

Underwriting comes **first**

Effectively **balance** risk and return

Operate **nimbly** through the cycle

Safe harbour statements

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THESE FACTORS INCLUDE, BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO: THE GROUP'S ABILITY TO INTEGRATE ITS BUSINESSES AND PERSONNEL; THE SUCCESSFUL RETENTION AND MOTIVATION OF THE GROUP'S KEY MANAGEMENT; THE INCREASED REGULATORY BURDEN FACING THE GROUP, THE NUMBER AND TYPE OF INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE CONTRACTS THAT THE GROUP WRITES OR MAY WRITE; THE GROUP'S ABILITY TO IMPLEMENT SUCCESSFULLY ITS BUSINESS STRATEGY DURING 'SOFT' AS WELL AS 'HARD' MARKETS; THE PREMIUM RATES WHICH MAY BE AVAILABLE AT THE TIME OF SUCH RENEWALS WITHIN THE GROUP'S TARGETED BUSINESS LINES; THE POSSIBLE LOW FREQUENCY OF LARGE EVENTS; POTENTIALLY UNUSUAL LOSS FREQUENCY; THE IMPACT THAT THE GROUP'S FUTURE OPERATING RESULTS, CAPITAL POSITION AND RATING AGENCY AND OTHER CONSIDERATIONS MAY HAVE ON THE EXECUTION OF ANY CAPITAL MANAGEMENT INITIATIVES OR DIVIDENDS; THE POSSIBILITY OF GREATER FREQUENCY OR SEVERITY OF CLAIMS AND LOSS ACTIVITY THAN THE GROUP'S UNDERWRITING, RESERVING OR INVESTMENT PRACTICES HAVE ANTICIPATED; THE RELIABILITY OF, AND CHANGES IN ASSUMPTIONS TO, CATASTROPHE PRICING, ACCUMULATION AND ESTIMATED LOSS MODELS; INCREASED COMPETITION FROM EXISTING ALTERNATIVE CAPITAL PROVIDERS, INSURANCE LINKED FUNDS AND COLLATERALISED SPECIAL PURPOSE INSURERS AND THE RELATED DEMAND AND SUPPLY DYNAMICS AS CONTRACTS COME UP FOR RENEWAL; THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE GROUP'S LOSS LIMITATION METHODS; THE POTENTIAL LOSS OF KEY PERSONNEL; A DECLINE IN THE GROUP'S OPERATING SUBSIDIARIES' RATING WITH A.M. BEST, STANDARD & POOR'S, MOODY'S OR OTHER RATING AGENCIES; INCREASED COMPETITION ON THE BASIS OF PRICING, CAPACITY, COVERAGE TERMS OR OTHER FACTORS; A CYCLICAL DOWNTURN OF THE INDUSTRY; THE IMPACT OF A DETERIORATING CREDIT ENVIRONMENT FOR ISSUERS OF FIXED INCOME INVESTMENTS; THE IMPACT OF SWINGS IN MARKET INTEREST RATES AND SECURITIES PRICES; CHANGES BY CENTRAL BANKS REGARDING THE LEVEL OF INTEREST RATES; THE IMPACT OF INFLATION OR DEFLATION IN RELEVANT ECONOMIES IN WHICH WE OPERATE; THE EFFECT, TIMING AND OTHER UNCERTAINTIES SURROUNDING FUTURE BUSINESS COMBINATIONS WITHIN THE INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE INDUSTRIES; THE IMPACT OF TERRORIST ACTIVITY IN THE COUNTRIES IN WHICH WE WRITE RISKS; A RATING DOWNGRADE OF, OR A MARKET DECLINE IN, SECURITIES IN ITS INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO; CHANGES IN GOVERNMENTAL REGULATIONS OR TAX LAWS IN JURISDICTIONS WHERE THE GROUP CONDUCTS BUSINESS; ANY OF THE GROUP'S BERMUDIAN SUBSIDIARIES BECOMING SUBJECT TO INCOME TAXES IN THE UNITED STATES OR THE UNITED KINGDOM; THE INAPPLICABILITY TO THE GROUP OF SUITABLE EXCLUSIONS FROM THE UK CFC REGIME; ANY CHANGE IN UK GOVERNMENT POLICY WHICH IMPACTS THE CFC REGIME OR OTHER TAX CHANGES; AND THE IMPACT OF THE "BREXIT" VOTE AND FUTURE NEGOTIATIONS REGARDING THE U.K.'S RELATIONSHIP WITH THE E.U. IN THE RECENT IN-OR-OUT REFERENDUM ON OUR BUSINESS, REGULATORY RELATIONSHIPS, UNDERWRITING PLATFORMS OR THE INDUSTRY GENERALLY.

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Lancashire Group

Sticking to the Strategy, Managing the Cycle

- “Lancashire's strategy since day one has always been to write the most exposure in a hard market and the least in a soft one. There are now abundant reinsurance and retrocession opportunities that allow us to maintain our core insurance and reinsurance portfolios both servicing the requirements of our clients and the broker community, whilst significantly reducing net exposures and enhancing risk adjusted returns. From our peak exposures in April 2012, when losses had driven substantial market hardening, we have reduced exposures across the board. We will stick to our strategy in the knowledge that when an event comes, we are well prepared through all three of our platforms to take advantage of subsequent opportunity”

Alex Maloney, CEO

- Lancashire’s strategy is designed to be robust across all phases of the market cycle and with Lancashire’s London and Bermuda market operations, the Kinesis and the Cathedral Lloyd’s platforms there are multiple ways to maintain or enhance the portfolio

Overview of Lancashire: our 10 year history

2005

- LHL Incorporated
- AM Best assigns A- rating
- IPO & listing on AIM

2010

- S&P assign A- rating, ERM rating adequate with strong risk controls
- Moody's assign A3 rating

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Combined ratio	<i>n/a</i>	44.3%	46.3%	86.3%	44.6%	54.4%
Dividend yield ⁽³⁾	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	15.2%	<i>n/a</i>	18.1%	18.0%
Return on Equity	(3.2%)	17.8%	31.4%	7.8%	26.5%	23.3%
Tangible capital	\$1.1bn	\$1.3bn	\$1.3bn	\$1.4bn	\$1.5bn	\$1.4bn
No. of employees	5	57	79	91	101	103

2006

- Sirocco sidecar launched
- London office opened

2008

- Hurricane Ike
- Credit crisis – Investment return 3.1%

2009

- Listing on LSE
- Inclusion in FTSE 250 index

⁽³⁾ Dividend yield is calculated as the total calendar year cash dividends divided by the year end share price. H1 2016 dividend yield uses the share price at 30 June 2016 and includes the interim dividend of \$0.05 declared in July 2016

Overview of Lancashire: our 10 year history

2011

- Accordion sidecar launched
- AM Best upgrade to A rating
- Significant peer⁽¹⁾ outperformance in 2nd largest aggregate loss year in history

2013

- Purchase of Cathedral Capital Limited
- Launch of Kinesis Capital Management and Kinesis Re

2015

- Syndicate 3010 capacity expanded to £100 million

	2011	2012	2013	2014 ⁽²⁾	2015 ⁽²⁾	H1 2016
Combined ratio	63.7%	63.9%	70.2%	68.7%	72.1%	76.2%
Dividend yield ⁽³⁾	8.4%	8.3%	12.3%	17.8%	17.3%	1.9%
Return on Equity	13.4%	16.7%	18.9%	14.7%	13.5%	7.1%
Tangible capital	\$1.5bn	\$1.6bn	\$1.6bn	\$1.5bn	\$1.4bn	\$1.5bn
No. of employees	115	104	169	185	192	195

2012

- Rollover of Accordion sidecar
- Saltire facility launched
- Issued \$130 million of 5.7% senior unsecured notes due 2022

2014

- Alex Maloney named CEO
- Syndicate 3010 capacity added Energy and Terror
- Accordion and Saltire placed in run-off
- New aviation team hired from Atrium

⁽¹⁾ 2011 peer group included Amlin, Aspen, Axis, Beazley, Catlin, Endurance, Flagstone, Hiscox, Montpelier, Renaissance Re and Validus

⁽²⁾ RoE excludes the impact of warrant exercises

⁽³⁾ Dividend yield is calculated as the total calendar year cash dividends divided by the year end share price. H1 2016 dividend yield uses the share price at 30 June 2016 and includes the interim dividend of \$0.05 declared in July 2016

Lancashire Group

Three platforms give Lancashire more clout in the market place.

More broker relationships, more cross selling and referral opportunities and more reinsurance purchasing power

Lancashire

- CEO/CFO built Lancashire from start-up to established, respected leader with strong team producing top tier Combined Ratio and ROE since inception
- Relevant in all lines we write and sufficiently well diversified to weather the perfect energy storm in 2015
- In 2015 and 2016, we have achieved further enhancements to our reinsurance programme to reduce volatility further. Our reinsurance purchasing strategy has enabled the Group to reduce our net liabilities by about \$20 million when compared to the reinsurance programme purchased in 2015.

Kinesis

- Unique flexible coverage of fully collateralised multi-class reinsurance, offering bespoke solutions to provide efficiencies for both buyers and investors
- Annualised net IRR in the high-teens for the last 5 years when including Accordion Re and Saltire Re
- Kinesis has access to Lancashire's underwriting expertise and sophisticated infrastructure

Cathedral

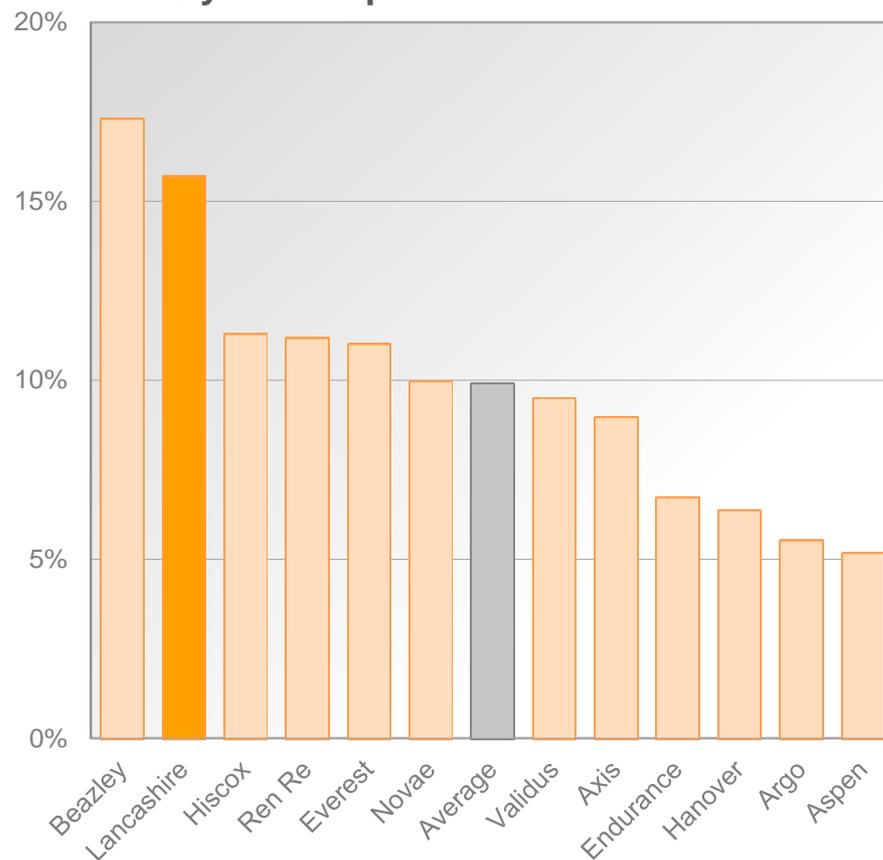
- Founding partner Richard Williams was appointed as Active Underwriter for syndicate 2010 and 3010 in 2016
- Alex Maloney appointed as CEO of Cathedral Capital Limited
- Top tier Lloyd's Combined Ratio
- Syndicate 3010 now has 4 new lines to complement original Cargo book – Stamp capacity up from £30million to £100million
- The recent departures of some of the Cathedral partners and underwriters have been addressed expeditiously. This includes:
 - US CAT and International CAT teams have been replaced
 - International D&F replacement team hired
 - Heather McKinlay hired as CFO and Marion Madden as managing director
- Acquisition at a reasonable price
 - Did what it said on the tin
 - Group benefited from the return of excess Funds at Lloyd's
 - \$91.4million comprehensive income generated by Cathedral for shareholders since inception
 - Value uplift achieved in Syndicate 3010
 - Marine, Aviation, Property Catastrophe lines and reinsurance spend – compliment Lancashire's book and give superior market presence

Our long-term performance is one of the most consistent in our peer group ⁽¹⁾

RoE ranking in peer group ⁽¹⁾

Company ⁽²⁾	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	5 yr avg
Beazley	2	1	1	1	1	1
Lancashire⁽³⁾	1	3	4	4	4	2
Hiscox	4	7	2	2	2	3
Everest	7	2	5	3	7	4
Ren Re	11	4	3	6	5	5
Novae	12	6	7	5	3	6
Validus	5	8	6	9	6	7
Axis	8	5	8	8	8	8
Hanover	3	11	11	11	10	9
Endurance	9	12	10	7	9	10
Aspen	6	10	12	10	12	11
Argo	10	9	9	12	11	12

5 year compound annual RoE ⁽³⁾

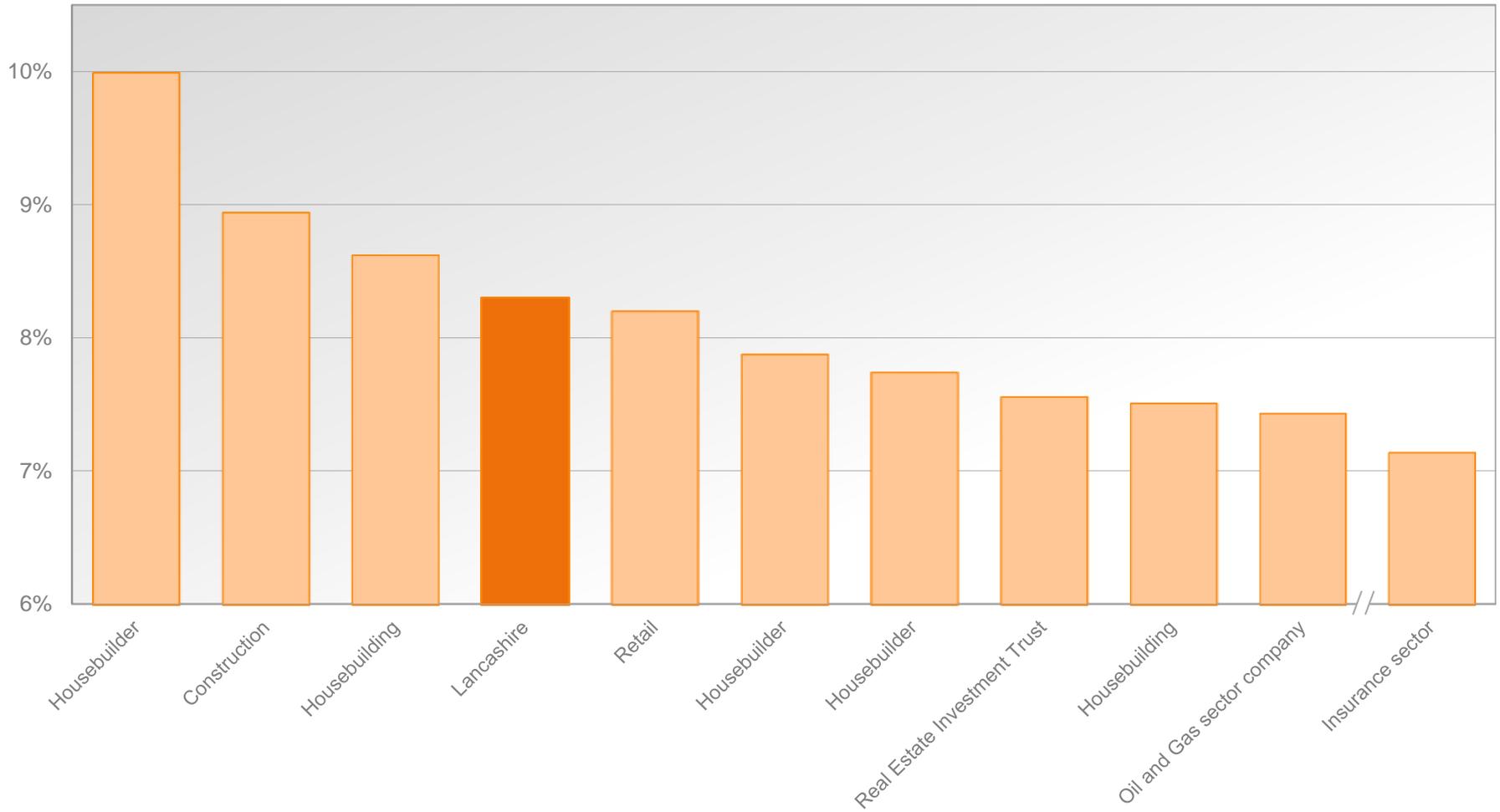


⁽¹⁾ Peer group as defined by the Board. Source: Company reports

⁽²⁾ Companies listed in order of average annual RoE ranking for the years 2011 - 2015. Average ranking calculated as the sum of annual rankings for each year divided by five years. Beazley rankings for 2011 to 2012 have been updated to reflect RoE calculated in USD

⁽³⁾ Lancashire RoE calculated excluding the impact of warrant exercises from 2011 to 2015. Data for Lancashire and peers for the period January 1, 2011 through December 31, 2015

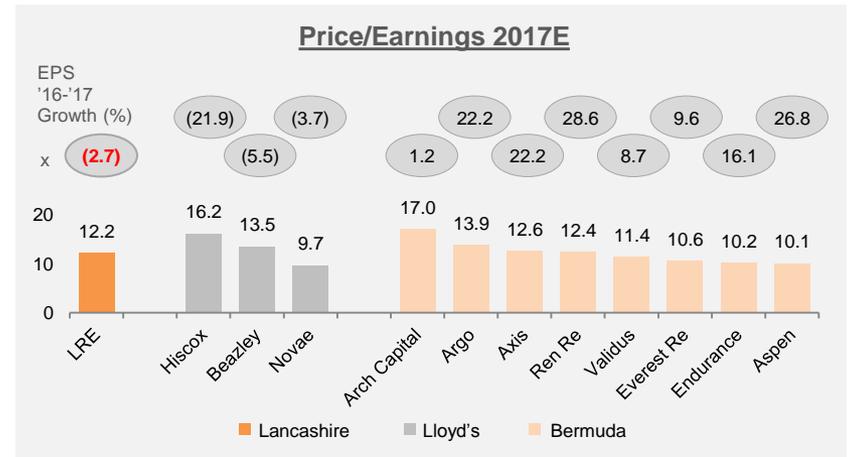
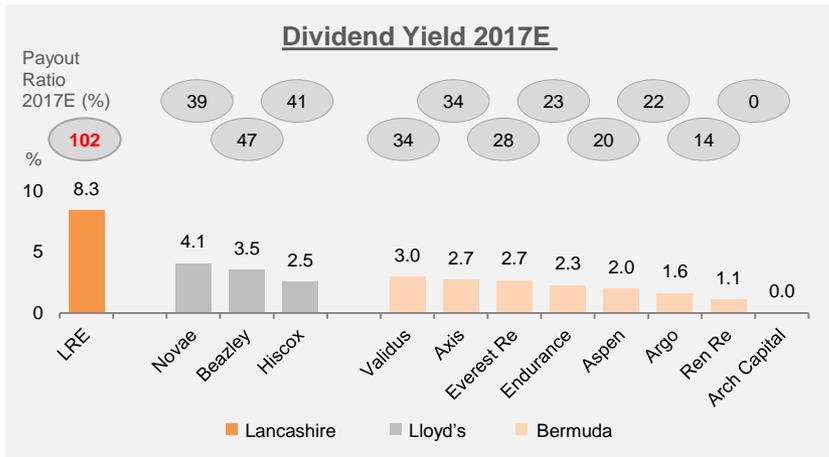
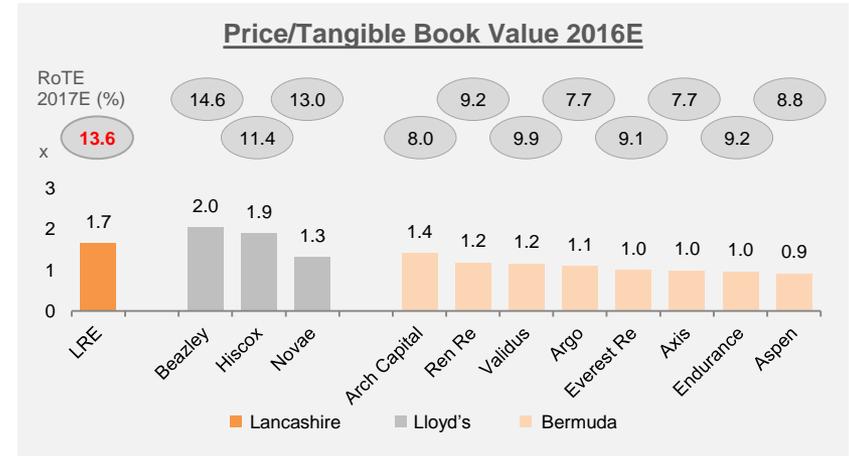
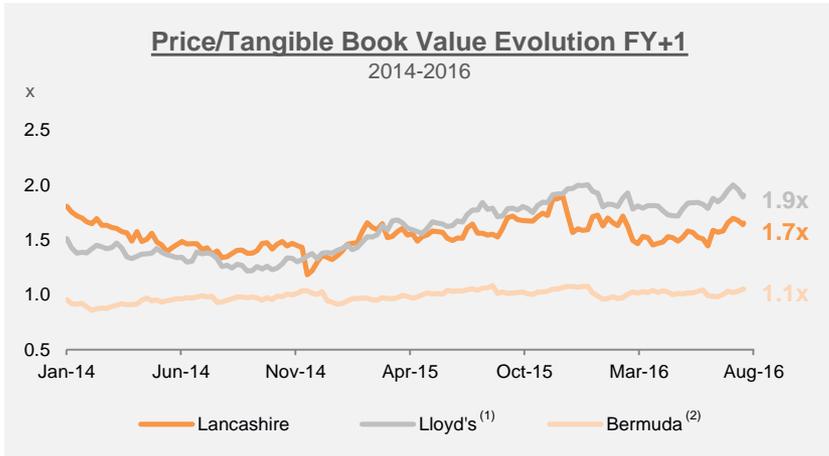
FTSE 350 Index Top Dividend Yields



Source Capital IQ as at 4th August 2016

Valuation Recap – Lancashire vs. Peers

Lancashire Undervalued Relative to Lloyd's Peers



Source Capital IQ as at 4th August 2016

(1) Median of Beazley, Hiscox and Novae

(2) Median of RenRe, Everest Re, Arch Capital, Validus, Aspen, Argo, Axis and Endurance



Underwriting
comes *first*

Underwriting comes first

63% insurance 37% reinsurance 38% nat-cat exposed 62% other

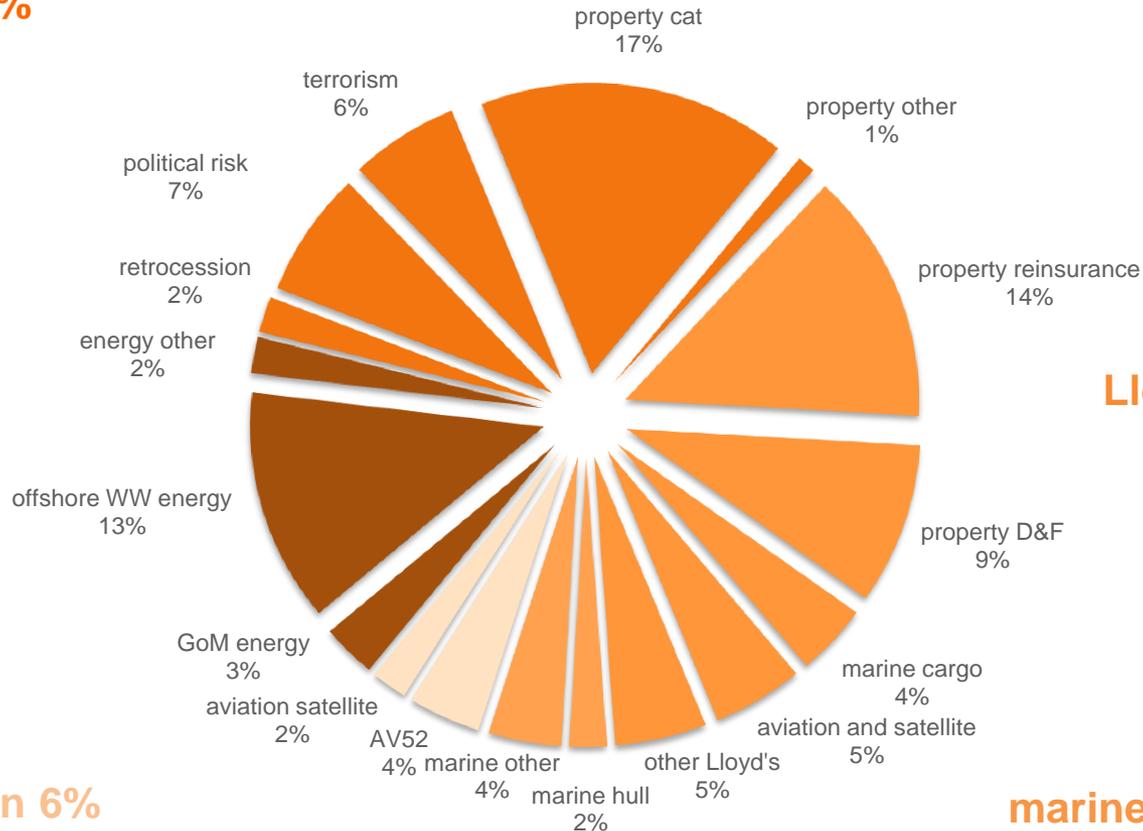
property 33%

energy 18%

aviation 6%

Lloyd's 37%

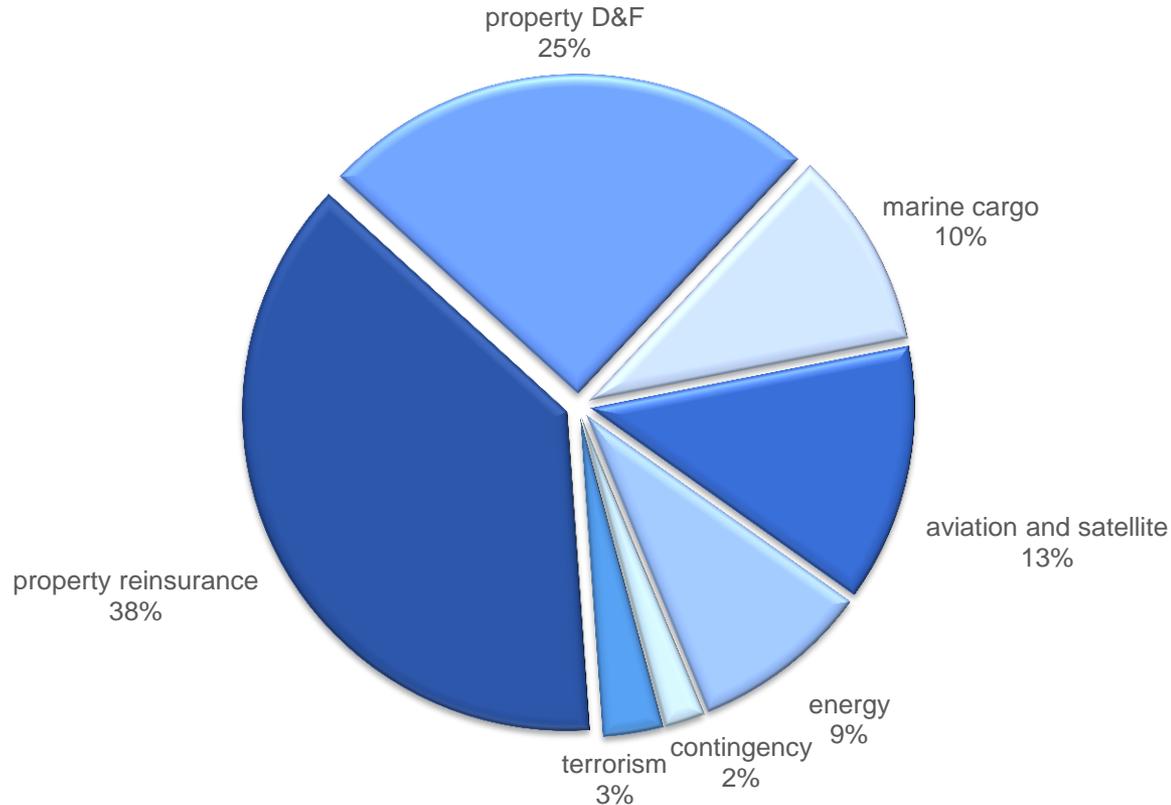
marine 6%



Based on 2016 forecast of gross premiums written as of July 26, 2016. Estimates could change without notice in response to several factors, including trading conditions.

Underwriting comes first: Cathedral

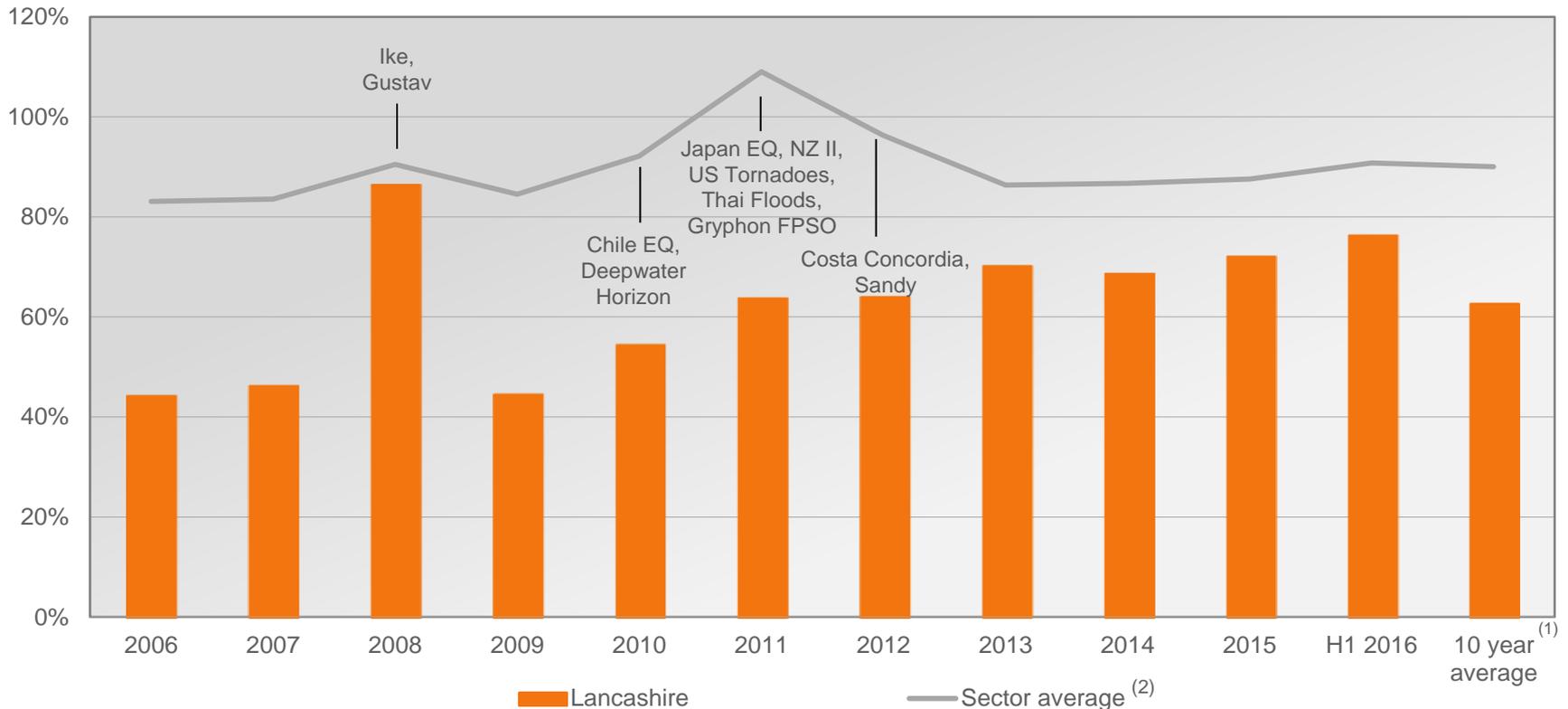
56% insurance 44% reinsurance 50% nat-cat exposed 50% other



Based on Lancashire Group share of 2016 forecast of gross premiums written as of July 26, 2016. Estimates could change without notice in response to several factors, including trading conditions.

Our underwriting performance has been exceptional

Combined ratio (1)

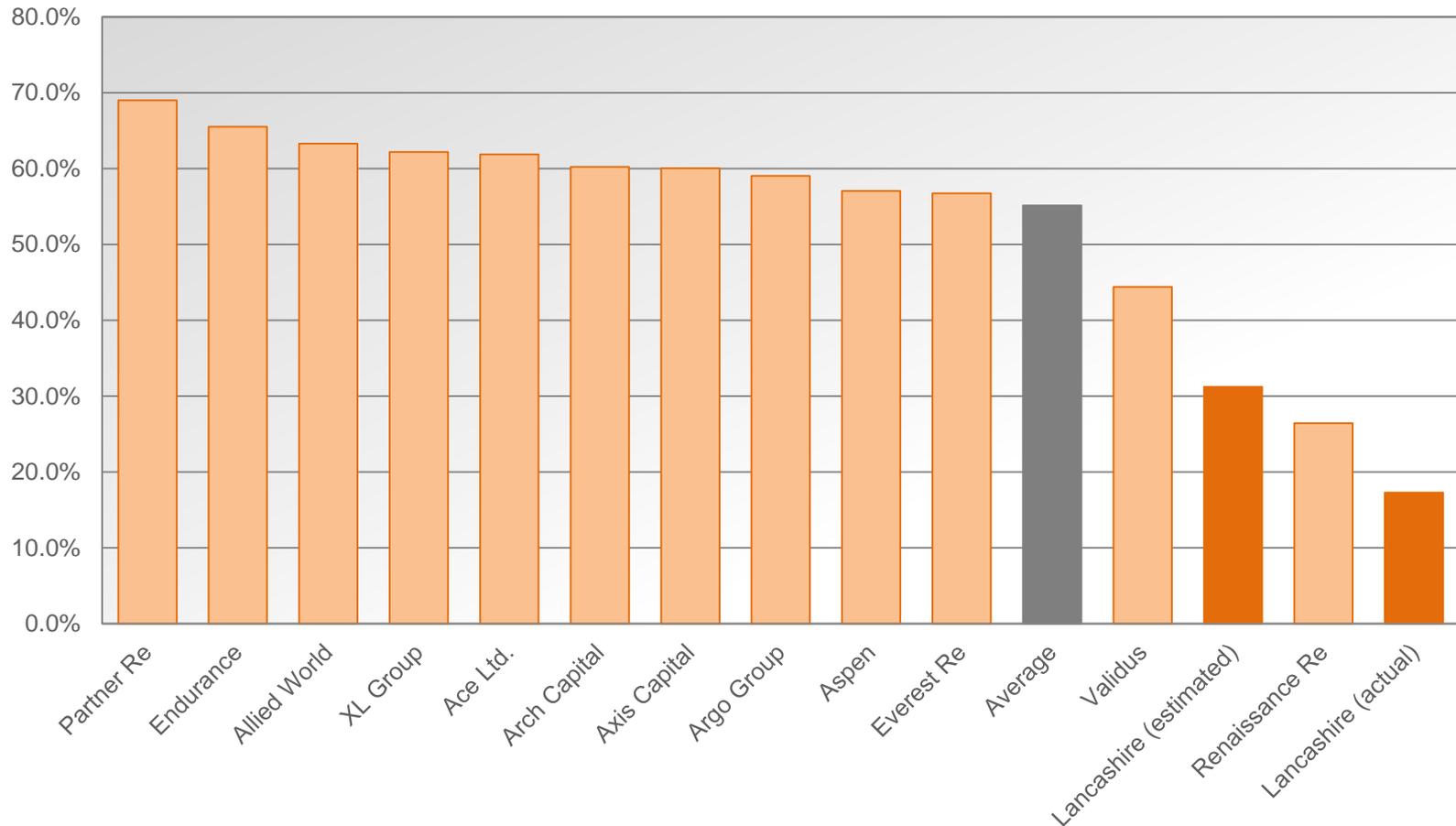


(1) 10 year average based on 2006 to 2015 reporting periods. Lancashire ratios weighted by annual net premiums earned. Annual sector ratios are weighted by annual net premiums earned

(2) Sector includes Argo, Aspen, Axis, Beazley, Endurance, Everest, Hanover, Hiscox, Novae, Renaissance Re and Validus. Source: Company reports

Managing the cycle – strong weighting to low-attribution classes

Accident year attritional loss ratios – 5 year average



- Carefully balance classes with known attritional exposure (energy, marine, lower layer cat xl) with low attrition exposures (terrorism, AV52, higher layer cat xl)
- In a softening market Lancashire can absorb price deterioration better than its peers coming from such a low attritional base

Source: D&P analysis 2011-2015 ratios are as reported adjusted for disclosed catastrophe and prior year reserve development

General market update

Class	2016 Rating Expectation	Market Dynamics
Property Reinsurance & Retrocession	Rates off 5% – 10%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clients using savings to buy more limit – Japan & certain U.S. clients • M&A reducing limit purchased for some carriers but also providing new opportunities
Energy Offshore Worldwide	Rates off 10% – 15%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oil price impacted demand during 2015. Expect less impact in 2016 (assuming oil price doesn't plummet further) on demand side albeit pricing still weakening given market capacity remaining at all time highs • Demand for liability product remains stable
Energy Gulf of Mexico	Rates off 5% – 10%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oil price impacted deepwater demand less given majority of portfolio on a multi-year basis and purchase often lender driven
Marine	Rates off 10%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cruise liner clients benefit from low oil price • Falling commodity prices impacting cargo portfolio • Stable demand from the International Group
Terrorism & Political Risks	Rates off 5% – 10%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global political uncertainty maintains demand for product • Falling commodity prices impacting Sovereign risk demand
Property Direct & Facultative	Binder rates off 2.5% to 7.5% Open Market rates off 10% to 15%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Binder portfolio very stable with only single digit rate reductions • Open market risks very competitive as hungry markets compete for market share
Aviation AV52	Rates off 5% – 10%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand stable
Aviation Reinsurance	Rates off 5% – 10%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competitive landscape • M&A reducing client base
Aviation War & General Aviation	War rates flat General Aviation rates off 10% – 15%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First signs of change following two years of war losses with broker line-slips attracting significantly less capacity

Kinesis Capital Management Indicative Results

	Mean loss scenarios (10% EL)			No loss scenarios		
	Limit of \$300m ⁽¹⁾	Limit of \$500m ⁽¹⁾	Limit of \$1B ⁽¹⁾	Limit of \$300m ⁽¹⁾	Limit of \$500m ⁽¹⁾	Limit of \$1B ⁽¹⁾
Lancashire investment ⁽²⁾	24.2	40.4	80.8	24.2	40.4	80.8
RoL (net)	21.0%	21.0%	21.0%	21.0%	21.0%	21.0%
RoE contribution, <u>excluding</u> PC ⁽³⁾	0.2%	0.4%	1.1%	0.3%	0.6%	1.4%
RoE contribution, <u>including</u> PC ⁽³⁾	0.3%	0.7%	1.7%	0.8%	1.4%	3.1%
<u>Current year earnings (\$m)</u> ⁽¹⁾						
Underwriting fees	4.9	8.1	16.3	4.9	8.1	16.3
G&A costs ⁽⁴⁾	(4.3)	(5.1)	(5.9)	(4.8)	(6.5)	(9.2)
LHL equity pickup ⁽⁵⁾	2.3	3.8	7.7	4.6	7.8	15.6
Net CY contribution to LHL, after NCI	2.4	6.2	17.4	4.2	8.8	21.7
<u>Subsequent year earnings (\$m)</u>						
Profit commissions	2.6	4.3	8.7	7.6	12.6	25.2
Total profit contribution	5.0	10.5	26.1	11.8	21.4	46.9

⁽¹⁾ Assumes 75% written at 1/1 and 25% at 1/7 from a standing start ie. no run-off earnings from prior years. Earnings patterns reflect the underlying risks attaching ie. not straight line

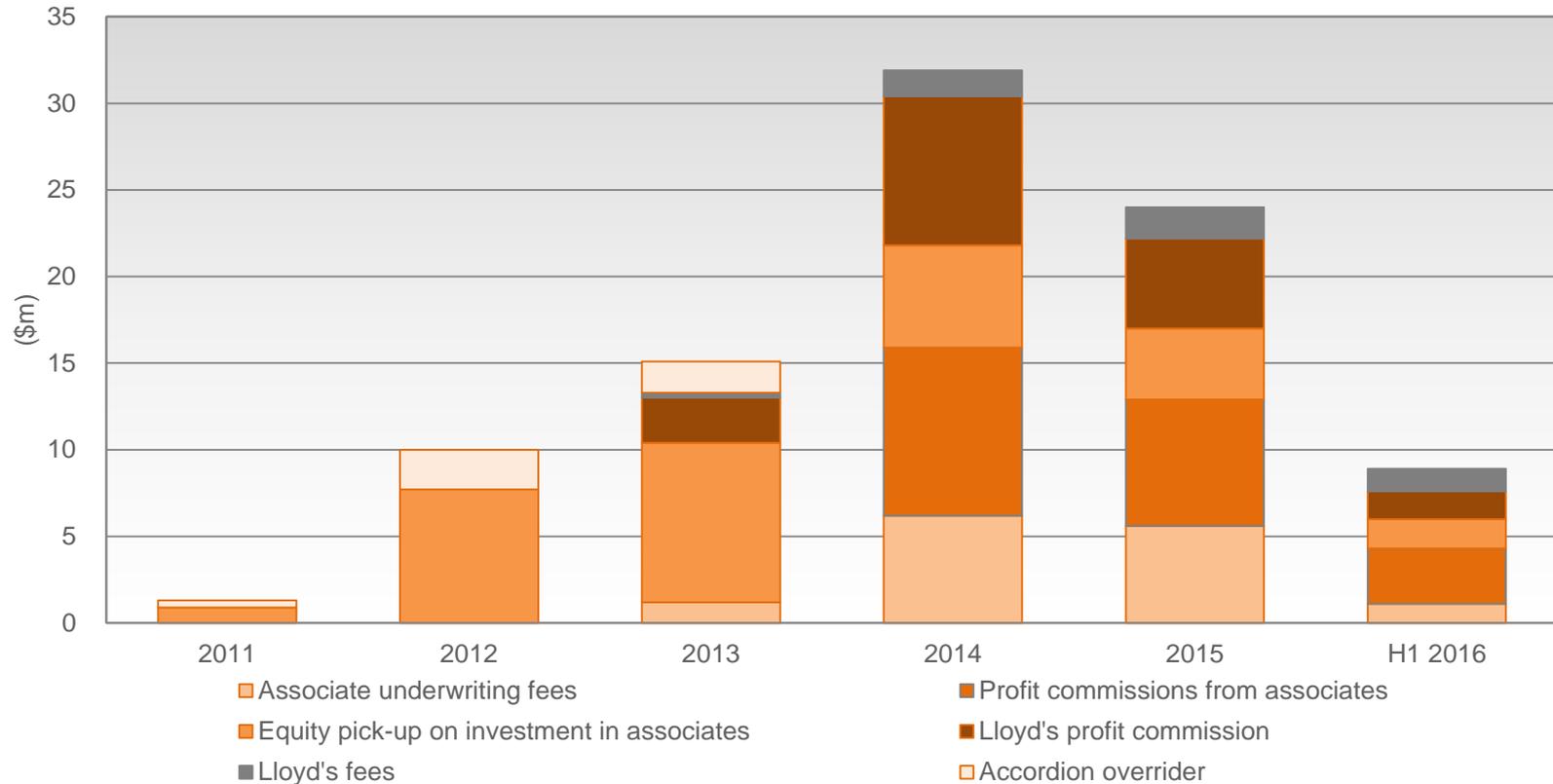
⁽²⁾ LHL's investment is 10% of the underlying risks in aggregate, up to a maximum of \$100m invested through co-investment alongside third-party investors or co-insurance

⁽³⁾ Indicative assuming LHL target cross cycle RoE of 13% over the risk free rate, actual contribution will vary depending on actual RoE produced

⁽⁴⁾ Staff levels increase as limits increase; bonuses increase as total profit contribution increases: bonuses subject to caps

⁽⁵⁾ NPW less UW fees less losses less PC x 10% investment (subject to cap). PC provision is included in Kinesis Re in year 1 but not recognised as income by KCM until year 2. Equity pickup ignores capital returns to LHL

Third party capital: fee income



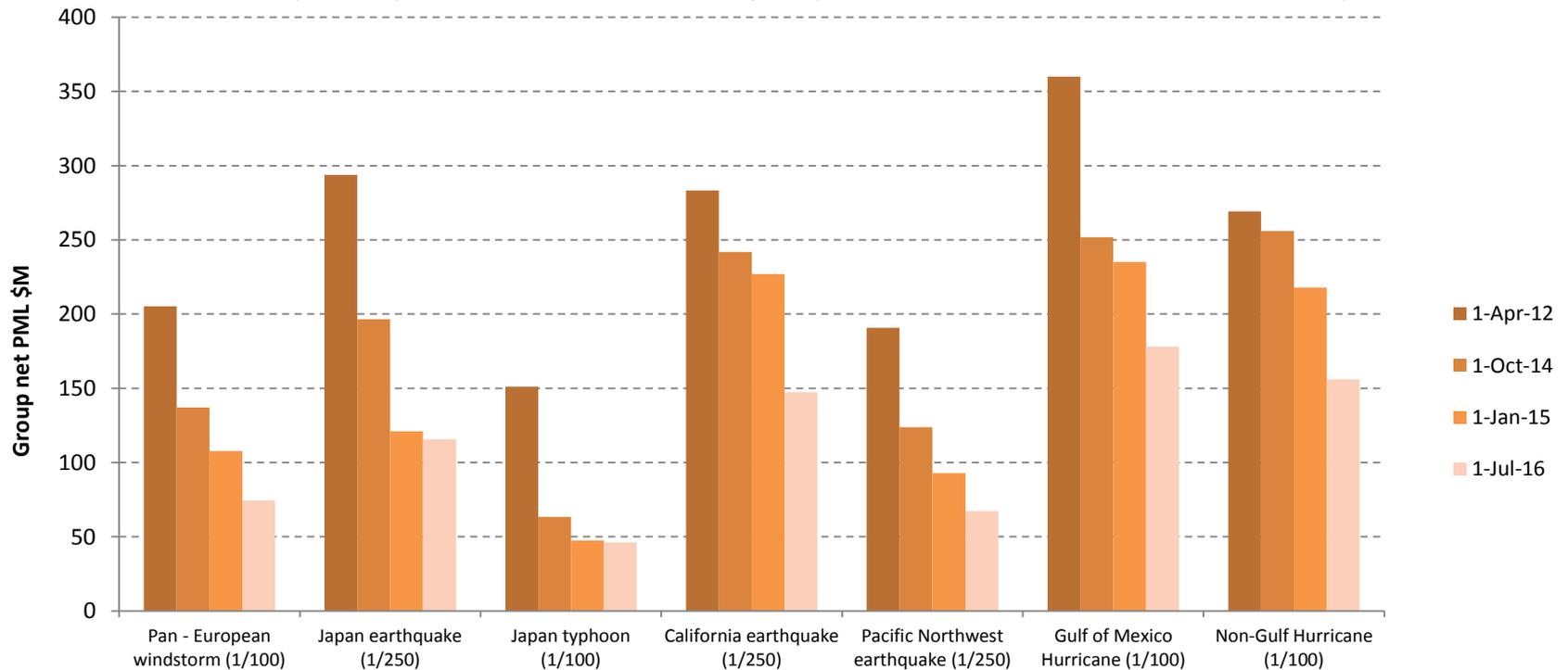
- Kinesis profit commissions of \$3.2 million earned in H1 2016 on January 2015 UW cycle. Assuming no further loss deterioration we expect an additional \$3.2 million later in 2016.
- Kinesis profit commissions of \$0.8 million earned on July 2015 UW cycle to be received in Q3 2016.
- Assuming mean losses for the remainder of the January 2016 UW cycle, we would receive approximately \$3.2 million of profit commission in 2017. A no loss scenario would produce \$5.6 million.

Effectively *balance*
risk and return



Managing the cycle – reducing net exposures

- Since April 2012, which was the high-tide mark of the pricing cycle, the Group has reduced PMLs across all key exposures, in spite of the addition of Cathedral
- PMLs are not perfect predictors of losses but they do provide consistent measures of catastrophe risk levels



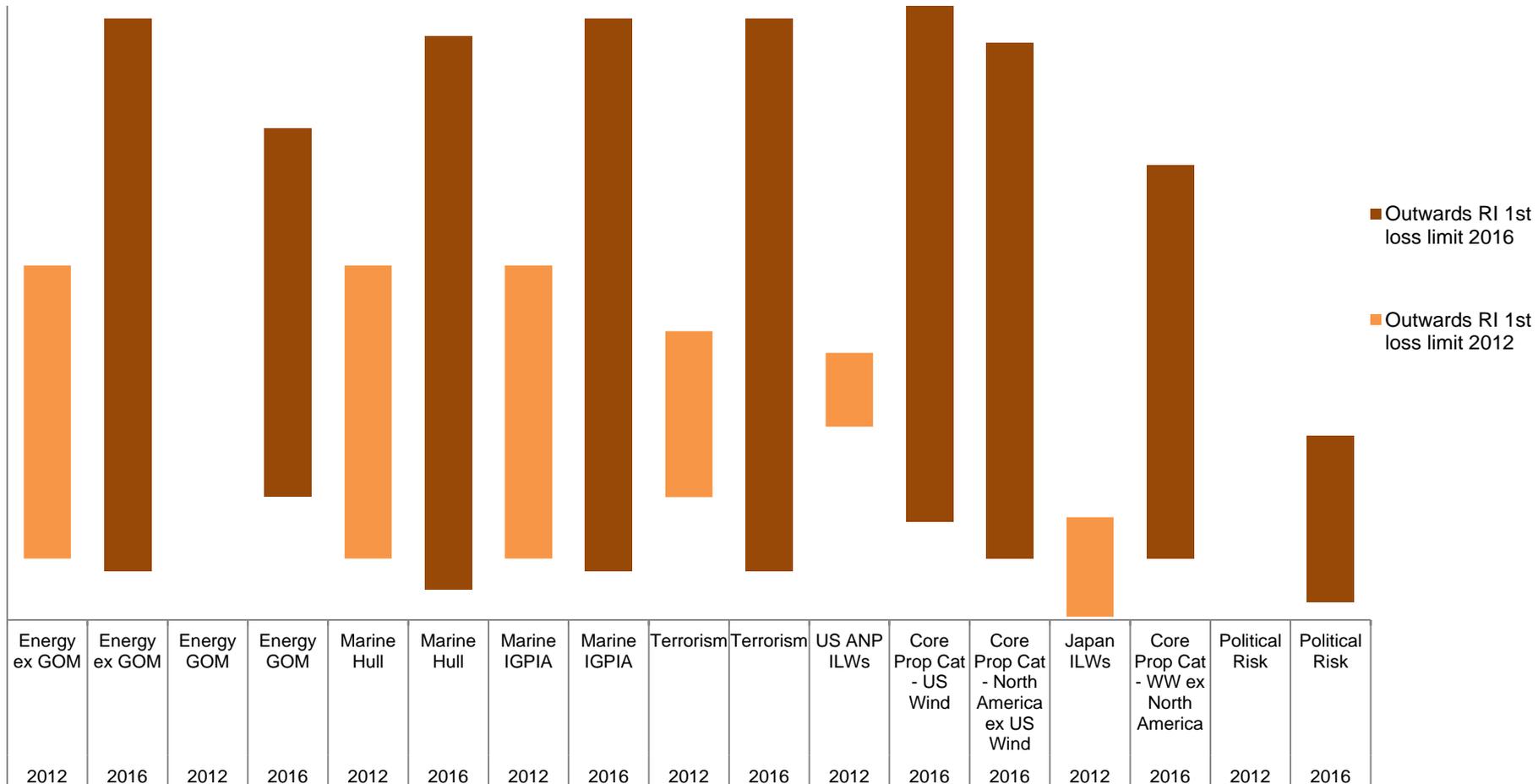
The Group has developed the estimates of losses expected from certain catastrophes for its portfolio of property and energy contracts using commercially available catastrophe models, which are applied and adjusted by the Group. These estimates include assumptions regarding the location, size and magnitude of an event, the frequency of events, the construction type and damageability of property in a zone, and the cost of rebuilding property in a zone. Return period refers to the frequency with which losses of a given amount or greater are expected to occur

Gross loss estimates are net of reinstatement premiums and gross of outward reinsurance, before income tax. Net loss estimates are net of reinstatement premiums and net of outward reinsurance, before income tax

The estimates of losses above are based on assumptions that are inherently subject to significant uncertainties and contingencies. In particular, modeled loss estimates do not necessarily accurately predict actual losses, and may significantly deviate from actual losses. Such estimates, therefore, should not be considered as a representation of actual losses and investors should not rely on the estimated exposure information when considering investment in the Group. The Group undertakes no duty to update or revise such information to reflect the occurrence of future events

Exposure management – Increasing RI purchases

Lancashire first loss XL limit 2012 vs 2016



Terror Metro and Non Metro excludes terror pools

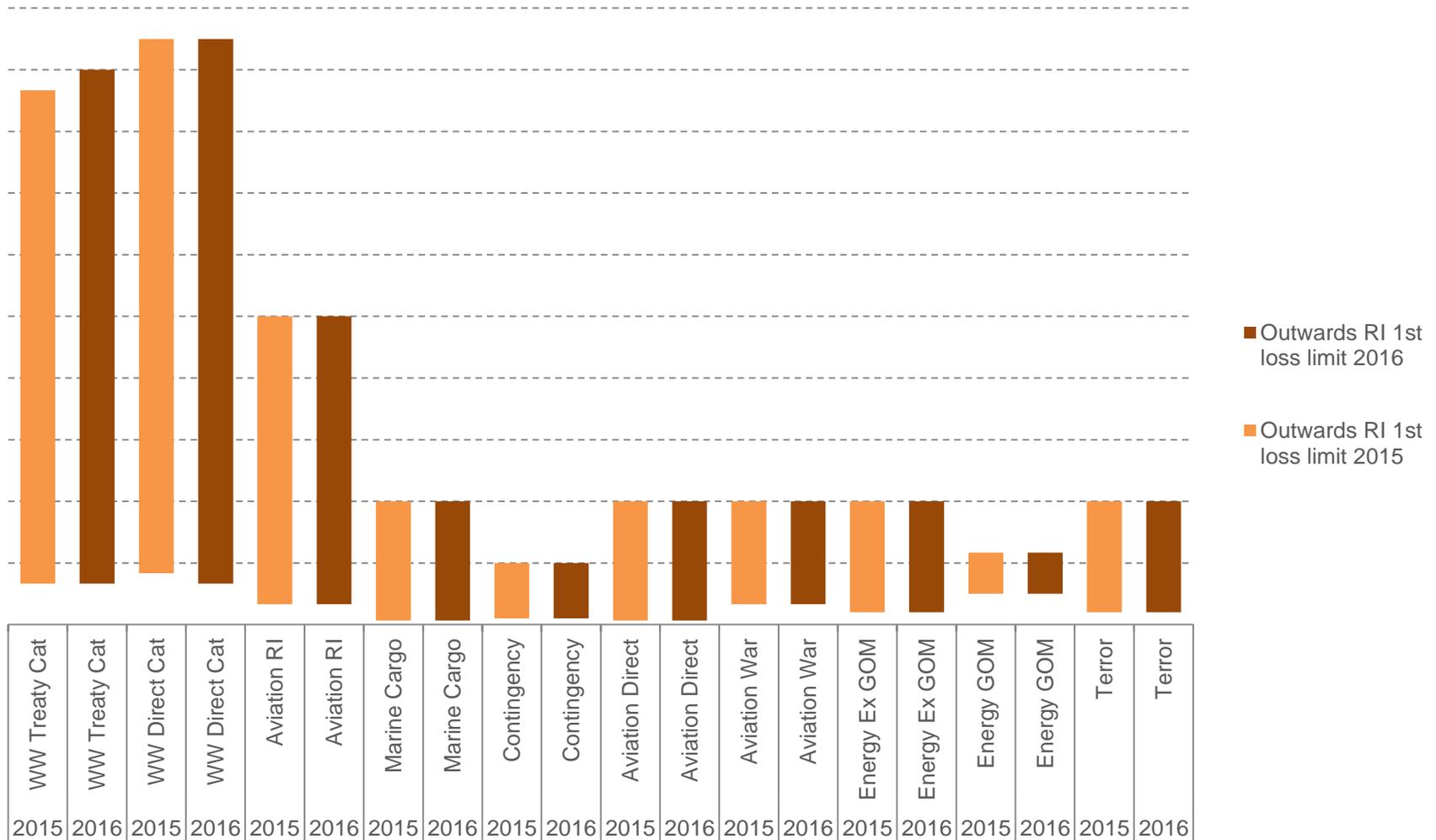
First loss limit purchased by Lancashire on an excess of loss basis, excluding ILWs, quota shares, cessions to side cars, facultative purchases and reinstatements

Excludes Cathedral's reinsurance

A portion of the Lancashire property cat cover is shared with Syndicate 2010

Exposure management – Increasing RI purchases

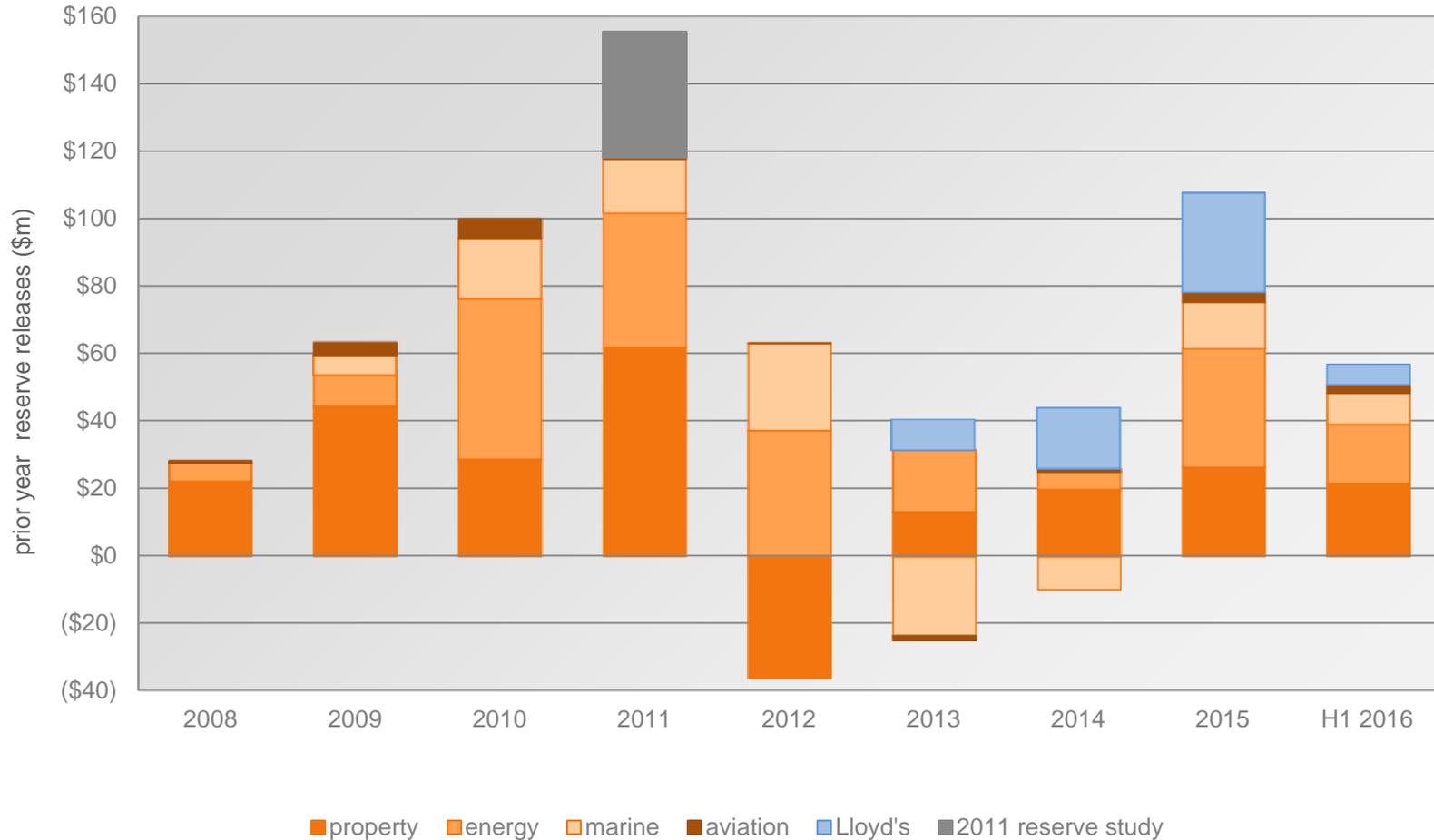
Cathedral first loss XL limit 2015 vs 2016



First loss limit purchased by Cathedral on an excess of loss basis, excluding ILWs, quota shares, cessions to sidecars, facultative purchases and reinstatements

Reserve adequacy

Consistent favourable reserve development ⁽¹⁾



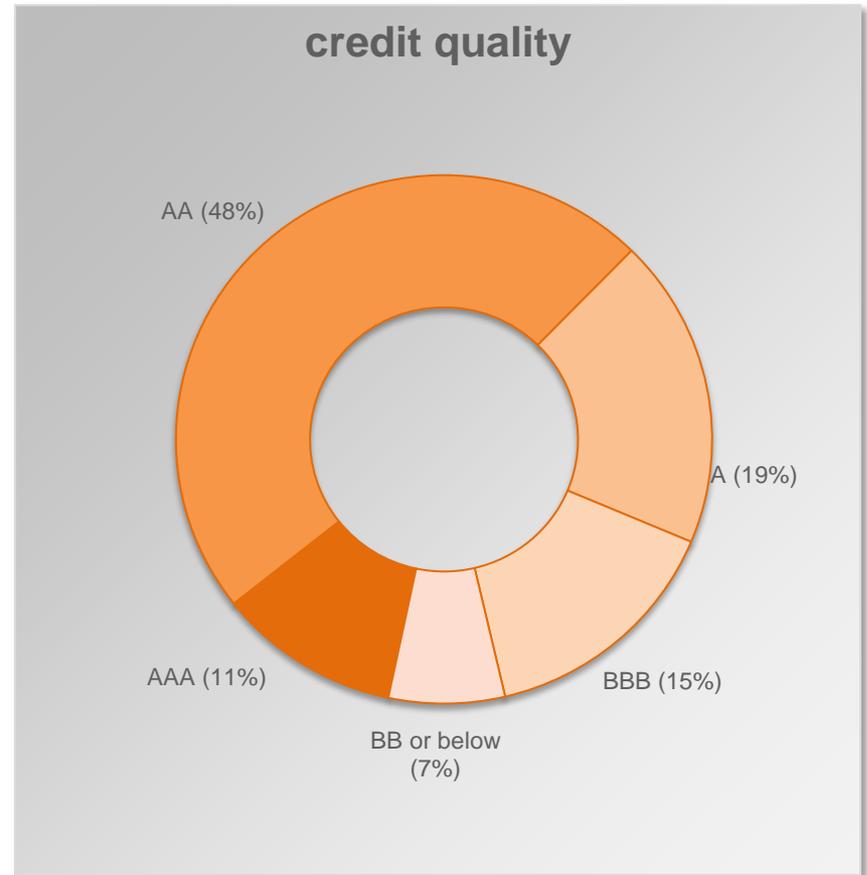
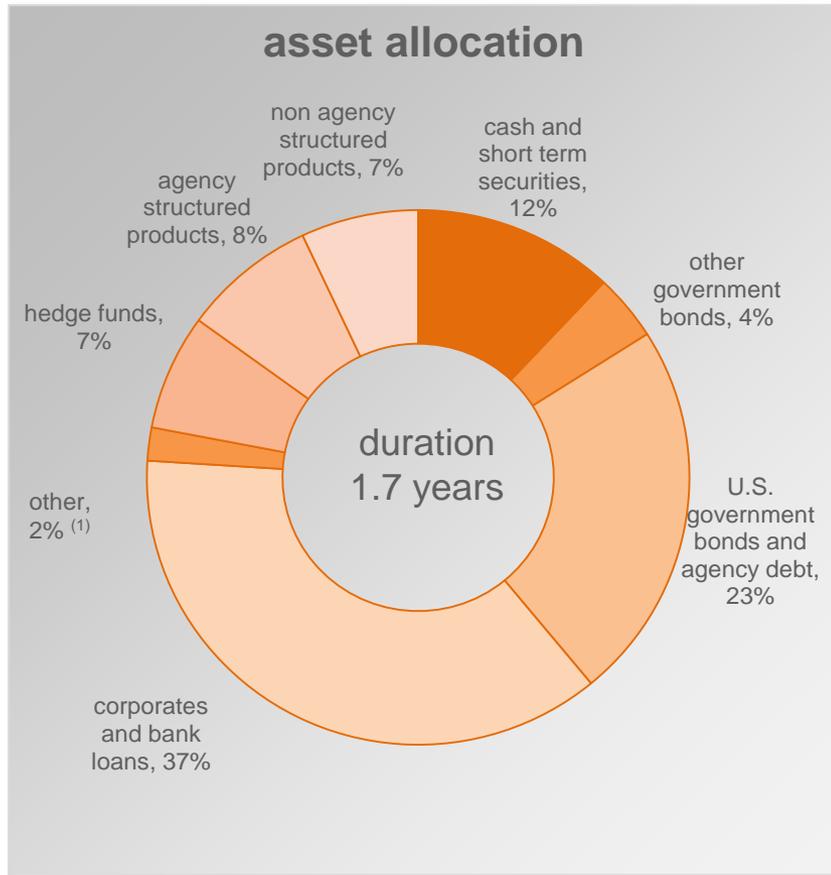
⁽¹⁾ Excludes the impact of foreign exchange revaluations.

Effectively balance risk and return – investment philosophy

- **Our market outlook remains subdued**
 - The U.S. economy continues to grow at modest levels
 - Global growth concerns have further suppressed bond yields
 - Central bank policies, geopolitical events, and oil price volatility continue to exacerbate risk in the global economy
- **Preservation of capital continues to be paramount and we will focus on interest rate risk**
 - Maintain reduced investment portfolio duration in anticipation of gradual increases in U.S. interest rates over the next few years
 - Mitigate interest rate risk:
 - ✓ Hold floating rate notes and non-fixed income securities
 - ✓ Maintain an allocation to a low volatility hedge fund portfolio, diversifying the overall investment portfolio
 - ✓ Short five-year treasury futures overlay used to protect the investment portfolio from a rise in interest rates, reducing duration by 0.2 years
 - Continue monitoring risk/return trade off in the portfolio:
 - ✓ Continue to manage the risk on/risk off balance in anticipation of gradually rising U.S. interest rates, while also protecting the portfolio in risk-off environments.

Effectively balance risk and return

Capital preservation and interest rate risk management

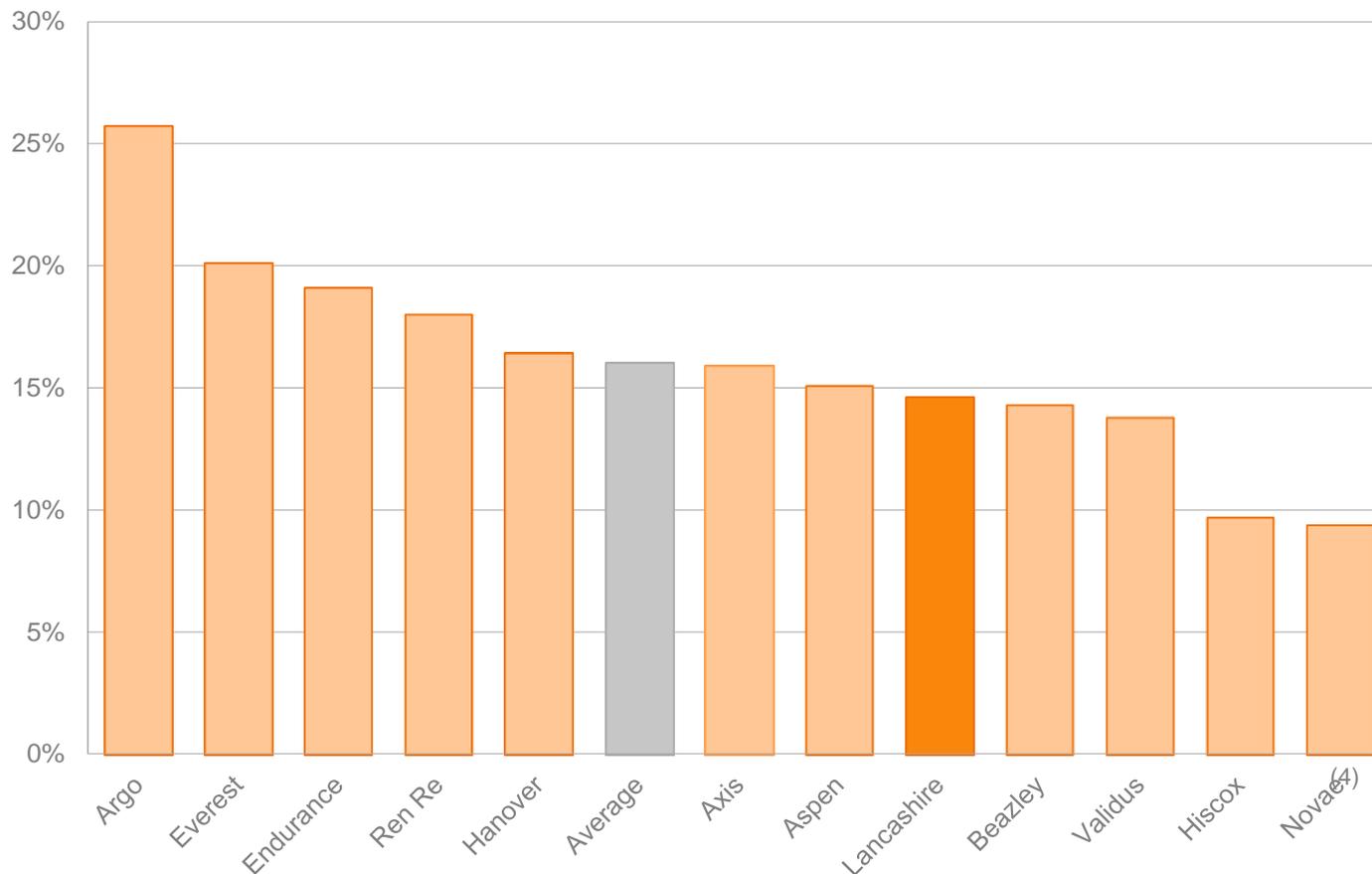


- Total portfolio at 30 June 2016 = \$2,020 million
- Average portfolio credit rating of AA- (including internally managed cash)

⁽¹⁾ Other includes fixed income - at fair value through profit and loss, equity securities, and other investments

Risk asset levels remain below peer group⁽¹⁾ average

Risk Asset Allocation⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
As at December 31 2015



⁽¹⁾ Peer group as defined by the Board. Source: Company reports

⁽²⁾ Risk assets include: equities, hedge funds, private equities and bonds below investment grade

⁽³⁾ Risk assets as a percentage of total cash and investments

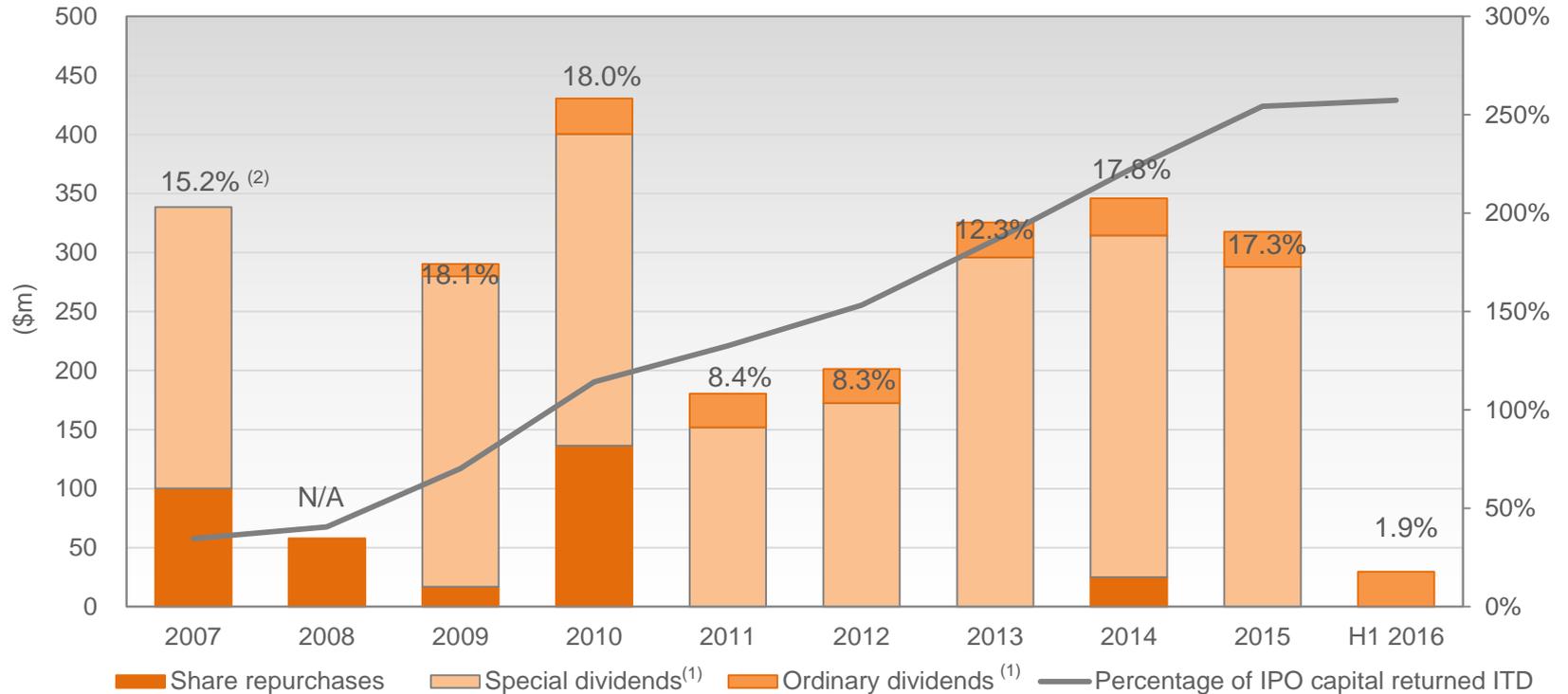
⁽⁴⁾ Novae does not disclose the allocation to non-investment grade bonds and is therefore assumed to be zero

Operate *nimbly*
through the cycle



Operate nimbly through the cycle

proven record of active capital management



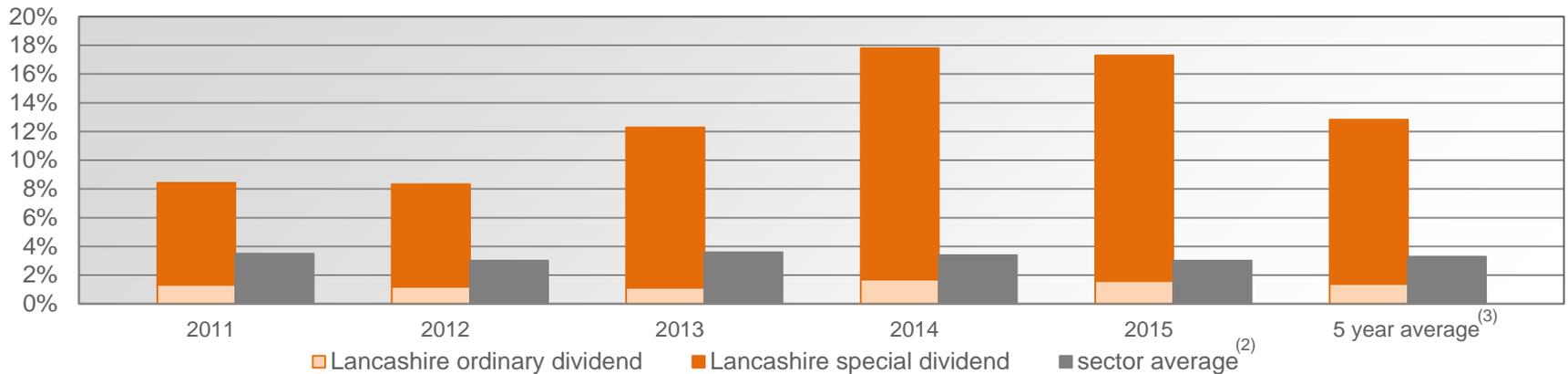
257.4% of original IPO share capital has been returned to shareholders

⁽¹⁾ Dividends included in the financial statement year in which they were recorded

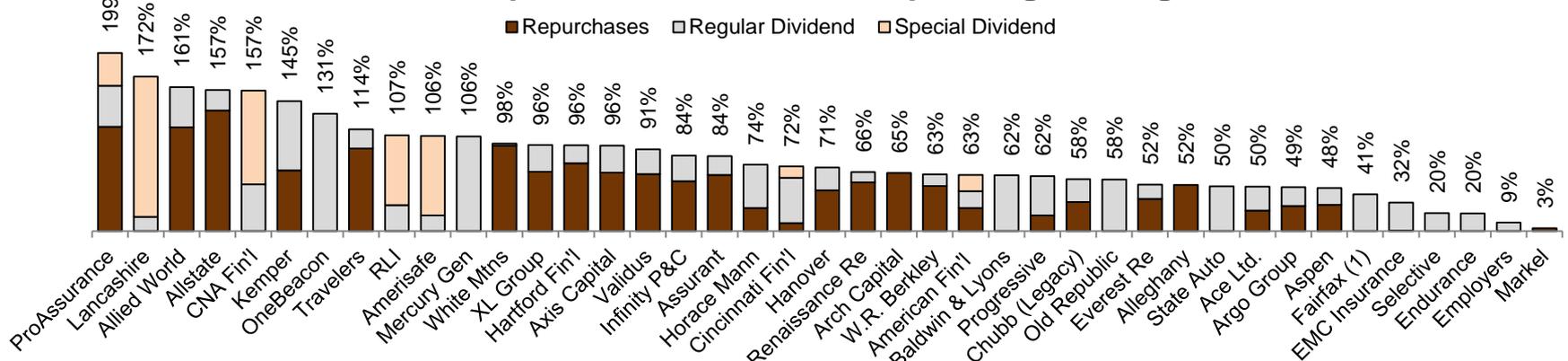
⁽²⁾ Dividend yield is shown above the data in the chart area. Dividend yield is calculated as the total calendar year cash dividends divided by the year end share price. H1 2016 dividend yield uses the share price at 30 June 2016 and includes the interim dividend of \$0.05 declared in July 2016

Managing the cycle - dividend yield⁽¹⁾

Dividend yield versus peer group



2015 Capital Returned As % Of Operating Earnings



Source: Company Reports, Dowling and Partners; Excludes AIG - Rep: 365%, Reg. Div: 35%, Total 400%; (1) Based On Net Earnings; PF - Pro-forma; Includes Estimates For IPCC, AMSF

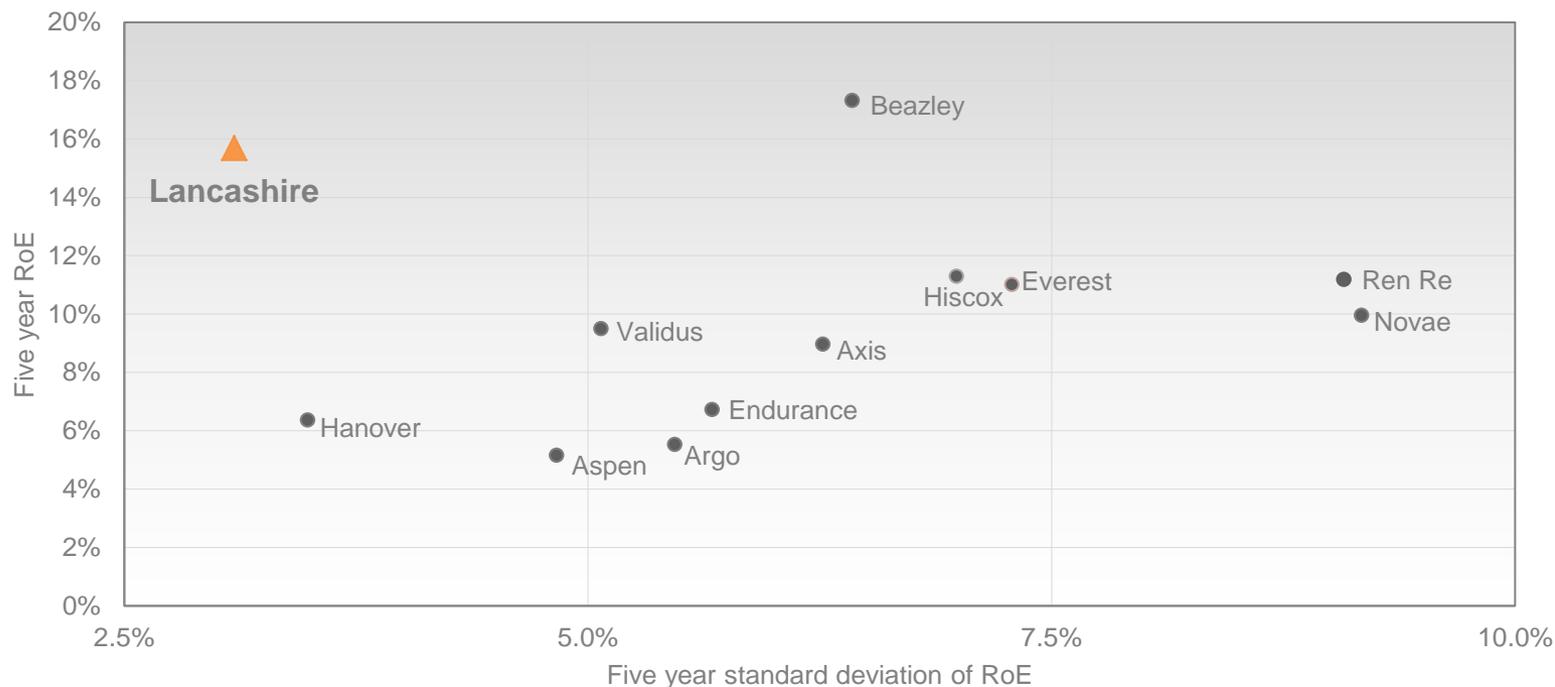
⁽¹⁾ Dividend yield is calculated as the total calendar year cash dividends divided by the year end share price. Dividends include recurring dividends, special dividends and B shares issuances. Source: Bloomberg

⁽²⁾ Sector includes Argo, Aspen, Axis, Beazley, Endurance, Everest, Hanover, Hiscox, Novae, Renaissance Re and Validus

⁽³⁾ 5 year average based on the 2011 to 2015 reporting periods

Consistency: Total value creation (TVC)

Five year standard deviation⁽¹⁾ in TVC



- Lancashire has one of the best performances and yet the lowest volatility versus peers
- Evidence of adherence to business plan and strong risk management

⁽¹⁾ Standard deviation is a measure of variability around the mean

⁽²⁾ Compound annual returns for Lancashire and sector are from 1 January 2011 through 31 December 2015. RoE calculated as the internal rate of return of the change in FCBVS in the period plus dividends accrued. Lancashire RoE calculation excludes the impact of warrant exercises. For Argo, Beazley, Everest, Hiscox, Novae and Ren Re, basic book value per share is used as FCBVS is not reported by these companies. Source: Company reports

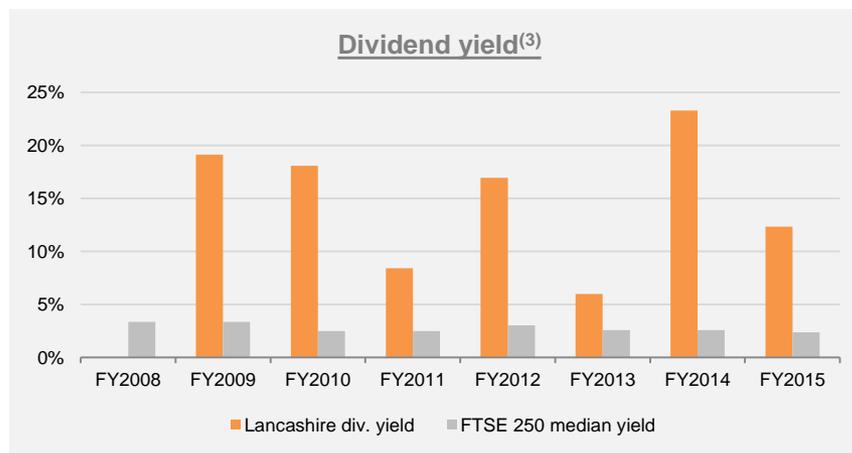
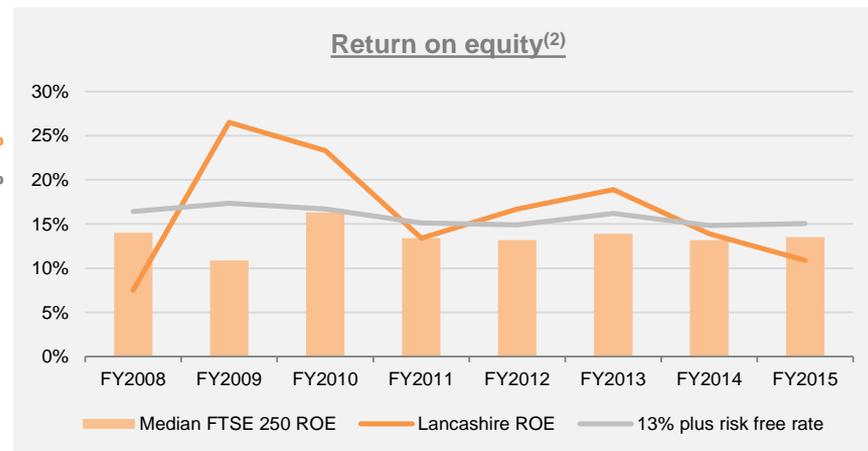
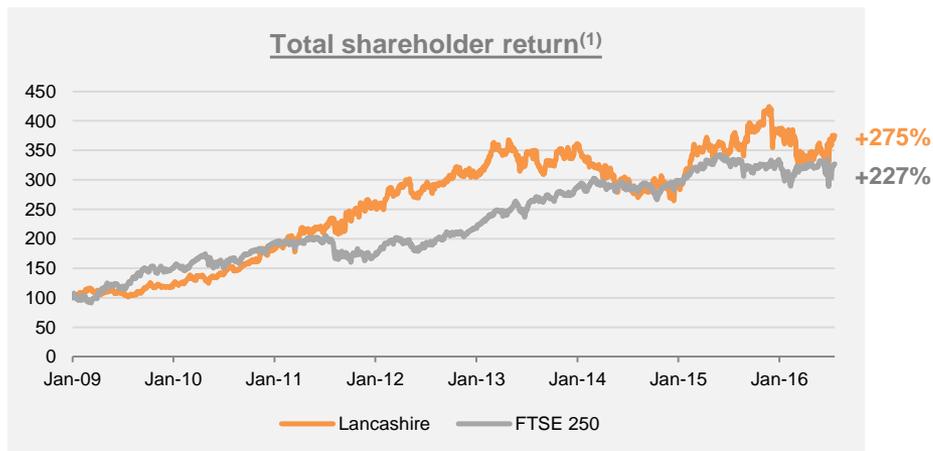
Sticking to our *game plan*



Conclusion

- Lancashire has one of the **best performances** and yet the **lowest volatility** in the London and Bermudian markets
- Our strategy is designed to cope with hard and soft markets, managing capital and exposures to provide superior risk-adjusted returns across the cycle
- Group management is fully integrated and has decades of experience in rated company, Lloyd's and collateralised markets
- Group profitability is not overly dependent on property reinsurance, with strong weightings to speciality classes with proven RoE potential and low attritional loss ratios
- A well-diversified portfolio across multiple lines and geographies as a base to trade across the cycle
- Third party capital vehicle well established with a stable investor and client base and capacity to grow rapidly in the right market conditions

Lancashire versus the FTSE 250



⁽¹⁾ Assuming gross dividends reinvested. Source: Datastream. ROE calculated excluding warrants

⁽²⁾ Risk free rate represents the yield on the three month Treasury Bill. Source: Thomson Reuters and Company reports

⁽³⁾ Dividend yield is calculated as the total calendar year cash dividends divided by the year end share price. Dividends include recurring dividends, special dividends and B shares issuances. Source: Bloomberg

Our goal: to provide an attractive risk-adjusted total return to shareholders over the long-term

Lancashire total shareholder return vs. major index returns

