written for the capital management purposes of our clients typically remain stable and are sufficient to support our business plan. As market conditions improve, we may expand the lines of business and forms of reinsurance on which we focus to increase our risk-adjusted returns.

While we expect to establish a diversified portfolio, our allocation of risk will vary based on our perception of the opportunities available in each line of business. Moreover, our focus on certain lines will fluctuate based upon market conditions and we may only offer or underwrite a limited range of lines in any given period. We intend to:

target markets where capacity and alternatives are underserved or capacity constrained;

employ strict underwriting discipline;

select reinsurance opportunities with favorable economics over the life of the contract; and

potentially offer lines that are not identified in this prospectus.

Through June 30, 2013, we wrote reinsurance contracts covering the following lines of business:

Personal Automobile Insurance. Personal automobile insurance is purchased for individually owned or leased cars designed to provide the insured with financial protection against bodily injury or physical damage resulting from traffic accidents and against liability that could arise from such occurrences. In addition, automobile insurance may offer financial protection against theft or damage of the vehicle from incidents other than collisions. Each state has different rules and regulations in place for compulsory coverage and the specific terms of automobile insurance policies will vary from company to company. Third Point Re generally focuses on providing proportional reinsurance to small, single state and regional carriers that specialize in minimum financial responsibility limits required by their respective states. This business is often referred to as non-standard automobile business and was historically overlooked by standard markets. More recently, however, standard companies have expanded their appetite for such business and it is written by a broad range of carriers.

Workers Compensation Insurance. Workers compensation insurance provides wage replacement and medical benefits to employees injured in the course of employment in exchange for the mandatory relinquishment of the employee's right to sue the employer for negligence. While plans differ among jurisdictions, provisions can be made for payments in place of wages (functioning as a form of disability insurance), compensation for economic loss (past and future), reimbursement or payment of medical and like expenses (functioning as a form of health insurance), and benefits payable to dependents of workers killed during employment (functioning as a form of life reinsurance). General damages for pain and suffering and punitive damages for employer negligence are not generally available in workers compensation plans. Our approach to

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workers compensation is very selective and targets insurance companies that are very specialized within the workers compensation line and geographically focused. We limit the volatility and tail of this line of business by capping our per occurrence exposures.

Homeowners Insurance. Homeowners insurance coverage combines various personal insurance protections, which can include losses occurring to one's home, their contents, loss of use (including additional living expenses), or loss of other personal possessions of the homeowner, as well as liability insurance for accidents that may happen at covered homes or at the hands of the homeowners. Third Point Re provides quota share reinsurance which limits the amount of catastrophic losses that can be recovered; in many cases, hurricanes and other serious natural events are excluded totally. There are also often other loss sensitive features that vary the cost of the reinsurance as results improve or deteriorate, buffering the potential volatility to us.

Crop Insurance. Crop insurance on growing crops in the United States provides protection to farmers for crop losses caused by weather, disease, and insects. Two types of policies are available. Multiple peril crop insurance, or MPCCI, is subsidized by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and covers a most natural perils. Additionally, farmers can purchase single peril policies such as hail insurance. These products are not subsidized and the farmer pays the entire premium. Other single peril policies cover the perils such as wind, freeze, and excess rain. We predominantly support MPCCI business. As of June 30, 2013 the majority of our portfolio is multiple-peril and written on a quota share basis.

Mortgage Insurance Mortgage insurance is an insurance policy which compensates lenders or investors for losses due to the default of a mortgage loan. Mortgage insurance can refer to private mortgage insurance (PMI), mortgage life insurance or mortgage title insurance. Third Point Re focuses on PMI. PMI is normally required by lenders when a borrower's down payment or equity is less than 20% of the loan value. Not all lenders will require PMI but those that follow the Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac guidelines for home loan approval will require PMI. As of June 30 2013, we had written one quota share contract for a U.S. mortgage insurance company.

Multi-line reinsurance Multi-line reinsurance is reinsurance of an underlying portfolio of several different types of insurance risks. Third Point Re focuses on multi-line reinsurance opportunities where it has expertise in the underlying lines of business or where the terms and conditions of the reinsurance contract minimize the volatility of the more difficult to analyze classes of business in the portfolio. As of June 30, 2013, Third Point Re had written one multi-line reinsurance quota share contract.

Marketing

We expect that the majority of our business will be sourced through reinsurance brokers. Brokerage distribution channels provide us with access to an efficient, variable cost, and global distribution system without the significant time and expense that would be incurred in creating a wholly-owned distribution network. We believe that our financial strength rating, unencumbered balance sheet, well known and respected management team, and responsive client service are enhancing our working relationships with clients and brokers.

Our objective is to build long-term relationships with senior individuals at reinsurance brokers, and with our clients. We meet frequently in Bermuda and London with brokers and senior representatives of clients and prospective clients, and encourage client visits to our executive offices in Bermuda in order to help distinguish us and to develop mutually beneficial understandings of our respective businesses. We believe that by leveraging the underwriting experience and relationships of our management team, we have transferred and expanded on pre-existing relationships, as evidenced by rates of submission flow, open dialogue, and successful closing of targeted accounts. Reinsurance brokers receive a brokerage commission that is usually a percentage of gross premiums written. They are typically paid only if a placement is completed. We seek to become the first choice of brokers and clients by providing:

creative solutions that address the specific business needs of our clients;

rapid and substantive responses to structuring and pricing quote requests;

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financial security; and

clear indication of risks we will and will not underwrite.

The following table sets forth our premiums written by brokers or placed directly as of the year ended December 31, 2012 and for the six months ended June 30, 2013:

Name of broker	For the six months ended June 30, 2013		For the year ended December 31, 2012	
	Premiums written	% of Total	Premiums written	% of Total
(dollars in thousands, except percentages)				
Aon Benfield a division of Aon plc	\$ 81,357	41.9%	\$ 22,000	11.6%
Advocate Reinsurance Partners, LLC	27,647	14.2%	22,473	11.8%
Willis Re	13,421	6.9%		0.0%
Guy Carpenter & Company, LLC	(11,057)	-5.7%	65,072	34.2%
Other brokers	26,647	13.8%	38,329	20.1%
Total broker placed	138,015	71.1%	147,874	77.7%
Direct placements	56,220	28.9%	42,500	22.3%
	\$ 194,235	100.0%	\$ 190,374	100.0%

We believe that the number of brokers with whom we do business will expand over time, and by maintaining close working relationships with brokers who have completed at least one transaction with us we are able to increase our chances of successfully growing our account and accessing a broader range of potential clients.

Underwriting

We have established a senior team of underwriters and actuaries to develop and manage our reinsurance business. We believe that their experience, industry presence, and long-standing relationships will allow us to tailor our portfolio to specific market segments. Our approach to underwriting will allow us to deploy our capital in a variety of lines of business and to capitalize on opportunities that we believe offer favorable returns on equity over the long term. Our underwriters and actuaries have expertise in a number of lines of business and we will also look to outside consultants to help us with niche areas of expertise when we deem it appropriate. From time to time, we may consider investment income in our underwriting and pricing of a particular transaction.

We generally apply the following underwriting management principles:

Team Approach

Each submission is assigned to an underwriter. If the program meets our underwriting criteria, the actuarial team is invited into the analysis process. The underwriter and actuary work in concert to evaluate the opportunity, determine the optimal structure, and price the deal. When capital is committed to any transaction, the evaluation team creates a deal analysis memorandum that highlights the key components of the proposed transaction and presents the proposed transaction to a senior group of staff including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Underwriting Officer and representatives of the underwriting, actuarial and finance teams. This group must agree that the transaction meets or exceeds our profitability requirements before we submit a binding proposal. Our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Underwriting Officer maintains the exclusive ultimate authority to bind contracts.

Actuarial Pricing

We have developed proprietary actuarial models and also use several commercially available tools to assist in pricing our business. Our analysis considers the data and information provided by the potential cedent as well

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as relevant industry data, where appropriate. We use this cedent specific and industry data to develop our own point estimate of the expected losses under each potential contract. We also use a stochastic model to simulate a distribution of potential loss outcomes and the impact of any contractual features that may exist such as sliding scale ceding commissions or profit commissions.

One of the key metrics that we consider as a result of this process is the expected combined ratio on a particular transaction. We also consider the projected outcomes at various percentiles, with a specific focus on outcomes in the tail. As a part of this process, we also specifically test each transaction to determine if there is sufficient risk transfer to qualify for reinsurance accounting. The results of this pricing process are shared with the underwriter on a contract, and if a deal is bound summary exhibits are attached to a memo summarizing the actuarial pricing analysis that was performed.

Act as Lead Underwriter

Typically, one or two reinsurers will act as the lead or co-lead markets in developing and negotiating treaty pricing, terms and conditions of reinsurance contracts. We act as the lead underwriter for the majority of the premium that we underwrite. We believe that lead underwriting is a critically important factor in achieving long-term success, as lead underwriters have greater control of overall economics of their programs. In addition, we believe that reinsurers that lead policies are generally solicited for a broader range of business and have greater access to attractive risks.

Alignment of Interests

We seek to ensure that every contract we underwrite aligns our interests with our client's interest. Specifically, we may seek to:

Require our clients to maintain a meaningful risk position in their business.

pay our clients a commission based upon actual expenses and offer an additional commission as an incentive based upon profitability

include deficit carry-forward provisions in our contracts which allows us to potentially offset underwriting losses from one year to the next.

charge the client a premium for reinstatement of the amount of reinsurance coverage to the full amount reduced as a result of a reinsurance loss payment, which we refer to as a reinstatement premium.

We believe these tools help us align our risk with the risk of the client and provide incentive to clients to manage our mutual interests. We also believe that aligning our interests with our client's interests promotes profitability, accurate reporting of information, timely settling and management of claims, and limits the potential for disputes. Adjustments to profit commissions and other participating features would be recorded in our financial statements based on the ultimate loss ratio pick, which refers to an underwriter's or actuary's estimation of future losses based on past losses, and the contractual provisions of the reinsurance contract.

During the year ended December 31, 2012 and for the six months ended June 30, 2013, losses and loss adjustment expenses incurred totaled \$80.3 million and \$64.3 million, respectively. Subsequent adjustments to our loss reserves for these contracts may result in corresponding adjustments to profit commission and other participating features based upon the structure of the contract, the level of losses accounted for in our financial statements and the timing of the subsequent changes. As part of our quarterly reserving process, profit commissions and other participating features are calculated on an individual contract basis. Profit commissions and other participating features are considered probable when our actuarial loss estimate results in estimated profit commission based on the terms of the contract.

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Underwriting Operations

We currently have three senior executives who comprise our Underwriting Team. The team consists of our Chief Executive Officer/Chief Underwriting Officer and two Executive Vice Presidents. All three underwriters have in excess of 30 years of experience in the reinsurance business. The two Executive Vice Presidents have held the Chief Executive Officer position in former companies. All underwriting activity is performed in Bermuda. The Chief Underwriting Officer has exclusive authority to bind Third Point Re to risk.

Detailed Underwriting Diligence

We employ selective underwriting criteria in the contracts we choose to underwrite and spend a significant amount of time with our clients and brokers to understand the risks and appropriately structure the contracts. We usually obtain significant amounts of data from our clients to conduct a thorough actuarial modeling analysis. As part of our pricing and underwriting process, we assess among other factors:

the client's and industry historical loss data and current market conditions;

the business purpose served by a proposed contract;

the client's pricing and underwriting strategies;

the expected duration for claims to fully develop;

the geographic areas in which the client is doing business and its market share;

the reputation and financial strength of the client;

the reputation and expertise of the broker;

proposed contract terms and conditions; and

reports provided by independent industry specialists.

Retrocessional Coverage

Retrocessional coverage consists of reinsurance purchased to cover a portion of the risks that we reinsure on behalf of our clients. While we did not purchase retrocessional coverage in 2012, we began doing so in the first half of 2013 and we will continue to do so in the future. From time to time, we consider purchases of retrocessional coverage for one or more of the following reasons: to manage our overall exposure, to reduce our net liability on individual risks, to obtain additional underwriting capacity and to balance our underwriting portfolio. Additionally, retrocession can be used as a mechanism to share the risks and rewards of business written and therefore can be used as a tool to align our interests with those of our counterparties. We currently have coverage that provides for recovery of a portion of loss and loss adjustment expenses incurred on one crop contract. Loss and loss adjustment expenses recoverable from the retrocessionaires are recorded as assets. For the six months ended June 30, 2013, loss and loss adjustment expenses incurred reported on our consolidated statement of income are net of loss and loss expenses recovered of \$4.2 million. Retrocession contracts do not relieve us from our obligations to the insureds. Failure of retrocessionaires to honor their obligations could result in losses to us. As of June 30, 2013, we had loss and loss adjustment expenses recoverable of \$4.2 million with one retrocessionaire who was rated A (Excellent) by A.M. Best. We regularly evaluate the financial condition

of our retrocessionaires to assess the ability of the retrocessionaires to honor their obligations.

Claims Management

As all of our in force contracts are quota share agreements, our claims management process begins upon receipt of reports from our clients. These statements are reviewed on an individual basis, evaluated against company expectations and catalogued in our management system for portfolio analysis and reporting purposes. In addition to analyzing report statements and results, claims audits are performed on specific contracts based on results and management direction to ensure the clients are reporting and reserving their claims accurately and appropriately.

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Our team and infrastructure also has the capability and experience to manage excess of loss claims if we determine to underwrite business on that basis in the future.

Reserves

On a quarterly basis, our actuaries produce an actuarial central estimate of the gross and net loss reserves for all contracts bound as of the evaluation date. The reserves are calculated on an undiscounted basis with regards to future investment income. The projections also include estimates of loss-sensitive contingent times such as profit commissions and sliding scale ceding commissions. All calculations are done on a contract-by-contract basis and reflect the most recent premium and loss information provided by our cedents.

In estimating our reserves for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses, it is necessary to project future loss and loss adjustment expense payments. It is certain that actual future losses and loss adjustment expenses will not develop exactly as projected and may, in fact, significantly vary from the projections. Further, the projections make no provision for extraordinary future emergence of new classes of losses or types of losses not sufficiently represented in our or the applicable cedent's historical database or which are not yet quantifiable.

Collateral Arrangement/ Letter of Credit Facility

We are not licensed or admitted as an insurer in any jurisdiction other than Bermuda. Many jurisdictions such as the United States do not permit clients to take credit for reinsurance on their statutory financial statements if such reinsurance is obtained from unlicensed or non-admitted insurers without appropriate collateral. As a result, we anticipate that all of our U.S. clients and a portion of our non-U.S. clients will require us to provide collateral for the contracts we bind with them. We expect this collateral to take the form of funds withheld, trust arrangements or letters of credit. We had in place letter of credit facilities from Citibank, N.A., BNP Paribas and J.P. Morgan in a maximum aggregate amount of \$300 million, as of June 30, 2013 and had have issued letters of credit totaling \$52.5 million in favor of clients. The failure to maintain, replace or increase our letter of credit facility on commercially acceptable terms may significantly and negatively affect our ability to implement our business strategy. See Risk Factors Risks Relating to Our Business Our failure to obtain sufficient letter of credit facilities or to increase our letter of credit capacity on commercially acceptable terms as we grow could significantly and negatively affect our ability to implement our business strategy.

Competition

The reinsurance industry is highly competitive. We expect to compete with major reinsurers, most of which are well established, have a significant operating histories and strong financial strength ratings and have developed long-standing client relationships.

Although we seek to provide coverage where capacity and alternatives are limited, we directly compete with larger companies due to the breadth of their coverage across the property and casualty market in substantially all lines of business. We also compete with smaller companies and other niche reinsurers from time to time.

While we have a limited operating history, we believe that our unique approach to underwriting and broad relationships will allow us to be successful in underwriting transactions against more established competitors.

Risk Management

We have developed a comprehensive risk management strategy that is governed by an articulated vision of risk appetite and control that is conveyed throughout the organization and measured in a transparent and consistent manner. Our risk management strategy, metrics and progress is summarized in a report that is presented to the board of directors on a quarterly basis. Our internal capital model incorporates statistics from the pricing, reserving and investment processes to produce an estimate of the amount of capital used at set points in time (e.g., each quarter-end) as well as the overall variability in the prospective financial results. We work

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closely with the risk management personnel of Third Point LLC, as our investment manager, to measure and report the variability of our investment portfolio. We also monitor the contractual exposure to catastrophic losses as aggregated across all bound reinsurance contracts.

Catastrophe Risk Management

Our goal is to build a fund management business that ultimately offers investors a diverse range of products tied to the performance of catastrophe reinsurance risk. Catastrophe reinsurance is an asset class that has historically provided uncorrelated, attractive returns with relatively low volatility. The investor base has grown considerably since 2006, and now includes pension funds, endowments and foundations and family offices.

Our catastrophe fund management business combines a world-class team and platform with deal flow partly sourced through a partnership with global reinsurer Hiscox Ltd. Each potential transaction is underwritten and modeled by a dedicated team with significant experience in a wide range of reinsurance transactions including traditional reinsurance, retrocession, catastrophe bonds and indexed instruments. We use third-party catastrophe models and portfolio management tools to evaluate the suitability of each deal, and all transactions must be reviewed and approved by our Chief Risk Officer and our Chief Underwriting Officer.

The Catastrophe Fund is an open-ended fund providing exposure to a diversified portfolio of peak zone natural catastrophe risk. The Catastrophe Fund seeks return through a unique portfolio construction that limits exposure to any single peril or region. The Catastrophe Fund was launched on January 1, 2013.

Ratings

We currently have an A- (Excellent) financial strength rating with a stable outlook from A.M. Best, which is the fourth highest of 15 ratings. We believe that a strong rating is an important factor in the marketing of reinsurance products to clients and brokers. This rating reflects the rating agency's opinion of our financial strength, operating performance and ability to meet obligations. It is not an evaluation directed toward the protection of investors or a recommendation to buy, sell or hold our common shares.

Joint Venture and Investment Management Agreement

On December 22, 2011, we entered into the investment management agreement with Third Point LLC, Third Point Re, and TP GP (Third Point Re and TP GP, together with any other party admitted in the future as a participant, the Participants and each a Participant) pursuant to which the parties created a joint venture (the Account) whereby Third Point LLC manages the assets of Third Point Re and TP GP as well as our assets and any of our subsidiaries' assets, if any, in accordance with the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in the investment management agreement.

Management Fee

Pursuant to the investment management agreement, Third Point LLC is entitled to receive a monthly payment in advance by each Participant (other than TP GP) and is equal to (i) 0.1667% (2.00% annualized) of the capital account of such Participant (before accounting for any accrual of the Performance Allocation (as defined in the investment management agreement)) minus (ii) the aggregate amount of founders payments paid for such month pursuant to the Founders Agreement, in each case pro-rated for intra-month withdrawals or contributions (see Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Related Person Transactions Founders Agreement). This payment is debited against the capital account of each relevant Participant and paid in cash to Third Point LLC.

Performance Allocation

As further set out in the investment management agreement, the Account has established one or more capital accounts to which capital contributions, withdrawals, net profit and net loss will be allocated in respect of each Participant. At the end of each fiscal year, the Performance Allocation (equal to 20% of the net profit

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allocable to the capital account of each Participant) will be reallocated to the capital account of TP GP from the capital account of each other Participant, provided, however, that a Performance Allocation will not be made with respect to such capital account until such capital account has recouped the amount of any unrecovered net capital loss in its Loss Recovery Account (as defined in the investment management agreement). If a Participant withdraws all or a portion of its capital account other than at the end of a fiscal year, the Performance Allocation accrued and attributable to the portion withdrawn will be debited against such Participant's capital account and credited to TP GP's capital account at the time of withdrawal.

Third Point LLC is required to maintain a Loss Recovery Account in respect of each Participant, the opening balance of which will be zero. Thereafter, for any fiscal year, the Loss Recovery Account balance shall be the sum of all prior year net loss amounts allocated to the Participant and not subsequently offset by prior year net profit amounts allocated to such Participant; provided that the Loss Recovery Account balance shall be reduced proportionately to reflect any withdrawals made by such Participant. TP GP may waive or reduce the Performance Allocation, in its sole discretion. Third Point LLC and TP GP may elect, at the beginning of each fiscal year to restructure the Performance Allocation as a performance fee to Third Point LLC with the same terms as the Performance Allocation.

Investment Guidelines

As detailed in our Investment Management Agreement, Third Point LLC is required to adhere to the following investment guidelines:

Composition of Investments: At least 60% of the investment portfolio will be held in debt or equity securities (including swaps) of publicly traded companies (or their subsidiaries) and governments of OECD (the Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development) high income countries, asset-backed securities, cash, cash equivalents and gold and other precious metals. Except with the prior written consent of the investment committee, none of the assets in the investment portfolio will be held in illiquid investments traditionally considered venture capital or private equity investments. In addition, no investments in third party managed funds or other investment vehicles will be made without the consent of the investment committee.

Concentration of Investments: Other than cash, cash equivalents and United States government obligations, no single investment in the investment portfolio will constitute more than 15% of the portfolio.

Liquidity: Assets will be invested in such fashion that Third Point Re has a reasonable expectation that it can meet any of its liabilities as they become due. Third Point Re reviews the liquidity of the Third Point LLC portfolio on a periodic basis.

Net Exposure Limits: The investment portfolio may not employ greater than 1.5 times portfolio assets managed for more than 10 trading days in any 30-trading day period.

Term

The investment management agreement has an initial term of five years, subject to automatic renewal for additional successive three-year terms unless a party notifies the other parties at least six months prior to the end of a term that it wishes to terminate the investment management agreement at the end of such term.

We may also terminate the Investment Management Agreement upon the death, long-term disability or retirement of Daniel S. Loeb, or the occurrence of other circumstances in which Mr. Loeb is no longer directing the investment program of Third Point LLC.

We may also withdraw as participants under the investment management agreement prior to the expiration of the investment management agreement's term at any time only for cause, which is defined as:

a material violation of applicable law relating to Third Point LLC's advisory business;

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Third Point LLC's fraud, gross negligence, willful misconduct or reckless disregard of its obligations under the investment management agreement;

a material breach by Third Point LLC of our investment guidelines that is not cured within a 15-day period;

a conviction or, a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to a felony or a crime affecting the asset management business of Third Point LLC by certain senior officers of Third Point LLC;

any act of fraud, material misappropriation, material dishonesty, embezzlement, or similar conduct against or involving us by senior officers of Third Point LLC; or

a formal administrative or other legal proceeding before the SEC, the CFTC, the FINRA, or any other U.S. or non-U.S. regulatory or self-regulatory organization against Third Point LLC or certain key personnel which would likely have a material adverse effect on us.

In addition, we may withdraw as a participant under the investment management agreement prior to the expiration of its term if net investment performance of Third Point LLC has (a) incurred a loss in two successive calendar years and (ii) underperformed the S&P 500 Index by at least 10 percentage points for such two successive calendar years, taken as a whole, or (b) (i) incurred a cumulative loss of 10% or more during any 24-month period and (ii) underperformed the S&P 500 Index by at least 15 percentage points for such 24-month period. We may not withdraw or terminate the investment management agreement on the basis of performance other than as provided above. If we become dissatisfied with the results of the investment performance of Third Point LLC, we will be unable to hire new investment managers until the investment management agreement expires by its terms or is terminated for cause.

For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, we incurred management fees of \$2.4 million and \$0.0 million, respectively, payable to Third Point LLC and performance fees of \$33.9 and \$0.0 million, respectively, payable to TP GP. For the six months ended June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012, management fees payable to Third Point LLC were \$1.5 million and \$1.2 million, respectively, and performance fees payable to TP GP were \$28.1 million and \$4.0 million, respectively.

Investments

Investment Strategy

As our investment manager, Third Point LLC has the contractual right to manage substantially all of our investable assets until December 22, 2016, and is required to follow our investment guidelines and to act in a manner that is fair and equitable in allocating investment opportunities to us. However, it is not otherwise restricted with respect to the nature or timing of making investments for our account. We have the contractual right to withdraw funds from our managed account to pay claims and expenses as needed. The increase in the value of our investment portfolio assets managed by Third Point LLC for the year ended December 31, 2012 was 17.7%. For the six months ended June 30, 2013, returns on our investment portfolio were 12.2% compared to 2.1% for the six months ended June 30, 2012.

Third Point LLC utilizes the following strategies, among others, in managing our investment portfolio:

Long Special Situation and Value Equities Strategy. Third Point LLC's approach to investing in long equity securities is to identify companies undergoing changes such as a corporate restructuring, management changes, acquisition, capital structure alteration, proxy fight or similar extraordinary circumstance. Third Point LLC believes that its experience in these special situations, when combined with its bottom-up analysis capabilities, allows it to identify companies where the catalyst for change will be accretive to the share price. In addition, Third Point LLC, as our investment manager, may discover extrinsic, or market-based catalysts, that may lead to a re-rating of the company's equity, or recognition in the marketplace of the actual value of such a company. Examples of these extrinsic catalysts include an anticipated reassessment by Wall Street analysts of a previously underappreciated asset on a company's balance sheet as a result of changes in investor sentiments

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with relation to such assets, an initial public offering or another offering by a competitor of the subject company highlighting the value of that company, or simply a shift in the worth of the products or services the company manufactures or offers due to shifting global demand.

In terms of timing, the occurrence of certain special situations may cause Third Point LLC to focus on specific companies affected thereby, while some investment opportunities arise in anticipation of the occurrence of an extraordinary corporate event. Thus, investments may be on the one hand prospective and on the other retrospective. The following are certain typical kinds of special situations and events Third Point LLC seeks to identify.

Initial Public Offerings and New Issues. Third Point LLC, as our investment manager, may purchase new issues of equity securities of companies in initial public offerings which may be inexpensive relative to their peers because they do not have established transparency, valuation, management teams, or analyst coverage. In addition, Third Point LLC, as our investment manager, may take positions for our investment portfolio in securities of companies engaged in the process of secondary stock offerings, which may be attractive as a result of a short-term depression in the stock price as a result of such offering.

Litigation. Third Point LLC may purchase shares of companies for our portfolio whose prices have dropped dramatically in response to the issuance of unfavorable legal decisions, or perceived legal liabilities as a result of an event. Third Point LLC's specialized analysis of the results of the litigation outcome includes the likelihood of penalties being assessed, and whether the impact is likely to be long lasting on a business or one of its units. Conversely, Third Point LLC may purchase securities for our investment portfolio in anticipation of legal outcomes that may favorably influence security valuations based on an analysis of existing case law, the facts of the complaint, and the strength of the legal claim. Third Point LLC's substantial resources within the legal community and long history of taking positions in these types of outcomes provide insights that may not be available to all investors.

Post-Reorganization Equities. Third Point LLC may invest in securities for our investment portfolio issued by companies emerging from bankruptcy or reorganization proceedings, particularly common shares issued to creditors under a plan of reorganization. As our investment manager, Third Point LLC believes that the market for these securities is typically inefficient due to a lack of institutional ownership and selling pressure generated by former creditors who have become equity holders through the plan of reorganization, but due to either their investment restrictions or practices are unwilling equity holders. These equity securities often go through a period where they are not listed on major exchanges and trade only through brokers. In addition, many of these companies have complex capital structures. For traditional equity holders, these companies may be difficult to analyze without the resources of credit analysts capable of understanding debt securities and plans of reorganization.

Value Investing with a Catalyst. Third Point LLC will seek opportunities to invest our investment portfolio in undervalued securities in which a potential catalyst for an extraordinary gain exists. These might take the form of a long-awaited product launch, a large holder advocating the sale of a company whose shares are trading at a substantial discount to the potential sales price, companies considering or engaged in spin-off transactions, and other types of reorganizations a company may devise in the face of an external threat or to bolster securities perceived to be undervalued. Particular attention will be paid to the spread between market price and the fundamental value of the security or potentially restructured package of securities suggested by Third Point LLC's analysis.

Short Special Situation and Value Equities Strategy. Many of the above approaches are equally applicable to short-selling securities. Selling securities short involves selling securities that the seller does not own. To make delivery to the purchaser of the securities, Third Point LLC will borrow securities for our investment portfolio from a third party lender. Typically, Third Point LLC, on behalf of our investment portfolio, will return the borrowed securities to the lender by delivering to the lender securities purchased in the market.

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Third Point LLC mainly pursues a short selling strategy that involves evaluating individual equity positions that may be overvalued due to weaknesses in earnings, product lines, or a poor management team, particularly those likely to suffer in comparison to market peers. These short selling positions are often sector-focused and may result from comparable analysis of similarly positioned companies within a sector. Where Third Point LLC can identify perceived overvalued equities due to excessive leverage, which might trigger a liquidity crisis or bankruptcy, it may initiate a short position on behalf of the fund.

Third Point LLC will occasionally sell securities in our investment portfolio, in particular exchange-traded funds (ETFs), short as a hedge against the decline in the value of our other portfolio investments.

High Yield Corporate Credit Strategy. As our investment manager, Third Point LLC will, from time to time, invest in performing credit (generally corporate credit that is not in default and/or in bankruptcy proceedings). Typically, only performing credit where Third Point LLC has a differentiated view as to the company's ability to repay will be considered for investment in available corporate debt. Third Point LLC will most often select high-yield securities that are trading at lower prices, or higher yields, than Third Point LLC believes appropriate due to the market overestimating default risk and/or undervaluing the potential recovery that the holders of such debt would receive should the issuer ultimately default. Generally, Third Point LLC will seek to achieve favorable total returns based on current cash flow and potential capital appreciation. Such securities may be pay-in-kind or zero coupon securities. Third Point LLC will look for securities of companies that may be involved in extraordinary transactions that could result in the sale of the company (in which case debt is typically repaid in full) or a similar value-producing transaction. When Third Point LLC believes there has been a market overreaction to an event affecting a company, it may purchase performing credit with a higher yield, and hold it until the market recognizes that the event may not be as severe as originally thought, in which case the spread re-compresses and the yield shrinks, allowing the fund to dispose of the investment for a profit.

For example, a bond of a company going through a crisis may become substantially less expensive to purchase in the market than bonds of its competitors. If Third Point LLC believes that the crisis is likely to be short-lived, or that the company is likely to be acquired by another, more credit-worthy entity, the debt in question may become attractive for investment by the fund.

Distressed Corporate Credit Strategy. Third Point LLC may invest assets in our investment portfolio in publicly and non-publicly traded debt securities and other debt obligations, such as bank loans, bonds, notes, convertible bonds, promissory notes and payables to trade creditors, of companies that are experiencing significant financial or business distress. Under many circumstances, these instruments will be in default. Third Point LLC may invest in reorganizations in any foreign jurisdiction, although historically Third Point LLC's investments in these types of securities have occurred primarily in the United States and Europe.

Companies that are experiencing significant financial or business distress include, but are not limited to, companies that are or are likely to become subject to bankruptcy proceedings; companies that are candidates for restructuring or recapitalization (*e.g.*, through exchange offers, rights offerings, workouts and other extraordinary transactions), liquidation or sale of all or a portion of their assets; companies currently experiencing operating difficulties but that offer the potential for significant earnings and cash flow improvement; and companies in need of rescue financing for purposes of avoiding bankruptcy.

Third Point LLC may invest at the outset of the bankruptcy, and occasionally may participate on a creditors' committee, to seek an active role in determining the company's path towards reorganization and the ultimate realization of the Fund's investment. In addition, Third Point LLC may also purchase distressed securities at the later stage of a bankruptcy proceeding, once a plan of reorganization has been submitted to the court, which provides Third Point LLC with insight into the value of the assets of the company, the tenor of its projections, and the character of the management team.

Asset-Backed Securities Strategy. Third Point LLC, as our investment manager, believes that asset-backed securities, including, without limitation, mortgage-backed securities (both residential and commercial), often

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represent attractive risk reward scenarios. Third Point LLC will typically purchase only securities securitizing the loans at issue, rather than the actual loans themselves, although if whole loans represent a compelling investment opportunity, Third Point LLC may purchase these loans for our account.

Third Point LLC's approach to investing our investment portfolio in asset-backed securities relies on an analysis of the expected payments to the issuing trust or similar entity. This analysis may incorporate existing pre-payments, the duration of the security, the vintage of the security, the historical default behavior patterns in the selected type of security, and the value of the collateral underlying the obligation. Third Point LLC typically seeks scenarios where its assumptions about the rate of defaults are differentiated from the prevailing market consensus. Market conditions are critical to understanding the value of asset-backed securities and so Third Point LLC will generally hold a directional view on loan valuation in the context of the broader macroeconomic environment. Third Point LLC considers interest rates, housing prices, unemployment levels, housing stock, rental rates, weather disruptions, and tax changes when developing its macroeconomic view on housing. When reviewing a potential investment in an asset-backed security, however, Third Point LLC analyzes housing on a market-by-market basis, rather than a taking general view on housing in the United States as a whole.

In addition to investing in individual ABS bonds, Third Point LLC may also take long or short positions in indices referencing certain asset-backed securities. These indices generally consist of a finite set of underlying bonds, which can be analyzed individually to impute the total appropriate price for the index. These indices are typically large and liquid and so allow for more frequent trading and larger individual positions. From time to time, Third Point LLC will discover an anomaly in the price of a specific index as compared to its analysis of the value of the underlying bonds. In these circumstances, Third Point LLC may exploit such anomalies by arbitraging or buying the bonds and selling short the index (or vice versa). Such indices may also be used (long or short) as a hedge against the direct securities in the portfolio.

Beyond mortgage securities, Third Point LLC is continually searching the market for opportunities in other securitized pools, including without limitation, student loans, patent royalties, credit card receivables, car loans, etc. Third Point LLC's approach to these pools is similar to that applied to mortgages, namely an evaluation of likely full payments versus defaults and expected level of defaults.

The following table summarizes our gross portfolio exposure as of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012:

Gross Portfolio Exposure

	Long/Short Equity	Corporate Credit	Asset-Backed Securities	Macro/Other
6/30/2013	49.7%	15.1%	13.6%	21.5%
12/31/2012	54.2%	14.6%	12.2%	19.0%

The following table summarizes our return contribution:

Return Contribution

	Long/Short Equity	Corporate Credit	Asset-Backed Securities	Macro/Other
Jan June 2013	7.8%	0.6%	3.1%	0.6%
Jan Dec 2012	7.84%	3.60%	2.42%	3.54%

Risk Arbitrage Strategy. Risk arbitrage involves the purchase of securities which are the subject of a takeover attempt, exchange offer, merger or other acquisition prior to the time the market price of the securities fully reflects the value offered in the transaction. Risk arbitrage positions may involve both long and short positions, or a combination thereof. For example, Third Point LLC may purchase the security of the target company for our investment portfolio and sell short the security of the acquirer to be issued in the transaction in the expectation that the short position will be covered by delivery of the acquirer's security when issued. These positions may be hedged or leveraged through the purchase of put and call options. If Third Point LLC believes

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that the prospects for a successful consummation of the transaction are high and that the imputed return to the fund from such an investment is sufficient relative to other potential investments, as well as on an absolute basis relative to Third Point LLC's assessment of the downside risk in the case of non-consummation, an investment may be made. If the transaction is not consummated, however, the price of the target company's shares may decline and Third Point LLC may sell such securities at a loss. More detailed descriptions of various risk arbitrage related transactions are below.

Balance Sheet Arbitrage. Balance sheet arbitrage is defined as the purchase of securities of an issuer coupled with the sale of another type of securities of the same issuer to take advantage of attractive price disparities in such securities as a result of the issuer's perceived financial situation or anomalous market conditions. Balance sheet arbitrage typically proves to be successful upon the occurrence of a triggering event within the company, such as a default in payment on debt securities or a sharp decline in business operations.

Cash Tender Offers and Cash Mergers. At a time that a cash tender or merger is announced, the market price of the securities affected is typically less than the price offered to security holders upon consummation of the transaction. Third Point LLC intends to focus on hostile acquisitions and tender offers, where it believes the risk/reward characteristics to be more favorable than in friendly transactions.

Catalyzed Sales Process. A company may find itself the target of a dissident shareholder group attempting to force an auction of the company or some other extraordinary transaction involving the company. Third Point LLC from time to time may align with other holders to act as a principal in these situations and may also initiate on its own, or with others, shareholder proposals, proxy fights, consent solicitations or other catalysts.

Exchange Offers. In the context of a takeover bid, either hostile or friendly, a transaction may be structured as an exchange offer using securities of the acquiring company in lieu of or in addition to cash. Third Point LLC, as our investment manager, will attempt to value the new securities to be issued taking into account the structure, liquidity, marketability and other considerations as well as the transaction's likelihood of consummation.

Minority Squeeze-Outs. A parent company that owns the majority of a subsidiary's stock may propose to purchase from public shareholders the balance of the company's shares that it does not own. Third Point LLC will analyze these transactions with respect to, among other things, the value of the target, the premium offered over recent and historical stock prices, probable timing perceived, ability to extract additional consideration and obstacles to consummation.

Voluntary Sale Process. If a company announces that it has decided to seek buyers for the company as a whole or for a substantial portion of its assets, Third Point LLC will analyze the prospects of such a sale with respect to, among other things, value, timing, potential buyers, regulatory restraints, the circumstances surrounding the decision to sell the company, and the capitalization of the subject company.

On the other hand, securities of companies involved in a voluntary sales process may at times trade up to unrealistic levels in relation to their fair value. In such instances, Third Point LLC may sell for our account short securities of such a company and we could realize a profit if the sale price is lower than the trading price of shares at the time the company commenced the sale process or if the sale process is abandoned.

Long or Short Physical and Exchange-Traded Commodities Strategy. Third Point LLC may hold both physical and exchange-traded commodities for our investment portfolio including precious metals and indices or ETFs reflecting the value of such commodities. The value of these commodities may rise dramatically due to an impending market-based catalyst or when serving as a hedge against macroeconomic pressures.

Third Point LLC's approach to investing our portfolio in commodities is typically either speculative or in conjunction with risk-focused tail trades. Speculative investments take into consideration a wide variety of supply and demand fundamentals analyses, combined with a macroeconomic viewpoint.

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Tail trades which are not always related to commodities, as outlined below are asymmetric bets designed to hedge the risk of losses in the event of unusual market downside activity. Typically, Third Point LLC structures these trades so as to spend only a small amount of premium to maintain the position until such time as either the downside event comes to pass or until Third Point LLC sees a more compelling, less costly opportunity to structure a tail trade that provides similar protections.

Long or Short Currencies or Government Debt Strategy. Third Point LLC, as our investment manager, may invest our portfolio selectively in currencies or in government debt both domestic and foreign in a speculative fashion where events linked to the structural stability of a nation or region may impact the price of its currency or value of its public obligations. Third Point LLC's approach to investing in currencies is typically either speculative or in conjunction with risk management tail trades.

Third Point LLC, as our investment manager, evaluates the risk/reward in these investments by taking under consideration leading economic indicators such as employment trends, industrial production, consumer demand, political environments, and other factors to determine whether a country's currency or debt is likely to undergo a fundamental move in pricing, either appreciating or depreciating. Third Point LLC in each instance looks for catalysts that will result in large shifts in valuation, rather than approaching these investments with a heavy trading strategy that seeks to capitalize on small shifts in pricing.

In addition, since our account denominated in U.S. Dollars, Third Point LLC will seek when possible to hedge all or substantially all of the exposure of our investment portfolio to debt and equities denominated in other currencies unless Third Point LLC has a differentiated view on the prospects for such non-U.S. currency, in which case the above paragraph will apply.

Fixed Income Securities Generally. Third Point LLC, as our investment manager, may invest our investment portfolio in fixed income securities. Investment in these securities may offer opportunities for income and capital appreciation, and may also be used for temporary defensive purposes and to maintain liquidity. Fixed income securities are obligations of the issuer to make payments of principal and/or interest on future dates, and include, among other securities: bank debt, bonds, notes, and debentures issued by corporations; debt securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or one of its agencies or instrumentalities or by a non-U.S. government or one of its agencies or instrumentalities; municipal securities; and mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities. These securities may pay fixed, variable, or floating rates of interest, and may include zero coupon obligations. Fixed income securities are subject to the risk of the issuer's or a guarantor's inability to meet principal and interest payments on its obligations (i.e., credit risk) and are subject to price volatility due to factors such as interest rate sensitivity, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer, general market liquidity (i.e., market risk), government interference, economic news, and investor sentiment. The fixed income investments in our investment portfolio may be subject to early redemption features, refinancing options, pre-payment options or similar provisions which, in each case, could result in the issuer repaying the principal on an obligation earlier than expected. This may happen when there is a decline in interest rates, or when a borrower's performance allows the refinancing of certain classes of debt with lower cost debt. To the extent such early prepayments increase, they may have a material adverse effect on our investment objectives and the profits on capital invested in fixed income investments. As with other investments we make, there may not be a liquid market for any of the debt instruments in which we invest, which may limit our ability to sell these debt instruments or to obtain the desired price. Third Point LLC may also purchase loans for our account as participations from certain financial institutions and our portfolio may be subject to the credit risk of the selling financial institution as well as that of the underlying borrower.

Third Point LLC may attempt to take advantage of undervalued fixed income securities or relative mispricings in disrupted credit markets. The identification of attractive investment opportunities in disrupted credit markets is difficult and involves a significant degree of uncertainty. During periods of credit squeezes or flights to quality, the market for fixed income investments can become substantially reduced. This poses a particular risk that leveraged credit instrument positions may need to be sold at discounts to fair value in order to

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meet margin calls. At the same time, the dealers may correspondingly reduce the value of outstanding positions, resulting in additional margin calls as loan to value triggers are hit under prime brokerage and swap agreements.

Bank Loans. As our investment manager, Third Point LLC may invest in loans and loan participations originated by banks and other financial institutions. These investments may include highly-leveraged loans to borrowers with below investment grade credit ratings. Such loans are typically private corporate secured loans that are negotiated by one or more commercial banks or financial institutions and syndicated among a group of commercial banks and financial institutions. In order to induce the lenders to extend credit and to offer a favorable interest rate, the borrower often provides the lenders with extensive information about its business that is not generally available to the public. To the extent Third Point LLC obtains such information that is material and nonpublic, it may be unable to effect trades for the accounts it manages, including our investment portfolio, in the other securities of the borrower until the information is disclosed to the public or otherwise ceases to be material, nonpublic information. A failure to advance requested funds to a borrower could result in claims and in possible assertions of offsets against amounts previously lent. Depending on the way in which Third Point LLC acquires interests in a bank loan, we may be exposed to credit risks of both the borrower and the institution which sold us its interest in the loan. Also, bank loan transfers typically require consent of the issuer and agent bank, so the settlement period is longer and creates increased credit risk.

Other Strategies

Cash Investments. Third Point LLC may, without limitation, hold cash or invest in cash equivalents for our account.

Foreign Securities. Third Point LLC may invest our assets in securities of foreign corporate or governmental issuers. These investments include both equity and credit securities and can be made in any global market, as Third Point LLC is not limited to specific countries. Third Point LLC's investing of our assets in foreign securities, particularly securities of issuers located in emerging markets, involves considerations not typically associated with investing in securities of domestic companies.

Credit Default Swaps. Third Point LLC may invest our assets in broker-offered or bespoke-created credit default swaps (long or short) referencing a corporate entity's or government's debt obligations. These investments are made based on an analysis of the likelihood of full repayment of the debt owed and of the likelihood of default. These investments are made with consideration of the size of the CDS pool outstanding and Third Point LLC's relative position and potential liquidity within that issuance.

Futures and Swaps. As our investment manager, affiliates of Third Point LLC may purchase and write a small number futures contracts, options on futures, or certain swaps, either directly or through investments in other collective investment vehicles, each of which are instruments that are subject to regulation by the CFTC. In managing our investment portfolio, Third Point LLC expects to use futures and swaps, in addition to any strategies described above, for hedging and risk management purposes, but may engage in speculative trading of these instruments as well. A futures contract is an agreement, executed on the floor of a commodity exchange, to sell or buy a specific amount of a commodity or a security at a specific time and price. Unless the contract is sold to another before settlement date, participants in the contract must buy or sell the underlying commodity. Futures contracts include those contracts traded on the New York Mercantile Exchange. Swaps subject to regulation by the CFTC include: (i) options, such as puts, calls, caps and floors on most reference assets; (ii) swaps, such as those on interest rates, broad-based securities indices and most other reference assets; (iii) credit default swaps; (iv) any other instrument that is or becomes commonly known as a swap; (v) foreign exchange swaps and foreign exchange forward contracts; and (vi) an instrument that combines any of the above.

Trading in Forward Contracts. As our investment manager, Third Point LLC may engage in the trading of forward contracts from time to time. In contrast to futures contracts traded on an exchange, forward

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contracts are not guaranteed by any exchange or clearing house and are subject to the creditworthiness of the counterparty of the trade. Banks and other dealers with whom Third Point LLC may transact in such forwards on our behalf may require the deposit of margin with respect to such trading, although margin requirements are often minimal or nonexistent. Counterparties are not required to continue to make markets in such contracts and these contracts can experience periods of illiquidity, sometimes of significant duration. There have been periods during which certain counterparties have refused to continue to quote prices for forward contracts or have quoted prices with an unusually wide spread (the difference between the price at which the counterparty is prepared to buy and that at which it is prepared to sell). Arrangements to trade forward contracts may be made with only one or a few counterparties, and liquidity problems therefore might be greater than if such arrangements were made with numerous counterparties. In addition, disruptions can occur in any market we trade due to unusually high trading volume, political intervention, or other factors. Market illiquidity or disruption could result in major losses.

Metals and Commodities. Third Point LLC may invest directly or indirectly for our account in metals, commodities and similar materials. Since ownership of such investments does not generate any income, the sole source of return would be from gains realized on sales of the investments, and a negative return would be realized to the extent such investments are sold at a loss. Certain metals, commodities and similar materials may incur storage or insurance costs that are higher than the custody fees paid on traditional financial assets. Prices of such metals, commodities and materials are affected by factors such as cyclical economic conditions, political events, and monetary policies of various governments and countries. Certain metals, commodities and similar materials are also subject to governmental action for political reasons. Markets for physical commodities are at times volatile, and there may be sharp fluctuations in prices even during periods of rising prices. There is also a risk that such metals, commodities or similar investments could be lost, suffer damage or deterioration if not adequately stored, or stolen, or that access to such investments could be restricted by natural events (e.g., force majeure) or tortious human actions. Such risks are increased to the extent we take possession of a physical commodity. The storage costs for physical commodities are higher than the custody fees paid on financial assets, although Third Point LLC will contract with internationally recognized custodians to hold any of our owned physical commodities. However, these custodians, consistent with market practice, may not have insurance adequate to cover any such loss. Finally, it is complicated to leverage positions in physical commodities, and to the extent we need to raise cash on an expedited basis, such commodities may not be available to borrow against on commercial terms.

Securities Options Strategies. In managing our investment portfolio, Third Point LLC may engage in various investment strategies involving options, including index options, for the purpose of hedging its portfolio positions or for speculation. When Third Point LLC purchases an option for our account, we will be required to pay the price of the option and transaction charges to the broker effecting the transaction. If the option is exercised, the total cost of the option may be more than the amount of the brokerage costs that would be payable if the security were to be purchased directly. If the option expires unexercised, our account will lose an amount equal to the cost of the option. Third Point LLC may also cause us to write (sell) call and put options on securities its owns and those not currently in our portfolio. Third Point LLC will engage in the latter practice, known as selling uncovered or naked options, on our behalf on only an infrequent basis.

As the investment management agreement requires Third Point LLC to invest our portfolio on substantially the same basis as its hedge funds, the purpose of which is to invest, long and short, in favorable risk-reward scenarios, Third Point LLC has a broad mandate and reserves the right to invest on behalf of our account in strategies and asset classes that may not be described above, but as to which Third Point LLC has determined are in the best interests of our account. Third Point LLC provides monthly and quarterly updates as to exposures and profit/loss attribution and any material changes in strategy are conveyed through such communications.

Risk Management. The entire process of portfolio creation as described above is an exercise in risk management. While Third Point LLC does not employ hard limits, such as stop losses or sector caps, in order to construct our portfolio, considerations such as value-at-risk, sector correlations, portfolio stress tests, factor risks and the like are continuously monitored, and portfolio changes are made on a real-time basis as a result of such analyses. In addition, investments for our account are subject to our investment guidelines.

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Third Point LLC has developed risk management tools and formed a risk management committee, comprised of individuals from its business and investment team, to support in the monitoring and evaluation of risk in the portfolio. The risk management team of Third Point LLC works closely with Third Point LLC's operations group and investment professionals to ensure that the risk profile of all investments is properly captured. Individual positions are sized based on probability-based estimates of upside and downside movements. The risk management tools, which may include those provided by third party risk management firms, are designed to ensure that material underlying portfolio risk data are available on a real-time basis for the risk management, research and trading teams to perform their various responsibilities.

Investment Portfolio

The following table represents the total long and short exposure and geographic exposure of our investment portfolio as managed by Third Point LLC, as of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012:

	June 30, 2013			December 31, 2012		
	Long	Exposure Short	Net	Long	Exposure Short	Net
Long/Short Equity						
Consumer	6.1%	-0.8%	5.3%	6.7%	-2.7%	4.0%
Energy & Utilities	2.8%	-0.3%	2.5%	6.3%	-2.4%	3.9%
Financials	5.4%	-1.0%	4.4%	10.4%	-0.9%	9.5%
Healthcare	4.6%	-0.4%	4.2%	2.7%	-3.1%	-0.4%
Ind. & Comdty.	8.1%	-1.0%	7.1%	12.8%	-2.8%	10.0%
TMT	27.7%	-1.0%	26.7%	20.3%	-1.4%	18.9%
Market Hedges	7.8%	-10.3%	-2.5%	3.8%	-7.2%	-3.4%
Total L/S Equity	62.5%	-14.8%	47.7%	63.0%	-20.5%	42.5%
Credit						
Distressed	7.6%	0.0%	7.6%	5.1%	0.0%	5.1%
Performing	11.0%	-4.9%	6.1%	12.9%	-4.8%	8.1%
ABS ⁽¹⁾	20.3%	-0.9%	19.4%	17.6%	-1.5%	16.1%
Total Credit	38.9%	-5.8%	33.1%	35.6%	-6.3%	29.3% ¹
Macro						
Gold	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.5%	-0.6%	4.9%
Government	4.2%	-8.0%	-3.8%	4.3%	-19.5%	-15.2%
Tail Risk	12.8%	-8.4%	4.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Total Macro	17.0%	-16.4%	0.6%	9.9%	-20.1%	-10.2%
Other						
Risk Arbitrage	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	1.2%
Currency ⁽²⁾	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total Other	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	1.2%	0.0%	1.2%

(1) Includes RMBS, CMBS, and related indices.

(2) Gains and losses that are attributable to foreign currency price movements on portfolio positions vs. the U.S. dollar.

Geographic Exposure	June 30, 2013			December 31, 2012		
	Long	Exposure Short	Net	Long	Exposure Short	Net
Americas	80%	-20%	60%	95%	-30%	65%
EMEA	17%	-10%	7%	14%	-11%	3%
Asia	22%	-8%	14%	1%	-6%	-5%

In managing our investment account, Third Point LLC assigns every investment position a sector, strategy and particular geographic category. The dollar exposure of each position under each category is aggregated and the exposure percentages listed in the exposure table represent the aggregate market exposure of a given category against the total net asset value of the account. Long and short exposure percentages represent the aggregate

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relative value of all long and short positions in a given category, respectively. Net exposure represents the short exposure subtracted from the long exposure in a given category. Third Point LLC reports the composition of our total managed portfolio on a market exposure basis, which it believes is the appropriate manner in which to assess the exposure and profile of investments and is the way in which it manages the portfolio. Under this methodology, the exposure for equity swaps and futures contracts are reported at their full notional amount. The notional amount of any derivative contract is the underlying value upon which payment obligations are computed. For an equity total return swap, for example, the notional amount is the number of shares underlying the swap multiplied by the market price of those shares. Options are reported at their delta adjusted basis. The delta of an equity option is the sensitivity of the option price to the underlying stock price. The delta adjusted basis is the number of shares underlying the option multiplied by the delta and the underlying stock price. Credit derivatives are reported in accordance with their equivalent underlying security exposure. Currency derivatives are reported at fair market value. Cash and cash equivalents are excluded from exposure calculations.

Investment Returns

A summary of our consolidated net investment income for the year ended December 31, 2012 and for the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 is as follows:

	For the six months ended June 30,		For the year ended December 31, 2012	
	2013	2012	2012	2011
	(\$ in thousands)			
Change in net unrealized gains (losses) on investments and investment derivatives	\$ 24,305	\$ (8,119)	\$ 113,422	\$
Net realized gains on investments and investment derivatives	118,612	28,405	55,632	
Dividend and interest income, net of withholding taxes	11,300	10,609	25,269	
Dividends paid on securities sold, not yet purchased	(436)	(647)	(1,629)	
Management and performance fees	(38,192)	(11,771)	(50,211)	
Other expenses	(2,524)	(2,252)	(5,615)	
Net investment income from investments managed by Third Point LLC	113,065	16,225	136,868	
Deposit liabilities allocation	(1,429)		(446)	
Net unrealized gain on reinsurance contract derivatives	1,122			
	\$ 112,758	\$ 16,225	\$ 136,422	\$

The investment return is based on the total assets in our investment account managed by Third Point LLC, which includes the majority of our equity capital and collected premiums. Investment returns for the year ended December 31, 2012 and for the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, net of all fees and expenses, is as follows:⁽¹⁾

	For the six months ended June 30,		For the year ended December 31,
	2013	2012	2012
Third Point Reinsurance Company Ltd.	12.2%	2.1%	17.7%
S&P 500	13.8%	9.5%	16.0%

(1) Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future results.

Our investment manager, Third Point LLC, manages several funds and may manage other client accounts besides ours, some of which have, or may have, objectives and investment portfolio compositions similar to ours. Because of the similarity or potential similarity of our investment

portfolio to these others, and because, as a

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matter of ordinary course, Third Point LLC provides its clients, including us, and investors in its main hedge funds with results of their respective investment portfolios following the last day of each month, those other clients or investors indirectly may have material non-public information regarding our investment portfolio. To address this issue, and to comply with Regulation FD, we intend to present, following the close of trading on the first business day of each month, a summary of our consolidated net investment returns, information on our long and short exposures and from time to time certain other material information relating to our investment portfolio, on our website, www.thirdpointre.bm.

Investment Regulatory Concerns and Restrictions

Third Point LLC is involved regularly in trading activities which involve a broad number of U.S. and foreign securities law regimes, including laws governing trading on inside information, market manipulation and a broad number of technical trading requirements that involve fundamental market regulation policies. Violation of such laws could result in severe restrictions on Third Point LLC's activities and, indirectly, damage to our investment portfolio and/or reputation as our Investment Management Agreement has limited termination provisions.

Third Point LLC's failure to comply with applicable laws or regulations could result in fines, censure, suspensions of personnel or other sanctions. The regulations that Third Point LLC is subject to are designed primarily to ensure the integrity of the financial markets. They are not designed to protect us or, indirectly, you. Even if a sanction imposed against Third Point LLC or one of its personnel by a regulator was for a small monetary amount, the adverse publicity related to such sanction against Third Point LLC by regulators could harm its reputation and, possibly, ours.

In recent years, there has been debate in both the U.S. and foreign governments about new rules or regulations to be applicable to alternative investment advisers, like Third Point LLC.

In August 2007, the SEC adopted a new rule intended to clarify the SEC's authority to bring enforcement actions against investment advisers for fraud against investors and prospective investors in their funds (as opposed to fraud against the funds themselves). Although we do not believe the SEC's rule has directly affected us, Third Point LLC and, accordingly, our investment strategy, may be adversely affected if new or revised legislation or regulations are enacted or by changes to existing rules and regulations of U.S. or foreign governmental regulatory authorities or self-regulatory organizations that supervise the financial markets.

It is possible that increased regulation of alternative investment advisers could adversely affect Third Point LLC's ability to manage our investment portfolio or its ability to manage our portfolio pursuant to our existing investment strategy, which could cause us to alter our existing investment strategy and could significantly and negatively affect our business and results of operations. In addition, adverse publicity regarding alternative investment strategies generally, or Third Point LLC or its affiliates specifically, could negatively affect our business reputation and attractiveness as a counterparty to brokers and clients.

Other Trading Restrictions

Third Point LLC may from time to time place it or its affiliates' representatives on creditors committees or boards of certain companies in which our portfolio is invested. While such representation may enable Third Point LLC to enhance the value of our investments, it may place trading restrictions on certain securities included in our investment portfolio.

Information Technology

We have a disaster recovery plan with respect to our information technology infrastructure that includes arrangements with an offshore data center. Our secondary off-island location for data systems back-up and recovery is located in Toronto, Canada, due to its non-correlated nature with Bermuda. The environment is configured to be live within one hour of a disaster scenario and supports all of the business capabilities of our primary Bermuda site.

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Legal Proceedings

We are not currently involved in any litigation or arbitration. We anticipate that, similar to the rest of the reinsurance industry, we will be subject to litigation and arbitration from time to time in the ordinary course of business.

If we are subject to disputes in the ordinary course of our business we anticipate engaging in discussions with the parties to the applicable contract to seek to resolve the matter. If such discussions are unsuccessful, we anticipate invoking the dispute resolution provisions of the relevant contract, which typically provide for the parties to submit to arbitration or litigation, as applicable, to resolve the dispute.

Properties

We lease office space at Chesney House in Pembroke, Bermuda, pursuant to a two-year lease agreement. This two-year lease is scheduled to expire on November 30, 2013, with an option to renew for an additional three years. We believe for the foreseeable future this office space will be sufficient for us to conduct our operations.

Employees

As of August 14, 2013, we had 17 employees, 16 of whom were based in Bermuda and one of whom was based in the United Kingdom. We believe that our employee relations are good. None of our employees are subject to collective bargaining agreements, and we are not aware of any current efforts to implement such agreements.

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CERTAIN REGULATORY CONSIDERATIONS

Bermuda Insurance Regulation

The Insurance Act of 1978

The Insurance Act of 1978, as amended, and related regulations of Bermuda (the Insurance Act), which regulates the insurance business of Third Point Re and the Catastrophe Reinsurer, provides that no person shall carry on any insurance business in or from within Bermuda unless registered as an insurer under the Insurance Act by the BMA. Under the Insurance Act insurance business includes reinsurance business. The BMA, in deciding whether to grant registration, has broad discretion to act as it thinks fit in the public interest. The BMA is required by the Insurance Act to determine whether the applicant is a fit and proper body to be engaged in the insurance business and, in particular, whether it has, or has available to it, adequate knowledge and expertise. The registration of an applicant as an insurer is subject to its complying with the terms of its registration and such other conditions as the BMA may impose from time to time. The Insurance Act also grants to the BMA powers to supervise, investigate and intervene in the affairs of insurance companies.

An insurance advisory committee appointed by the Bermuda Minister of Finance advises the BMA on matters connected with the discharge of the BMA's functions and sub-committees thereof supervise and review the law and practice of insurance in Bermuda, including reviews of accounting and administrative procedures.

The Insurance Act imposes on Bermuda insurance companies solvency and liquidity standards and auditing and reporting requirements and grants to the BMA powers to supervise, investigate and intervene in the affairs of insurance companies. Certain significant aspects of the Bermuda insurance regulatory framework are set forth below.

Classification of Insurers

The Insurance Act distinguishes between insurers carrying on long-term business, insurers carrying on general business and insurers carrying on special purpose business. There are six classifications of insurers carrying on general business, ranging from Class 1 insurers (pure captives) to Class 4 insurers (very large commercial underwriters). There is only one classification of special purpose insurer. Third Point Re is registered as a Class 4 insurer and the Catastrophe Reinsurer is registered as a special purpose insurer.

Classification as a Class 4 Insurer

A body corporate is registrable as a Class 4 insurer where (i) it has at the time of its application for registration, or will have before it carries on insurance business, a total statutory capital and surplus of not less than \$100,000,000; and (ii) it intends to carry on general insurance business, including excess liability business or property catastrophe reinsurance business. Class 4 insurers are required to maintain fully paid-up share capital of \$1,000,000.

Classification as a Special Purpose Insurer

A special purpose insurer (SPI) means an insurer that carries on special purpose business. Special purpose business is defined under the Insurance Act as insurance business under which an insurer fully funds its liabilities to the persons insured through (a) the proceeds of any one or more of (i) a debt issuance where the repayment rights of the providers of such debt are subordinated to the rights of the person insured, or (ii) some other financing mechanism approved by the BMA; (b) cash; and (c) time deposits.

Principal Representative and Principal Office

Third Point Re and the Catastrophe Reinsurer are each required to maintain a principal office and to appoint and maintain a principal representative in Bermuda. For the purpose of the Insurance Act, the principal office of

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Third Point Re is at our principal executive offices in Bermuda, and Third Point Re's principal representative is John Berger. The principal office of the Catastrophe Reinsurer is at The Waterfront, Chesney House, 96 Pitts Bay Road, Pembroke, HM 08 Bermuda and the Catastrophe Reinsurer's principal representative is Prime Management Limited. Without a reason acceptable to the BMA, an insurer may not terminate the appointment of its principal representative, and the principal representative may not cease to act as such, unless 30 days' notice in writing to the BMA is given of the intention to do so.

It is the duty of the principal representative to forthwith notify the BMA where the principal representative believes there is a likelihood of the insurer (for which the principal representative acts) becoming insolvent or that a reportable event has, to the principal representative's knowledge, occurred or is believed to have occurred. Examples of a reportable event include a failure by Third Point Re to comply substantially with a condition imposed upon it by the BMA relating to a solvency margin or a liquidity or other ratio, a significant loss likely to cause the insurer to fail to comply with its enhanced capital requirement (discussed below) and the occurrence of a material change (as such term is defined under the Insurance Act) in its business operations.

Within 14 days of such notification to the BMA, the principal representative must furnish the BMA with a written report setting out all the particulars of the case that are available to the principal representative.

Loss Reserve Specialist

As a Class 4 insurer, Third Point Re must appoint an individual approved by the BMA to be its loss reserve specialist. In order to qualify as an approved loss reserve specialist, the applicant must be an individual and possess adequate professional qualifications as a casualty actuary and/or possess adequate experience to assess the sufficiency of insurance reserves of the insurer. The Class 4 insurer is required to submit annually an opinion of its approved loss reserve specialist with its statutory financial return in respect of its loss and loss expense provisions.

As an SPI, the Catastrophe Reinsurer is not required to appoint a loss reserve specialist.

Annual Financial Statements

As a Class 4 insurer, Third Point Re must prepare and submit, on an annual basis, both audited U.S. GAAP and statutory financial statements.

The Catastrophe Reinsurer, as an SPI, must prepare and submit annual statutory financial statements, unless an application has been filed under the Insurance Act to have the statutory filing requirement waived. Where such a waiver has been granted, the BMA will accept unaudited management accounts from the SPI prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) or international financial reporting standards that apply in Bermuda, Canada, the United Kingdom or the United States of America. The Catastrophe Reinsurer is also required to provide the BMA with a copy of the unaudited management statement accounts as soon as practicable after the same have been submitted to the participants and, at a minimum, within four months at the end of each financial year.

The Insurance Act prescribes rules for the preparation and substance of statutory financial statements (which include, in statutory form, a balance sheet, income statement, a statement of capital and surplus, and notes thereto). The statutory financial statements include detailed information and analysis regarding premiums, claims, reinsurance and investments of the insurer. In addition, as a Class 4 insurer, Third Point Re is also required to prepare and submit to the BMA financial statements which have been prepared under generally accepted accounting principles or international financial reporting standards (GAAP financial statements).

As a Class 4 insurer, Third Point Re's annual U.S. GAAP and statutory financial statements are required to be filed with the BMA within four months from the end of the relevant financial year (unless specifically extended).

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The statutory financial statements do not form part of the public records maintained by the BMA but the GAAP financial statements are available for public inspection.

Annual Statutory Financial Return and Annual Capital and Solvency Return

Third Point Re, as a Class 4 insurer, and the Catastrophe Reinsurer, as an SPI, are required to file with the BMA a statutory financial return no later than four months after its financial year end (unless specifically extended) unless the Catastrophe Reinsurer has filed and obtained a waiver, as outlined above. The statutory financial return includes, among other matters, a report of the approved independent auditor on the statutory financial statements of the insurer, a general business, or special purpose business, as applicable, solvency certificate, the statutory financial statements themselves and the opinion of the loss reserve specialist.

The principal representative and at least two directors of the insurer must sign the solvency certificate. The directors are required to certify whether the minimum solvency margin has been met, and the independent approved auditor is required to state whether in its opinion it was reasonable for the directors to make this certification.

Where an insurer's accounts have been audited for any purpose other than compliance with the Insurance Act, a statement to that effect must be filed with the statutory financial return.

In addition, each year Third Point Re, as a Class 4 insurer, is also required to file with the BMA a capital and solvency return along with its annual financial statutory return. The prescribed form of capital and solvency return comprises the insurer's Bermuda Solvency Capital Requirement (BSCR) model or an approved internal capital model in lieu thereof (more fully described below), a schedule of fixed income investments by rating categories, a schedule of net loss and loss expense provisions by line of business, a schedule of premiums written by line of business, a schedule of risk management, a schedule of fixed income securities, a schedule of commercial insurer's solvency self assessment (CISSA), a schedule of catastrophe risk return, a schedule of loss triangles or reconciliation of net loss reserves and a schedule of eligible capital.

Neither the statutory financial return nor the capital and solvency return is available for public inspection.

Quarterly Financial Statements

Third Point Re, as a Class 4 insurer not being otherwise subject to group supervision (described below), is required to prepare and file quarterly financial returns with the BMA on or before the last day of the months May, August and November of each year. The quarterly financial returns consist of (i) quarterly unaudited financial statements for each financial quarter (which must minimally include a balance sheet and income statement and must also be recent and not reflect a financial position that exceeds two months) and (ii) a list and details of material intra-group transactions and risk concentrations that have materialized since the most recent quarterly or annual financial returns, details surrounding all intra-group reinsurance and retrocession arrangements and other intra-group risk transfer insurance business arrangements that have materialized since the most recent quarterly or annual financial returns and details of the ten largest exposures to unaffiliated counterparties and any other unaffiliated counterparty exposures exceeding 10% of the insurer's statutory capital and surplus. Quarterly financial statements are not required where the Class 4 insurer is subject to group supervision.

Independent Approved Auditor

Third Point Re, as a Class 4 insurer, must appoint an independent auditor who will annually audit and report on the insurer's GAAP financial statements, its statutory financial statements and its statutory financial returns, each of which are required to be filed annually with the BMA. The auditor must be approved by the BMA as the independent auditor of the insurer. If the insurer fails to appoint an approved auditor or at any time fails to fill a vacancy for such auditor, the BMA may appoint an approved auditor for the insurer and shall fix the remuneration to be paid to the approved auditor within 14 days, if not agreed sooner by the insurer and the auditor.

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The Catastrophe Reinsurer, as an SPI, may file an application under the Insurance Act to have this requirement waived, as outlined above.

Non-insurance Business

Third Point Re, as a Class 4 insurer may not engage in non-insurance business unless that non-insurance business is ancillary to its core business. Non-insurance business means any business other than insurance business and includes carrying on investment business, managing an investment fund as operator, carrying on business as a fund administrator, carrying on banking business, underwriting debt or securities or otherwise engaging in investment banking, engaging in commercial or industrial activities and carrying on the business of management, sales or leasing of real property. Third Point Re, as a Class 4 insurer registered before December 31, 2012, will be permitted to continue engaging in non-insurance business but must discontinue doing so not later than year-end 2016.

Minimum Liquidity Ratio

The Insurance Act provides a minimum liquidity ratio for general business. As an insurer engaged in general business, Third Point Re is required to maintain the value of its relevant assets at not less than 75% of the amount of its relevant liabilities. Relevant assets include cash and time deposits, quoted investments, unquoted bonds and debentures, first liens on real estate, investment income due and accrued, accounts and premiums receivable, reinsurance balances receivable and funds held by ceding reinsurers.

There are certain categories of assets which, unless specifically permitted by the BMA, do not automatically qualify as relevant assets, such as unquoted equity securities, investments in and advances to affiliates and real estate and collateral loans.

The relevant liabilities are total general business insurance reserves and total other liabilities less deferred income tax and sundry liabilities (by interpretation, those not specifically defined) and letters of credit and guarantees.

Minimum Solvency Margin and Enhanced Capital Requirements

The Insurance Act provides that the value of the statutory assets of a Class 4 insurer must exceed the value of its statutory liabilities by an amount greater than its prescribed minimum solvency margin (MSM).

The MSM that must be maintained by a Class 4 insurer with respect to its general business is the greater of (i) \$100 million, or (ii) 50% of net premium written (with a credit for reinsurance ceded not exceeding 25% of gross premiums) or (iii) 15% of net discounted aggregate loss and loss expense provisions and other insurance reserves.

The Insurance Act provides that an SPI is required to maintain a minimum solvency margin by which the value of the special purpose business assets must exceed its special purpose business liabilities by at least \$1.

Class 4 insurers are also required to maintain available statutory capital and surplus at a level equal to or in excess of its enhanced capital requirement (ECR) which is established by reference to either the BSCR model or an approved internal capital model.

The BSCR model is a risk-based capital model which provides a method for determining an insurer's capital requirements (statutory capital and surplus) by taking into account the risk characteristics of different aspects of the insurer's business. The BSCR formulae establish capital requirements for eight categories of risk: fixed income investment risk, equity investment risk, interest rate/liquidity risk, premium risk, reserve risk, credit risk, catastrophe risk and operational risk. For each category, the capital requirement is determined by applying factors to asset, premium, reserve, creditor, probable maximum loss and operation items, with higher factors applied to items with greater underlying risk and lower factors for less risky items.

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While not specifically referred to in the Insurance Act, the BMA has also established a target capital level (TCL) for each Class 4 insurer equal to 120% of its ECR. While a Class 4 insurer is not currently required to maintain its statutory capital and surplus at this level, the TCL serves as an early warning tool for the BMA and failure to maintain statutory capital at least equal to the TCL will likely result in increased regulatory oversight.

Any Class 4 insurer which at any time fails to meet its MSM requirements must, upon becoming aware of such failure, immediately notify the BMA and, within 14 days thereafter, file a written report with the BMA containing particulars of the circumstances that gave rise to the failure and setting out its plan detailing specific actions to be taken and the expected timeframe in which the company intends to rectify the failure.

Any Class 4 insurer which at any time fails to meet its enhanced capital requirement applicable to it shall upon becoming aware of that failure, or of having reason to believe that such a failure has occurred, immediately notify the BMA in writing and within 14 days of such notification file with the BMA a written report containing particulars of the circumstances leading to the failure; and a plan detailing the manner, specific actions to be taken and time within which the insurer intends to rectify the failure and within 45 days of becoming aware of that failure, or of having reason to believe that such a failure has occurred, furnish the BMA with (i) unaudited interim statutory financial statements covering such period as the BMA may require; (ii) the opinion of a loss reserve specialist where applicable; (iii) a general business solvency certificate in respect of the financial statements; and (iv) a capital and solvency return reflecting an enhanced capital requirement prepared using post failure data where applicable.

Eligible Capital

To enable the BMA to better assess the quality of the insurer's capital resources, a Class 4 insurer is required to disclose the makeup of its capital in accordance with the recently introduced 3-tiered capital system. Under this system, all of the insurer's capital instruments will be classified as either basic or ancillary capital which in turn will be classified into one of 3 tiers based on their loss absorbency characteristics. Highest quality capital will be classified as Tier 1 Capital, lesser quality capital will be classified as either Tier 2 Capital or Tier 3 Capital. Under this regime, up to certain specified percentages of Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3 Capital may be used to support the insurer's MSM, ECR and TCL.

The characteristics of the capital instruments that must be satisfied to qualify as Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3 Capital are set out in the Insurance (Eligible Capital) Rules 2012, and any amendments thereto. Under these rules, Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3 Capital may, until January 1, 2024, include capital instruments that do not satisfy the requirement that the instrument be non-redeemable or settled only with the issuance of an instrument of equal or higher quality upon a breach, or if it would cause a breach, of the ECR.

Where the BMA has previously approved the use of certain instruments for capital purposes, the BMA's consent will need to be obtained if such instruments are to remain eligible for use in satisfying the MSM and the ECR.

Code of Conduct

Every Bermuda registered insurer must comply with the Insurance Code of Conduct (the Code) which prescribes the duties and standards that must be complied with to ensure sound corporate governance, risk management and internal controls are implemented. The BMA will assess an insurer's compliance with the Code in a proportionate manner relative to the nature, scale and complexity of its business. Failure to comply with the requirements of the Code will be taken into account by the BMA in determining whether an insurer is conducting its business in a sound and prudent manner as prescribed by the Insurance Act and may result in the BMA exercising its powers of intervention and investigation (see below) and, in the case of Third Point Re, as a Class 4 insurer, will be a factor in calculating the operational risk charge under the insurer's BSCR or approved internal model.

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Restrictions on Dividends and Distributions

A Class 4 insurer is prohibited from declaring or paying a dividend if it is in breach of its MSM, ECR or minimum liquidity ratio or if the declaration or payment of such dividend would cause such a breach. An SPI is prohibited from declaring or paying any dividend during any financial year if it is in breach of its minimum solvency margin or if the declaration or payment of such dividends would cause it to fail to meet such minimum margin. Where a Class 4 insurer fails to meet its MSM or minimum liquidity ratio or an SPI fails to meet its minimum solvency margin 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 BMA.

In addition, 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 2 directors (one of whom must be a Bermuda resident director if any of the insurer's directors are resident in Bermuda) and the principal representative stating that it will continue to meet its solvency margin and minimum liquidity ratio. Where such an affidavit is filed, it shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the BMA.

Reduction of Capital

Third Point Re, as a general business insurer may not reduce its total statutory capital by 15% or more, as set out in its previous year's financial statements, unless it has received the prior approval of the BMA. Total statutory capital consists of the insurer's paid in share capital, its contributed surplus (sometimes called additional paid in capital) and any other fixed capital designated by the BMA as statutory capital (such as letters of credit).

As a Class 4 insurer, where Third Point Re seeks to reduce its statutory capital by 15% or more, as set out in its previous year's financial statements, it must also submit an affidavit signed by at least 2 directors (one of whom must be a Bermuda resident director if any of the company's directors are resident in Bermuda) and the principal representative stating that the proposed reduction will not cause the company to fail its relevant margins. Where such an affidavit is filed, it shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the BMA.

Fit and Proper Controllers

The BMA maintains supervision over the controllers of all registered insurers in Bermuda. A controller includes (i) the managing director of the registered insurer or its parent company; (ii) the chief executive of the registered insurer or of its parent company; (iii) a shareholder controller; and, (iv) any person in accordance with whose directions or instructions the directors of the registered insurer or of its parent company are accustomed to act.

The definition of shareholder controller is set out in the Insurance Act but generally refers to (i) a person who holds 10% or more of the shares carrying rights to vote at a shareholders' meeting of the registered insurer or its parent company, or (ii) a person who is entitled to exercise 10% or more of the voting power at any shareholders' meeting of such registered insurer or its parent company, or (iii) a person who is able to exercise significant influence over the management of the registered insurer or its parent company by virtue of its shareholding or its entitlement to exercise, or control the exercise of, the voting power at any shareholders' meeting.

A shareholder controller that owns 10% or more but less than 20% of the shares as described above is defined as a 10% shareholder controller; a shareholder controller that owns 20% or more but less than 33% of the shares as described above is defined as a 20% shareholder controller; a shareholder controller that owns 33% or more but less than 50% of the shares as described above is defined as a 33% shareholder controller; and a shareholder controller that owns 50% or more of the shares as described above is defined as a 50% shareholder controller.

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Where the shares of the shareholder of a registered insurer, or the shares of its parent company, are traded on a recognised stock exchange, and such person becomes a 10%, 20%, 33% or 50% shareholder controller of the insurer, that person shall, within 45 days, notify the BMA in writing that he has become such a controller.

Where the shares of a shareholder or prospective shareholder of an insurer, or the shares of its parent company, are not traded on a recognized stock exchange (ie. private companies), the Insurance Act prohibits such person from becoming a shareholder controller unless he has first served on the BMA notice in writing stating that he intends to become such a controller and the BMA has either, before the end of 45 days following the date of notification, provided notice to the proposed controller that it does not object to his becoming such a controller or the full 45 days has elapsed without the BMA filing an objection.

Any person who contravenes the Insurance Act by failing to give notice or knowingly becoming a controller of any description before the required 45 days has elapsed is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of \$25,000 on summary conviction.

The BMA may file a notice of objection to any person who has become a controller of any description where it appears that such person is not, or is no longer, a fit and proper person to be a controller of the registered insurer. Before issuing a notice of objection, the BMA is required to serve upon the person concerned a preliminary written notice stating the BMA's intention to issue formal notice of objection. Upon receipt of the preliminary written notice, the person served may, within 28 days, file written representations with the BMA which shall be taken into account by the BMA in making its final determination. Any person who continues to be a controller of any description after having received a notice of objection shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$25,000 (and a continuing fine of \$500 per day for each day that the offence is continuing) or, if convicted on indictment, to a fine of \$100,000 and/or 2 years in prison.

Notification by Registered Person of Change of Controllers and Officers

All registered insurers are required to give written notice to the BMA of the fact that a person has become, or ceased to be, a controller or officer of the registered insurer within 45 days of becoming aware of such fact. An officer in relation to a registered insurer means a director, chief executive or senior executive performing duties of underwriting, actuarial, risk management, compliance, internal audit, finance or investment matters.

Notification of Material Changes

All registered insurers are required to give notice to the BMA of their intention to effect a material change within the meaning of the Insurance Act. For the purposes of the Insurance Act, the following changes are material: (i) the transfer or acquisition of insurance business being part of a scheme falling under section 25 of the Insurance Act or section 99 of the Companies Act, (ii) the amalgamation with or acquisition of another firm, (iii) engaging in unrelated business that is retail business, (iv) the acquisition of a controlling interest in an undertaking that is engaged in non-insurance business which offers services and products to persons who are not affiliates of the insurer, (v) outsourcing all or substantially all of the company's actuarial, risk management and internal audit functions, (vi) outsourcing all or a material part of an insurer's underwriting activity, (vii) the transfer other than by way of reinsurance of all or substantially all of a line of business, and (viii) the expansion into a material new line of business.

No registered insurer shall take any steps to give effect to a material change unless it has first served notice on the BMA that it intends to effect such material change and before the end of 14 days, either the BMA has notified such company in writing that it has no objection to such change or that period has lapsed without the BMA having issued a notice of objection.

Before issuing a notice of objection, the BMA is required to serve upon the person concerned a preliminary written notice stating the BMA's intention to issue formal notice of objection. Upon receipt of the preliminary written notice, the person served may, within 28 days, file written representations with the BMA which shall be taken into account by the BMA in making its final determination.

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Group Supervision

The BMA may, in respect of an insurance group, determine whether it is appropriate for it to act as its group supervisor. An insurance group is defined as a group of companies that conducts exclusively, or mainly, insurance business. The BMA may make such determination where it ascertains that (i) the group is headed by a specified insurer (that is to say, it is headed by either a Class 3A, Class 3B or Class 4 general business insurer or a Class C, Class D or Class E long term insurer or another class of insurer designated by order of the BMA); or (ii) where the insurance group is not headed by a specified insurer, where it is headed by a parent company which is incorporated in Bermuda or (iii) where the parent company of the group is not a Bermuda company, in circumstances where the BMA is satisfied that the insurance group is directed and managed from Bermuda or the insurer with the largest balance sheet total is a specified insurer.

Where the BMA determines that it should act as the group supervisor, it shall designate a specified insurer that is a member of the insurance group to be the designated insurer (the Designated Insurer) and it shall give to the Designated Insurer and other competent authorities written notice of its intention to act as group supervisor. Once the BMA has been designated as group supervisor, the Designated Insurer must ensure that an approved group actuary is appointed to provide an opinion as to the adequacy of the insurance group's insurance reserves as reported in its group statutory financial statements.

Pursuant to its powers under the Insurance Act, the BMA will maintain a register of particulars for every insurance group for which it acts as the group supervisor detailing, among other things, the names and addresses of the Designated Insurer; each member company of the insurance group falling within the scope of group supervision; the principal representative of the insurance group in Bermuda; other competent authorities supervising other member companies of the insurance group; and the insurance group auditors. The Designated Insurer must notify the BMA of any changes to the above details entered on the register of an insurance group.

As group supervisor, the BMA will perform a number of supervisory functions including (i) coordinating the gathering and dissemination of information which is of importance for the supervisory task of other competent authorities; (ii) carrying out a supervisory review and assessment of the insurance group; (iii) carrying out an assessment of the insurance group's compliance with the rules on solvency, risk concentration, intra-group transactions and good governance procedures; (iv) planning and coordinating, with other competent authorities, supervisory activities in respect of the insurance group, both as a going concern and in emergency situations; (v) coordinating any enforcement action that may need to be taken against the insurance group or any of its members; and (vi) planning and coordinating meetings of colleges of supervisors (consisting of insurance regulators) in order to facilitate the carrying out of the functions described above.

In carrying out its functions, the BMA may make rules for (i) assessing the financial situation and the solvency position of the insurance group and/or its members and (ii) regulating intra-group transactions, risk concentration, governance procedures, risk management and regulatory reporting and disclosure.

We are not currently subject to group supervision, but the BMA may exercise its authority to act as our group supervisor in the future.

Supervision, Investigation, Intervention and Disclosure

The BMA may, by notice in writing served on an insurer or a designated insurer (as described in *Group Supervision* above), require the insurer or designated insurer to provide such information and/or documentation as the BMA may reasonably require with respect to matters that are likely to be material to the performance of its supervisory functions under the Insurance Act. In addition, it may require such person's auditor, underwriter, accountant or any other person with relevant professional skill to prepare a report on any aspect pertaining thereto. In the case of a report, the person so appointed shall immediately give the BMA written notice of any fact or matter of which he becomes aware or which indicates to him that any condition attaching to his registration under the Insurance Act is not or has not or may not be or may not have been fulfilled and that such matters are likely to be

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material to the performance of its functions under the Insurance Act. If it appears to the BMA to be desirable in the interests of the clients of an insurer or relevant insurance group, the BMA may also exercise these powers in relation to subsidiaries, parent companies and other affiliates of the insurer or designated insurer.

If the BMA deems it necessary to protect the interests of the policyholders or potential policyholders of an insurer or insurance group, it may appoint one or more competent persons to investigate and report on the nature, conduct or state of the insurer's or the insurance group's business, or any aspect thereof, or the ownership or control of the insurer or insurance group. If the person so appointed thinks it necessary for the purposes of his investigation, he may also investigate the business of any person who is or has been at any relevant time, a member of the insurance group or of a partnership of which the person being investigated is a member. In this regard, it shall be the duty of every person who is or was a controller, officer, employee, agent, banker, auditor, accountant, barrister and attorney or insurance manager to produce to the person appointed such documentation as he may reasonably require for purposes of his investigation, and to attend and answer questions relevant to the investigation and to otherwise provide such assistance as may be necessary in connection therewith.

Where the BMA suspects that a person has failed to properly register under the Insurance Act or that an insurer or designated insurer has failed to comply with a requirement of the Insurance Act or that a person is not, or is no longer, a fit and proper person to perform functions in relation to a regulated activity, it may, by notice in writing, carry out an investigation into such person (or any other person connected thereto). In connection therewith, the BMA may require every person who is or was a controller, officer, employee, agent, banker, auditor, accountant, barrister and attorney or insurance manager to make a report and produce such documents in his care, custody and control and to attend before the BMA to answer questions relevant to the BMA's investigation and to take such actions as the BMA may direct. The BMA may also enter any premises for the purposes of carrying out its investigation and may petition the court for a warrant if it believes a person has failed to comply with a notice served on him or there are reasonable grounds for suspecting the completeness of any information or documentation produced in response to such notice or that its directions will not be complied with or that any relevant documents would be removed, tampered with or destroyed.

If it appears to the BMA that the business of the insurer is being so conducted that there is a significant risk of the insurer becoming insolvent, or that the insurer is in breach of the Insurance Act or any conditions imposed upon its registration, or the minimum criteria stipulated in the Insurance Act is not or has not been fulfilled in respect of a registered insurer, or that a person has become a controller without providing the BMA with the appropriate notice or in contravention of a notice of objection, or the registered insurer is in breach of its ECR, or that a designated insurer is in breach of any provision of the Insurance Act or the regulations or rules applicable to it, the BMA may issue such directions as appear desirable for safeguarding the interests of policyholders or potential policyholders of the insurer or the insurance group. The BMA may direct an insurer, for itself and in its capacity as designated insurer of the insurance group of which it is a member, (1) not to take on any new insurance business, (2) not to vary any insurance contract if the effect would be to increase the insurer's liabilities, (3) not to make certain investments, (4) to realize certain investments, (5) to maintain in, or transfer to the custody of, a specified bank, certain assets, (6) not to declare or pay any dividends or other distributions or to restrict the making of such payments, (7) to limit its premium income, (8) not to enter into specified transactions with any specified person or persons of a specified class, (9) to provide such written particulars relating to the financial circumstances of the insurer as the BMA thinks fit, (10) (as an individual insurer only and not in its capacity as designated insurer) to obtain the opinion of a loss reserve specialist and submit it to the BMA and/or (11) to remove a controller or officer.

The BMA has the power to assist other regulatory authorities, including foreign insurance regulatory authorities, with their investigations involving insurance and reinsurance companies in Bermuda if it is satisfied that the assistance being requested is in connection with the discharge of regulatory responsibilities and that such cooperation is in the public interest. The grounds for disclosure by the BMA to a foreign regulatory authority without consent of the insurer are limited and the Insurance Act provides for sanctions for breach of the statutory duty of confidentiality.

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Cancellation of Insurer's Registration

An insurer's registration may be cancelled by the BMA on certain grounds specified in the Insurance Act. Failure by the insurer to comply with its obligations under the Insurance Act or if, the BMA believes that the insurer has not been carrying on business in accordance with sound.

In addition to powers under the Insurance Act to investigate the affairs of an insurer, the BMA may require certain information from an insurer (or certain other persons) to be produced to the BMA. Further, the BMA has been given powers to assist other regulatory authorities, including foreign insurance regulatory authorities, with their investigations involving insurance and reinsurance companies in Bermuda but subject to restrictions. For example, the BMA must be satisfied that the assistance being requested is in connection with the discharge of regulatory responsibilities of the foreign regulatory authority. Further, the BMA must consider whether cooperation is in the public interest. The grounds for disclosure are limited and the Insurance Act provides for sanctions for breach of the statutory duty of confidentiality.

Certain Other Bermuda Law Considerations

All Bermuda exempted companies are exempt from certain Bermuda laws restricting the percentage of share capital that may be held by non-Bermudians. However, exempted companies may not participate in certain business transactions, including (i) the acquisition or holding of land in Bermuda except that required for their business and held by way of lease or tenancy for terms of not more than 50 years or, with the consent of the Minister of Finance, land which is used to provide accommodation or recreational facilities for officers and our employees for a term not exceeding 21 years, (ii) the taking of mortgages on land in Bermuda to secure an amount in excess of \$50,000 without the consent of the Minister, (iii) the acquisition of any bonds or debentures secured by any land in Bermuda, other than certain types of Bermuda government securities or securities issued by Bermuda public authorities or, (iv) the carrying on of business of any kind in Bermuda, except in furtherance of the business carried on outside Bermuda or under license granted by the Minister. Generally it is not permitted without a special license granted by the Minister to insure Bermuda domestic risks or risks of persons of, in or based in Bermuda.

All Bermuda companies must comply with the provisions of the Companies Act regulating the payment of dividends and making distributions from contributed surplus. A company may not declare or pay a dividend, or make a distribution out of contributed surplus, if there are reasonable grounds for believing that: (i) the company is, or would after the payment be, unable to pay its liabilities as they become due; or (ii) the realizable value of the company's assets would thereby be less than its liabilities.

United States Insurance Regulation

Third Point Re is licensed in Bermuda to write reinsurance and is not admitted to do business in any jurisdiction in the United States or in any country other than Bermuda. The insurance laws of each state of the United States and of many foreign countries regulate the sale of insurance and reinsurance within their jurisdictions by alien insurers and reinsurers, such as Third Point Re.

Third Point Re currently intends to conduct its business so as not to be subject to the licensing requirements of insurance regulators in the United States or elsewhere (other than Bermuda). Many aspects of the activities of Third Point Re are similar to those employed by other non-admitted reinsurers that provide reinsurance to U.S. and other ceding companies. There can be no assurance, however, that insurance regulators in the United States or elsewhere will not review the activities of Third Point Re and claim that Third Point Re is subject to such jurisdiction's licensing requirements.

In addition to the regulatory requirements imposed by the jurisdictions in which they are licensed, reinsurers are subject to indirect regulatory requirements imposed by jurisdictions in which their ceding companies are licensed through the credit for reinsurance mechanism. In general, a ceding company which obtains

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reinsurance from a reinsurer that is licensed, accredited or approved by the jurisdiction or state in which the insurer files statutory financial statements is permitted to reflect in its statutory financial statements a credit in an aggregate amount equal to the liability for unearned premiums and loss reserves and loss adjustment expense reserves ceded to the reinsurer.

In the United States, many states allow credit for reinsurance ceded to a reinsurer that is domiciled and licensed in another state of the United States and meets certain financial requirements. A few states do not allow credit for reinsurance ceded to non-licensed reinsurers except in certain limited circumstances and others impose additional requirements that make it difficult to become accredited. The great majority of states, however, permit the reduction in statutory surplus resulting from reinsurance obtained from a non-licensed or non-accredited reinsurer to be offset to the extent that the reinsurer provides a letter of credit or other acceptable security arrangement, and a few states reduce the amount of security to be posted based on a number of factors, including the credit rating given to a reinsurer from a U.S.-nationally recognized statistical rating organization.

Table of Contents**MANAGEMENT****Executive Officers and Directors**

The following table sets forth information about our executive officers and directors as of August 5, 2013:

Name	Age	Position
John R. Berger	61	Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Underwriting Officer
Christopher L. Collins	39	Director
Steven E. Fass	67	Director
Mary R. Hennessy	61	Director
William L. Spiegel	51	Director
Joshua L. Targoff	44	Director
J. Robert Bredahl	50	Chief Financial Officer and Chief Operating Officer
Christopher S. Coleman	39	Chief Accounting Officer
Manoj K. Gupta	37	SVP, Underwriting; and Lead Portfolio Manager, Third Point Reinsurance Investment Management Ltd.
Daniel V. Malloy	53	Executive Vice President Underwriting
Tonya L. Marshall	42	Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary
Michael McKnight	52	Chief Actuary and Chief Risk Officer
Anthony Urban	52	Executive Vice President Underwriting

John R. Berger Mr. Berger is our Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Underwriting Officer and has served in this position since December 22, 2011. Mr. Berger is an insurance industry veteran with over thirty years of experience, the majority of which was spent as the principal executive officer of three successful reinsurance companies.

Mr. Berger served as Chief Executive Officer, Reinsurance and Vice Chairman of the Board of Alterra Capital Holdings Limited (previously known as Max Capital Group Ltd.) from May 2010. He also served as Chairman of Alterra Reinsurance Limited (previously known as Harbor Point Re Limited), Chief Executive Officer of Alterra Capital Services Inc. (previously known as Harbor Point Services, Inc.), and a Director of Alterra Agency Limited (Harbor Point Agency Limited), New Point III Limited and New Point Re III Limited. From August 1998 to December 2005, he was the Chief Executive Officer and President of Chubb Re, Inc.

From November 1983 to August 1998, he held various positions at F&G Re including Chief Executive Officer and President. Following the acquisition of USF&G by The St. Paul Companies in April 1998 until August 1998, he served as President of the North American Treaty operation of St. Paul Re and President of F&G Re. Prior to 1983, Mr. Berger was an Underwriter at General Re and Prudential Reinsurance.

Mr. Berger is a Member of the Board of Directors of the Reinsurance Association of America. He earned an undergraduate degree in Economics from Princeton University and an MBA from Rutgers University.

Christopher L. Collins Mr. Collins has served as a director of Third Point Reinsurance Ltd. since December 2011. Mr. Collins joined Kelso in 2001 and has been a Managing Director since 2009. He spent the preceding two years at the Stanford Graduate School of Business earning his M.B.A. degree in 2001. He spent the previous three years as an Analyst at Stonington Partners. He received a B.A. in English with honors from Duke University in 1996. Mr. Collins is currently a director of Audio Visual Services Corporation, Augusta Sportswear, Inc., Cronos Ltd., HCBF Holding Company, Inc., iGPS Company LLC, MainLine Management LLC (an affiliate of Buckeye Partners, L.P.), Renfro Corporation, and Wilton Re Holdings Limited.

Steven E. Fass Mr. Fass's insurance career has spanned nearly 38 years. Mr. Fass currently serves as a director of RITC Syndicate Managers, a London based run off specialist. He retired in 2008 as the President and Chief Executive Officer of the White Mountains Insurance Group Ltd. From 1984 through 2006 he was the

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President and Chief Executive Officer of White Mountains Re, and its predecessor companies Folksamerica Holding Company and Folksamerica Reinsurance Company. He joined Folksamerica in 1980 as its Vice President, Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer. Prior to joining Folksamerica he held various positions at American Re and Skandia America Re. Mr. Fass has held numerous directorships including Chairman of White Mountains Re, Chairman of Fund American Reinsurance Company Ltd., Chairman of Sirius International Insurance Company Ltd. and Chairman of Esurance Insurance Company. He was a director of both White Mountains (2000-2008) and One Beacon Insurance Group, both public companies.

Mary R. Hennessy Ms. Hennessy is currently an independent consultant to the property and casualty insurance and reinsurance industry, which was her occupation from 2002 through 2008. From 2008 to 2010, she served as chief executive officer of GMAC Insurance Personal Lines. From 2000-2002, Ms. Hennessy served as the chief executive officer, president and member of the board of directors of Overseas Partners, Ltd. From 1997 to 1999, she served as president, chief operating officer, and as a member of TIG Holdings, Inc.'s board of directors after serving as the executive vice president and chief underwriting officer from 1996 to 1997. From 1988 to 1996, Ms. Hennessy held various positions with American Re Corporation. Ms. Hennessy previously served as a Director of Global Indemnity plc. She currently serves on the board of directors of GeoVera Insurance Holdings, Ltd. and serves as the chair of its audit committee. She has previously served on the board of directors and audit committees of Bristol West Holdings, Inc. and Syncora Holdings Ltd. (formerly Security Capital Assurance Ltd.), and represented Overseas Partners, Ltd. on the board of Annuity & Life Re Holdings, Ltd., all of which were listed on the New York Stock Exchange at the time.

Ms. Hennessy received a B.A. in Mathematics from the College of St. Elizabeth. She is a fellow of the Casualty Actuarial Society.

William L. Spiegel Mr. Spiegel is a founding partner and a Managing Director of Pine Brook and is responsible for managing its financial services investing activities. He is also a member of the Investment Committee. Mr. Spiegel currently represents Pine Brook as a director of AloStar Bank of Commerce, Aurigen Capital Limited, Essent Group Ltd., Global Atlantic Financial Group, Green Bancorp, Inc. and Syndicate Holding Corp. Mr. Spiegel has 23 years of private equity investment experience. Prior to joining Pine Brook, he was with The Cypress Group from its inception in 1994 until 2006. Prior to joining The Cypress Group, Mr. Spiegel worked in the Merchant Banking Group at Lehman Brothers. He has served on the board of directors of numerous companies, including four publicly traded corporations. He is currently a director of Lancashire Holdings Limited, a global provider of specialty insurance products.

Mr. Spiegel holds a B.Sc. in Economics from The London School of Economics and Political Science, an M.A. in Economics from the University of Western Ontario and an M.B.A. from The University of Chicago.

Joshua L. Targoff Mr. Targoff is a Partner and Chief Operating Officer and General Counsel of Third Point LLC. Mr. Targoff received an A.B. from Brown University in 1991 and a J.D. from Yale Law School in 1996. From 1996 to 2003 he was an associate in the law firm of Debevoise & Plimpton, LLP. From 2003 to 2008, Mr. Targoff served in the legal department of Jefferies & Company, Inc., most recently as General Counsel of Investment Banking. In May of 2008 Mr. Targoff joined Third Point, as General Counsel, and was promoted to Chief Operating Officer in 2009. Mr. Targoff serves as a director of Third Point Offshore Fund, Ltd. and Third Point Ultra Ltd.

J. Robert Bredahl Mr. Bredahl is our Chief Financial Officer and Chief Operating Officer and has served in these positions since February 2012. Prior to joining Third Point Re in February 2012, Mr. Bredahl was the Chief Executive Officer of Aon Benfield Securities, Aon's Investment Banking Group, and the President of the Americas division of Aon Benfield, the premier reinsurance intermediary and capital advisor from November 2008 to January 2012. Prior to Aon's acquisition of Benfield in November 2008, Mr. Bredahl held various senior level positions at Benfield and at the time of acquisition was CEO of Benfield U.S. Inc. and CEO of Benfield advisory. Prior to joining Aon Benfield in March 2002, he served as Chief Executive Officer of Inreon PLC and

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Managing Director and Head of U.S. Derivative Sales for Barclays Capital. Mr. Bedahl earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics from Middlebury College. While at Aon Benfield Securities he held several securities licenses including the Series 24, Series 7, and Series 63.

Christopher S. Coleman Mr. Coleman is our Chief Accounting Officer and has served this position since April 2013. Prior to joining Third Point Reinsurance Ltd., Mr. Coleman was the Chief Financial Officer of Alterra Bermuda Limited, the principal operating subsidiary of Alterra Capital Holdings Limited (Alterra). Prior to Max Capital Group Ltd.'s acquisition of Harbor Point Limited to form Alterra in May 2010, Mr. Coleman was the Senior Vice President, Chief Accounting Officer of Harbor Point Limited. Mr. Coleman joined Harbor Point Limited in March 2006. From 2002-2006, Mr. Coleman worked for PricewaterhouseCoopers in Bermuda as a Senior Manager within the audit and advisory practice specializing in clients in the insurance and reinsurance industry. Mr. Coleman started his career with Arthur Andersen in 1995 working in the Hartford office before relocating to the Bermuda office in 2001.

Mr. Coleman graduated from Central Connecticut State University in 1995 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Accounting. Mr. Coleman is a Certified Public Accountant and a Chartered Accountant and is a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the Institute of Chartered Accounts of Bermuda.

Manoj K. Gupta Mr. Gupta has held the position of SVP, Underwriting at Third Point Reinsurance Ltd. since April 16, 2012 and the position of Lead Portfolio Manager, Third Point Reinsurance Investment Management Ltd., since June 15, 2012. Prior to joining Third Point Re, Mr. Gupta was the lead portfolio manager for catastrophe reinsurance at Goldman Sachs Asset Management (GSAM), one of the world's largest asset management firms and a subsidiary of Goldman Sachs Group. During his tenure at GSAM from October 2006 until April 2012, Mr. Gupta launched three standalone catastrophe risk funds and also placed reinsurance risk within the firm's multi-strategy hedge funds. Prior to joining GSAM, Mr. Gupta was a leader of reinsurance broker Benfield's alternative capacity and credit risk solutions efforts. Prior to joining Benfield in April 2003, Mr. Gupta was head of business development and strategic planning at Inreon, a reinsurance trading platform co-sponsored by Swiss Re and Munich Re, and a management consultant for McKinsey & Company. Mr. Gupta graduated from University of Waterloo, Canada with a Bachelor of Applied Science in Electrical Engineering.

Daniel V. Malloy Mr. Malloy is our Executive Vice President - Underwriting, a position he has served in since January 23, 2012. Prior to joining Third Point Reinsurance Ltd., Dan Malloy worked at Aon Benfield from 2003 co-leading the Specialty Lines practice groups, which were responsible for providing clients and brokers with primary and reinsurance market updates, peer analytics, new product ideas, growth initiatives and placement assistance. Specialty Lines includes the casualty, professional liability, surety, workers' compensation, property risk, environmental, structured reinsurance and MGA practices. Mr. Malloy has almost 32 years of reinsurance experience including 10 years of structured reinsurance underwriting.

Before joining Aon Benfield, he was President and a board member of Stockton Reinsurance Ltd. in Bermuda from 1998 to 2003. His experience with structured reinsurance began when he served as President of Centre Re Bermuda where he was employed from 1993 to 1998. Mr. Malloy began his reinsurance career in 1981 working as a reinsurance broker for Sedgwick Re for twelve years. Mr. Malloy holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in biology from Dartmouth College.

Tonya L. Marshall Ms. Marshall is our Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary where she is responsible for the legal function and acts as corporate secretary for us and Third Point Re, and has served in these positions since February 2012. Prior to joining us, Ms. Marshall was the general counsel and board secretary for The Bank of N.T. Butterfield & Son Limited, an international banking, asset and wealth management group headquartered in Bermuda, where she was responsible for the Group's legal function and acted as corporate secretary to the Group's holding company from November 2008 to January 2012.

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Prior to joining Butterfield in 2008, Ms. Marshall was employed by the international law firm of Conyers Dill & Pearman from September 1998 to August 2008, where her practice included all aspects of corporate and commercial law with a particular focus on public company and insurance/reinsurance company matters. In the course of her employment with Conyers, Ms. Marshall also served as a director or Alternative Director to various Bermuda companies for which Conyers provided legal advice, corporate secretarial and registered office services.

Ms. Marshall holds a B.Comm from Dalhousie University, an LL.B. from the University of Buckingham and a Diploma in Legal Practice from the Oxford Institute of Legal Practice.

Michael McKnight Mr. McKnight is our Chief Actuary and Chief Risk Officer and has served in this position since February 2012. Michael McKnight is the former Chief Actuary of Reinsurance for Alterra Capital Holdings Limited (previously known as Max Capital Group Ltd.) since August 2004. In that position, he reviewed and approved new and renewal reinsurance transactions, analyzed all bound reinsurance contracts and projected ultimate loss and reserve values, and maintained and updated company's Return on Equity (ROE) models. Prior to Alterra, Mr. McKnight was Managing Director & Chief Underwriting Officer of Gerling Global International Reinsurance Co. Ltd. (Barbados). In addition to his underwriting duties, he completed loss and expense actuarial reserve studies on all bound business, and set reserves at required levels. From July 1994 until August 2001, Mr. McKnight was a Consulting Actuary and Profit Center Manager for the actuarial firm of Milliman, USA. He worked on a wide variety of actuarial projects, including pricing, reserving, M&A and Dynamic Financial Analysis (DFA). He worked in the Atlanta and London offices, before taking over the Bermuda practice in February 1998. Mr. McKnight began his actuarial career in 1985 at Atlanta International Insurance Company (an Alexander & Alexander company now Aon). He also worked at two personal lines companies (Integon & Direct Response Group) where he was responsible for pricing and reserving for a variety of books, including auto, homeowners and warranty. Mr. McKnight has a Bachelor of Science in Applied Mathematics from Valdosta State University. He is an Associate of the Casualty Actuarial Society and a Member of the American Academy of Actuaries. He is former president of the Casualty Actuaries of Bermuda.

Anthony Urban Mr. Urban is our Executive Vice President Underwriting, in which position he has served since October 2011. Anthony Urban is the former President and Chief Executive Officer of JRG Reinsurance Company, Ltd. a Bermuda based reinsurance company, which he helped establish in January 2008 with an initial capitalization of \$250 million. Prior to JRG Re, from December 2002 to July 2007, Mr. Urban was the Chief Underwriting Officer and Head of Reinsurance Operations of Endurance Reinsurance Corporation of America. Prior to Endurance, from November 2000 to November 2002, Mr. Urban served as the Executive Vice President and Chief Underwriting Officer of AXA Corporate Solutions Reinsurance Company (AXA), where he managed a reinsurance portfolio of approximately \$500 million in premium and a program book of business of approximately \$300 million in premium. Prior to AXA, from June 1986 to October 2000, Mr. Urban was employed as a Senior Vice President and Chief Production Officer at Constitution Reinsurance Corporation. Mr. Urban started his career as a Pricing Analyst at North American Reinsurance (Swiss Re) in September 1983.

Mr. Urban has a Bachelor of Arts degree from Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire.

Corporate Governance

Board Composition

Our business and affairs are managed under the direction of our board of directors. We currently have six directors, with one vacancy on our board. Our directors hold office until their successors have been elected and qualified or until the earlier of their resignation or removal. Two independent designees are jointly nominated by Mr. Loeb, Kelso and Pine Brook. Upon completion of this offering, in accordance with the terms of our bye-laws as in effect following the completion of the offering, our board will be divided into three classes, class I, class II and class III, with members of each class serving staggered three-year terms. Our bye-laws will further provide that the authorized number of directors may be changed only by resolution of the board. Any additional

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directorships resulting from an increase in the number of directors will be distributed among the three classes so that, as nearly as possible, each class will consist of one-third of the directors. Also, for so long as a Lead Investor holds shares representing at least 25% of the total number of shares held by such Lead Investor as of December 22, 2011, such Lead Investor shall have the right to appoint one Class III director to the board at each annual general meeting at which the term of such Lead Investor's appointee expires. The composition of the board of directors of Third Point Re mirrors the composition of our board of directors.

We are subject to an Agreement among Members (the "AAM") and a founders agreement (the "Founders Agreement") both dated as of December 22, 2011. Under the AAM we and all of our shareholders, agreed to place certain restrictions on the transfers of shares by Kelso, Daniel S. Loeb, Pine Brook and Dowling. The AAM also requires Kelso, Daniel S. Loeb and Pine Brook to consent to a variety of significant corporate actions before they are taken by us as well as guaranteeing each of them (or their designees) certain rights related to inclusion on committees of our board of directors. Additionally, the AAM includes provisions requiring us to repurchase a large portion of Mr. Loeb's shares in the event of his death or disability or a withdrawal by us of 10% or more of our investable assets from Third Point LLC. In addition, the AAM provides each of our shareholders preemptive rights to purchase any newly issued securities issued prior to this initial public offering of our equity securities. Finally, the AAM requires us to take certain actions to repurchase our common shares in the event that an initial public offering of our equity securities has not occurred by the fifth anniversary of the date of the AAM. The AAM will terminate and its provisions are no longer operative upon the consummation of this initial public offering of our equity securities.

Under the Founders Agreement, Kelso, Pine Brook, PROL and Dowling (or its applicable affiliate) are entitled to receive in the aggregate, directly from each Participant (other than TP GP) an annual founders payment (payable in cash monthly in advance) equal to 1.7% of the value of such participant's capital account (the "Founders Payment"). The portion of the Founders Payment payable to each such party is proportionate based on its (or its affiliates') respective investment in us accruing as of the beginning of each month. In the event that Third Point LLC or an affiliate of Third Point LLC is no longer managing the assets of Third Point Re through the account or otherwise, then for so long as Daniel S. Loeb still holds interests in Third Point Re, Daniel S. Loeb shall have the right to participate pro-rata with the parties to the Founders Agreement in proportion to his interests in Third Point Re in any fee arrangement entered into between the parties to the Founders Agreement and any investment manager. See "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions."

When considering whether directors and nominees have the experience, qualifications, attributes or skills, taken as a whole, to enable the board of directors to satisfy their oversight responsibilities effectively in light of our business and structure, the board of directors focused primarily on each person's background and experience as reflected in the information discussed in each of the directors' individual biographies set forth immediately above. We believe that our directors provide an appropriate mix of experience and skills relevant to the size and nature of our business.

Committees of the Board of Directors

The board of directors has established an Audit Committee, a Compensation Committee, and a Governance and Nominating Committee. The board has also established an Underwriting Committee, Risk and Compliance Committee, Investment Committee and Executive Committee.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee currently consists of Steven Fass, Mary Hennessy, Christopher Collins and William Spiegel, and has the responsibility for, among other things, assisting the board of directors in reviewing: our financial reporting and other internal control processes; our financial statements; the independent auditors' qualifications and independence; the performance of our internal audit function and independent auditors; and our compliance with legal and regulatory requirements and our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics.

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Steven Fass has been identified as an audit committee financial expert as that term is defined in the rules and regulations of the SEC. Upon completion of this offering, the Audit Committee will consist of Steven Fass, Mary Hennessy, Christopher Collins and William Spiegel and will have at least two independent director(s) and at least one Audit Committee financial expert. Prior to the consummation of this offering, our board of directors will adopt a written charter under which the Audit Committee will operate. A copy of the charter, which will satisfy the applicable standards of the SEC and NYSE, will be available without charge on the investor relations portion of our website upon completion of this offering.

Compensation Committee

The Compensation Committee currently consists of Christopher Collins, Joshua Targoff, Steven Fass and Mary Hennessy, and has the responsibility for reviewing and approving the compensation and benefits of our employees, directors and consultants, overseeing the administration of our employee benefits plans, authorizing and administering share option grants and other incentive arrangements and reviewing and approving employment and related agreements of our executive officers and directors. Upon completion of this offering, the Compensation Committee will consist of Christopher Collins, Joshua Targoff, Steven Fass and Mary Hennessy and will have at least two independent director(s). Prior to the consummation of this offering, our board of directors will adopt a written charter under which the Compensation Committee will operate. A copy of the charter, which will satisfy the applicable standards of the SEC and NYSE, will be available without charge on the investor relations portion of our website upon completion of this offering.

Governance and Nominating Committee

The Governance and Nominating Committee currently consists of Christopher Collins, Steven Fass and William Spiegel. The Governance and Nominating Committee is responsible, among its other duties and responsibilities, for identifying and recommending candidates to the board of directors for election to our board of directors, reviewing the composition of the board of directors and its committees, developing and recommending to the Board of Directors corporate governance guidelines that are applicable to us, and overseeing Board of Directors evaluations. Upon completion of this offering, the members of our Governance and Nominating Committee are expected to be Christopher Collins, Steven Fass, and William Spiegel. The charter of our Governance and Nominating Committee will be available without charge on the investor relations portion of our website upon completion of this offering.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

Christopher Collins, Joshua Targoff, Steven Fass and Mary Hennessy served as the members of our Compensation Committee in 2012. None of the members of our Compensation Committee is an officer or employee of our Company. None of our executive officers serves, or in the past year has served, as a member of the board of directors or compensation committee of any entity that has one or more executive officers serving on our board of directors or Compensation Committee. The members of our Compensation Committee (and/or certain entities affiliated with certain members) are parties to the Founders' Agreement, Joint Venture Investment Management Agreement, Registration Rights Agreement, AAM, Lead Investors, PROL and Dowling Warrants, Closing Letter Agreement, Trademark License Agreements and other agreements referred to under Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions.

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

In connection with this offering, our board intends to adopt and maintain a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics that applies to members of our board of directors and all of our employees, including our senior executive and financial officers including our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer, and persons performing similar functions. A copy of the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics will be

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available on our website at <http://www.thirdpointre.bm>. We will promptly disclose any future amendments to this code on our website as well as any waivers from this code for executive officers and directors. Copies of this code are also available in print from our Corporate Secretary upon request.

Director Compensation

Directors who are also our full-time officers or employees will receive no additional compensation for serving as directors. We intend to adopt a director compensation plan following completion of this offering.

Table of Contents**EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION**

The following table sets forth all compensation earned in the year ended December 31, 2012 by our Named Executive Officers.

Summary Compensation Table

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Stock Awards ⁽¹⁾ (\$)	Option Awards ⁽²⁾ (\$)	All Other Compensation ⁽³⁾ (\$)	Total (\$)
John R. Berger, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Underwriting Officer	2012	850,000	425,000 ⁽⁴⁾		8,959,503	456,397	10,690,900
J. Robert Bredahl, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Operating Officer ⁽⁵⁾	2012	648,077	1,324,038 ⁽⁶⁾	5,675,000	5,319,705	261,338	13,228,158
Daniel V. Malloy, Executive Vice President, Underwriting ⁽⁷⁾	2012	560,154	580,077 ⁽⁸⁾	340,000	3,919,783	253,325	5,653,339

- (1) Messrs. Bredahl and Malloy were granted a total of 567,500 and 34,000 restricted shares, respectively, to replace equity awards from their former employers that were forfeited when each became an employee of the Company. The amounts reported in this column are valued based on the aggregate grant date fair value computed in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718. See Note 16, Share-Based Compensation, to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements included in this registration statement and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates Share-Based Compensation for a discussion of the relevant assumptions used in calculating these amounts.
- (2) The amount reported is valued based on the aggregate grant date fair value computed in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718, modified to exclude any forfeiture assumptions related to service-based vesting conditions. See Note 16, Share-Based Compensation, to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements included in this registration statement and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates Share-Based Compensation for a discussion of the relevant assumptions used in calculating these amounts. Management will become entitled to additional options upon our raising of additional capital in this offering. See Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End 2012 below.
- (3) The following table sets forth the compensation reflected in this All Other Compensation column:

All Other Compensation

Name	Year	Qualifying Company Contributions to 401K Plan (\$) ^(a)	Company-Paid Transportation Expense (\$) ^(b)	Reimbursed Housing Expenses (\$) ^(c)	Tax Reimbursements (\$) ^(d)	Total Other Compensation (\$)
John R. Berger	2012	50,000	171,152	116,387	118,858	456,397
J. Robert Bredahl	2012	50,000	119,629	34,580	57,129	261,338
Daniel V. Malloy	2012	50,000	92,788	38,139	72,398	253,325

- (a) Represents Company contributions to retirement plan.
- (b) Mr. Berger is entitled to private air travel to and from Bermuda, pursuant to the terms of his employment agreement. Mr. Bredahl and Mr. Malloy receive private air travel to and from Bermuda, generally when traveling with the CEO; they otherwise receive first class air travel to and from Bermuda. Corporate aircraft charges are based on the incremental cost to the Company. Commercial aircraft charges are based on the actual cost of airfare. Also includes ground transportation costs paid by the Company.
- (c)

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Messrs. Berger, Bredahl and Malloy are entitled to a housing allowance under the terms of their employment agreements. Represents cost of housing and utilities, including electricity and cable services, paid or reimbursed by the Company.

- (d) Represents payment of Bermuda social security taxes on behalf of Messrs. Berger, Bredahl and Malloy and reimbursement of all taxes incurred with respect to (i) the housing allowance and company-paid transportation benefit and (ii) the tax reimbursement payments.

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- (4) Represents a discretionary annual bonus for 2012 paid in March 2013.
- (5) Mr. Bredahl's employment with the Company commenced in February 2012.
- (6) Includes a \$324,038 discretionary annual bonus for 2012 paid in March 2013 and a \$1,000,000 sign on bonus paid in March 2012 pursuant to the terms of Mr. Bredahl's employment agreement.
- (7) Mr. Malloy's employment with the Company commenced on January 23, 2012.
- (8) Includes a \$280,077 discretionary annual bonus for 2012 paid in March 2013 and a \$300,000 sign on bonus paid in March 2012 pursuant to the terms of Mr. Malloy's employment agreement.

Narrative to Summary Compensation Table

The following summaries are qualified in their entirety by reference to the full text of the respective agreements and plans, which have been filed as exhibits to this registration statement.

Executive Employment Agreements

We have used employment agreements as a means to attract and retain executive officers. These are more fully discussed below. We believe that these agreements provide our executive officers with the assurance that their employment is a long-term arrangement and provide us with the assurance that the officers' services will be available to us for the foreseeable future.

John R. Berger. On December 22, 2011, we entered into an employment agreement with Mr. Berger, pursuant to which he agreed to serve as our Chief Executive Officer and a member of our board. Mr. Berger also serves as our Chief Underwriting Officer. The employment agreement sets Mr. Berger's annual base salary at \$850,000. The employment agreement specifies that Mr. Berger is eligible for an annual bonus with a threshold, target and maximum amount of, respectively, 50%, 150% and 300% of base salary, based on achievement of such individual and corporate performance goals as may be established by the board. The employment agreement also provides for a grant to Mr. Berger of options to purchase common shares on the terms set forth in the Share Incentive Plan and Mr. Berger's option agreement (as described below). Mr. Berger's employment agreement also provides that, during the term of his employment and while his principal place of employment is Bermuda, he is entitled to (i) private air travel to and from Bermuda, (ii) a housing allowance of \$10,000 per month, and (iii) tax reimbursement for the taxes incurred with respect to (a) the air travel benefit, (b) the housing benefit and (c) the tax reimbursement payment. Under the terms of his employment agreement, he is entitled to four weeks of paid vacation annually, and is also eligible to participate in all normal company benefits, including the Company's 401(k), medical, dental and life and disability insurance plans and programs in accordance with the terms of such arrangements.

Mr. Berger's employment term is for an initial period of three years, and automatically extends for an additional year on the third anniversary of the employment agreement commencement date and every anniversary thereafter, unless either party gives notice of non-extension at least 90 day prior to such anniversary.

If Mr. Berger's employment is terminated by the Company without cause or if Mr. Berger resigns for good reason, Mr. Berger will be entitled to receive (i) an annual bonus payment, prorated for the period of his service prior to the termination date, (ii) payment of 18 months' base salary, payable over the 18 month period following the termination date, and (iii) 18 months of continued participation in medical and life insurance benefits at active employee rates. The payment of the above shall be contingent on Mr. Berger executing a general release of all claims against the Company. If Mr. Berger's employment is terminated due to his death or disability, Mr. Berger will be entitled to receive (i) an annual bonus payment, prorated for the period of his service prior to the termination date. Following termination of his employment for any reason, Mr. Berger will be entitled to receive (i) all accrued and unpaid base salary and benefits and (ii) reimbursement for approved business expenses incurred prior to termination. Mr. Berger is subject to confidentiality and nondisparagement covenants and, during the term of his employment and for 18 months following termination of employment, to non-competition and non-solicitation covenants.

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Mr. Berger is entitled to coverage under a directors and officers insurance policy during his employment and for six years following the termination of his employment.

J. Robert Bredahl. On January 26, 2012, we entered into an employment agreement with Mr. Bredahl, pursuant to which he agreed to serve as our Chief Financial Officer and Chief Operating Officer. The employment agreement sets Mr. Bredahl's annual base salary at \$750,000. The employment agreement specifies that Mr. Bredahl is eligible for an annual bonus with a threshold, target and maximum amount of, respectively, 50%, 150% and 300% of base salary, based on achievement of such individual and corporate performance goals as may be established by the board. The employment agreement also provides for grants to Mr. Bredahl of (i) restricted shares to replace unvested restricted stock that he held in his former employer that was forfeited when he became an employee of the Company, subject to the terms of a restricted share award agreement (as described below) and (ii) options to purchase common shares on the terms set forth in the Share Incentive Plan and Mr. Bredahl's option agreement (as described below). Mr. Bredahl's employment agreement also provides that, during the term of his employment and while his principal place of employment is Bermuda, he is entitled to (i) air travel to and from Bermuda (private air travel, when traveling with the Chief Executive Officer, or first-class air travel otherwise), (ii) a housing allowance of \$6,000 per month (which was subsequently reduced to \$3,000), and (iii) tax reimbursement for the taxes incurred with respect to (a) the air travel benefit, (b) the housing benefit and (c) the tax reimbursement payment. Under the terms of his employment agreement, he is entitled to four weeks of paid vacation annually, and is also eligible to participate in all normal company benefits, including the Company's 401(k), medical, dental and life and disability insurance plans and programs in accordance with the terms of such arrangements.

Mr. Bredahl's employment term is for an initial period of three years, and automatically extends for an additional year on the third anniversary of the employment agreement commencement date and every anniversary thereafter, unless either party gives notice of non-extension at least 90 day prior to such anniversary.

If Mr. Bredahl's employment is terminated by the Company without cause or if Mr. Bredahl resigns for good reason, Mr. Bredahl will be entitled to receive (i) an annual bonus payment, prorated for the period of his service prior to the termination date, (ii) payment of 18 months' base salary, payable over the 18 month period following the termination date, and (iii) 18 months of continued participation in medical and life insurance benefits at active employee rates. The payment of the above shall be contingent on Mr. Bredahl executing a general release of all claims against the Company. If Mr. Bredahl's employment is terminated due to his death or disability, Mr. Bredahl will be entitled to receive (i) an annual bonus payment, prorated for the period of his service prior to the termination date. Following termination of his employment for any reason, Mr. Bredahl will be entitled to receive (i) all accrued and unpaid base salary and benefits and (ii) reimbursement for approved business expenses incurred prior to termination. Mr. Bredahl is subject to confidentiality and nondisparagement covenants and, during the term of his employment and for 18 months following termination of employment, to non-competition and non-solicitation covenants.

Mr. Bredahl is entitled to coverage under a directors and officers insurance policy during his employment and for six years following the termination of his employment.

Daniel V. Malloy. On January 23, 2012, we entered into an employment agreement with Mr. Malloy, pursuant to which he agreed to serve as our Executive Vice President Underwriting. The employment agreement sets Mr. Malloy's annual base salary at \$600,000. The employment agreement specifies that Mr. Malloy is eligible for an annual bonus with a threshold, target and maximum amount of, respectively, 50%, 150% and 300% of base salary, based on achievement of such individual and corporate performance goals as may be established by the board. The employment agreement also provides for grants to Mr. Malloy of (i) restricted stock to replace unvested restricted stock that he held in his former employer that was forfeited when he became an employee of the Company, subject to the terms of a restricted share award agreement (as described below) and (ii) options to purchase common shares on the terms set forth in the Share Incentive Plan and Mr. Malloy's option agreement (as described below). Mr. Malloy's employment agreement also provides that, during the term of his employment and while his principal place of employment is Bermuda, he is entitled to (i) a housing allowance and (ii) tax

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reimbursement for the taxes incurred with respect to (a) the housing benefit and (b) the tax reimbursement payment. Under the terms of his employment agreement, he is entitled to four weeks of paid vacation annually, and is also eligible to participate in all normal company benefits, including the Company's 401(k), medical, dental and life and disability insurance plans and programs in accordance with the terms of such arrangements.

Mr. Malloy's employment term is for an initial period of three years, and automatically extends for an additional year on the third anniversary of the employment agreement commencement date and every anniversary thereafter, unless either party gives notice of non-extension at least 90 day prior to such anniversary.

If Mr. Malloy's employment is terminated by the Company without cause or if Mr. Malloy resigns for good reason, Mr. Malloy will be entitled to receive (i) an annual bonus payment, prorated for the period of his service prior to the termination date, (ii) payment of 18 months' base salary, payable over the 18 month period following the termination date, (iii) 18 months of continued participation in medical and life insurance benefits at active employee rates. The payment of the above shall be contingent on Mr. Malloy executing a general release of all claims against the Company. If Mr. Malloy's employment is terminated due to his death or disability, Mr. Malloy will be entitled to receive (i) an annual bonus payment, prorated for the period of his service prior to the termination date. Following termination of his employment for any reason, Mr. Malloy will be entitled to receive (i) all accrued and unpaid base salary and benefits and (ii) reimbursement for approved business expenses incurred prior to termination. Mr. Malloy is subject to confidentiality and nondisparagement covenants and, during the term of his employment and for 18 months following termination of employment, to non-competition and non-solicitation covenants.

Mr. Malloy is entitled to coverage under and directors and officers insurance policy during his employment and for six years following the termination of his employment.

Third Point Reinsurance Ltd. 401(k) Plan

We maintain a tax-qualified defined contribution retirement plan that provides eligible U.S. employees with an opportunity to save for retirement on a tax advantaged basis. Eligible employees are able to defer eligible compensation, subject to applicable annual Code limits. We have the ability to make discretionary contributions to the 401(k) plan on behalf of employees who have completed at least 500 hours of service during the plan year, and we make safe harbor contributions of at least three percent of each participant's annual compensation. For 2012, the Company made a contribution of \$17,000 on behalf of each employee and made a 100% matching contribution.

Third Point Reinsurance Limited Share Incentive Plan

Our board adopted, and our shareholders approved, the Third Point Reinsurance Limited Share Incentive Plan, which we refer to as the Share Incentive Plan. The Share Incentive Plan became effective on February 1, 2012 and will terminate on December 22, 2021 unless earlier terminated by the board. The purpose of our Share Incentive Plan is to foster and promote the long-term financial success of the Company and its subsidiaries and materially increase shareholder value by (a) motivating superior performance by means of service- and performance-related incentives, (b) encouraging and providing for the acquisition of an ownership interest in the Company by participants and (c) enabling the Company and its subsidiaries to attract and retain the services of an outstanding management and employee team upon whose judgment, interest and special effort the successful conduct of its and their operations is largely dependent.

An aggregate of 11,627,906 of our common shares were made available for grants of options under the Share Incentive Plan. As of June 30, 2013, options to purchase 11,014,975 of our common shares, with a weighted average exercise price of \$13.23 per share, were outstanding under the Share Incentive Plan. Shares subject to an option that are not issued due to expiration, termination, cancellation or forfeiture of an option are again available for grant under the Share Incentive Plan.

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The Share Incentive Plan is administered by our Compensation Committee. The Compensation Committee has the power to determine who may participate in the Share Incentive Plan, interpret the Share Incentive Plan and its application as well as establish rules and regulations for the administration of the Share Incentive Plan.

In the event of any dividend or distribution in kind, stock split, bonus issuance, reverse stock split, or reclassification of shares, the Compensation Committee may appropriately adjust the number of securities available under the plan, the number and class of securities subject to each outstanding option and the purchase price per security.

Participants in the plan consist of those employees and members of the board selected by the Compensation Committee in consultation with the Chief Executive Officer. Options may be incentive share options or nonqualified share options. An incentive share option is an option that meets the requirements of Section 422 of the Code, and a non-qualified share option is an option that does not meet those requirements.

The number of common shares subject to an option, whether the option is an incentive share option or a nonqualified share option, the purchase price payable on exercise, the vesting schedule, if any, the period during which an option may be exercised and the other terms and provisions of the options are determined by the Compensation Committee. Options under the plan are subject to terms and provisions of an option agreement signed by the Company and the optionee. All options granted under the Share Incentive Plan expire not more than ten years after the date of grant and have an exercise price that is determined by the Compensation Committee, but which in no event is less than the fair market value of our common shares on the date of grant. If our common shares are not listed on an established stock exchange, payment for common shares purchased on the exercise of an option must be made at the time of such exercise in cash. If our common shares are listed on such an exchange, payment may be made in cash, or by delivery of common shares of the Company.

All of the terms relating to the exercise, cancellation or other disposition of any option upon a termination of employment with or service to the Company of the recipient of such option, whether due to disability, death or under any other circumstances, are determined by the Compensation Committee. Unless otherwise determined by the Compensation Committee at the time of grant, upon a termination of the participant's employment or the occurrence of a change in control, treatment of the options will be as follows:

Effect of a Termination or Change in Control on Options

Termination of Employment due to	Termination of Employment for Cause	Termination of Employment Without Cause of for Good Reason	Termination of Employment for Any Other Reason	Change in Control
Death or Disability options that would have become exercisable on the vesting date immediately following the date of termination become vested on termination	all options vested as of the termination date are exercisable for three months following the termination date or, if earlier, until the normal option expiration date	treatment determined by terms of option agreement unvested options terminated and cancelled	all options vested as of the termination date are exercisable for three months following the termination date or, if earlier, the normal option expiration date	each option cancelled in exchange for a payment of an amount equal to the excess of the per share consideration paid in conjunction the transaction over the exercise price for such option
all vested options are exercisable until the earlier to occur of: (i) the first anniversary of termination or (ii) the normal option expiration date	unvested options terminated and cancelled		unvested options terminated and cancelled	

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Options granted under the Share Incentive Plan may not be transferred by the participant other than by will or pursuant to the laws of descent and distribution unless permitted by the Compensation Committee for estate planning purposes.

The board may amend or terminate the Share Incentive Plan at any time, except that no amendment shall be made without the approval of a majority of optionholders if the amendment would does not preserve the economic value of any previously granted, unvested option.

Nonqualified Share Option Agreement

In accordance with the Nonqualified Share Option Agreement (referred to as the *Option Agreement*) entered in to by each of Messrs. Berger, Bredahl and Malloy, the options vest upon the satisfaction of both a service condition and a capital condition. The service condition will be met as to 20% of the options on each of the first five anniversaries of the date of the agreement. Once the service condition has been met, the capital condition will be deemed met with respect to the product of (a) the total number of outstanding options for with the service condition has been satisfied and (b) the lesser of (i) 1 and (ii) a fraction, the numerator of which is the aggregate consideration received by the Company for issuance of its common shares up to and including the closing of a qualified initial public offering and the denominator of which is \$1,000,000,000. Following the occurrence of a qualified initial public offering, any options that are not capable of becoming exercisable as a result of the capital condition not being satisfied will be forfeited and cancelled for no consideration. The options expire on the tenth anniversary of the agreement date.

In the event of a termination of employment, the option treatment is as follows:

Termination due to death or disability: Options that would have become exercisable on the vesting date immediately following the date of termination (measuring achievement of the capital condition as of the date of termination) become vested on termination; all vested options are exercisable until the earlier to occur of: (i) the first anniversary of termination or (ii) the options' normal expiration date.

Termination without cause or for good reason: Options that would have become exercisable on (i) the vesting date immediately following the date of termination (measuring achievement of the capital condition as of the date of termination) become exercisable immediately, and (ii) the options that would have become exercisable on the second vesting date following termination become exercisable on a pro rata basis, with the number of options that vest on termination determined by multiplying the total number of options scheduled to vest on the second vesting date by a ratio, the numerator of which is the number of days in the applicable vesting period that occur prior to the first anniversary of the date of termination and denominator of which is 365. In the case of both (i) and (ii), achievement of the capital condition will be measured as of the date of termination of employment, and vested options will be exercisable until the first anniversary of the termination of employment or, if earlier, the normal expiration date. Any remaining unvested options will be cancelled immediately.

Termination for cause: All options vested as of the termination date remain exercisable for three months following the termination date or, if earlier, until the options' normal expiration date; unvested options terminate and are cancelled immediately.

The Option Agreement provides that in the event of a Change in Control, each option for which the capital condition has been satisfied as of immediately prior to such change in control (regardless of whether the service condition has been met) will be cancelled in exchange for a payment equal to the excess, if any, of the consideration received by the Company for a common share in the change in control transaction over the exercise price of the option. All other options will be immediately cancelled for no consideration.

The Compensation Committee may choose to permit a cashless exercise of options, on terms and conditions as it may establish.

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Restricted Share Award Agreements

Mr. Bredahl is party to two Restricted Share Award Agreements, dated January 26, 2012, under which he was granted a total of 567,500 restricted shares of the Company. His agreements provide that, subject to his continued employment through each such date, 347,500 of the restricted shares will vest on the third anniversary of the agreement date, and 220,000 will vest on the fifth anniversary of the agreement date. Mr. Malloy is party to a Restricted Share Award Agreement, dated January 23, 2012, under which he was granted a total of 34,000 restricted shares of the Company. His agreement provides that, subject to his continued employment through such date, all of the restricted shares will vest on the third anniversary of the agreement date. On a termination of employment due to death, disability, without cause or for good reason, all restricted shares held by Messrs. Bredahl and Malloy will become vested immediately. On a termination of employment for any other reason, unless determined otherwise by the Compensation Committee, all unvested restricted shares will immediately be cancelled and forfeited without payment. In the event of a change in control, each unvested restricted share will immediately become vested.

Prior to vesting, the restricted shares may not be transferred. Messrs. Bredahl and Malloy are entitled to dividends and other distributions paid with respect to their restricted shares, but any payments made prior to vesting will be retained by the Company and paid only upon vesting and will be subject to forfeiture until the shares become vested.

The Company may amend the restricted share award agreement and the terms and conditions of any unvested restricted shares awarded under the agreement at any time, provided that any agreement that does not preserve the economic value of the award or otherwise materially adversely affects the rights of the holder of restricted shares must be approved by the holders of a majority of all unvested restricted shares.

Additional Incentive Plans

Our board of directors has adopted a bonus pool plan for 2013 under which bonuses of between 50% and 300% of base salary will be paid based on 2013 underwriting profit and investment income generated by underwriting operations. Our board of directors has also adopted, and our shareholders have approved, a new omnibus equity incentive plan and a new annual incentive plan, which are summarized below.

Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan

Purpose. The purpose of the Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan is to promote the interests of the Company and its shareholders by (i) attracting and retaining executive personnel and other key employees and directors of outstanding ability; (ii) motivating executive personnel and other key employees and directors, by means of performance-related incentives, to achieve longer-range performance goals; and (iii) enabling such individuals to participate in our long-term growth and financial success.

Administration. Our Compensation Committee has the power and authority to administer the Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan, including the authority to interpret the terms of the Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan, select participants, determine types of awards and terms of awards for participants and to adopt, alter and repeal administrative rules, guidelines and practices governing the operation of the Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan. The Compensation Committee may also delegate to the Company's chief executive officer the power and authority to make awards to participants who are not covered employees, as defined in Section 162(m)(3) of the Code, or executive officers. The Committee may also appoint agents to assist in the administration of the Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan.

Awards. Awards under the Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan may be made in the form of performance awards; restricted shares; restricted share units; share options, which may be either incentive share options or non-qualified share options; share appreciation rights; deferred share units; other share-based awards; and dividend equivalents. Awards are generally non-transferable.

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Shares Subject to the Plan. Subject to adjustment, as described below, a total of 21,627,906 common shares will be available for issuance under the Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan. The number of shares available includes the 11,627,906 shares available for issuance under our Share Incentive Plan. Accordingly, shares issued in connection with awards granted under the Share Incentive Plan, which we refer to as *Preexisting Plan Awards*, will reduce the number of shares available for issuance under our Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan. Shares issued under the Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan may be shares held in treasury or authorized but unissued shares. The maximum number of common shares that may be issued in respect of incentive share options is 21,627,906. At such time as Section 162(m) of the Code is applicable to our Company and this plan, (i) a participant may receive a maximum of 2,000,000 share-denominated performance awards under the Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan in any one year, (ii) a participant may receive performance units or other cash based performance awards during any calendar year with a value not to exceed \$5,000,000, and (iii) the maximum number of share options, SARs or other awards based solely on the increase in the value of common shares that a participant may receive in one year is 4,000,000.

If an award, or portion of an award, granted under the plan expires, is cancelled or terminated, or otherwise is settled without the issuance of any shares, shares covered by that award will be available for the grant of a new award under the plan. However, vested shares that are repurchased after being issued under the plan, shares repurchased to satisfy tax withholding obligations associated with any award and shares tendered to exercise outstanding options and other awards will not be available for future issuance.

Change in Capitalization or Other Corporate Event. Our board of directors or the Compensation Committee will adjust the number and kind of shares available for issuance under the plan and the number, class, exercise price, performance goals or other terms of any outstanding award to reflect any extraordinary dividend or distribution, share dividend, bonus issue, share split or share consolidation or any reorganization, recapitalization, business combination, merger, amalgamation, consolidation, spin-off, exchange of shares, liquidation or dissolution of the Company or other similar transaction or event affecting our common shares.

Terms and Conditions of Performance Awards. A *performance award* is an award of restricted shares, restricted share units, share options, deferred shares, deferred share units, performance units, SARs, other equity-based awards or cash, the grant, exercise, voting or settlement of which is subject (in whole or in part) to the achievement of specified performance goals. Vested performance awards may be settled in cash, shares or a combination of cash and shares, at the discretion of the Compensation Committee. Performance awards will vest based on the achievement of pre-determined performance goals established by the Compensation Committee. Performance goals may be based upon one or more of the following criteria (alone or in combination, whether gross or net, before or after taxes, and/or before or after other adjustments, as determined by the Committee): (a) gross, net or operating income (before or after taxes); (b) earnings before interest and taxes (c) earnings before taxes, interest, depreciation, and/or amortization (EBITDA); (d) EBITDA excluding charges for share compensation, management fees, restructurings, impairments and/or other specified items (Adjusted EBITDA); (e) EBITDA excluding capital expenditures; (f) basic or diluted earnings per share or improvement in basic or diluted earnings per share; (g) revenues (including, but not limited to, total revenues, net revenues or revenue growth); (h) net operating profit; (i) growth in basic or diluted book value; (j) financial return measures (including, but not limited to, return on assets, capital, invested capital, investments, investment income generated by underwriting or other operations or on the float from such operations, equity, or revenue) including or excluding negative returns, and with or without compounding; (k) cash flow measures (including, but not limited to, operating cash flow, free cash flow, cash flow return on equity, and cash flow return on investment); (l) productivity ratios (including but not limited to measuring liquidity, profitability or leverage); (m) enterprise value; (n) share price (including, but not limited to, growth measures and total shareholder return, inclusive or exclusive of dividends); (o) expense/cost management targets (including but not limited to improvement in or attainment of expense levels, capital expenditure levels, and/or working capital levels); (p) margins (including, but not limited to, operating margin, underwriting margins, net income margin, cash margin, gross, net or operating profit margins, EBITDA margins, Adjusted EBITDA margins); (q) operating efficiency; (r) market share or market penetration; (s) customer targets (including, but not limited to, customer growth or customer satisfaction); (t) working capital targets or

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improvements; (u) profit measures (including but not limited to gross profit, net profit, operating profit, investment profit and/or underwriting profit), including or excluding charges for share compensation, fee income, underwriting losses incurred in prior periods, changes in IBNR reserves and/or other specified items; (v) economic value added; (w) balance sheet metrics (including, but not limited to, inventory, inventory turns, receivables turnover, net asset turnover, debt reduction, retained earnings, year-end cash, cash conversion cycle, ratio of debt to equity or to EBITDA); (x) workforce targets (including but not limited to diversity goals, employee engagement or satisfaction, employee retention, and workplace health and safety goals); (y) implementation, completion or attainment of measurable objectives with respect to risk management, research and development, key products or key projects, lines of business, acquisitions and divestitures and strategic plan development and/or implementation; (z) comparisons with various stock market indices, peer companies or industry groups or classifications with regard to one more of these criteria, or (aa) and, in the case of persons who are not subject to the limitations imposed by Section 162(m) of the Code or during such periods as Section 162(m) of the Code is not applicable to the Company or the plan, such other criteria as may be determined by the Compensation Committee.

Terms and Conditions of Restricted Shares and Restricted Share Units. A restricted share award is an award of common shares on which certain restrictions are imposed over specified periods that subject the shares to a substantial risk of forfeiture. A restricted share unit is a unit, equivalent in value to a common share, credited by means of a bookkeeping entry in our books to a participant's account, which is settled in shares and/or cash upon vesting. Subject to the provisions of the Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan, our Compensation Committee will determine the terms and conditions of each award of restricted shares or restricted share units, including the restriction period for the award, and the restrictions applicable to the award. Restricted shares and restricted share units granted under the plan will vest based on a minimum period of service and/or the occurrence of events specified by our Compensation Committee.

Terms and Conditions of Options. An incentive share option is an option that meets the requirements of Section 422 of the Code, and a non-qualified share option is an option that does not meet those requirements. An option granted under the Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan will be exercisable only to the extent that it is vested on the date of exercise. No option may be exercisable more than ten years from the grant date (or five years from the grant date in the case of an award granted to a ten percent shareholder).

The exercise price per share of each option granted under the plan may not be less than 100%, or 110% in the case of an incentive share option granted to a ten percent shareholder, of the fair market value of our common shares on the option grant date. For so long as our common shares are listed on an established stock exchange, the fair market value of the common shares will be the closing sales price (or the closing bid, if no sales were reported) of our common shares on the exchange on which it is listed and as reported in the *Wall Street Journal* on the option grant date. If there is no closing price reported on the option grant date, the fair market value will be deemed equal to the mean between the high bid and low asked prices for the common shares on the last market trading day prior to the day of determination. If our common shares are not listed on an established stock exchange or national market system, fair market value will be as determined in good faith by our Compensation Committee using a reasonable valuation method in accordance with Section 409A of the Code, including without limitation by reliance on an independent appraisal completed within the preceding 12 months.

The aggregate fair market value of all shares with respect to which incentive share options are first exercisable by an award recipient in any calendar year may not exceed \$100,000 or such other limitation as imposed by Section 422(d) of the Code.

Terms and Conditions of Share Appreciation Rights. A share appreciation right (or SAR) is the right to receive a payment from the Company in cash and/or common shares equal to the product of (i) the excess, if any, of the fair market value of one common share on the exercise date over a specified price fixed by the Compensation Committee on the grant date (which price may not be less than the fair market value of a common share on the grant date), multiplied by (ii) a stated number of common shares; provided however, that on the grant date, the Compensation Committee may establish in its sole discretion, a maximum amount per share which

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will be payable upon exercise. A share appreciation right under the Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan will be exercisable only to the extent that it is vested on the date of exercise. No share appreciation right may be exercisable more than ten years from the grant date. Share appreciation rights may be granted to participants in tandem with options or on their own. Share appreciation rights that are granted in tandem with options will generally have terms and conditions that are substantially similar to the options with which they are granted.

Terms and Conditions of Deferred Share Units. A deferred share unit is a unit credited to a participant's account in our books that represents the right to receive a common share (or the equivalent cash value of a common share) on settlement of the account. Deferred share units may be granted by the Compensation Committee independent of other awards or compensation, or they may be received at the participant's election instead of other compensation. Subject to the provisions of the Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan, our Compensation Committee will determine the terms and conditions of each award of deferred share units, including the restriction period for all or a portion of the award, and the restrictions applicable to the award. Vested deferred share unit awards may be settled in cash, shares or a combination of cash and shares, at the discretion of the Compensation Committee.

Other Share-Based Awards. The Compensation Committee may make other equity-based or equity-related awards not otherwise described by the terms of the plan.

Dividend Equivalents. A dividend equivalent is the right to receive payments in cash or in shares, based on dividends paid with respect to shares. Dividend equivalents may be granted to participants in tandem with another award or on their own.

Termination of Employment. Unless otherwise determined by the Compensation Committee at the grant date and provided in a participant's award agreement, or determined thereafter in a manner more favorable to the participant, if a participant's employment with the Company terminates, outstanding awards will be treated as follows:

Upon termination for cause, all outstanding options and SARS (whether vested or unvested) and all other awards that are unvested or unexercisable or otherwise unpaid will be immediately forfeited and cancelled.

Upon termination due to a participant's death or disability, (i) all unvested or unexercisable service awards that would have become vested prior to the first anniversary of the participant's termination of employment if the employee had remained employed through such date, will immediately become vested and exercisable, (ii) the number of performance awards that would have vested and/or become exercisable had the participant's employment continued until the first anniversary of the participant's termination of employment will become vested, subject to the achievement of the applicable performance goals, (iii) all options and SARS that are vested will remain outstanding until the one year anniversary of the participant's termination of employment (or the award's normal expiration date, if earlier), (iv) all awards other than options and SARS that are vested will be treated in the manner provided in the applicable award agreement, and (v) all awards that are unvested or unexercisable and do not vest upon the participant's termination of employment will immediately terminate as of the date of the participant's termination of employment.

Upon termination for any reason other than cause or due to death or disability, (i) all awards that are unvested or unexercisable will immediately be forfeited and cancelled, (ii) all options and SARs that are vested will remain outstanding until the three month anniversary of the participant's termination of employment (or 12 month anniversary, in the case of termination due to retirement), and (iii) all awards other than options or SARs that are vested shall be treated as provided in the applicable award agreement.

Change in Control. Except as otherwise provided in an award agreement, if a change in control of the Company occurs, then generally (i) all options and share appreciation rights become immediately exercisable, (ii) the restriction period on all restricted shares, restricted share units and deferred share units lapses

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immediately prior to the change in control, and (iii) shares underlying awards of restricted share units and deferred share units will be issued to each participant holding an award. However, the Compensation Committee may instead decide to cancel some or all awards in exchange for a cash payment based on the change in control price. Alternatively, the Compensation Committee may terminate any outstanding options or share appreciation rights if either (y) the Company provides holders of options and share appreciation rights with reasonable advance notice to exercise their outstanding and unexercised awards or (z) the change in control price is equal to or less than the exercise price for such options or share appreciation rights.

In the event of a change in control, the treatment of performance awards that are outstanding will be determined by the individual award agreements governing performance awards.

Change in control is defined under the plan generally as the acquisition by a person or group of all or substantially all of the combined voting power of the Company, the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the Company, or a change in a majority of the directors that is not approved by the incumbent directors, other than stock acquisitions or asset sales to the Company or its subsidiaries or any of our Founders (other than our CEO).

Forfeiture, Cancellation or Claw back of Awards. The Company may cancel or reduce, or require a participant to forfeit and disgorge to the Company or reimburse the Company for, any awards granted or vested and any gains earned or accrued, due to the exercise, vesting or settlement of awards or sale of any common shares pursuant to an award under the plan, to the extent permitted or required by applicable law, regulation or stock exchange rule in effect on or after the effective date of the plan. Awards will also be subject to the Company's generally applicable policies as to forfeiture and recoupment as may be adopted by our board of directors or the Compensation Committee from time to time, which may (at the discretion of our board of directors or the Compensation Committee) be applied to all outstanding awards at the time of adoption, or on a prospective basis.

Amendment or Termination of the Plan. The Plan will terminate on the tenth anniversary of its effective date. Our board of directors or the Compensation Committee may at any time terminate or suspend the plan. Subject to regulatory approval, the Compensation Committee may also amend or modify the plan, except that no amendment may be made without shareholder approval if the amendment would (a) materially increase the benefits accruing to participants under the plan, (b) increase the number of shares subject to the plan or the individual award limitations, (c) modify the class of persons eligible to participate in the plan, (d) allow options or share appreciation rights to be granted with an exercise price less than fair market value, (e) extend the term of an award beyond its original expiry date or (f) materially modify the plan in any way that would require shareholder approval under any applicable regulatory requirements or stock exchange rules. In addition, no amendment may adversely affect any outstanding award or result in the imposition of additional taxes or penalties under Section 409A of the Code without participant consent.

Amendment of an Award. The Compensation Committee may amend, modify or terminate an award at any time prior to payment or exercise, in any manner not inconsistent with the terms of the plan, including changing the date or dates of exercisability, nonforfeiture or performance satisfaction, except that no amendment, modification or termination that would adversely affect a participant's rights under the award may be effected without the participant's consent. The Compensation Committee may also accelerate the exercisability or vesting or lapse of any restriction period with respect to any outstanding award at any time. However, no outstanding option may be amended or otherwise modified or exchanged in a manner that would have the effect of reducing its original exercise price or otherwise constitute a repricing.

Annual Incentive Plan

The purpose of the Annual Incentive Plan is to enable our Company and its subsidiaries to attract, retain, motivate and reward executive officers and key employees by providing them with the opportunity to earn competitive compensation directly linked to our Company's performance. The Annual Incentive Plan is designed to meet the requirements of the performance-based compensation exemption from Section 162(m) of the Code to the extent that it is applicable to our Company and the plan.

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The Annual Incentive Plan will be administered by our Compensation Committee.

To the extent Section 162(m) of the Code is applicable to our Company and the Annual Incentive Plan, our Compensation Committee will establish the performance objective or objectives applicable to any award under the plan within 90 days after the beginning of each performance period under the plan (and no later than the date on which 25% of the performance period has lapsed). If Section 162(m) of the Code is applicable to our Company and the plan, unless our Compensation Committee determines that an award will not qualify as performance-based compensation under Section 162(m) of the Code, the performance goals will be based upon one or more of the following criteria (alone or in combination, whether gross or net, before or after taxes, and/or before or after other adjustments, as determined by the Committee): (a) gross, net or operating income (before or after taxes); (b) earnings before interest and taxes (c) earnings before taxes, interest, depreciation, and/or amortization (EBITDA); (d) EBITDA excluding charges for share compensation, management fees, restructurings, impairments and/or other specified items (Adjusted EBITDA); (e) EBITDA excluding capital expenditures; (f) basic or diluted earnings per share or improvement in basic or diluted earnings per share; (g) revenues (including, but not limited to, total revenues, net revenues or revenue growth); (h) net operating profit; (i) growth in basic or diluted book value; (j) financial return measures (including, but not limited to, return on assets, capital, invested capital, investments, investment income generated by underwriting or other operations or on the float from such operations, equity, or revenue) including or excluding negative returns, and with or without compounding; (k) cash flow measures (including, but not limited to, operating cash flow, free cash flow, cash flow return on equity, and cash flow return on investment); (l) productivity ratios (including but not limited to measuring liquidity, profitability or leverage); (m) enterprise value; (n) share price (including, but not limited to, growth measures and total shareholder return, inclusive or exclusive of dividends); (o) expense/cost management targets (including but not limited to improvement in or attainment of expense levels, capital expenditure levels, and/or working capital levels); (p) margins (including, but not limited to, operating margin, underwriting margins, net income margin, cash margin, gross, net or operating profit margins, EBITDA margins, Adjusted EBITDA margins); (q) operating efficiency; (r) market share or market penetration; (s) customer targets (including, but not limited to, customer growth or customer satisfaction); (t) working capital targets or improvements; (u) profit measures (including but not limited to gross profit, net profit, operating profit, investment profit and/or underwriting profit), including or excluding charges for share compensation, fee income, underwriting losses incurred in prior periods, changes in IBNR reserves and/or other specified items; (v) economic value added; (w) balance sheet metrics (including, but not limited to, inventory, inventory turns, receivables turnover, net asset turnover, debt reduction, retained earnings, year-end cash, cash conversion cycle, ratio of debt to equity or to EBITDA); (x) workforce targets (including but not limited to diversity goals, employee engagement or satisfaction, employee retention, and workplace health and safety goals); (y) implementation, completion or attainment of measurable objectives with respect to risk management, research and development, key products or key projects, lines of business, acquisitions and divestitures and strategic plan development and/or implementation; (z) comparisons with various stock market indices, peer companies or industry groups or classifications with regard to one more of these criteria, or (aa) for any period of time in which Section 162(m) is not applicable to the Company and the Plan, ; or in the case of persons whose compensation is not subject to Section 162(m) of the Code, such other criteria as may be determined by our Compensation Committee. To the extent that Section 162(m) does not apply to the plan prior to the 2016 meeting of shareholders, the Compensation Committee has the discretion to establish performance objectives without reference to the criteria set forth above.

Payment of awards will be made as soon as practicable after our Compensation Committee certifies that one or more of the applicable performance criteria have been attained. Our Compensation Committee will determine whether any award under the Annual Incentive Plan will be paid in cash, shares or other awards under the Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan, or in a combination of cash, shares, and other awards, and may condition the vesting of such shares or other awards on the performance of additional service.

The maximum award amount payable per fiscal year under the Annual Incentive Plan is \$5,000,000. Our Compensation Committee may reduce awards under the Annual Incentive Plan for any reason or increase awards

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to employees whose compensation is not subject to Section 162(m) of the Code. Awards to employees whose compensation is subject to Section 162(m) of the Code cannot be increased beyond the maximum award.

Unless otherwise determined by our Compensation Committee when the performance criteria are selected or otherwise provided in an agreement with a participant, a participant in the Annual Incentive Plan whose employment terminates will generally forfeit all rights to any unpaid award. However, (i) if a participant's employment terminates due to death or disability, then unpaid awards will (subject to the achievement of the applicable performance goals) be deemed vested to the extent of the portion of the award that would have been paid had the participant's employment continued through the first anniversary of the date on which employment terminated, and (ii) if the participant's employment terminates for any reason prior to payment of the Annual Incentive Plan award, our Compensation Committee may waive the forfeiture feature, but may not waive the requirement to satisfy the performance criteria for participants whose compensation is subject to Section 162(m) of the Code. However, if the Section 162(m) does not apply to the plan, the Compensation Committee has the discretion to waive both the forfeiture feature and the requirements for satisfaction of the performance criteria.

The Company may cancel or reduce, or require a participant to forfeit and disgorge to the Company or reimburse the Company for, any awards granted or vested and any gains earned or accrued, due to the exercise, vesting or settlement of awards or sale of any common shares pursuant to an award under the plan, to the extent permitted or required by applicable law, regulation or stock exchange rule in effect on or after the effective date of the plan. Awards will also be subject to the Company's generally applicable policies as to forfeiture and recoupment as may be adopted by our board of directors or the Compensation Committee from time to time, which may (at the discretion of our board of directors or the Compensation Committee) be applied to all outstanding awards at the time of adoption, or on a prospective basis.

Our board of directors or the Compensation Committee may at any time amend, suspend, discontinue or terminate the Annual Incentive Plan, provided, however, that such action shall not be effective without the approval of the shareholders of the Company to the extent necessary to continue to qualify the amounts payable to employees as performance-based compensation under Section 162(m) of the Code.

Equity Award Holdings and Fiscal Year-End Equity Award Values

The following table shows information concerning outstanding equity awards as of December 31, 2012 for our named executive officers.

Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End 2012

Name	Grant Date	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#)	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#)	Option Awards ⁽¹⁾ Equity Incentive Plan Awards:			Stock Awards	
				Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Unearned Options ⁽²⁾	Option Exercise Price (\$)	Option Expiration Date	Number of Shares or Units of Stock that have not Vested	Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock that have not Vested (\$) ⁽³⁾
John R. Berger	2/1/2012	350,208	1,400,835	481,515	10.00	12/22/2021		n/a
	2/1/2012	116,736	466,945	160,505	16.00	12/22/2021		
	2/1/2012	116,736	466,945	160,505	20.00	12/22/2021		
J. Robert Bredahl	2/1/2012		1,039,682	285,900	10.00	1/26/2022	567,500 ⁽⁴⁾	6,180,075
	2/1/2012		346,561	95,299	16.00	1/26/2022		
	2/1/2012		346,561	95,299	20.00	1/26/2022		
Daniel V. Malloy	2/1/2012		766,081	210,663	10.00	1/23/2022	34,000 ⁽⁵⁾	370,260
	2/1/2012		255,360	70,221	16.00	1/23/2022		
	2/1/2012		255,360	70,221	20.00	1/23/2022		

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- (1) The vesting of these options is subject to satisfaction of both (i) a service condition and (ii) a performance condition. The service condition will be met as to 20% of the options on each of the first five anniversaries of the employee's first day of employment with the Company December 22, 2011 for Mr. Berger, January 26, 2012 for Mr. Bredahl and January 23, 2012 for Mr. Malloy. Once the service condition has been met, the performance condition will be deemed met with respect to a pro-rata portion of the service-vested options determined based on the Company's proportionate achievement of its fund raising target of \$1,000,000,000 as of completion of this offering. As of December 31, 2012, the Company had raised a total of \$784.3 million therefore, the performance condition has been satisfied with respect to 78.4% of the options. The remaining 21.6% of the options will become eligible for vesting based on the service condition upon consummation of this offering when the performance condition is fully satisfied. See Narrative to Summary Compensation Table Nonqualified Share Option Agreement above for additional information regarding the capital condition.
- (2) Represents options that remain subject to the performance condition. See footnote (1) above.
- (3) Market value of the shares that have not vested is based on the \$10.89 per share market value of the common shares on December 31, 2012.
- (4) Subject to Mr. Bredahl's continued employment through each such date, 347,500 of the restricted shares are scheduled to vest on January 26, 2015, and 220,000 are scheduled to vest on January 26, 2017.
- (5) Subject to Mr. Malloy's continued employment through such date, all of the restricted shares are scheduled to vest on January 23, 2015.

Non-Employee Director Compensation in Fiscal Year 2012

We have not paid cash compensation to our directors for service on our board and our employees do not receive compensation for serving as members of our board. Directors are reimbursed for reasonable expenses incurred in attending meetings and carrying out duties as board and committee members. In accordance with the terms of their director service agreements, our non-employee directors receive grants of share options as compensation for their services on our board, pursuant to the terms of the Share Incentive Plan, described above. Because we only pay compensation to independent directors, Mr. Collins, Mr. Berger, Mr. Loeb (who served as a director until May 2013), Mr. Spiegel and Mr. Targoff were not compensated for their service as directors and were omitted from the following table.

Name	Option Awards (\$) ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Total (\$) ⁽¹⁾
Steven E. Fass, Director	130,188 ⁽²⁾	130,188
Mary Hennessy, Director	130,188 ⁽³⁾	130,188

- (1) The amounts in this column represent the fair value of the award as of the grant date as computed in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718, excluding any forfeiture assumptions related to service-based vesting conditions. See Note 16, Share-Based Compensation, to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements included in this registration statement and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates Share-Based Compensation for a discussion of the relevant assumptions used in calculating these amounts.
- (2) The options were granted on February 16, 2012 and vest in five equal increments on first five anniversaries of the grant date, subject to continued service as a director on each applicable vesting date.
- (3) As of December 31, 2012, Mr. Fass held outstanding, unvested options to purchase 42,374 shares. Of these options, 25,424 had an exercise price of \$10.00, 8,475 had an exercise price of \$16.00 and 8,475 had an exercise price of \$20.00.
- (4) As of December 31, 2012, Ms. Hennessy held outstanding, unvested options to purchase 42,374 shares. Of these options, 25,424 had an exercise price of \$10.00, 8,475 had an exercise price of \$16.00 and 8,475 had an exercise price of \$20.00.

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CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Policies and Procedures for Related Person Transactions

Upon completion of this offering, we intend to adopt a related person transactions policy pursuant to which our executive officers, directors and principal shareholders, including their immediate family members, will not be permitted to enter into a related person transaction with us without the consent of our Audit Committee, another independent committee of our board or the full board. Any request for us to enter into a transaction with an executive officer, director, principal shareholder or any of such persons' immediate family members, in which the amount involved exceeds \$120,000, will be required to be presented to our Audit Committee for review, consideration and approval. All of our directors, executive officers and employees will be required to report to our Audit Committee any such related person transaction. In approving or rejecting the proposed transaction, our Audit Committee will take into account, among other factors it deems appropriate, whether the proposed related person transaction is on terms no less favorable than terms generally available to an unaffiliated third party under the same or similar circumstances, the extent of the related person's interest in the transaction and, if applicable, the impact on a director's independence. Under the policy, if we should discover related person transactions that have not been approved, our Audit Committee will be notified and will determine the appropriate action, including ratification, rescission or amendment of the transaction. A copy of our related person transactions policy will be available on our website.

Related Person Transactions

Joint Venture and Investment Management Agreement

On December 22, 2011, we entered into the Joint Venture and Investment Management Agreement (the "Investment Management Agreement") with Third Point LLC, Third Point Re, and Third Point Advisors LLC ("TP GP"), an affiliate of Third Point LLC, (Third Point Re and TP GP, together with any other party admitted in the future as a participant, the "Participants" and each a "Participant"), pursuant to which the parties created a joint venture (the "Account") whereby Third Point LLC manages the assets of Third Point Re and TP GP as well as our assets and any of our subsidiaries, if any, in accordance with the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in the Investment Management Agreement.

Term

The Investment Management Agreement has an initial term of five years, subject to automatic renewal for additional successive three-year terms unless a party notifies the other parties at least six months prior to the end of a term that it wishes to terminate the Investment Management Agreement at the end of such term.

We may also terminate the Investment Management Agreement upon the death, long-term disability or retirement of Daniel S. Loeb, or the occurrence of other circumstances in which Mr. Loeb is no longer directing the investment program of Third Point LLC.

We may also withdraw as participants under the Investment Management Agreement prior to the expiration of the Investment Management Agreement's term at any time only "for cause", which is defined as:

a material violation of applicable law relating to Third Point LLC's advisory business;

Third Point LLC's fraud, gross negligence, willful misconduct or reckless disregard of its obligations under the Investment Management Agreement;

a material breach by Third Point LLC of our investment guidelines that is not cured within a 15-day period;

a conviction or, a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to a felony or a crime affecting the asset management business of Third Point LLC by certain senior officers of Third Point LLC;

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any act of fraud, material misappropriation, material dishonesty, embezzlement, or similar conduct against or involving us by senior officers of Third Point LLC; or

a formal administrative or other legal proceeding before the Securities and Exchange Commission, the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the Financial Industry Regulatory Association, or any other U.S. or non-U.S. regulatory or self-regulatory organization against Third Point LLC or certain key personnel which would likely have a material adverse effect on us.

In addition, we may withdraw as a participant under the Investment Management Agreement prior to the expiration of its term if net investment performance of Third Point LLC has (a) incurred a loss in two successive calendar years and (ii) underperformed the S&P 500 Index by at least 1,000 basis points (10 pts) for such two successive calendar years, taken as a whole, or (b) (i) incurred a cumulative loss of 10% or more during any 24 month period and (ii) underperformed the S&P 500 Index by at least 1,500 basis points (15 pts) for such 24 month period. We may not withdraw or terminate the Investment Management Agreement on the basis of performance other than as provided above. If we become dissatisfied with the results of the investment performance of Third Point LLC, we will be unable to hire new investment managers until the Investment Management Agreement expires by its terms or is terminated for cause.

Management Fee

Pursuant to the Investment Management Agreement, Third Point LLC is entitled to receive a monthly payment in advance by each Participant (other than TP GP) and is equal to (i) 0.1667% (2.00% annualized) of the capital account of such Participant (before accounting for any accrual of the Performance Allocation (as defined in the Investment Management Agreement)) minus (ii) the aggregate amount of founders payments paid for such month pursuant to the Founders Agreement, in each case pro-rated for intra-month withdrawals or contributions (see Founders Agreement). This payment is debited against the capital account of each relevant Participant and paid in cash to Third Point LLC. For the year ended December 31, 2012, we paid \$2.4 million of management fees to Third Point LLC and \$13.9 million of management fees to the Founders under the Founders Agreement. There were no fees incurred or paid during 2011. For the six months ended June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012, management fees paid to Third Point LLC were \$1.5 million and \$1.2 million, respectively and management fees paid to the Founders were \$8.6 million and \$6.6 million, respectively.

Performance Allocation

As further set out in the Investment Management Agreement, the Account has established one or more capital accounts to which capital contributions, withdrawals, net profit and net loss will be allocated in respect of each Participant. At the end of each fiscal year, the Performance Allocation (equal to 20% of the net profit allocable to the capital account of each Participant) will be reallocated to the capital account of TP GP from the capital account of each other Participant, provided, however, that a Performance Allocation will not be made with respect to such capital account until such capital account has recouped the amount of any unrecouped net capital loss in its Loss Recovery Account (as defined in the Investment Management Agreement). If a Participant withdraws all or a portion of its capital account other than at the end of a fiscal year, the Performance Allocation accrued and attributable to the portion withdrawn will be debited against such Participant's capital account and credited to TP GP's capital account at the time of withdrawal.

Third Point LLC is required to maintain a Loss Recovery Account in respect of each Participant, the opening balance of which will be zero. Thereafter, for any fiscal year, the Loss Recovery Account balance shall be the sum of all prior year net loss amounts allocated to the Participant and not subsequently offset by prior year net profit amounts allocated to such Participant; provided that the Loss Recovery Account balance shall be reduced proportionately to reflect any withdrawals made by such Participant. TP GP may waive or reduce the Performance Allocation, in its sole discretion. Third Point LLC and TP GP may elect, at the beginning of each fiscal year to restructure the Performance Allocation as a performance fee to Third Point LLC with the same terms as the Performance Allocation.

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For the year ended December 31, 2012 and the six months ended June 30, 2013, we incurred \$33.9 million and \$28.1 million in performance fees, respectively.

Contributions

Third Point Re may elect to make additional capital contributions at the beginning of each calendar month or on specified intra-month days to the Account with the purpose of having the maximum investment exposure as may be prudent under the circumstances (as determined by Third Point Re's board of directors). In addition, Third Point Re is required, at the end of each calendar month, to make such additional capital contributions to the Account so that Third Point Re will have the maximum investment exposure as may be prudent under the circumstances (as determined by Third Point Re's board of directors), but in no event shall less than 95% of Third Point Re's investable assets be invested through the Account after accounting for such additional required capital contributions.

In addition, the Investment Management Agreement provides that TP GP will make additional capital contributions to the Account so that, at all times, the percentage obtained by dividing TP GP's capital account by the aggregate capital accounts of all Participants is equal to at least 0.2%.

Conflicts of Interest

Third Point LLC is not required to devote its full time to its duties under the Investment Management Agreement, but must devote such amount of its time to such duties as is commercially reasonable and, in any event, such amount of time as is necessary and appropriate to conduct the affairs contemplated by the Investment Management Agreement in good faith.

Third Point LLC and its owners, members, officers and principals may become involved in other business ventures. Third Point LLC and/or its affiliates also manage other assets (whether for their own account or for the account of a third party) that are invested or are available for investment in investment or trading activities (Managed Accounts) which may have substantially the same investment programs as the Account. In addition, Third Point LLC may determine to forego an investment on behalf of the Account, but permit employees of Third Point LLC to invest, or offer co-investment opportunities to its employees, its affiliates, one or more Participants or third parties in either case, including but not limited to situations where it determines in good faith that the amount available for the investment is greater than what Third Point LLC reasonably believes is appropriate for investment by the Account. The Account has no interest in the foregoing activities.

In executing securities transactions, Third Point LLC may combine orders of the Account and Managed Accounts, which may at times reduce the number of securities available for purchase by the Account. Third Point LLC is required to seek to allocate investment opportunities among the Account and the Managed Accounts in a fair and equitable manner taking into account each client's best interests and investment objectives and restrictions. Third Point LLC has adopted procedures to help ensure that allocations do not reflect a practice of favoring or discriminating against any client or group of clients. Account performance shall not be a factor in trade allocations. Subject to the last sentence of this paragraph, Third Point LLC manages the Account on a parallel pro rata basis with its Managed Accounts, employing primarily the same investment strategies, subject but not limited to each client's varying stated investment objectives, including the amount of leverage used, investment restrictions and tax considerations. Consequently, when possible, client orders in the same security will be generally placed on an aggregated basis and allocated proportionately (taking into account leverage and such other factors described above) to each of the Account and the Managed Accounts participating therein. Third Point LLC may, however, increase or decrease the amount of securities allocated to an account to avoid holding odd-lot shares for particular clients or, in our case, with approval of the investment committee. In the case of aggregated orders, if all such orders are not filled at the same price, the Account and each Managed Account will participate at the average share price for all Third Point LLC's transactions in that security on a

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given day, and transaction costs will be shared pro-rata based on each of the Accounts and the Managed Accounts' participation in the transaction. Third Point LLC or its affiliates may, in the future advise other funds or separately managed accounts that do not participate with the Account on a pro rata basis.

Monthly, and at times intra-month, as Third Point LLC may deem necessary in its sole discretion, Third Point LLC is required to execute rebalancing trades (based on monthly performance and cash inflows and outflows) to maintain to the extent practicable parity in the portfolio composition of the Account and the Managed Accounts, taking into account various factors including account leverage, investment restrictions and tax considerations. In order to effect a rebalancing, Third Point LLC will purchase or sell securities or other investments for the Account while at the same time Third Point LLC is selling or purchasing the same investments for one or more of the Managed Accounts. Transactions between the Account and Managed Accounts are for cash consideration at (i) the current market price of the particular securities if effected on the open market or (ii) the close of business market price for the particular securities on the day of the transaction if not effected on the open market.

Principal trades are to be effected by Third Point LLC in compliance with the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. Every principal trade shall require the prior written consent of disinterested members of the board of directors of Third Point Re. In the event it is determined in good faith by Third Point LLC that it would be advantageous to establish arrangements under which particular investments are held by the Account or a Managed Account, while the economic benefits and risks of such investments are shared by the Account and the Managed Accounts, which arrangements may entail the creation of special purpose vehicles, derivative contracts and other mechanisms for sharing risk and reward, then Third Point LLC will establish such arrangements only where there is no reasonable alternative, will seek to ensure that all such arrangements result in a fair and equitable sharing of risk and reward, taking into consideration any financing or other incremental costs, and will obtain approval from the investment committee for such arrangement.

In addition, to the fullest extent permitted by law (i) whenever a conflict of interest exists or arises between Third Point LLC or any of its affiliates, on the one hand, and the Account or any of the Participants on the other hand, or (ii) whenever the Investment Management Agreement or any other agreement provides that Third Point LLC must act in a manner which is, or provide terms which are, fair and reasonable, Third Point LLC must resolve such conflict of interest, take such action or provide such terms, considering in each case the relative interest of each party to such conflict, agreement, transaction or situation and the benefits and burdens relating to such interests, any customary or accepted industry practices, and any applicable generally accepted accounting practices or principles.

In selecting brokers or dealers to execute transactions, Third Point LLC may use soft dollars, which is the commission generated from a trade or other financial transaction between us and Third Point LLC. Third Point LLC need not solicit competitive bids and does not have an obligation to seek the lowest available brokerage commissions, mark-ups or other compensation (collectively, "Commissions"). It is not Third Point LLC's practice to negotiate "execution only" Commissions; thus, the Account may be deemed to be paying for research and other services provided by the broker or brokers which are included in the Commissions. Research and related services furnished by brokers will be limited to services that constitute research and brokerage services within the meaning of Section 28(e) of the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Accordingly, research and related services may include, but are not limited to, written information and analyses concerning specific securities, companies or sectors; market, financial and economic studies and forecasts, as well as discussions with research personnel; financial or industry publications; statistical and pricing services, along with hardware, software, data bases and other technical, technological and telecommunication services, lines and equipment utilized in the investment management process, including any updates, upgrades, modifications, maintenance, repairs, replacements, modernizations or improvements thereof. With respect to brokerage and research services obtained by the use of Commissions that also assist Third Point LLC in performing other functions that do not provide it with lawful and appropriate assistance in making investment decisions (such as accounting,

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recordkeeping or administrative services) (Mixed Use Services), Third Point LLC is required to make a reasonable allocation of the cost of such service according to its use and use Commissions to pay only for the eligible component that falls under the Section 28(e) safe harbor. Third Point LLC may have a conflict of interest when determining the allocation of Mixed Use Services between those services that primarily provide assistance in making investment decisions on behalf of its clients and those that primarily benefit Third Point LLC. The use of Commissions to obtain such other services that may be outside of the parameters of Section 28(e) will be paid for by Third Point LLC in hard dollars.

In addition, Third Point LLC may execute trades with broker-dealers with whom it has other business relationships, including prime brokerage, credit relationships and capital introduction relationships or with broker-dealers that have invested, either directly or through affiliates, in us or our affiliates. However, Third Point LLC does not intend for these other relationships to influence the choice of broker-dealers who execute trades for the Account.

From time to time Third Point LLC may participate in certain broker-dealer s (sponsoring broker-dealer) charity day programs, whereby the applicant may elect on a specified day to effect certain client trades through the sponsoring broker-dealer and permit it to use a portion of client commissions for charitable purposes, including donations to other broker-dealers that may need assistance in natural disaster recovery efforts. While Third Point LLC takes into consideration the sponsoring broker-dealer s overall execution capabilities as well as other factors as described above, the commissions charged may be in excess of that which another broker-dealer might have charged for the same transaction which could result in Third Point LLC not obtaining best execution on these client trades.

Expenses

Third Point LLC will bear its own operating and overhead expenses attributable to the management of the Account (such as salaries, bonuses, rent, office, utilities and administrative expenses).

Notwithstanding the foregoing, unless otherwise approved in writing by the investment committee of Third Point Re, to the extent the aggregate amount of the expenses payable by the Account for any fiscal year (excluding, for the avoidance of doubt, any use of soft dollars in accordance with the Investment Management Agreement and any indemnification payments made pursuant to the Investment Management Agreement) exceed the product of (a) 0.0125 and (b) the average net assets of the Account (calculated as the average of the net assets determined as of each calendar month end) for such fiscal year, Third Point LLC will reimburse the amount of such excess. Except in certain circumstances described in the In