PLATINUM UNDERWRITERS HOLDINGS LTD

Form 10-O August 14, 2003

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

FORM	10-Q
	ANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF CHANGE ACT OF 1934 DD ENDED JUNE 30, 2003
01	r
	ANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF CHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period fi	rom to
Commission File N	Number 001-31341
PLATINUM UNDERWRITE	ERS HOLDINGS, LTD.
(Exact name of Registrant as	
Bermuda (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	Not Applicable (IRS Employer Identification No.)
The Belvedere Building 69 Pitts Bay Road Pembroke, Bermuda (Address of principal executive offices)	HM 08 (Zip Code)
(441) 29	95-7195
(Registrant's telephone nur	mber, including area code)
Not App	licable
(Former name, former address and former repo	
Indicate by check mark whether the Regist to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the the preceding 12 months (or for such shor required to file such reports) and (2) he requirements for the past 90 days. Yes [2]	e Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during rter period that the Registrant was as been subject to such filing
Indicate by check mark whether the Regist	trant is an accelerated filer (as

PLATINUM UNDERWRITERS HOLDINGS, LTD. QUARTERLY REPORT ON FORM 10-Q FOR THE QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 2003

As of August 1, 2003, there were outstanding 43,024,000 common shares, par value

defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes $[\]$ No [X]

\$0.01 per share, of the Registrant.

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PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PLATINUM UNDERWRITERS HOLDINGS, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES Consolidated Balance Sheets (\$ in thousands, except share data)

> (Unaudited) Unaudited)
> June 30, De 2003

ASSETS

Fixed maturities available-for-sale at fair value	
(amortized cost - \$1,447,937 and \$1,052,923, respectively)	\$ 1,496,797
Cash and cash equivalents	124,633
Accrued investment income	13,286
Reinsurance premiums receivable	475,204
Reinsurance recoverable on ceded losses and loss adjustment expenses	1,286
Prepaid reinsurance premiums	8,352
Amounts receivable from The St. Paul Companies, Inc.	814
Funds held by ceding companies	44,203
Deferred acquisition costs	82,435
Deferred taxes	2,411
Other assets	7,683
Total assets	 \$ 2,257,104
Total assets	========
ITADIITTEC AND CHADEHOLDEDCI EOLITY	
LIABILTIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY Liabilities	
Unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses	\$ 533,310
Unearned premiums	351,759
Reinsurance deposit liabilities	5 , 904
Debt obligations	137,500
Ceded premiums payable	10,013
Commissions payable	154,831
Income taxes payable	22,125
Deferred taxes	22,120
Other liabilities	37 , 774
Other Habilities	3/ , //4
Total liabilities	1,253,216
Shareholders' Equity	
Preferred shares, \$.01 par value, 25,000,000 shares authorized,	
no shares issued or outstanding	-
Common shares, \$.01 par value, 200,000,000 shares authorized, 43,004,000	
shares issued and outstanding	430
Additional paid-in capital	908,136
Accumulated other comprehensive income	38 , 573
Retained earnings	56 , 749
Total shareholders' equity	1,003,888
	\$ 2,257,104

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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PLATINUM UNDERWRITERS HOLDINGS, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income (Unaudited)

For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2003

(\$ in thousands, except per share data)

Three Months Ended \$

	June	e 30, 2003
Revenue:		
Net premiums earned	\$	279 , 376
Net investment income		13,431
Net realized capital gains		519
Other income		2,749
Total revenue		296 , 075
Expenses:		
Losses and loss adjustment expenses		156,801
Acquisition expenses		60,376
Operating expenses		32,995
Net foreign currency exchange losses		4,736
Interest expense		2,238
Total expenses		257,146
Income before income tax expense		38 , 929
Income tax expense		12,324
Income tax expense		12,324
Net income	\$	26,605
Earnings per share:		
Basic earnings per share	\$	0.62
Diluted earnings per share	\$	0.57
Shareholder dividends:		
Dividends declared	\$	3,440
Dividends declared per share	\$	0.08
Comprehensive income:		
Net income	\$	26,605
Other comprehensive income:		
Net change in unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities,		
net of deferred tax		20,345
	\$	46,950

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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PLATINUM UNDERWRITERS HOLDINGS, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity (Unaudited)
For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2003
(\$ in thousands)

Thre	ee M	onths	
E	Inde	d	
June	30,	2003	

Preferred shares: Balances at beginning and end of period	\$ -
Common shares: Balances at beginning and end of period	430
Additional paid-in-capital:	
Balance at beginning of period	903,797
	•
Stock based compensation expense	4 , 339
Balances at end of period	908,136
Accumulated other comprehensive income:	18,228
Balance at beginning of periods	18,220
Net change in unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities, net of deferred tax	20,345
Balances at end of period	38 , 573
Retained earnings:	
Balance at beginning of period	33,584
Net income	26,605
Dividends to shareholders	(3,440)
Balances at end of period	56,749
Total shareholders' equity	\$ 1,003,888

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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PLATINUM UNDERWRITERS HOLDINGS, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows (Unaudited)

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2003

(\$ in thousands)

Operating Activities:	
Net income	\$ 57 , 191
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash used in operations:	
Depreciation and amortization	10,242
Net realized gain on investments	(1,263)
Stock based compensation	4,339
Changes in assets and liabilities:	
Increase in accrued investment income	(3,293)
Increase in reinsurance premiums receivable	(469,605)
Decrease in amounts receivable from The St. Paul Companies, Inc.	162,094
Decrease in funds held by ceding companies	10,699
Increase in deferred acquisition costs	(33,103)
Increase in unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses	250,365
Increase in unearned premiums	152,391
Increase in commissions payable	117,269

Increase in income taxes payable Decrease in deferred taxes Decrease in reinsurance deposit liabilities Increase in ceded premiums payable Decrease in other assets and liabilities Other, net	22,125 (17,482) (17,757) 10,013 7,671 (2)
Net cash provided by operating activities	261,894
Investing Activities: Fixed maturities sold Fixed maturities matured and called Fixed maturities acquired Net cash used in investing activities	257,565 58,877 (728,309) (411,867)
Financing Activities - Dividends to shareholders	(6,880)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(156, 853)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	281,486
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 124,633 =======
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information: Income taxes paid Interest paid	\$ 16,257 5,214

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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PLATINUM UNDERWRITERS HOLDINGS, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)
June 30, 2003

NOTE 1 BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP") and include the accounts of Platinum Underwriters Holdings, Ltd. and its subsidiaries (the "Company"), including Platinum Re (UK) Limited, Platinum Underwriters Bermuda, Ltd. ("Platinum Bermuda"), Platinum Underwriters Finance, Inc., Platinum Regency Holdings and Platinum Underwriters Reinsurance, Inc. ("Platinum US"). All material inter-company transactions have been eliminated in preparing these consolidated financial statements. The amounts included in this report as of and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2003 are unaudited and include those adjustments, consisting of normal recurring items, that management considers necessary for a fair presentation under U.S. GAAP. These consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002.

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could materially differ from these estimates. The results of operations for any interim period are not necessarily indicative of results for the full year.

In November 2002, Platinum Underwriters Holdings, Ltd. ("Platinum Holdings") completed an initial public offering of 33,044,000 common shares. Concurrent with the public offering, Platinum Holdings sold 6,000,000 common shares to The St. Paul Companies, Inc. ("St. Paul") and 3,960,000 common shares to RenaissanceRe Holdings Ltd. in private placements. In addition to the common shares issued, the Company issued equity security units, consisting of a contract to purchase common shares in 2005 and an ownership interest in a senior note due 2007. Also, concurrent with these transactions, the Company and St. Paul entered into several agreements for the transfer of continuing reinsurance business and certain related assets of St. Paul. Among these agreements were quota share retrocession agreements effective November 2, 2002 under which the Company assumed from St. Paul unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses ("LAE"), unearned premiums and certain other liabilities on reinsurance contracts becoming effective in 2002 (the "Quota Share Retrocession Agreements").

Stock-Based Compensation

Pursuant to the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" ("SFAS 123"), the Company has elected to continue using the intrinsic value method of accounting for stock-based awards granted to employees established by Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" ("APB 25"). Under APB 25, if the exercise price of the Company's employee share options is equal to or greater than the fair market value of the underlying stock on the date of the grant, no compensation expense is recorded.

Had the Company calculated and recorded compensation expense for share option grants based on the "fair value" method described in SFAS 123, net income and earnings per share, net of tax, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2003 would have been the pro forma amounts as indicated below (\$ in thousands, except per share data):

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PLATINUM UNDERWRITERS HOLDINGS, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited), continued June 30, 2003

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2003	Six Months Ended June 30, 2003
Stock-based compensation expense: As reported Pro forma	\$ 4,339 9,841	\$ 4,339 11,474
Net income: As reported	\$ 26 , 605	\$ 57 , 191

Pro forma	21,103		50,056	
Basic earnings per share:				
As reported	\$	0.62	\$ 1.33	
Pro forma		0.49	1.16	
Diluted earnings per share:				
As reported	\$	0.57	\$ 1.23	
Pro forma		0.46	1.09	

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

NOTE 2 INVESTMENTS

Investments classified as available-for-sale are carried at fair value as of the balance sheet date. Net change in unrealized investment gains for the three and six months ended June 30, 2003 were as follows (\$ in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2003		Six Months Ended June 30, 2003	
Fixed maturities Less deferred taxes	\$	26,477 (6,132)	\$	36,567 (8,575)
Net change in unrealized gains	\$	20,345	\$	27 , 992

Investments with a carrying value of \$374,598,000 and cash and cash equivalents of \$17,087,000 at June 30, 2003 were held in trust as security for an equivalent amount of liabilities ceded by St. Paul to the Company under the Quota Share Retrocession Agreements.

As a result of interest rate changes, net unrealized gains declined from \$48,860,000 as of June 30, 2003 to \$255,000 as of July 31, 2003.

NOTE 3 EARNINGS PER SHARE

Following is a reconciliation of the numerators and denominators of the basic and diluted $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) +\left(1\right) +$

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PLATINUM UNDERWRITERS HOLDINGS, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited), continued

June 30, 2003

earnings per share computations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2003 (amounts in thousands, except per share data):

	Net Income	Weighted Average Shares Outstanding	Income
Three Months Ended June 30, 2003: Basic earnings per share:			
Income available to common shareholders Effect of dilutive securities:	\$ 26,605	43,004	\$ 0.62
Share options	_	659	
Equity Security Units	1,481	5,208	
Diluted earnings per share:			
Income available to common shareholders	\$ 28,086	48 , 871	\$ 0.57
Six Months Ended June 30, 2003: Basic earnings per share:		42.004	
Income available to common shareholders	\$ 57,191	43,004	\$ 1.33
Effect of dilutive securities: Share options Equity Security Units		478 5,450	
	•	•	
Diluted earnings per share:			
Income available to common shareholders	\$ 60,305	48,932 	\$ 1.23

NOTE 4 OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company conducts its worldwide reinsurance business through three operating segments: Global Property and Marine, Global Casualty and Finite Risk. The Global Property and Marine operating segment includes principally property and marine reinsurance coverages that are written both in the United States and international markets. This business consists of catastrophe excess-of-loss reinsurance treaties, property per risk excess-of-loss treaties and property proportional treaties. The Global Casualty operating segment includes principally reinsurance treaties that cover umbrella liability, general liability, professional liability, workers' compensation and automobile liability. This segment also includes accident and health reinsurance treaties, which are predominantly reinsurance of health insurance products. The Finite Risk operating segment includes principally structured reinsurance contracts with ceding companies whose needs may not be met efficiently through traditional reinsurance products.

The following table summarizes underwriting activity and ratios for the operating segments together with a reconciliation of underwriting income to income before income taxes for the three and six months ended June 30, 2003 (\$ in thousands):

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PLATINUM UNDERWRITERS HOLDINGS, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited), continued

June 30, 2003

	Global Property and Marine		Fini Ris
Three Months Ended June 30, 2003: Net premiums written	\$ 83 , 487	132,320	91
Net premiums written			
Net premiums earned	94,006	105,951	79
Losses and LAE	52,469	74,530	29
Acquisition expenses		26,449	20
Other underwriting expenses	10 , 372	4 , 542	4
Segment underwriting income	\$ 17,979	430	24
Corporate expenses not allocated to segments			
Net foreign currency exchange losses			
Interest expense			
Net investment income, net realized capital gains and other income			
Income before income tax expense			
Ratios:			
Losses and LAE	55.8%	70.3%	
Acquisition costs		25.0%	
Other underwriting expenses	11.0%	4.3%	
Combined		99.6%	
Six Months Ended June 30, 2003:			
Net premiums written	\$ 201,255	246,014	220
•			
Net premiums earned	183 , 939	183,677	149
Losses and LAE		128,437	73
Acquisition expenses		45 , 478	37
Other underwriting expenses	20 , 831	9,160	6
Segment underwriting income	\$ 40,249	602	32
Corporate expenses not allocated to segments			
Net foreign currency exchange loss			
Interest expense			
Net investment income, net realized capital gains and			
other income			
Income before income tax expense			
Ratios:			
Losses and LAE	51.1%	69.9%	
Acquisition costs	15.7%	24.8%	
Operating expenses	11.3%	5.0%	
Combined	70 19	00.7%	
Combined	78.1% 	99.7%	

PLATINUM UNDERWRITERS HOLDINGS, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited), continued

June 30, 2003

NOTE 5 LEASE COMMITMENTS

Subsequent to June 30, 2003, Platinum US entered into a non-cancelable operating lease for office space. Future minimum annual lease commitments under various non-cancelable operating leases for the Company's office facilities, which expire at various dates through 2013, are as follows: (\$ in thousands):

Years Ending December	31,	
2003		\$ 1,007
2004		1,105
2005		2,084
2006		2,099
2007		1,786
2008		1,860
Thereafter		4,836
Total		\$ 14,777

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ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE THREE AND SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2003

BUSINESS OVERVIEW

Platinum Underwriters Holdings, Ltd. ("Platinum Holdings") is a Bermuda insurance holding company. Platinum Holdings and its subsidiaries (the "Company") operate through three licensed reinsurance subsidiaries: Platinum Underwriters Reinsurance, Inc. ("Platinum US"), Platinum Re (UK) Limited ("Platinum UK") and Platinum Underwriters Bermuda, Ltd. ("Platinum Bermuda"). The Company provides property, casualty, marine, and finite reinsurance coverages to a diverse clientele of insurers and select reinsurers on a worldwide basis.

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto and management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002. The Company's consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP").

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

2007. Also, concurrent with these transactions, the Company and St. Paul entered into several agreements for the transfer of continuing reinsurance business and certain related assets of St. Paul. Among these agreements were quota share retrocession agreements effective November 2, 2002 under which the Company assumed from St. Paul unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses ("LAE"), unearned premiums and certain other liabilities on reinsurance contracts becoming effective in 2002 (the "Quota Share Retrocession Agreements").

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

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

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

- (1) our ability to successfully implement the Company's business strategy and continue the business acquired from St. Paul;
- (2) conducting operations in a competitive environment;
- (3) our ability to maintain our A.M. Best Company rating;
- (4) significant weather-related or other natural or man-made disasters over which the Company has no control;
- (5) the effectiveness of our loss limitation methods;
- (6) the adequacy of the Company's liability for unpaid losses and LAE;
- (7) the availability of retrocessional reinsurance on acceptable terms;
- (8) our ability to maintain our business relationships with reinsurance brokers;
- (9) general political and economic conditions, including the effects of

civil unrest, war or a prolonged U.S. or global economic downturn or recession;

- (10) the cyclicality of the property and casualty reinsurance business;
- (11) factors such as market volatility and interest rate and currency exchange rate fluctuation;
- (12) tax, regulatory or legal restrictions or limitations applicable to the Company or the property and casualty reinsurance business generally; and
- (13) changes in the Company's plans, strategies, objectives, expectations or intentions which may happen at any time at the Company's discretion.

As a consequence, current plans, anticipated actions and future financial condition and results may differ from those expressed in any forward-looking statements made by or on behalf of the Company. The foregoing factors should not be construed as exhaustive. Additionally, forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made, and we undertake no obligation to release publicly the results of any future revisions or updates we may make to forward-looking statements to reflect new information or circumstances after the date hereof or to reflect the occurrence of future events.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES, ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

It is important to understand the Company's accounting policies in order to understand its consolidated financial statements. Certain critical accounting policies require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses, and related disclosures at the financial reporting date and throughout the period being reported upon. Certain of the estimates result from judgments that can be subjective and complex, and consequently actual results may materially differ from these estimates. The Company's critical accounting policies involve written, earned and unearned premiums, unpaid losses and LAE, reinsurance risk transfer, other than temporary declines in fair value of investments, income taxes and stock-based compensation. The critical accounting policies discussed herein are discussed in more detail in the notes to the consolidated financial statements included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002.

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Due to the nature of reinsurance, premiums are not always reported by the ceding company to the Company in a timely manner. Additionally, premiums on proportional treaty contracts are generally not reported to the Company until after the reinsurance coverage has incepted and the Company is at risk. Consequently, an estimate of premiums written and earned but not reported ("EBNR") is recorded. The Company estimates EBNR based on estimates of ultimate premium, unearned premiums and premiums reported from ceding companies. Along with estimating EBNR the Company records the expenses associated with these premiums in the form of losses, LAE and commissions. Unpaid losses and LAE represent an estimate of the expected cost of the ultimate settlement and administration of losses. Actuarial methodologies are employed to assist in establishing such estimates and include judgments relative to estimates of claims severity and frequency, length of time before a claim is actually settled, judicial theories of liability and other third party factors which are often beyond our control. Due to the inherent uncertainty associated with the

estimation process, the ultimate liability may materially differ from the original estimate. Such estimates are regularly reviewed and updated and any resulting adjustments are included in the current period's results.

Reinsurance accounting is followed for assumed and ceded transactions when risk transfer requirements have been met. The assessment of whether a reinsurance contract has met risk transfer requirements involves significant assumptions being made relating to the expected future experience under the contract and applying this experience to the contract terms. Reinsurance contracts that do not transfer significant insurance risk are accounted for as deposits with interest expense credited to the contract deposit.

Unrealized losses in the value of individual securities considered by management to be other than temporary is charged to income in the period it is determined. The Company monitors the difference between cost and the estimated fair value of investments, which involves uncertainty as to whether declines in value are temporary in nature. When a decline in fair value of an investment is considered to be "other than temporary," the investment is written down to fair value and a realized loss is recorded. Management's assessment of a decline in value includes current judgment as to the financial position and future prospects of the issuer of the investment security.

Platinum Holdings and Platinum Bermuda are domiciled in Bermuda. The Company also has subsidiaries in the United States, the United Kingdom and Ireland which are subject to the tax laws thereof. The Company applies the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes under which deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases.

The Company has elected to use the intrinsic value method of accounting for share-based awards granted, established by Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees", under which if the exercise price of the Company's employee share options is equal to or greater than the fair market value of the underlying share on the date of the grant, no compensation expense is recorded.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Platinum Holdings completed its initial public offering and assumed certain rights and obligations of the reinsurance business from St. Paul in November 2002. Consequently, the operations of the Company commenced in November 2002 and there are no comparable periods in 2002 for comparison.

Net premiums written for the three months ended June 30, 2003 and March 31, 2003 were \$307,243,000 and \$360,091,000, respectively. Net written premiums declined from the first quarter as

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there are fewer contracts incepting in the second quarter and, consequently, less premium tends to be written. Overall, premiums written increased in 2003 over 2002 due to increased underwriting activity in an improving casualty marketplace and the commencement of a second underwriting year in 2003, as well as the seasonal increase in first quarter premium production. Premiums from reinsurance contracts in any given calendar year may be generated by several underwriting years and premiums written in 2003 include premiums from reinsurance contracts incepting in 2003 and 2002, whereas net premiums written in 2002 include only reinsurance contracts becoming effective in 2002.

Net premiums earned for the three months ended June 30, 2003 and March 31, 2003 were \$279,376,000 and \$238,069,000, respectively. Generally, the increases in net premiums earned are consistent with normal recognition of premiums earned over the exposure periods for the business written. Net premiums earned as a percent of net premiums written for the three months ended June 30, 2003 and March 31, 2003 were 90.9% and 66.1%, respectively, and the increase was the result of development of the book of business.

Net investment income for the three months ended June 30, 2003 and March 31, 2003, was \$13,431,000 and \$14,203,000, respectively. Net investment income in the three months ended March 31, 2003 includes \$1,357,000 of interest received from St. Paul on balances due relating to the Quota Share Reinsurance Agreements. Net realized capital gains of \$519,000 and \$1,263,000 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2003 are the result of management of portfolio credit and duration.

Other income for the three months ended June 30, 2003 and March 31, 2003 was \$2,749,000 and \$1,151,000, respectively, and represents earnings on reinsurance contracts accounted for as deposits. Net foreign currency exchange losses for the three months ended June 30, 2003 and March 31, 2003 were \$4,736,000 and \$76,000, respectively and resulted from the conversion of insurance liabilities denominated in foreign currencies into U.S. dollars.

Losses and LAE incurred for the three months ended June 30, 2003 and March 31, 2003 were \$156,801,000 and \$138,803,000, respectively. The ratio of losses and LAE incurred to premiums earned, also referred to as loss ratio, was 56.1% and 58.3%, respectively. Losses and LAE incurred for the three months ended June 30, 2003 include provisions for losses arising from storms and flooding in the Southwest United States in April and tornadoes in the Midwest United States in May. However, overall both periods were favorably impacted by a low level of catastrophe losses.

Acquisition expenses include brokerage, commissions and other direct underwriting expenses associated with underwriting activities and for the three months ended June 30, 2003 and March 31, 2003 were \$60,376,000 and \$51,719,000, respectively. The resulting acquisition expense ratios for three months ended June 30, 2003 and March 31, 2003 were comparable overall at 21.6% and 21.7%, respectively.

Operating expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2003 and March 31, 2003 were \$32,995,000 and \$20,169,000, respectively, and include a charge for \$9,289,000 for the payment to and share option expense of the Company's former chief executive, other underwriting expenses related to the reinsurance operations as well as costs associated with the Bermuda holding company.

Interest expense for the three months ended June 30, 2003 and March 31, 2003 was \$2,238,000 and \$2,468,000, respectively, and relates to the Company's equity security units classified as debt obligations on the balance sheet.

Income tax expense for the three months ended June 30, 2003 and March 31, 2003 was \$12,324,000 and \$10,346,000, respectively. The resulting effective tax rates were 31.7% and 25.3%,

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respectively. The effective tax rate for the three months ended June 30, 2003 reflects the fact the most of the Company's income before income tax expense was derived from the 2002 underwriting year which is contractually required to be retained in the U.S. and which is taxed at 35%. The effective tax rate for the three months ended June 30, 2003 was also affected by expenses related to the

separation and consulting agreement of the Company's former chief executive officer that were incurred by the Company's Bermuda holding company which, when combined with the income before income tax expense from subsidiaries in taxable jurisdictions, increased the effective tax rate.

SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company conducts its worldwide reinsurance business through three operating segments. The following table summarizes underwriting activity and ratios for the three operating segments for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and the three and six months ended June 30, 2003 (\$ in thousands):

		Global Casualty	Risk	Total
Three months ended March 31, 2003				
Net premiums written	\$ 117 , 767	113 , 694	128,630	\$ 360,0
Net premiums earned	89,932	77,726	70,411	238,0
Losses and LAE	41,585	53 , 907	43,311	138,8
Acquisition costs	15,618	19,029	17,072	51,7
Other underwriting expenses	10,459	4,618	2,137	17 , 2
Underwriting income	\$ 22,270	172	7,891	
Ratios:				
Losses and LAE	46.2%		61.5%	58
Acquisition costs	17.4%	24.5%	24.2%	21
Other underwriting expense	11.6%	5.9%	3.0%	7
Combined ratio	75.2%	99.8%	88.7%	87
Three months ended June 30, 2003				
Net premiums written	\$ 83,487 		91,436	
Net premiums earned		105,951		
Losses and LAE		74,530		
Acquisition costs		26,449		60,3
Other underwriting expenses	10,372	4,542	4,732	19,6
Underwriting income	\$ 17,979	430	24,144	\$ 42,5
Ratios:				
Losses and LAE		70.3%		
Acquisition costs	14.0%	25.0%	26.1%	21
Other underwriting expense	11.0%	4.3%	6.0%	7
Combined ratio	80.8%	99.6%	69.6%	84

	1 2	Global Casualty	Finite Risk	Total
Six months ended June 30, 2003				
Net premiums written	201,255	246,014	220,066	667 , 335
Net premiums earned	\$ 183 , 939	183,677	149,830	\$ 517,446
Losses and LAE	94,055	128,437	73,113	295 , 605
Acquisition costs	28,804	45,478	37,813	112,095
Other underwriting expenses	20,831	9,160	6,869	36,860
Underwriting income	\$ 40,249	602	32,035	\$ 72,886
Ratios:				
Losses and LAE	51.1%	69.9%	48.8%	57.1%
Acquisition costs	15.7%	24.8%	25.2%	21.7%
Other underwriting expense	11.3%	5.0%	4.6%	7.1%
Combined ratio	78.1%	99.7%	78.6%	85.9%

GLOBAL PROPERTY AND MARINE

The Global Property and Marine operating segment includes principally property and marine reinsurance contracts written in the United States and international markets. This business includes catastrophe excess-of-loss reinsurance treaties, property per risk excess-of-loss treaties and property proportional treaties. A single event can produce claims to a ceding company from multiple insureds. This operating segment generated 27.1% and 32.7% of the Company's net premiums written for the three months ended June 30, 2003 and March 31, 2003, respectively.

Net premiums written for the three months ended June 30, 2003 and March 31, 2003 were \$83,487,000 and \$117,767,000, respectively. Net written premiums declined from the first quarter as the property business has fewer contracts incepting in the second quarter and, consequently, less premium tends to be written.

Net premiums earned for the three months ended June 30, 2003 and March 31, 2003 were \$94,006,000 and \$89,932,000, respectively. The increases in net premiums earned are consistent with the modest growth in property business in 2003 over 2002 and normal recognition of premiums earned over the exposure periods for the business written.

The loss ratios for the three months ended June 30, 2003 and March 31, 2003 were 55.8% and 46.2%, respectively. Both periods benefited from a low level of catastrophe losses. Despite a relatively high level of catastrophe losses for the U.S. insurance industry in the three months ended June 30, 2003, much of those losses remained at the primary or ceding company level and, consequently, losses in our portfolio were below our normal expectation. Although still favorable overall, the increased loss ratio for the three months ended June 30, 2003 is due to losses arising from storms and flooding in the Southwest United States in April and tornadoes in the Midwest United States in May.

Acquisition costs for the three months ended June 30, 2003 and March 31, 2003 were \$13,186,000 and \$15,618,000, respectively. The resulting acquisition expense ratios for three months ended June 30, 2003 and March 31, 2003 were 14.0% and 17.4%, respectively. The ratios reflect the mix of business and effects of differences in terms and conditions on various contracts.

Other underwriting expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2003 and March 31, 2003 were \$10,372,000\$ and \$10,459,000, respectively, and represent costs associated with the property segment,

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including fees of \$906,000 and \$2,822,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2003 and March 31, 2003, respectively, relating to an agreement with RenaissanceRe that provides for a periodic review of aggregate property catastrophe exposures.

GLOBAL CASUALTY

The Global Casualty operating segment includes principally reinsurance treaties that cover umbrella liability, general liability, professional liability, workers' compensation and automobile liability. This segment also includes accident and health reinsurance treaties, which are predominantly reinsurance of health insurance products. We generally write casualty reinsurance on an excess-of-loss basis. A single event can produce claims to a ceding company from multiple insureds. This operating segment generated 43.1% and 31.6% of the Company's net premiums written for the three months ended June 30, 2003 and March 31, 2003, respectively. The increase in overall percentage of premiums written in the Global Casualty segment is the result of increased underwriting activity in an improving marketplace.

Net premiums written for the three months ended June 30, 2003 and March 31, 2003 were \$132,320,000 and \$113,694,000, respectively. The increase in premiums written is due to increased underwriting activity in an improving casualty marketplace, increased premium rates and the continuation of premiums written being generated by reinsurance contracts incepting in the prior year. The Company selected a significant portfolio of casualty contracts in 2002 to be assumed from St. Paul under the Quota Share Retrocession Agreements and has been able to increase its participation levels on some of those contracts as well as write new business.

Net premiums earned for the three months ended June 30, 2003 and March 31, 2003 were \$105,951,000 and \$77,726,000, respectively. The steady increase in net premiums earned is consistent with the increase in premiums written and normal recognition of premiums earned over the exposure periods for the business written.

The loss ratios incurred for the Global Casualty segment for the three months ended June 30, 2003 and March 31, 2003 were comparable at 70.3% and 69.4%, respectively.

Acquisition costs for the three months ended June 30, 2003 and March 31, 2003 were \$26,449,000 and \$19,029,000, respectively. The resulting acquisition expense ratios for three months ended June 30, 2003 and March 31, 2003 were 25.0% and 24.5%, respectively. The ratios reflect the mix of business and effects of differences in terms and conditions on various contracts.

Other underwriting expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2003 and March 31, 2003 were \$4,542,000 and \$4,618,000, respectively, and represent costs associated with the casualty segment.

FINITE RISK

The Finite Risk operating segment includes principally structured reinsurance contracts with ceding companies whose needs may not be met efficiently through traditional reinsurance products. The Company focuses on

providing such clients with customized solutions for their financial management needs. The classes of risks underwritten through finite products are generally consistent with the classes covered using traditional products. At the time the Company was formed in 2002, management had the opportunity to select a strong initial portfolio of finite risk contracts to be assumed from St. Paul under the Quota Share Retrocession Agreements. Consequently, the portfolio had the potential to produce above average profits over the near term. This operating segment generated 29.8% and 35.7% of the Company's net premiums written for the three months ended June 30, 2003 and March 31, 2003, respectively.

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Net premiums written for the three months ended June 30, 2003 and March 31, 2003 were \$91,436,000 and \$128,630,000, respectively. Finite risk contracts tend to be written on an opportunistic basis and several significant finite quota share treaties were written in the three months ended March 31, 2003.

Net premiums earned for the three months ended June 30, 2003 and March 31, 2003 were \$79,419,000 and \$70,411,000, respectively. The net earned premium is impacted by the same factors as the net premium written and the normal recognition of premiums earned over the exposure periods for the business written.

The loss ratios incurred for the Finite Risk segment for the three months ended June 30, 2003 and March 31, 2003 were 37.5% and 61.5%, respectively. Included in the results of the Finite Risk segment for the three months ended June 30, 2003 was effects of a significant change to a reinsurance program that resulted in an underwriting gain of \$7,209,000. The continued emergence of favorable experience on certain contracts has resulted in an additional \$8,554,000 of underwriting gain for the Finite Risk segment. The Finite Risk segment was also favorably impacted by the absence of any major catastrophe activity.

Acquisition costs for the three months ended June 30, 2003 and March 31, 2003 were \$20,741,000 and \$17,072,000, respectively. The resulting acquisition expense ratios for three months ended June 30, 2003 and March 31, 2003 were 26.1% and 24.2%, respectively. The ratios reflect the mix of business and effects of differences in terms and conditions on various contracts.

Other underwriting expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2003 and March 31, 2003 were \$4,732,000 and \$2,137,000, respectively, and represent costs associated with the finite risk segment.

FINANCIAL CONDITION, LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

FINANCIAL CONDITION

Fixed maturities were \$1,496,797,000 as of June 30, 2003. The Company's fixed maturity investment portfolio primarily consists of investment grade bonds. The portfolio had an average duration of 3.4 years as of June 30, 2003. Management monitors the composition of the investment portfolio and cash flows from the portfolio to maintain the appropriate levels of liquidity in order to ensure the Company's ability to satisfy claims. Investments with a carrying value of \$374,598,000 and cash and cash equivalents of \$17,087,000 at June 30, 2003 were held in trust to secure St. Paul for an equivalent amount of liabilities ceded by St. Paul to the Company under the Quota Share Retrocession Agreements. The Company has sufficient cash on hand to meet its short term obligations and to maintain the liquidity necessary for portfolio management. All cash flow in excess of this requirement is invested in a timely manner into our investment portfolio. As a result of interest rate changes, net unrealized

gains declined from \$48,860,000 as of June 30, 2003 to \$255,000 as of July 31, 2003. While it is impossible to predict future changes in interest rates, the Company manages its portfolio for the long-term.

As the Company has been developing its book of business, certain assets and liabilities associated with underwriting have increased significantly, some of which include significant estimates. Premiums receivable, deferred acquisition costs, unpaid losses and LAE, unearned premiums and commissions payable have all increased significantly from December 31, 2002. Premiums receivable increased by approximately \$469,605,000 from December 31, 2002 to June 30, 2003, of which \$426,690,000 represents EBNR. Unpaid losses and LAE, net of reinsurance recoverable on ceded losses and LAE,

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increased by approximately \$250,365 from December 31, 2002 to June 30, 2003, of which \$209,242 represents IBNR.

SOURCES OF LIQUIDITY

The consolidated sources of funds of the Company consist primarily of premiums written, losses recovered from retrocessionaires, investment income and proceeds from sales and redemption of investments. Net cash flow provided by operations for the six months ended June 30, 2003 was \$261,894,,000 and was used primarily to acquire additional investments.

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

Platinum Holdings has a 364-day committed credit facility with a group of banks which provides \$100,000,000 of aggregate borrowing capacity. The credit facility contains various covenants and agreements, including the requirement to maintain a specified tangible net worth and leverage ratios. The credit facility has been extended through August 19, 2003. Platinum has decided not to renew its credit facility because of the Company's strong balance sheet and adequate available liquidity. As of June 30, 2003, there were no amounts outstanding pursuant to the credit facility and the Company was in compliance with all covenants.

LIQUIDITY REQUIREMENTS

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

Platinum UK and Platinum Bermuda are not licensed, approved or accredited as reinsurers anywhere in the United States and therefore, under the terms of most of their contracts with United States ceding companies, they are

required to provide security to these ceding companies for unpaid ceded liabilities in a form acceptable to state insurance commissioners. Typically, this type of security takes the form of a letter of credit issued by an acceptable bank, the establishment of a trust, or a cash advance. Platinum UK and Platinum Bermuda expect to obtain letters of credit through commercial banks and may be required to provide the banks a security interest in certain of Platinum UK's and Platinum Bermuda's investments.

The payment of dividends and other distributions from the Company's regulated reinsurance subsidiaries is limited by applicable laws and statutory requirements of the jurisdictions in which the subsidiaries operate, including Bermuda, the United States and the United Kingdom. Based on the regulatory restrictions of the applicable jurisdictions, the maximum amount available for payment of dividends or other distributions by the reinsurance subsidiaries of the Company in 2003 without prior regulatory approval is estimated to be \$127,313,000.

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

Management believes that the cash flow generated by the operating activities of the Company's subsidiaries will provide sufficient funds for the Company to meet its liquidity needs over the next twelve months. Beyond the next twelve months, cash flow available to the Company may be influenced by a variety of factors, including general economic conditions and conditions in the insurance and reinsurance markets, as well as fluctuations from year to year in claims experience.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

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

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

MARKET AND CREDIT RISK

The Company's principal invested assets are fixed maturities, which are subject to the risk of potential losses from adverse changes in market rates and prices and credit risk resulting from adverse changes in the borrower's ability to meet its debt service obligations. The Company's strategy to limit this risk is to place its investments in high quality credit issues and to limit the amount of credit exposure with respect to any one issuer or industry. The Company also selects investments with characteristics such as duration, yield, currency and liquidity to reflect the underlying characteristics of related estimated claim liabilities. The Company attempts to minimize the credit risk by

actively monitoring the portfolio and requiring a minimum average credit rating of A2 as defined by Moody's Investor Service. As of June 30, 2003, the portfolio has a dollar weighted average rating of AA3.

The Company has other receivable amounts subject to credit risk. The most significant of these are reinsurance premiums receivable from ceding companies and losses recoverable from retrocessionaires. To mitigate credit risk related to losses recoverable from retrocessionaires, we establish business and financial standards for retrocessionaire approval, incorporate ratings by major rating agencies, consider current market information, and obtain letters of credit or other forms of security where deemed necessary. To mitigate credit risk related to premium receivables, we establish standards for ceding companies.

FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK

The Company's principal exposure to foreign currency risk is its obligation to settle claims in foreign currencies. The Company intends to minimize its exposure to foreign currency exchange rates by holding invested assets denominated in foreign currencies and in amounts approximately equivalent to the estimated liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. The Company realigned a portion of its

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investment portfolio to be invested in foreign currencies to match its liabilities denominated in a foreign currency, principally British pounds and Euros.

SOURCES OF FAIR VALUE

The following table presents the carrying amounts and estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments as of June 30, 2003 (\$ in thousands):

	Carrying Amount	Fair Value 	
Financial assets: Fixed maturities	\$ 1,496,797	\$ 1,496,797	
Financial liabilities: Debt obligations	\$ 137 , 500	\$ 160 , 875	

The fair values of financial instruments are based on quoted market prices at the reporting date for those or similar investments.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The Company carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as the end of the period covered by this report pursuant to Rule 13a-15 promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Based on that evaluation, our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, concluded that our disclosure controls and

procedures are effective in timely alerting them to material information required to be included in our periodic reports to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. In addition, there have been no significant changes in our internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to affect the Company's internal control over financial reporting subsequent to the date of their evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. It should be noted that the design of any system of controls is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions, regardless of how remote.

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PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

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

ITEM 2. CHANGES IN SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

None

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

None

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ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

THE PREDECESSOR BUSINESS
The St. Paul Companies, Inc.
Reinsurance Underwriting Segment

Following is selected historical combined financial data for the three and six months ended June 30, 2002 of the reinsurance underwriting segment of The St. Paul Companies, Inc. (the "Predecessor") prior to the initial public offering of Platinum Underwriters Holdings, Ltd. ("Platinum"). The Predecessor operations include the continuing business and related assets transferred to Platinum upon completion of its initial public offering as well as the reinsurance business that remained with The St. Paul Companies, Inc. ("St. Paul") after the public offering. Accordingly, underwriting results and combined statements of the Predecessor presented in this report are not indicative of the actual results of Platinum subsequent to the public offering.

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

benefits of St. Paul Re's retrocessional program for the 2002 underwriting year, Platinum has entered into reinsurance contracts with significantly different terms and conditions from those that have been made available to the Predecessor from St. Paul and which form the basis of the Predecessor's results. In addition, the Predecessor's combined statements reflect the discounting of the liability for certain assumed reinsurance contracts using rates up to 7.5%, based on its return on invested assets or, in many cases, on yields contractually guaranteed to it on funds held by the ceding company, as permitted by applicable law. If arrangements permitting Platinum to discount reserves to the same extent as the Predecessor are not made, reinsurance contracts of a similar type entered into in the future would be reported on an undiscounted basis.

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The St. Paul Companies, Inc. Reinsurance Underwriting Segment (Predecessor)

Combined Statement of Underwriting Results (Unaudited)
For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2002
(\$ in millions)

	Ended		Three Months Six Ended Er June 30, 2002 June 3			
Net premiums earned	_					
Net premiums written	\$	200	Ş	663		
Net change in unearned premiums		105		19		
Net premiums earned		305		682		
Underwriting deductions						
Losses and loss adjustment expenses incurred		213		460		
Policy acquisition costs		78		178		
Other underwriting expenses		20		35		
Total underwriting deductions		311		673		
Net underwriting gain (loss)	\$	(6)	\$	9		
	===	=====	===	=====		

Combined Statement of Identifiable Underwriting Cash Flows (Unaudited)
For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2002
(\$ in millions)

	Three Months Ended				_	x Months Ended
	June 30, 2002		June 30, 2002 Jun		June	30, 2002
Premiums collected, net Losses and loss adjustment expenses paid	\$	359 (289)	\$	829 (573)		

	=======	=======
Net cash (used) by underwriting	\$ (109)	\$ (62)
Other underwriting expenses paid	(97)	(132)
Policy acquisition expenses paid	(82)	(186)

See accompanying notes to combined statements

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The St. Paul Companies, Inc.
Reinsurance Underwriting Segment (Predecessor)
Notes to Combined Statements (Unaudited)

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying combined statements include the identifiable reinsurance underwriting activity of the reinsurance underwriting segment of The St. Paul Companies, Inc. ("St. Paul"), for the three and six months ended June 30, 2002. The reinsurance underwriting segment of St. Paul represent the predecessor operations to Platinum Underwriters Holdings, Ltd. ("Platinum") and is hereinafter referred to as "Predecessor". The Predecessor statements are presented on a combined basis and include certain insurance and reinsurance subsidiaries of St. Paul, as well as the underwriting results of the reinsurance departments of St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company ("Fire and Marine") and United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company ("USF&G"). Fire and Marine and USF&G are the two largest U.S. insurance subsidiaries of St. Paul.

The amounts included in this report as of and for the three months ended are unaudited but include those adjustments, consisting of normal recurring items, that management considers necessary for a fair presentation under U.S. GAAP. These combined financial statements should be read in conjunction with the combined statements of the Predecessor and related notes included in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002 of Platinum.

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates. The results of operations for any interim period are not necessarily indicative of results for the full year.

The statements of underwriting results reconcile to the reinsurance underwriting segment results as reported in the Quarterly Report of St. Paul on Form 10-Q as of June 30, 2002 as filled with the Securities and Exchange Commission. It is the practice of St. Paul to evaluate the performance of its property-liability insurance underwriting segments on the basis of underwriting results.

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

and financing activities.

2. REINSURANCE

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

In the first six months of 2002, St. Paul was not party to an all-lines, corporate excess-of-loss reinsurance treaty. Predecessor was party to a separate aggregate excess-of-loss reinsurance treaty,

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The St. Paul Companies, Inc.
Reinsurance Underwriting Segment (Predecessor)
Notes to Combined Statements (Unaudited), continued

unrelated to the corporate treaty in 2002. Coverage was not triggered under that treaty in the first quarter of 2002; however, Predecessor did record ceded written and earned premiums of \$4 million, representing the initial premium for this treaty.

The effect of assumed and ceded reinsurance on premiums written, premiums earned and insurance losses and loss adjustment expenses for the three and six months ended June 30, 2002 was as follows (\$ in millions):

	As	ssumed Ceded		Net	
Three months ended June 30, 2002:					
Premium written	\$	209	9	\$	200
Premium earned		315	10		305
Insurance losses and LAE		186	(27)		213
Six months ended June 30, 2002:					
Premium written		702	39		663
Premium earned		711	29		682
Insurance losses and LAE	\$	432	(28)	\$	460

3. FOURTH QUARTER 2001 STRATEGIC REVIEW

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

The net premiums earned and underwriting loss for the three and six

months ended June 30, 2002 for the businesses exited under these actions were as follows (\$ in millions):

			ix Months Ended	
	June 30	, 2002	June	e 30, 2002
Premium earned	Ś	80	Ś	167
Underwriting loss	\$	41	\$	44

During the six months ended June 30, 2002, St. Paul did not enter into a corporate aggregate excess-of loss reinsurance program.

4. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Predecessor has four reportable segments: North American Property, North American Casualty, International, and Finite Reinsurance. These segments are consistent with the manner in which

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The St. Paul Companies, Inc.
Reinsurance Underwriting Segment (Predecessor)
Notes to Combined Statements (Unaudited), continued

Predecessor's business has been managed. Predecessor monitors and evaluates the performance of its segments based principally on their underwriting results. Assets are not specifically identifiable for these segments.

The summary below presents premiums earned and underwriting results for Predecessor's reportable segments for the three and six months ended June 30, 2002 (\$ in millions):

	Premium		ım Underwriti			
	ea	earned		earned ga		(loss)
Three Months Ended June 30, 2002						
North American Property	\$	61	\$	(9)		
North American Casualty		103		(22)		
International		63		12		
Finite Risk		78		13		
Total	\$	305	\$	(6)		
Six Months Ended June 30, 2002						
North American Property	\$	125	\$	16		
North American Casualty		271		(50)		
International		120		40		
Finite Risk		166		3		
Total	\$	682	\$	9		

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ITEM 6. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

(a) Exhibits

- 10.1 Trust Agreement effective as of January 1, 2003 among Platinum Bermuda, Platinum US and State Street Bank and Trust Company.
- 10.2 Quota Share Retrocession Agreement by and between Platinum Bermuda and Platinum US dated as of May 13, 2003.
- 10.3 Commutation and release Agreement dated June 11, 2003, between Platinum US and Mountain Ridge Insurance Company.
- 10.4 Aggregate Excess of Loss Retrocession Agreement, dated June 11, 2003, between Platinum US and Mountain Ridge Insurance Company.
- 10.5 Letter Agreement, dated June 20, 2003, between Platinum Holdings and Gregory E.A. Morrison.
- 10.6 Letter Amendment to the 364-Day Credit Agreement, dated June 20, 2003, between Platinum Holdings and Citibank, N.A., JPMorgan Chase Bank, Bank of America, N.A, Fleet National Bank and State Street Bank and Trust Company.
- 10.7 Letter Agreement, dated June 30, 2003, extending the Master Services Agreement, between Platinum Holdings and St. Paul.
- 10.8 Referral Agreement between Platinum Bermuda and Renaissance Underwriting Managers Ltd.
- 10.9 Letter Amendment, dated July 16, 2003, between Platinum US and Michael D. Price.
- 10.10 Securities Purchase Agreement, dated July 20, 2003, between Platinum Holdings and Gregory E.A. Morrison.
- 31.1 Certification of Gregory E.A. Morrison, President and Chief Executive Officer of Platinum Holdings, pursuant to Rule 13(a) of the Securities Exchange Act, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 31.2 Certification of William A. Robbie, Chief Financial Officer of Platinum Holdings, pursuant to Rule 13(a) of the Securities Exchange Act, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 at the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.1 Certification of Gregory E.A. Morrison, President and Chief Executive Officer of Platinum Holdings, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted

pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

32.2 Certification of William A. Robbie, Chief Financial Officer of Platinum Holdings, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 at the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

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(b) Reports on Form 8-K

Platinum Holdings filed a report on Form 8-K on May 14, 2003 reporting the appointment of Gregory E.A. Morrison as President and Chief Executive Officer of Platinum Holdings and Platinum Bermuda effective June 1, 2003, the appointment of Neill A. Currie to Platinum Holdings' Board of Directors, and the declaration by the Board of Directors of a quarterly dividend of \$0.08 per common share payable June 30, 2003 to shareholders of record on June 2, 2003.

Platinum Holdings filed a report on Form 8-K on May 14, 2003 updating its guidance with respect to financial results for fiscal year 2003.

Platinum Holdings filed a report on Form 8-K on June 27, 2003 containing slides utilized in presentations to investors and analysts from time to time.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

PLATINUM UNDERWRITERS HOLDINGS, LTD

Date: August 13, 2003 /s/ GREGORY E. A. MORRISON

By: Gregory E. A. Morrison

President and Chief Executive Officer

Date: August 13, 2003 /s/ WILLIAM A. ROBBIE

By: William A. Robbie

Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

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