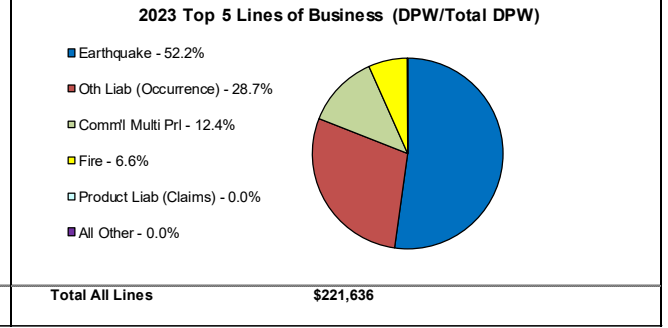
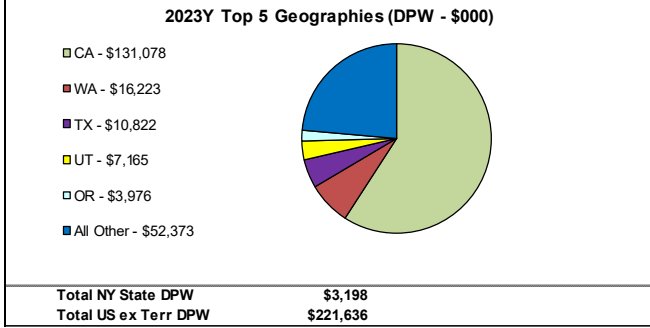
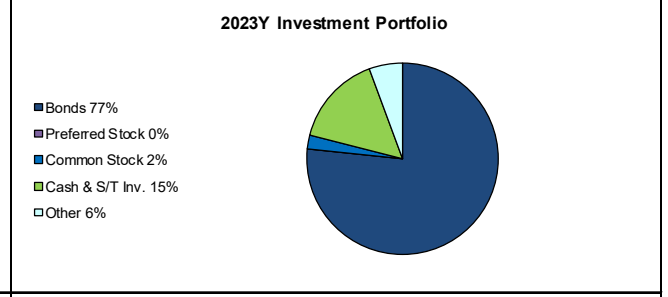
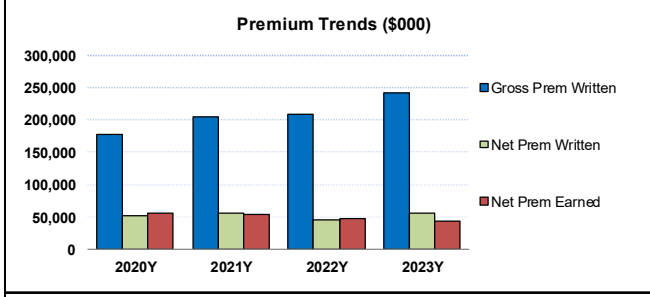
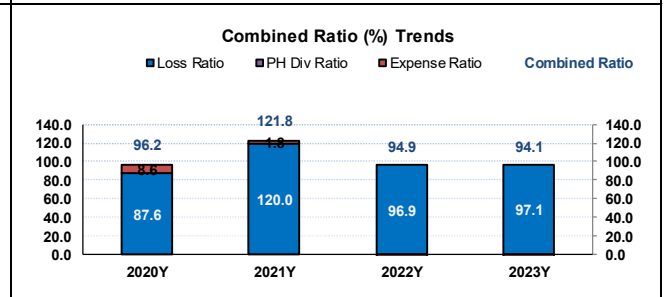
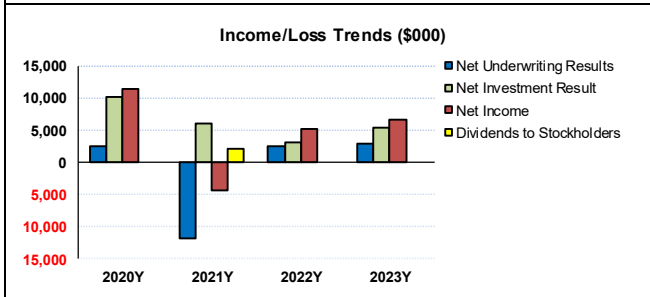




**GOLDEN BEAR INSURANCE COMPANY, NAIC #39861
PARENT – Hall Holdings, Inc**

Dollars in 000

	2020Y	2021Y	2022Y	2023Y		2020Y	2021Y	2022Y	2023Y
Total Assets	253,191	283,292	315,151	330,041	RBC Ratio (%)	274.5	262.5	445.2	479.2
Total Liabilities	179,849	206,432	208,931	216,615	2yr Res Development	-4,445	9,969	13,877	15,330
Policyholder Surplus	73,342	76,860	106,220	113,426	2yr Dev / Surplus	-788.7%	1618.1%	1892.1%	1994.5%
Cash & Invested Assets	230,836	258,552	276,323	298,682	Affiliated Common Stck	0	0	0	0
Cash & Invested Assets / Total Assets	91.2%	91.3%	87.7%	90.5%	Affiliated CS / Surplus	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Net Cash from Operations	20,358	19,081	-5,366	22,998	Net Reins Recoverable	86,465	105,129	106,855	126,794
Loss & LAE Reserves	119,199	140,215	136,057	126,091	Net Reins Rec / Surplus	117.9%	136.8%	100.6%	111.8%
Loss & LAE Reserves/Surplus	162.5%	182.4%	128.1%	111.2%	AMB / S&P Ratings	A / NR	A / NR	A / NR	A / NR



TOP 5 REINSURERS FOR GOLDEN BEAR INSURANCE CO. BY GROSS RECOVERABLES

PERIOD: 2023Y

Dollars in 000

Reinsurer	Reinsurance Class	Reins Authorized Status	Gross Recov	Over 120 Days Overdue
1 - Swiss Reinsurance America Corporation	US Unaffiliated	Authorized	85,656	0
2 - General Reinsurance Corporation	US Unaffiliated	Authorized	48,294	0
3 - Munich Reinsurance America, Inc.	US Unaffiliated	Authorized	7,360	0
4 - Hannover Rück SE	Non-US Unaffiliated	Authorized	6,262	0
5 - MS Amlin AG	Non-US Unaffiliated	Authorized	3,654	0

Important Information Regarding Financial Summaries

This financial summary contains information helpful to New York excess lines brokers in meeting their non-delegable duty to use "due care" in the selection of a financially secure excess line insurer. Definitions of the financial terms used in the summaries appear as pop-up boxes when hovering your mouse over the corresponding text. For additional guidance on assessing insurance company financial statements, please reference "ELANY COMPLIANCE ADVISOR: FUNDAMENTALS OF INSURANCE COMPANY FINANCIAL ANALYSIS".

The Excess Line Association of New York has compiled the insurance company financial information from the Annual Statutory Financial Statements. All ratios, charts, and graphs are based on the compiled information. We have made every effort to ensure all information transcribed for these pages is correct. However, the Excess Line Association of New York cannot attest to the accuracy of data provided by its sources, nor do we make any warranties, either expressed or implied, regarding the accuracy or completeness of information presented in this document. We assume no responsibility for loss or damage resulting from the use of this information.

HISTORY

Golden Bear Insurance Company (Golden Bear) is a California property and casualty (P&C) insurance company organized on June 23, 1978. It received its Certificate of Authority on April 16, 1981, and commenced operation in April of that year. The Company is a member of an insurance holding company system. Golden Bear is a wholly owned subsidiary of Hall Holdings, Inc. (Hall Holdings), a California-based wholesale insurance brokerage firm. Golden Bear is authorized to write direct business in California, its domicile state, and Arizona on an admitted basis and operated on a non-admitted basis in the remaining forty-eight (48) states and the District of Columbia.

REINSURANCE

Golden Bear utilizes various quota share reinsurance agreements, excess of loss (XOL), and facultative treaties in its reinsurance strategy. For property risks, the company cedes 93% to a mix of reputable unaffiliated and authorized reinsurers on a quota share basis. All facultative reinsurance is placed on a per risk basis with reinsurers rated A or better. The XOL agreement provides limits up to \$550M, subject to a net retention of \$7.5M through a series of layers led by Gen Re. For the years 2020 through 2023, respectively, Golden Bear's net reinsurance recoverable totaled \$86M, \$105, \$107M and \$127M, respectively, reflecting 118%, 137%, 101% and 112% of company surplus. Please refer to the snapshot for the names of key reinsurers.

HOLDING COMPANY - [Website](#)

Hall Holdings, Inc., was formerly known as M.J. Hall and Company, Inc., and renamed itself in April 2022. Founded in 1973, it provides insurance brokerage and contract services specializing in excess and surplus lines-type risks. Hall Holdings represents over 100 insurance carriers on a brokerage and contract (underwriting authority) basis. Hall Holdings is based in Stockton, California, with an additional office in Fresno, California. Rupert C. Hall is the ultimate controlling person of Hall Holdings and also owns Delta Adjusting Company, a claims services company; Golden Bear Management Corporation, Inc., an underwriting manager; and Hall Holdings of Alaska, Inc. For the years 2020 through 2023 Golden Bear was rated 'A' by AM Best and assigned the financial size of X (\$100M to \$250M).

SUBSEQUENT NOTEWORTHY OBSERVATIONS

Last revised: May 2024

AM Best Disclaimer Notice:

Please see "Understanding Best's Credit Ratings" at <http://www.ambest.com/ratings> for rating disclosures related to the use and limitations of Best's Credit Rating, and for additional information regarding the development of a Best's Credit Rating, and other rating-related information and definitions. Best's Credit Ratings® reproduced herein appear under license from A.M. Best and do not constitute, either expressly or impliedly, an endorsement of ELANY or its recommendations, formulas, criteria or comparisons to any other ratings, rating scales or rating organizations which are published or referenced herein. A.M. Best is not responsible for transcription errors made in presenting Best's Credit Ratings®. Best's Credit Ratings® are proprietary and may not be reproduced or distributed without the express written permission of A.M. Best Company.

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Financial Term	Definition
2y Dev/Surplus (IRIS #12)	Reflects the magnitude of two years of loss reserve development in relation to prior reported surplus. A positive ratio indicates the portion of reserves that may have been underestimated in prior years in relation to prior year's surplus. A negative ratio indicates the portion of reserves that may have been overestimated in prior years in relation to prior year's surplus.
2yr Res Development	The two-year increase or decrease in loss and loss adjustment expenses as a result of the re-estimation of reserves. A positive number indicates that reserves may have been underestimated in prior years. A negative number indicates that reserves may have been overestimated in prior years.
Affiliated Common Stock	The amount of common stock owned by the insurer that represents investments in affiliates or subsidiaries.
Affiliated CS / Surplus	The percentage of surplus that is comprised of investments in affiliates or subsidiaries.
AMB / S&P Ratings	Financial strength ratings from AM Best Company and Standard & Poor's. ¹
Cash & Invested Assets	Bonds, stocks, mortgage loans on real estate, real estate, cash related investments, contract loans, invested assets, write-ins and receivable for securities.
Cash & Invested Assets/Total Assets	A measure of liquidity that indicates the portion of assets held in cash or marketable securities.
Combined Ratio	A measure of overall underwriting profitability. It is the sum of the loss and expense ratios. A combined ratio of less than 100% indicates an underwriting profit.
Dividends to Stockholders	Distribution of earnings to stockholders paid in the form of money, stock, scrip, etc. The amount is decided by the board of directors.
DPW – Direct Premiums Written	Premiums written including gross premiums booked, adjusted for additional or return premiums, on policies where the company is the primary or direct carrier, as it relates to a specific line of business.
Expense Ratio	The ratio of underwriting expenses to net premiums written. The ratio represents the percentage of net premiums written that went toward underwriting expenses, such as commissions to agents and brokers, state and municipal taxes, salaries, employee benefits and other operating costs.
Gross Premiums	The total premium written and assumed by an insurer before deductions for reinsurance.
Loss & LAE Reserves	The estimated liability for unpaid insurance claims that have occurred as of a given evaluation date. Usually includes losses incurred but not reported (IBNR), losses due but not yet paid, and amounts not yet due. For individual claims, the loss reserve is the estimate of what will ultimately be paid out on that claim.
Loss & LAE Reserves/Surplus	Loss and loss adjustment expense reserves as a percentage of policyholders' surplus. The higher the value, the greater the insurer's reserve leverage and the greater the financial pressure on surplus.
Loss Ratio	The ratio of incurred losses and loss adjustment expenses to net premiums earned. A measure of the underlying profitability, or loss experience, of a total book of business.
Net Cash from Operations	Indicates net cash generated from insurance operations, including underwriting and investment activities, after accounting for dividends and taxes paid.
Net Income	The total after-tax earnings generated from operations as reported in the insurance company's statutory annual statement.
Net Investment Result	The return received by insurers from their investment portfolios including interest, dividends and realized capital gains/losses on stocks.
Net Premiums Earned	The portion of net premiums written that the policyholder has already paid and for which the insurance company has already afforded coverage.
Net Premiums Written	Represents gross premium written less reinsurance ceded.

Financial Term	Definition
Net Reins Rec / Surplus	Measures the dependence on reinsurers and potential exposure to adjustments on such reinsurance as a percentage of surplus.
Net Reins Recoverable	The total ceded reinsurance recoverables due for paid losses, unpaid losses, losses incurred but not reported (IBNR), unearned premiums and commissions less funds held from reinsurers.
Net Underwriting Results	Net premiums earned less incurred losses, loss adjustment expenses, and underwriting expenses incurred.
PH Div Ratio	A return of premium to policyholders based upon financial results of the company and lower-than-expected claims. Usually paid by mutual companies
Policyholder Surplus	The difference between total admitted assets and total liabilities. It also is the sum of paid in capital, paid in and contributed surplus, and net earned surplus, including voluntary contingency reserves. As of January 1, 2019, the minimum policyholder surplus requirement for eligible insurers in New York is \$47 million.
RBC Ratio (%)	<p>This ratio identifies the insurers that are inadequately capitalized by dividing total adjusted capital by the minimum amount of capital that regulatory authorities feel is necessary to support their operations and investments.</p> <p>A ratio of 200% or more results in “no action” from regulators. However, insurers whose ratio is between 200% and 300% may be subject to the Property/Casualty trend test, which will trigger a “Company Action Level” event if the insurer’s combined ratio is greater than 120%.</p> <p>A ratio of 150% to 200% results in a “Company Action Level”, under which the insurer must prepare a report to the regulator outlining a comprehensive action plan that identifies the conditions that contributed to their current financial condition as well as remediation plans.</p> <p>A ratio of 100% to 150% results in a “Regulatory Action Level”. In addition to the insurer filing an action plan, the state insurance commissioner is required to perform any examinations or analyses that he or she deems necessary and issue appropriate corrective orders to address the insurer’s financial problems.</p> <p>A ratio below 100% triggers an “Authorized Control Level” or “Mandatory Control Level”, under which the regulator can take steps to place the insurer under its control.</p>
Total Assets	Assets that are permitted by state law to be included in the company’s financial statements. Admitted assets generally include assets that are liquid and whose value can be objectively assessed, or receivables that can reasonably be expected to be paid.
Total Liabilities	A summation of all company obligations recognized on the balance sheet. This includes provisions for loss and unearned premium reserves, commissions payable and other balances due.

¹ AM Best - A Best’s Financial Strength Rating is an independent opinion of an insurer’s financial strength and ability to meet its ongoing insurance policy and contract obligations. It is not a warranty of a company’s financial strength and ability to meet its obligations to policyholders. “View our “Guide Best’s Credit Ratings” for rating disclosures related to the use and limitations of Best’s Credit Rating, and for additional information regarding the development of a Best’s Credit Rating, and other rating-related information and definitions. <https://web.ambest.com/home>

¹S&P - Please see “Intro to Credit Ratings” at <http://www.spglobal.com/understandingratings> to learn more.