

IPC HOLDINGS LTD
Form DEFC14A
May 08, 2009

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**UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20549**

**SCHEDULE 14A INFORMATION
PROXY STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 14(a)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

Filed by the Registrant
Filed by a Party other than the Registrant
Check the appropriate box:

- Preliminary Proxy Statement
- Confidential, For Use of the Commission Only (as permitted by Rule 14a-6(e)(2))
- Definitive Proxy Statement
- Definitive Additional Materials
- Soliciting Materials Pursuant to Section 240.14a-12

IPC HOLDINGS, LTD.
(Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

VALIDUS HOLDINGS, LTD.
VALIDUS LTD.
(Name of Person(s) Filing Proxy Statement, if other than the Registrant)

Payment of Filing Fee (Check the appropriate box):

- No fee required.
- Fee computed on table below per Exchange Act Rules 14a-6(i)(1) and 0-11
 - 1.) Title of each class of securities to which the transaction applies:
 - 2.) Aggregate number of securities to which transaction applies:
 - 3.) Per unit price or other underlying value of transaction computed pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 0-11 (set forth the amount on which the filing fee is calculated and state how it was determined):
 - 4.) Proposed maximum aggregate value of transaction:
 - 5.) Total fee paid:
- Fee paid previously with preliminary materials
- Check box if any part of the fee is offset as provided by Exchange Act Rule 0-11(a)(2) and identify the filing for which the offsetting fee was paid previously. Identify the previous filing by registration statement number, or the

Form or Schedule and the date of its filing.

- 1.) Amount Previously Paid:
 - 2.) Form, Schedule or Registration Statement No.:
 - 3.) Filing Party:
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**SOLICITATION OF PROXIES IN OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED AMALGAMATION OF IPC
HOLDINGS, LTD. AND MAX CAPITAL GROUP LTD.**

This Proxy Statement (the "Proxy Statement") and the enclosed GOLD proxy card are furnished by Validus Holdings, Ltd., a Bermuda exempted company ("Validus"), and Validus Ltd., a Bermuda exempted company and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Validus ("Validus Ltd.") (for convenience purposes, throughout this Proxy Statement, we sometimes refer to Validus as the party soliciting proxies in connection herewith), in connection with Validus' solicitation of proxies to be used at the annual general meeting (the "Annual General Meeting") of shareholders of IPC Holdings, Ltd., a Bermuda exempted company ("IPC"), to be held on June 12, 2009, at the registered office of IPC, located at the American International Building, 29 Richmond Road, Pembroke HM 08, Bermuda at 11:00 a.m., Atlantic Time, and at any adjournments, postponements or reschedulings thereof. Pursuant to this Proxy Statement, Validus is soliciting proxies from holders of common shares, par value \$0.01 per share (the "IPC Shares"), of IPC, to vote AGAINST the proposal to issue IPC Shares in connection with the Agreement and Plan of Amalgamation, dated as of March 1, 2009, as amended by Amendment No. 1 to the Agreement and Plan of Amalgamation dated as of March 5, 2009, among Max Capital Group Ltd. ("Max"), IPC and IPC Limited (as the same may be amended, the "Max Amalgamation Agreement") which would result in the amalgamation of Max with and into IPC Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of IPC that was formed for the purpose of the amalgamation, with the amalgamated company remaining a wholly-owned subsidiary of IPC and the name of IPC being changed to Max Capital Group Ltd. (the "Proposed Max Amalgamation"). The specific proposal we are soliciting proxies to vote AGAINST is proposal #8 ("Proposal #8") in the Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus included in the Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed by IPC with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") on March 27, 2009, and amended by Amendment No. 1 to the Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed on April 13, 2009, further amended by Amendment No. 2 to the Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed on April 28, 2009, further amended by Amendment No. 3 to the Registration Statement filed on May 4, 2009 and further supplemented by a joint proxy statement/prospectus filed by IPC and Max for the IPC/Max S-4 on May 7, 2009 (collectively, the "IPC/Max S-4"). With respect to the remaining proposals we will vote your IPC Shares as instructed by you, or if you fail to instruct us, as indicated in this proxy statement. IPC has set April 28, 2009 as the record date for determining those shareholders who will be entitled to vote at the Annual General Meeting (the "Record Date"). The registered offices of IPC are located at American International Building, 29 Richmond Road, Pembroke HM 08, Bermuda.

This Proxy Statement and the enclosed GOLD proxy card are first being mailed to IPC's shareholders on or about May 8, 2009.

WE ARE SOLICITING PROXIES FROM IPC SHAREHOLDERS TO VOTE AGAINST THE PROPOSED MAX AMALGAMATION. WE BELIEVE THE PROPOSED MAX AMALGAMATION IS A BAD DEAL FOR HOLDERS OF IPC SHARES AND DOES NOT REPRESENT THE BEST ALTERNATIVE FOR IPC. WE BELIEVE THE VALIDUS AMALGAMATION OFFER IS A BETTER ALTERNATIVE FOR THE IPC SHAREHOLDERS.

On March 31, 2009, Validus publicly announced that it had delivered an offer to IPC (the Validus Amalgamation Offer) to acquire each outstanding IPC Share in exchange for 1.2037 Validus voting common shares, par value \$0.175 per share (the Validus Shares). IPC announced on April 7, 2009 that its board of directors (IPC s Board) determined that the Validus Amalgamation Offer does not constitute a superior proposal under the terms of the Max Amalgamation Agreement and reaffirmed its support of the Proposed Max Amalgamation. As of March 31, 2009 (based upon closing market prices as of March 30, 2009), the Validus Amalgamation Offer had a value of \$29.98 per IPC Share, or approximately \$1.68 billion in the aggregate, which represented an 18% premium to the trading value of the IPC Shares as of the market close on the day prior to the announcement, and a 24% premium over \$24.26, which was the average

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closing price of the IPC Shares between March 2, 2009, the day IPC and Max announced the Proposed Max Amalgamation, and March 30, 2009, the last trading day before we announced the Validus Amalgamation Offer. The premium represented by the Validus Amalgamation Offer may be larger or smaller depending on the market price of each of the IPC Shares and the Validus Shares at the effective time of the amalgamation and will fluctuate between now and then depending on the market prices upon consummation. Based upon the closing prices on May 7, 2009, the last practicable date prior to the filing of this Proxy Statement, the Validus Amalgamation Offer had a value of \$27.56 per IPC Share, or \$1.5 billion in the aggregate, which represented a 8.4% premium to the closing price of the IPC Shares as of such date and a premium of 8.5% over the March 30, 2009 closing price of the IPC Shares.

WE ARE NOT ASKING YOU TO VOTE ON OR APPROVE THE VALIDUS AMALGAMATION OFFER AT THIS TIME. HOWEVER, A VOTE AGAINST THE ISSUANCE OF SHARES IN CONNECTION WITH THE PROPOSED MAX AMALGAMATION WILL SEND A CLEAR MESSAGE TO IPC'S BOARD THAT IPC SHAREHOLDERS REJECT THE PROPOSED MAX AMALGAMATION AND THAT THE IPC BOARD SHOULD ACCEPT THE VALIDUS AMALGAMATION OFFER.

EVEN IF YOU HAVE ALREADY SENT A PROXY CARD TO IPC, YOU HAVE EVERY RIGHT TO CHANGE YOUR VOTE. ONLY YOUR LATEST-DATED PROXY COUNTS. VOTE AGAINST THE PROPOSED MAX AMALGAMATION BY VOTING AGAINST PROPOSAL #8, SIGNING, DATING AND RETURNING THE ENCLOSED GOLD PROXY CARD IN THE POSTAGE-PAID ENVELOPE PROVIDED. NO POSTAGE IS NECESSARY IF YOUR PROXY CARD IS MAILED IN THE UNITED STATES. THEREFORE, WE URGE YOU TO SIGN, DATE AND RETURN THE ENCLOSED GOLD PROXY CARD TO US.

REASONS TO VOTE AGAINST THE PROPOSED MAX AMALGAMATION

Validus is soliciting proxies from IPC's shareholders in opposition to the Proposed Max Amalgamation and specifically AGAINST the proposal to issue the IPC Shares in connection with the Max Amalgamation Agreement. Validus urges all of IPC's shareholders to vote AGAINST the Proposed Max Amalgamation for the following reasons:

A vote AGAINST the Proposed Max Amalgamation preserves your opportunity to receive the premium for your IPC Shares contemplated by the Validus Amalgamation Offer.

Based upon closing prices of IPC common shares and Validus common shares as of March 30, 2009, the last trading day prior to the announcement of the Validus Amalgamation Offer, the Validus Amalgamation Offer had a value of \$29.98 per IPC Share, or approximately \$1.68 billion in the aggregate, which represented an 18% premium to the trading value of the IPC Shares as of such date and a 24% premium over \$24.26, which was the average closing price of the IPC Shares between March 2, 2009, the day IPC and Max announced the Proposed Max Amalgamation, and March 30, 2009, the last trading day before we announced the Validus Amalgamation Offer. The premium represented by the Validus Amalgamation Offer may be larger or smaller depending on the market price of each of the IPC Shares and the Validus Shares at the effective time of the amalgamation and will fluctuate between now and then depending on the market prices upon consummation. Based upon the closing prices on May 7, 2009, the last practicable date prior to the filing of this Proxy Statement, the Validus Amalgamation Offer had a value of \$27.56 per IPC Share, or \$1.5 billion in the aggregate, which represented a 8.4% premium to the closing price of the IPC Shares as of such date and a premium of 8.5% over the March 30, 2009 closing price of the IPC Shares.

Information with respect to the range of closing prices for the IPC Shares for certain dates and periods is set forth in the IPC/Max S-4. Validus urges shareholders to obtain a current market quotation for the IPC Shares.

A vote AGAINST the Proposed Max Amalgamation paves the way for IPC shareholders to receive what we believe is an attractive investment.

We believe that the relative performance of Validus common shares in the market indicates that the markets view Validus as a more attractive investment than Max. From July 24, 2007 (the date of Validus initial public offering) through March 30, 2009 (the last trading day prior to the announcement of the Validus Amalgamation Offer), Validus common shares have appreciated 13.2% whereas Max common shares have declined 36.5% over the same period. Based on the closing prices of the Validus common shares and Max common shares on March 30,

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2009, the last day of trading prior to Validus' announcement of the Validus Amalgamation Offer, Validus common shares traded at a premium to their diluted book value and diluted tangible book value of 1.05x and 1.13x, respectively, whereas Max common shares traded at a discount, at 0.76x and 0.77x, respectively.

Between December 31, 2005 and December 31, 2008, and notwithstanding the significant property catastrophe claim activity during this period (generated, for instance, by Hurricanes Ike and Gustav), Validus grew its book value per share (including accumulated dividends) at a 13.2% rate compared to Max's 8.8% growth rate over the same period. In 2008, Validus grew its book value per share by 2.4% compared to Max's decline in book value of 10.8% during the same period. Moreover, Validus common shares are more liquid than Max common shares (as measured by their respective dollar trading volumes in various periods prior to announcement of the proposed Max amalgamation). Further, shareholders in a combined Validus/IPC will receive a dividend payable at an annual rate of \$0.96/share (based on Validus' current annual rate of \$0.80/share multiplied by the exchange ratio of 1.2037), compared to the current IPC annual dividend of \$0.88/share, in both cases based on the most recent quarterly dividends declared and paid by each company.

Additionally, Validus common shares are significantly less volatile than Max common shares. As measured by Bloomberg, during the 260 business day (approximately one year) period prior to the announcement of the proposed Max amalgamation, the annualized daily volatility of Max's shares was 79.4 compared to 61.0 for Validus common shares. Volatility represents the standard deviation of the day-over-day difference in the daily share price change. Although we believe that a combination of IPC and Validus would provide IPC shareholders with a significant premium for their IPC common shares, because the Validus Amalgamation Offer provides for stock consideration with a fixed exchange ratio, the value of the Validus Amalgamation Offer will vary over time based on changes in the market price of Validus common shares, which could result in a smaller premium or no premium.

A vote AGAINST the Proposed Max Amalgamation rejects a transaction which will materially impair IPC's balance sheet to the detriment of shareholders.

Under the Proposed Max Amalgamation, IPC will be assuming the entirety of Max's assets and liabilities. Despite statements by IPC's board of directors of its desire to reduce earnings volatility through a business combination, it has proposed a transaction in which IPC's shareholders will assume an investment portfolio with a significant concentration of risky assets, including alternative investments, and inadequate property and casualty and life and annuity reserves. According to Max's most recent annual report on Form 10-K, as of December 31, 2008, its holdings of alternative investments totaled 61% of its tangible equity, indicating a significant amount of embedded risk. Despite Max's announced plan to reduce its exposure to alternative investments to 10% to 12% of its portfolio, according to recent Max disclosures, as a result of the proposed Max Amalgamation IPC's investment in alternative investments would increase from 7% of its total portfolio at December 31, 2008 to 12% of its total portfolio on a pro forma basis after giving effect to the Proposed Max Amalgamation, an increase of 5%. The riskiness of the Max balance sheet is evident in the fact that Max wrote down the value of its alternative assets in 2008 by \$233 million, a markdown which exceeded its underwriting income. In contrast, Validus holds no alternative investments in its investment portfolio and has specific investment policies in place prohibiting it from investing in those asset classes, which it believes are unduly risky to its shareholders and policyholders. Validus believes counterparties will view the strength of Validus' balance sheet very favorably as buyers are rethinking counterparty risk in the current environment, giving Validus a significant advantage over many of its competitors.

Also, according to the IPC/Max S-4, IPC will have to reflect a fair value adjustment of \$130 million to Max's property and casualty and life and annuity reserves, which directly and adversely impacts the capitalization of the combined IPC/Max. We believe that this need to adjust reserves is indicative of prior under-reserving by Max in its businesses. Validus does not expect that the combination of Validus and IPC will require additions or adjustments to IPC's or Validus' existing insurance reserves. Although IPC discloses that the amount of the fair value adjustment will be

amortized into the combined IPC/Max's income each year and will increase the amount of net income each year during the amortization period, any amortization will be limited to the extent that losses exceed Max's prior unadjusted reserves.

Additionally, an IPC/Validus combination will result in a combined entity with pro forma December 31, 2008 GAAP shareholders' equity that totaled approximately \$3.7 billion. This compares to a combined IPC/Max pro forma shareholders' equity of approximately \$3.0 billion, according to the IPC/Max S-4. Validus believes that a significant capital base provides an important competitive advantage for companies in Validus' industry, especially

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given the current economic climate in which companies face limited access to new capital and the demand for reinsurance is increasing.

A vote AGAINST the Proposed Max Amalgamation rejects a transaction in which it will combine with a volatile, underperforming company in the guise of diversification .

By entering into the Proposed Max Amalgamation, IPC's board of directors has chosen to combine with an entity that reported a comprehensive net loss of \$200.4 million, or \$3.10 per Max diluted share, in 2008. While Max reported a combined ratio of 91.9% in 2008, its underwriting results benefited from \$106 million in favorable reserve development. Excluding this benefit, Max's underwriting activities in the 2008 year generated an underwriting loss and a combined ratio of 103.9%. Max's U.S. Specialty segment, the centerpiece of its diversified businesses, operated in 2008 with a combined ratio of 138.5%. The combined ratio is a commonly used measure of an insurance company's underwriting profitability. It is calculated as the sum of an insurer's net loss ratio and its expense ratio. A combined ratio below 100% indicates profitable underwriting; a combined ratio of 100% or higher indicates that premiums are less than aggregate claims and expenses. The net loss ratio is calculated by dividing losses and loss expenses incurred (including estimates for incurred but not reported losses) by net premiums earned. The expense ratio is calculated by dividing acquisition costs combined with general and administrative expenses by net premiums earned. As evidenced by Max's combined ratio in 2008, Max's underwriting business was loss-making in 2008. In contrast, the combined ratio at Validus in 2008, notwithstanding the unusual concurrence of two major events giving rise to claims (Hurricanes Gustav and Ike), was 92.2%, indicating profitable underwriting results.

Max's results have been significantly more volatile than those of Validus in recent years, despite statements by IPC's board of directors and Max management alleging the reduced volatility that will result from an IPC/Max combination. For example, according to page 55 of Max's 2008 annual report on Form 10-K, Max's return on average shareholders equity has varied between -12.2% and 20.4% in the period from 2006 through 2008. In contrast, Validus' return on average shareholders' equity has varied between 2.7% and 26.9% in the same period, and has been higher than Max's in each of those years.

The decision of IPC's board of directors to combine with a volatile, underperforming entity diversifies IPC and its shareholders into businesses which have earned returns below what IPC earned on a standalone basis in the same period. In that context, we would urge you to consider that Validus earned \$45.3 million, or \$0.61 per Validus diluted share, in 2008.

Validus is one of the leading providers of short-tail insurance globally, writing over \$1.0 billion of non-catastrophe business in 2008 in 134 countries around the world from offices in Bermuda, London, Dublin, Singapore, New York and Miami. Validus is a global leader in profitable business lines including marine, energy and war and terrorism. In independent forecasts conducted by Willis Re, the Council of Insurance Agents and Brokers and Aon, the rate trends in business lines which accounted for approximately 86% of Validus' 2008 non-reinsurance gross written premiums (marine, property, war and terrorism, and financial institutions) are currently positive, whereas the same independent forecasts predict negative rate changes in business lines which accounted for 58% of Max's 2008 non-reinsurance gross written premiums. Validus believes its diverse businesses would be highly complementary with IPC's existing operations and provide meaningful, profitable diversification. Validus' management team has consistently articulated Validus' business plan: to grow in profitable segments. It has taken significant steps in this direction in the last few years. Its acquisition of Talbot in 2007 gave Validus access to a premier underwriting franchise in the Lloyds syndicate, which has already proven a profitable investment. In addition, Validus has set the stage for further organic growth by adding market leading teams in Latin America and the energy and aviation segments. It has global licenses that will permit Validus to expand in other lines if and when the pricing presents a profitable opportunity to do so. Validus believes that the combination of IPC and Validus will bolster all of these initiatives and give the combined company a leading platform and additional opportunities for growth.

A vote AGAINST the Proposed Max Amalgamation stops the IPC board from handing over operational control of IPC to Max management.

The Proposed Max Amalgamation contemplates that existing Max senior management will have senior management roles in the combined company, including as president and chief executive officer, chief operating

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officer, chief financial officer and general counsel of the combined entity. The existing Max senior management team has been in control of Max as Max has generated losses in its U.S. Specialty segment in 2008, the centerpiece of its diversified business strategy. The existing Max senior management has also been in control of Max's risk management decisions which have led to the \$130 million fair value adjustment to Max's property and casualty and life and annuity reserves disclosed in the IPC/Max S-4. In addition, Max's existing senior management has been in control of Max as Max's risky investment decisions necessitated significant writedowns in its alternative investment portfolio in 2008 of \$233 million, an amount which exceeded Max's underwriting income for the year. The inferior operational, risk management and investment performance of Max under the leadership of the existing senior management has not been viewed favorably by the markets, as evidenced by the fact that Max common shares traded at a discount of 0.76x and 0.77x, respectively, to Max's diluted book value and diluted tangible book value based on the closing price of Max common shares on March 30, 2009.

By contrast, Validus' management team has significant and deep industry experience. The Validus management team has demonstrated the ability to execute growth strategies successfully, carefully manage risk and deliver enhanced shareholder value. Under the stewardship of its current management, Validus has completed the acquisition of Talbot and established a presence in the energy and aviation markets. Similarly, between December 31, 2005 and December 31, 2008, Validus grew its book value per share (including accumulated dividends) at a 13.2% rate compared to Max's 8.8% growth rate over the same period. The superior performance of the leadership of the Validus management team is evidenced by the fact that Validus common shares traded at a premium of 1.05x and 1.13x, respectively, to Validus' diluted book value and diluted tangible book value based on the closing price of Validus common shares on March 30, 2009. In comparison, Max common shares traded at a discount of 0.76x and 0.77x, respectively, to Max's diluted book value and diluted tangible book value based on the closing price of Max common shares on March 30, 2009.

A vote AGAINST the Proposed Max Amalgamation encourages IPC's board of directors to terminate the Max Amalgamation Agreement and accept the Validus Amalgamation Offer.

The Section entitled "The Amalgamation Background of the Amalgamation" in the IPC/Max S-4 discloses that IPC contacted a selected list of third parties who had been identified as potential counterparties for a business combination prior to entering into the Max Amalgamation Agreement. However, in our view, IPC's board of directors decided to put IPC up for sale and IPC and its advisors specifically excluded parties (including Validus) from its process who might have been extremely interested in pursuing a business combination that delivers a premium to IPC shareholders. The Validus Amalgamation Offer is evidence that a premium would have been, and is, available to IPC's shareholders. IPC's Board announced on April 7, 2009 that the Validus Amalgamation Offer does not constitute a superior proposal under the terms of the Max Amalgamation Agreement. However, IPC is not permitted to engage in negotiations or discussions with us or any other potential bidder under the terms of the Max Amalgamation Agreement. If the Proposed Max Amalgamation is rejected, the IPC board of directors will be able to terminate the Max Amalgamation Agreement and we hope that it would choose to accept the Validus Amalgamation Offer.

A vote AGAINST the Proposed Max Amalgamation clears the way for completion of the Validus Amalgamation Offer.

Validus is pursuing a three-part plan to facilitate the expeditious closing of what it believes is a Superior Proposal for IPC shareholders:

First, Validus is asking IPC shareholders to vote AGAINST the Proposed Max Amalgamation. If the Proposed Max Amalgamation is voted down by IPC shareholders, IPC would be able to terminate the Max Amalgamation Agreement and accept the Validus Amalgamation Offer.

Second, Validus intends to commence in the near future an exchange offer for all of the outstanding common shares of IPC. The exchange offer would allow Validus to complete its acquisition of IPC shortly following the IPC Annual General Meeting, if the IPC shareholders vote down the Proposed Max Amalgamation and the other conditions to the exchange offer are satisfied. Under the terms of the exchange offer, IPC shareholders would receive 1.2037 Validus common shares for each IPC common share. The exchange offer will be subject to certain conditions described in the Offer to Exchange materials filed with the SEC, including the tender of at least 90% of

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the total outstanding common shares (on a fully diluted basis) of IPC, termination of the Max Amalgamation Agreement, and the consent of Validus lenders. Under Bermuda law, if Validus acquires 90% or more of IPC shares in the exchange offer, Validus will have the right to acquire the remaining IPC common shares in a second step acquisition under Bermuda law. The exchange offer will not be conditioned on regulatory approvals or the elimination of the possible termination fee to Max. Validus believes that if the conditions of the exchange offer are satisfied, it would be able to acquire IPC common shares under the exchange offer in June based on the following. If the exchange offer is commenced as late as May 15 and held open for 20 business days, it would expire on June 15, 2009. If the conditions to the exchange offer are satisfied, Validus will acquire at least 90% of the then-outstanding number of IPC common shares on a fully-diluted basis (excluding any IPC common shares beneficially owned by Validus or its subsidiaries).

Third, Validus intends to petition the Supreme Court of Bermuda to approve a Scheme of Arrangement under which Validus would acquire all of IPC's common shares under the same economic terms as in the Validus Amalgamation Offer. The Scheme of Arrangement can be accomplished without the approval of the IPC Board if approved by IPC shareholders at two shareholder meetings and sanctioned by the Bermuda court. The first shareholder meeting is a court-ordered meeting at which IPC's shareholders can vote to approve the Scheme of Arrangement. In addition, if the IPC Board continues to be uncooperative despite shareholder approval at the court-ordered meeting, IPC shareholders can call a second meeting at which IPC shareholders can require IPC to approve and be bound by the Scheme of Arrangement and to terminate the IPC-Max amalgamation agreement. Following IPC shareholder approval at both of these meetings, and approval by the Supreme Court of Bermuda, the Scheme of Arrangement would become effective and IPC would become a subsidiary of Validus. The Scheme of Arrangement would be approved with the vote of a majority in number of the holders of IPC Shares voting at the court-ordered IPC meeting, whether in person or by proxy, representing 75% or more in value of the IPC Shares voting at the court-ordered IPC meeting, whether in person or by proxy. The required vote at the second meeting is an affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of IPC shares voting at the meeting.

Validus believes that, under the Scheme of Arrangement, it would be able to close an acquisition of IPC as early as mid-July based on the assumptions that: (1) the Supreme Court of Bermuda will be able to accommodate the preferred hearings schedule and meeting dates and other procedural matters; (2) IPC shareholders holding at least one-tenth of the issued shares of IPC have requisitioned a special general meeting to be held in late June or early July to approve and have IPC be bound by the Scheme of Arrangement; and (3) the IPC directors, following the rejection of the IPC/Max transaction, or IPC shareholders, convene the requisitioned special general meeting, allowing it to be held by mid-July.

As a result of this three-part plan, if IPC shareholders vote AGAINST the Proposed Max Amalgamation, we will be in a position to acquire IPC common shares (i) with the cooperation of the IPC board of directors in a negotiated transaction or (ii) without the cooperation of the IPC board of directors in the Exchange Offer or the Scheme of Arrangement.

RETURN YOUR GOLD PROXY CARD AND VOTE AGAINST THE PROPOSED MAX AMALGAMATION TODAY.

DO NOT RETURN ANY PROXY CARD THAT YOU RECEIVE FROM IPC. EVEN IF YOU HAVE PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED A PROXY CARD FURNISHED BY IPC, IT IS NOT TOO LATE TO CHANGE YOUR VOTE BY SIMPLY SIGNING, DATING AND RETURNING THE ENCLOSED GOLD PROXY CARD TODAY.

WE URGE YOU TO SEND IPC'S BOARD A CLEAR MESSAGE THAT IPC SHAREHOLDERS REJECT THE PROPOSED MAX AMALGAMATION AND THAT THE IPC BOARD SHOULD ACCEPT THE VALIDUS

AMALGAMATION OFFER. VOTE AGAINST THE PROPOSED MAX AMALGAMATION.

Important Notice Regarding the Availability of Proxy Materials for the Shareholder Meeting to be Held on June 12, 2009:

The Proxy Statement and our proxy materials are available free of charge on Validus website at www.validusre.bm.

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BACKGROUND OF THE SOLICITATION

On March 2, 2009, IPC and Max announced that they had entered into the Max Amalgamation Agreement. The IPC/Max S-4 provides a summary of the events leading to Max and IPC entering into the Max Amalgamation Agreement.

In the morning of March 31, 2009, Edward J. Noonan, the Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Validus, placed a telephone call to James P. Bryce, the Chief Executive Officer and President of IPC. Mr. Noonan spoke with Mr. Bryce and explained that Validus intended to make an offer to exchange each outstanding IPC common share for 1.2037 Validus common shares, subject to the termination of the Max Amalgamation Agreement.

Following this telephone call, in the morning of March 31, 2009, Validus delivered a proposal letter containing the Validus Amalgamation Offer to IPC's Board in care of Mr. Bryce and issued a press release announcing the Validus Amalgamation Offer. The letter reads as follows:

March 31, 2009

The Board of Directors of IPC Holdings, Ltd.
c/o James P. Bryce, President and Chief Executive Officer
American International Bldg.
29 Richmond Road
Pembroke, HM 08
Bermuda

**Re: Superior Amalgamation Proposal by Validus Holdings, Ltd. (Validus) to
IPC Holdings, Ltd. (IPC)**

Dear Sirs:

On behalf of Validus, I am writing to submit a binding offer¹ pursuant to which Validus and IPC would amalgamate in a share-for-share exchange valuing IPC shares at an 18.0% premium to yesterday's closing market price. We believe that an amalgamation of Validus and IPC would represent a compelling combination and excellent strategic fit and create superior value for our respective shareholders.

We unquestionably would have preferred to work cooperatively with you to complete a negotiated transaction. However, it was necessary to communicate our binding offer to you by letter because of the provisions of the Agreement and Plan of Amalgamation between IPC and Max Capital Group Ltd. (Max), dated as of March 1, 2009, as amended on March 5, 2009 (the Max Plan of Amalgamation). We have reviewed the Max Plan of Amalgamation and see that it contemplates your receipt of acquisition proposals. Given the importance of our binding offer to our respective shareholders, we have decided to make this letter public.

Our binding offer involves a share-for-share exchange valuing IPC shares at an 18.0% premium to yesterday's closing market price. Consistent with that, we are prepared to amalgamate with IPC at a fixed exchange ratio of 1.2037 Validus shares per IPC share.

Our board of directors has unanimously approved the submission of our binding offer and delivery of the enclosed signed amalgamation agreement, so that, upon termination of the Max Plan of Amalgamation, you will be able to sign the enclosed agreement with the certainty of an agreed transaction. Our offer is structured as a tax-free share-for-share

transaction and does not require any external financing. It is not conditioned on due diligence. The only conditions to our offer are those contained in the enclosed executed amalgamation agreement.

Our binding offer is clearly superior to the Max transaction for your shareholders and is a Superior Proposal as defined in section 5.5(f) of the Max Plan of Amalgamation for the reasons set forth below.

¹ Throughout this letter we refer to our binding offer because, as of the date of this letter, we had indicated to IPC that our offer could not be withdrawn prior to April 15, 2009. As of the date of this proxy statement, we have not withdrawn our offer, but have reserved the right to do so.

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Superior Current Value. Our proposed transaction will provide superior current value for your shareholders. Our fixed exchange ratio of 1.2037 represents a value of \$29.98 per IPC share, which is a premium of 18.0% to the closing price of IPC's common shares on March 30, 2009.

Superior Trading Characteristics. Validus' common shares have superior trading characteristics to those of Max as noted in the table below.

	Validus	Max
Share Price Change Since Validus IPO(1)	+13.2%	-36.5%
Mkt. Cap as of 3/30/09	\$2.0 billion	\$0.9 billion
Average Daily Trading Volume(2)	\$11.3 million	\$6.7 million
Price / Book(3)	1.05x	0.76x
Price / Tangible Book(3)	1.13x	0.77x

(1) Based on the closing prices on March 30, 2009 and July 24, 2007.

(2) Three months prior to March 2, 2009, date of announcement of Max and IPC amalgamation.

(3) Based on December 31, 2008 GAAP book value per diluted share and diluted tangible GAAP book value per share using closing prices on March 30, 2009.

Less Balance Sheet Risk.² The combined investment portfolio of IPC/Validus is more stable than that of IPC/Max. Pro forma for the proposed IPC/Max combination, alternative investments represent 12% of investments and 29% of shareholders' equity. In contrast, Validus does not invest in alternatives and pro forma for a Validus/IPC combination, alternative investments represent 3% of investments and 4% of shareholders' equity, providing greater safety for shareholders and clients.

Superior Long-term Prospects. A combined Validus and IPC would be a superior company to IPC/Max with greater growth prospects and synergies with:

1. Superior size and scale, with pro forma December 31, 2008 shareholders' equity of \$3.7 billion and total GAAP capitalization of \$4.1 billion;
2. Superior financial flexibility, with debt/total capitalization of only 1.8% and total leverage including hybrid securities of only 9.1%;
3. A global platform, with offices and underwriting facilities in Bermuda, at Lloyd's in London, Dublin, Singapore, New York and Miami;
4. Superior diversified business mix, with lines of business concentrated in short-tail lines where pricing momentum is strongest; and
5. An experienced, proven and stable management team with substantial expertise operating in IPC's core lines of business.

Our superior growth prospects are evidenced by our historical track record. Between December 31, 2005 and December 31, 2008, Validus grew its book value per share (including accumulated dividends) at a 13.2% compound annual rate vs. Max's 8.8% growth over the same period. In 2008, we grew our book

² The occurrence of severe catastrophic events after an amalgamation with IPC could cause Validus' net income to be more volatile than if the amalgamation did not take place. For the year ended December 31, 2008, Validus' gross premiums written on property catastrophe business were \$328.2 million or 24.1% of total gross premiums written. For the year ended December 31, 2008, 93% of IPC's gross premiums written (excluding reinstatement premiums) covered property catastrophe reinsurance risks. For the year ended December 31, 2008, after giving effect to the Validus amalgamation as if it had been consummated on December 31, 2008, gross premiums written on property catastrophe business would have been \$661.9 million or 37.5% of total gross premiums of Validus on a pro forma basis. Because Validus after the amalgamation will, among other things, have larger aggregate exposures to natural and man-made disasters than it does today, Validus' aggregate loss experience could have a significant influence on Validus' net income.

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value per share (including accumulated dividends) by 2.4% vs. Max's 10.8% decline over the same period.

Expedited Closing Process. We will be able to close an amalgamation with IPC more quickly than Max because we will not require the approval of U.S. insurance regulators.³

Substantially the Same Contractual Terms and Conditions. Our proposed amalgamation agreement contains substantially the same terms and conditions as those in the Max Plan of Amalgamation, and for your convenience we have included a markup of our amalgamation agreement against the Max Plan of Amalgamation.

Superior Outcome for Bermuda Community. The combination of Validus and IPC creates a larger, stronger entity than a combination of Max and IPC which will benefit the Bermuda community.⁴

Superior Outcome for IPC Clients. Validus has a greater commitment to the lines of business underwritten by IPC and has superior technical expertise and capacity to provide IPC customers with continuing reinsurance coverage. Max has consistently stated its intention to reduce its commitment to IPC's business. Therefore, a combination with Validus will be less disruptive to IPC's client base.

Our binding offer is clearly a Superior Proposal, within the meaning of the Max Plan of Amalgamation. We and our financial advisors, Greenhill & Co., LLC, and our legal advisors, Cahill Gordon & Reindel LLP, are prepared to move forward immediately. We believe that our offer presents a compelling opportunity for both our companies and our respective shareholders, and look forward to your prompt response. We respectfully request that the Board of IPC reach a determination by 5:00 p.m., Bermuda time, on Wednesday, April 15, 2009, that (i) our binding offer constitutes a Superior Proposal, (ii) it is withdrawing its recommendation for the transaction contemplated by the Max Plan of Amalgamation and (iii) it is making a recommendation for the transaction contemplated by this binding offer.

We reserve the right to withdraw this offer if the Board of IPC has not reached a determination (i) that our binding offer constitutes a Superior Proposal, (ii) to withdraw its recommendation for the transaction contemplated by the Max Plan of Amalgamation and (iii) to make a recommendation for the transaction contemplated by this binding offer by 5:00 p.m., Bermuda time, on Wednesday, April 15, 2009. We further reserve the right to withdraw this binding offer if you subsequently withdraw your recommendation in favor of our offer or if you do not sign the enclosed amalgamation agreement within two business days after the termination of the Max Plan of Amalgamation.

We look forward to your prompt response.

Sincerely,

/s/ Edward J. Noonan
Edward J. Noonan
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

cc: Robert F. Greenhill
Greenhill & Co., LLC

John J. Schuster
Cahill Gordon & Reindel LLP

³ As of the date of this letter, our belief that we could close an amalgamation with IPC more quickly than Max was based on the observation that the Validus amalgamation with IPC would not require the approval of U.S. insurance

regulators because neither IPC nor Validus operates a U.S.-regulated insurance business that would require any such approval while the Proposed Max Amalgamation requires such approvals.

⁴ We believe that a larger, stronger entity will benefit the Bermuda community because it offers greater stability.

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In the afternoon on March 31, 2009, IPC issued a press release acknowledging receipt of the letter from Validus outlining the Validus Amalgamation Offer. The text of the press release reads as follows:

IPC Holdings, Ltd. (NASDAQ: IPCR) (IPC) acknowledges receipt of an unsolicited letter dated today, March 31, 2009, from Validus Holdings, Ltd. (NYSE: VR) (Validus) outlining a proposed transaction.

On March 2, 2009, IPC entered into an Agreement and Plan of Amalgamation (the Amalgamation Agreement) with its wholly-owned subsidiary IPC Limited and Max Capital Group Ltd. (Max) which provides that Max will amalgamate with IPC Limited. IPC continues to be bound by the terms of the Amalgamation Agreement and the parties have recently filed a joint proxy statement/prospectus with the Securities & Exchange Commission.

IPC s Board of Directors will review the terms of the proposal submitted by Validus in a manner consistent with its obligations under the Amalgamation Agreement and applicable Bermuda law.

IPC will have no further comment on this matter until IPC s Board of Directors makes a determination regarding Validus offer.

Also in the afternoon on March 31, 2009, Max issued a press release announcing that it had received from IPC a copy of the letter from Validus outlining the Validus Amalgamation Offer. The text of the press release reads as follows:

Max Capital Group Ltd. (NASDAQ: MXGL; BSX: MXGL BH) today announced that it has received a copy of Validus Holdings, Ltd. s unsolicited, stock-for-stock, proposal for IPC Holdings, Ltd.

As previously announced on March 2, 2009, Max and IPC entered into an Agreement and Plan of Amalgamation pursuant to which Max will amalgamate with IPC Limited. The Boards of both companies have previously stated that the combination of Max with IPC would create a strong company with a balanced, diversified portfolio of risk across a mix of geographies and business lines with the opportunity to generate more stable and attractive returns on capital. Max s pending merger with IPC is expected to be completed late in the second quarter or early in the third quarter of this year.

W. Marston (Marty) Becker, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Max Capital, said: In today s unprecedented business environment and cycle, we believe that diversification, in terms of global presence and both short and long-tail exposures, significantly reduces risk and provides a more solid platform for building sustained long-term value. The merger of IPC and Max was founded on a shared vision of allowing the combined group of shareholders to enjoy the benefits of a strong, diversified operating platform with a proven track record. While we have not yet had the opportunity to review Validus proposal carefully, we believe that combining two short-tailed property catastrophe oriented companies would appear to do little for true shareholder diversification. By contrast, Max s track record of building a diversified platform without diluting shareholder value should lead to better long-term growth prospects and value creation following completion of the pending IPC-Max merger.

In the morning on April 2, 2009, Max sent a letter to IPC s Board of Directors purporting to outline the relative advantages of the pending IPC/Max amalgamation as well as the business and financial issues raised by the Validus Amalgamation Offer and issued a press release announcing the letter. The text of the letter reads as follows:

Dear Members of the Board:

We are writing regarding the many business and financial issues raised by the public proposal by Validus Holdings Ltd. (Validus) to acquire IPC Holdings, Ltd. (IPC) in lieu of the pending IPC amalgamation with Max Capital Group

Ltd. (Max). The IPC/Max amalgamation was founded on a shared vision of allowing our combined group of shareholders to enjoy the benefits of a strong, diversified operating platform with a proven track record. The Validus proposal does not offer that.

Rather, in light of the Validus proposal, the IPC Board faces two starkly contrasting choices:

A. You can agree to be taken over by Validus at a price that is below IPC's book value. The result of this takeover for your shareholders would be a minority equity stake in an entity that offers substantially

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similar product lines to those offered by IPC today, with little risk diversification, and apparently no ability by the IPC Board to steward the longer term prospects of the company.

OR

B. You can complete the planned merger of equals with Max at a price that is below Max's book value. We believe that this transaction will create a more stable entity that will provide significant product, geographic and risk diversification and over which IPC's Board will continue to have significant influence, which in turn will provide superior shareholder value.

For the reasons set forth below, and in the accompanying exhibits, we do not agree with Validus that its proposal represents a Superior Proposal or is a proposal that can reasonably be expected to lead to a Superior Proposal pursuant to the IPC/Max Plan of Amalgamation dated March 1, 2009 (the IPC/Max Plan).

1. *A combination with Max delivers 29% more tangible book value per share to IPC.* As we operate in an industry where the primary valuation driver is a multiple of book value (and tangible book value), we believe that a transaction that maximizes the book value to shareholders provides the best opportunity to generate shareholder value. The IPC combination with Max is a truly superior proposal versus the takeover proposal by Validus. The takeover proposal by Validus would result in IPC receiving only \$28.35 in diluted book value per IPC share and \$26.19 of diluted tangible book value per IPC share from Validus. In contrast, our combination delivers \$34.93 of diluted book value per IPC share (a 23.2% premium to Validus) and \$33.83 of diluted tangible book value per IPC share from Max (a 29.2% premium to Validus). A combination with Max provides greater underlying value to IPC's shareholders, which we believe will result in greater upside for both IPC and Max shareholders.

2. *The IPC/Max Plan creates significant value for IPC shareholders.* As we indicated during our discussions, we believe that the IPC/Max Plan provides an attractive financial outcome for IPC. The IPC/Max Plan is expected to be accretive to both earnings per share and return on equity. In addition, as you consider the historical trading multiples of Max and IPC, there is significant opportunity to create substantial value for all shareholders of the combined company. We believe the Validus proposal prioritizes an immediate premium in the form of stock for IPC shareholders, while compromising a value creation opportunity for IPC shareholders. Importantly, the written proposal by Validus does not contemplate any participation by the IPC board of directors, whose participation remains an important consideration for Max in the amalgamation and provides continuity to shareholders and clients.

3. *Max is a truly diversified underwriting platform.* The IPC/Max Plan offers IPC's shareholders superior current and future value by combining IPC with a truly diversified underwriting platform, with a strong and well established track record. Max enjoys a diversified portfolio of business across many dimensions by class, geography, customers and distribution. We believe that Max's diversified underwriting platform, with its strong emphasis on profitable longer-tail casualty business, will generate more stable returns on capital through underwriting cycles, compared to the volatility embedded in the Validus short-tail portfolio. Validus, whose 2008 gross premiums written are 94% concentrated in short-tail lines of business, claims that its portfolio represents diversification. Validus' ability to deliver anything approaching true diversification seems to be constrained by its limited underwriting platforms in Bermuda and at Lloyd's and lack of underwriting capabilities in longer-tail casualty classes.

Combining two short-tailed property catastrophe companies as proposed by Validus does little for shareholder diversification. Validus' stated intention to take advantage of currently strong rates in the property market is a short-term strategy that is capital intensive, creates greater volatility for shareholders, and is one which IPC could have continued on a stand-alone basis but elected not to do so. By contrast, Max remains committed to an underwriting strategy that produces attractive results across market cycles, by continuing to expand its specialty insurance business in selected underwriting classes and limiting volatility in its underwriting results.

4. *Max has a proven, long-term, operating history.* Max's underwriting has been tested through the tragic events of 9/11, the active 2004 hurricane season and the confluence of Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma in 2005. Validus operating history, by contrast, does not extend beyond the past three years, during which time

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the industry as a whole has experienced both strong property catastrophe pricing and limited catastrophe activity. The first test of Validus' portfolio of business and risk management capabilities since its formation three years ago came in 2008 with Hurricanes Ike and Gustav. In our view, the results speak for themselves: the net loss reported by Validus for these events represented 12.4% of its June 30, 2008 shareholders' equity, the largest percentage loss of its broad peer group which averaged 7.2% of shareholders' equity. The loss was almost double the net loss incurred by IPC, which represented just 6.7% of IPC's June 30, 2008 shareholders' equity. The losses recorded by Validus included a 42% increase in its initial loss estimate for Hurricane Ike (from \$165 million to \$235 million) during the fourth quarter of 2008. By comparison, Max's net incurred losses from Hurricanes Ike and Gustav were limited to 3.4% of June 30, 2008 shareholders' equity, the lowest among the broader peer group, demonstrating the lower embedded volatility of Max's underwriting results versus Validus.

5. IPC and Max can complete an amalgamation more quickly, and with greater certainty.

(a) IPC and Max can close our amalgamation expeditiously. Max believes that the IPC/Max Plan can close as soon as June 2009. By contrast, we believe that Validus would not be in a position to close a transaction with IPC until September 2009 at the earliest, notwithstanding its public prediction of a second quarter close. As you are well aware, the IPC/Max Plan requires that shareholders have the opportunity to vote on our amalgamation before IPC's Board can terminate our agreement and thereafter begin discussions with a bidder such as Validus. We anticipate that we will be able to hold our respective shareholder meetings in June, and only after those shareholder votes would Validus be able to pursue its proposal. Validus' inability to close before September 2009, the middle of hurricane season, adds meaningful uncertainty to Validus' proposal, as IPC shareholders and the transaction itself would be put at risk by the significant catastrophe exposures of Validus and Validus' ability to terminate the transaction based upon changes in shareholders' equity. Much has been made by Validus regarding US regulatory approvals required to complete the IPC/Max amalgamation. As you know, these approvals are well underway and we do not foresee such requisite approvals adversely impacting a possible June closing.

(b) IPC has conducted extensive diligence on Max. IPC was given complete and open access to Max to afford you and your outside advisors and consultants with the ability to conduct extensive due diligence on Max. The Validus proposal seeks to have IPC enter into a transaction for which IPC has not conducted due diligence. We also note that certain of Validus' disclosure schedules will not be provided to IPC until after IPC and Max's shareholders have the opportunity to vote upon our amalgamation.

6. Max's business is complementary to IPC. Clients seek a diversified program of reinsurers. As you were able to confirm in your due diligence, Max has very limited overlap with the customers of IPC and neither party expects a combination of IPC and Max to lead to any meaningful disruption of either business. In addition, the continuity of the underwriters at IPC will maximize the opportunity for IPC to continue to write this business in the future, assuming market conditions support it. By contrast, Validus acknowledges that it writes business with many of the same clients as IPC, which we would expect to result in a loss of business as clients seek to diversify their reinsurance placements.

7. Max's complementary and diversified platform is appreciated by our ratings agencies. Max currently has a financial strength rating of A- by A.M. Best, with its outlook changed to positive in December 2008. As IPC and Max have jointly presented to our ratings agencies, IPC's Board has the comfort of knowing that the ratings agencies view our combination, and its diversifying impact on IPC's business, positively. In contrast, we believe that the agencies would not look as favorably on combining two short-tailed property-oriented platforms.

8. Max maintains less underwriting volatility through greater diversification of its portfolio of risks. Max seeks to limit its exposure to catastrophic events (probable maximum loss based on a 1 in 250 year event) to a maximum of 20% of its shareholders' equity, often operating below this level. As part of the IPC/Max Plan, we have discussed continuing to have a significant presence in the property catastrophe market while on a combined equity basis

adhering to this same 20% risk tolerance. In contrast, Validus maintains peak exposures where the probable maximum loss based on a 1 in 250 year event runs at a stated 33% of shareholders equity. Max believes that combining this risk profile with IPC would expose IPC shareholders to an even greater level

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of volatility than at present and would not change the markets perception of IPC as being a property catastrophe company. The volatility of Validus results would also seem to be cause for concern, particularly when the net losses from Hurricanes Ike and Gustav (which approximated a 1 in 15 year event) was 12.4% of shareholders equity, the highest among its broader peer group. This compared to a net loss of 6.7% of shareholders equity for IPC and 3.4% for Max.

9. *Max has a proven, long-term history of successful acquisitions without incurring goodwill.* We believe IPC's shareholders can take comfort in Max's demonstrated history of successfully entering new business lines through acquisitions and start-ups without incurring meaningful goodwill. For example, when Max entered the Lloyds market, we booked intangible assets of \$8 million upon closing our acquisition of Imagine Group (UK) Limited, which stands in contrast to the \$154 million of intangible assets booked by Validus in their acquisition of Talbot.

10. *Max has a diversified shareholder base.* We believe having a shareholder base dominated by five private equity owners controlling 64.9% of Validus total beneficial ownership (as of March 13, 2009) will limit the potential upside in the value of Validus over time as these private shareholders seek to exit their investment. Max has a diversified shareholder base with an 84% public float. In addition, Max has a well diversified shareholder base of high quality institutional shareholders.

11. *IPC and Max have compatible cultures.* IPC and Max have compatible cultures that will help ease the integration of the two companies. IPC and Max share a common focus on underwriting, claims and actuarial disciplines, and on running our respective businesses as meritocracies.

12. *Max's higher asset leverage provides greater investment income over time.* Max believes that investment leverage (invested assets as a multiple of shareholders equity) is a positive in driving earnings and stability of returns on capital over time. Based on 2008 figures, Max had total investment to equity of 4.2x versus 1.7x for Validus. As Validus continues to pursue a short-tail strategy, Validus will be limited in its ability to increase its asset leverage. This deprives IPC of the meaningful investment income derived from longer-tail casualty lines and continues to leave IPC shareholders exposed to increased volatility from catastrophes. Validus has commented on Max's investment portfolio, particularly its alternative investment portfolio. Max's year end allocation to alternative investments was 14% of total invested assets, which is expected to reduce to 10% to 12% in 2009. In looking at results, Max's total investment return, including realized and unrealized gains and losses, during the very volatile period of 2007 / 2008 has outperformed Validus in 6 of the last 8 quarters.

We believe that the facts regarding the proposal submitted by Validus and the attempt by Validus to present a one-sided proposal to IPC shareholders make it clear that Validus has not presented a Superior Proposal, nor one that can be reasonably expected to lead to a Superior Proposal. We believe Validus has created an unnecessary and unproductive disruption for its own opportunistic purposes, which should not distract either IPC's or Max's employees and customers from our amalgamation, which we both believe to be in the best interests of our shareholders.

Lastly, Max remains both steadfast in its commitment and excited to complete its planned amalgamation with IPC. We continue to believe that the amalgamation of IPC and Max represents the best strategic and financial opportunity for our collective shareholders.

Very truly yours,

/s/ W. Marston Becker
W. Marston Becker
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Max Capital Group Ltd.

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In the afternoon on April 2, 2009, Validus sent a letter to IPC's Board of Directors addressing the claims made by Max in its letter to IPC's Board of Directors in the morning on April 2, 2009. The text of our letter reads as follows:

April 2, 2009

The Board of Directors of IPC Holdings, Ltd.
c/o James P. Bryce, President and Chief Executive Officer
American International Bldg.
29 Richmond Road
Pembroke, HM 08
Bermuda

Dear Members of the Board:

We are writing to respond to the letter sent to you by Mr. Becker of Max Capital Group Ltd. (Max) dated April 2, 2009, regarding the purported benefits of the proposed combination of IPC Holdings, Ltd. (IPC) with Max (pursuant to an Amalgamation Agreement between Max and IPC dated as of March 2, 2009 (the Amalgamation Agreement)), as compared to the benefits presented by a combination of IPC with Validus Holdings, Ltd. (Validus) on the terms we proposed to you in our letter dated March 31, 2009 (the Validus Proposal).

First, we would like to reiterate our sincere belief that the Validus Proposal is in every respect a Superior Proposal as defined in the Amalgamation Agreement. In fact, as you have undoubtedly seen, the markets have already endorsed our proposal: the IPC share price has increased significantly since the announcement of our proposal, in recognition of the fact that our proposal delivers superior value to the IPC shareholders – an irrefutable fact. Our proposal offers the IPC shareholders superior value (an 18% premium to the value of the IPC stock on the date prior to our announcement), a currency with superior trading characteristics (Validus shares trade at a premium to book value, as opposed to the Max shares, which trade at a discount to book value), less balance sheet risk, and most importantly, superior long term prospects.

Max suggests that the choice you are facing is between (i) a combined company based on a shared vision in which you, the IPC Board, can continue your stewardship, and (ii) an entity which offers you few benefits over what you have today, with no ability to continue your stewardship. We view the choice quite differently: you can choose to combine with a company which, on almost every metric, is a worse choice for your shareholders, or ours, which delivers, immediately and in the long term, superior value for your shareholders. To the extent that you, the members of the IPC Board, have an interest in continuing involvement in the affairs of the combined company, we would be happy to discuss continued Board representation with you.

Turning now to the assertions in the Max letter, we note that Max has made a number of statements which distort the facts and present an incomplete picture. We would like to respond to each of these in turn.

1. A combination with Max delivers 29% more tangible book value per share to IPC. Max believes book value per share is a very important measure in our industry, and we do not disagree. The relevant question for the IPC Board, however, is not, as Max suggests, the relative percentage of book value being delivered to IPC shareholders in the two proposals, but the absolute value of the shares themselves. On this measure, the Validus proposal is clearly superior, as it offers IPC shareholders a significant premium over the current value of their shares. Moreover, Max does not explain in its letter why Max's shares are trading at such a deep discount to its book value. We can only guess that the market assigns such a discount because of Max's stewardship of its business or because so much of Max's investment portfolio is tied up in risky alternative assets. Indeed, of Max's \$1.2 billion of tangible common equity, \$754 million is

in alternative assets, which in 2008 generated mark downs of \$233 million, greater than the entirety of Max's underwriting income, and \$476 million is in non-agency asset/mortgage backed securities. We believe it is a far better value proposition for the IPC shareholders to receive Validus shares, a currency which the market values at a premium to book.

2. *The IPC/Max Plan creates significant value for IPC shareholders.* This statement is simply incorrect. According to data calculated from the proxy statement filed by IPC on March 27, 2009, IPC's book

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value per share would decrease from \$33.00 to \$32.30, or 2.1% as a result of the combination with Max (this obviously implies the deal is accretive to Max at your expense). That can hardly be described as the best opportunity to deliver shareholders value. Moreover, while it is true that the Validus proposal delivers an immediate premium for IPC shareholders, it is wrong of Max to suggest that such a premium will compromise value creation for IPC shareholders in the longer term. We believe that receiving a better currency, in a stronger, better capitalized company, offers a more likely starting point for long term value creation than retaining shares in IPC, whose previously conservatively managed balance sheet will be negatively impacted by assets of questionable value in the IPC/Max combination.

3. *Max is a truly diversified underwriting platform.* We think the relevant question for IPC is not whether its merger partner has a diversified platform, but rather the quality of that diversification. In terms of the quality of diversification, Validus offers far superior characteristics than Max, as evidenced by 2008 results for Max's diversified businesses. Max's 2008 reported 91.9% property and casualty GAAP combined ratio benefited from \$107.0 million of prior-year reserve releases. The true 2008 accident-year GAAP combined ratio was 103.4%.⁵ Max's diversified businesses represent diversification without profit. Max's chief source of diversifying growth, Max US Specialty, generated a 138.5% combined ratio in 2008. Results such as those cannot create value for shareholders.⁶ Max is not a leader in any category of business, and moreover, it has chosen to focus on volatile lines of business which yield low margins.⁷ In contrast, Validus is a global leader in very profitable business lines, including marine, energy and war and terrorism.⁸ Furthermore, Max's statement that Validus is constrained by its limited underwriting platforms is demonstrably untrue. Validus has the global licenses and other capabilities in place to write long tail insurance if and when it believes doing so would be profitable. In fact, today, Validus writes non-catastrophe business in 143 countries around the world.⁹ And, as demonstrated by Validus superior financial results and lower combined ratio, Validus does so profitably.

4. *Max has a proven, long-term, operating history.* Max may have a longer history than Validus, but even a cursory look at the decline in Max's book value, its weak growth, volatile results and general underperformance will quash any notion that the length of its operating history trumps the superior abilities of the deeply experienced Validus management team to generate best in class performance.

By focusing on the net loss reported by Validus based on hurricanes Ike and Gustav, Max is yet again ignoring the larger benefit of Validus' conservative risk management and diversification. Validus assumed that the hurricane season in 2008 would generate a market loss of \$18 to \$21 billion, and we set our reserve levels accordingly. IPC, by contrast, assumed \$14.5 billion of losses. Notwithstanding the severity of the events of that hurricane season, Validus was easily able to absorb the loss (yielding a combined ratio of 92.2%, with a corresponding combined ratio at Validus Re of 86.0%). As a result, Validus was profitable, notwithstanding the

⁵ Upon verification of the calculations used to prepare this letter we have determined that Max's true 2008 accident year GAAP combined ratio is in fact 110.6% rather than 103.4% as set forth in our letter reprinted above. The combined ratio, expressed as a percentage, is a key measurement of profitability traditionally used in the property-casualty insurance business. The combined ratio, also referred to as the calendar year combined ratio, is the sum of the losses and loss adjustment expense ratio and the underwriting and other operating expense ratio. The losses and loss adjustment expense ratio is the percentage of net losses and loss adjustment expenses incurred to net premiums earned. The underwriting and other operating expense ratio is the percentage of underwriting and other operating expenses to net premiums earned. When the calendar year combined ratio is adjusted to exclude prior period items, such as loss reserve development, it becomes the accident year combined ratio.

⁶ As described elsewhere in this proxy statement, a combined ratio of greater than 100% indicates that premiums are less than aggregate claims and expenses. Validus believes that unprofitable operations do not create value for shareholders.

⁷ As of the date of this proxy statement, this statement should be qualified as an expression of our opinion based on our experience and knowledge of the industry.

⁸ As of the date of this proxy statement, this statement should be qualified as an expression of our opinion based on our experience and knowledge of the industry.

⁹ Upon verification, the statement should refer to 134 countries, rather than 143.

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losses associated with hurricanes Gustav and Ike. Its highly touted diversification notwithstanding, Max sustained a loss for the year in excess of \$200 million, demonstrating beyond a shadow of a doubt that its greater diversification is not a guarantee of profitability.

We at Validus believe that our diversification is of a higher quality, our underwriting decisions are made more carefully, our risks are managed more prudently, and we exercise a more conservative stewardship over our capital, all of which would inure to the long term benefit of the IPC shareholders in our proposed combination.

5. *IPC and Max can complete an amalgamation more quickly, with greater certainty.* Max now claims (contrary to the statements it made prior to the Validus Proposal)¹⁰ that Max and IPC will be able to close their amalgamation in June 2009. Max freely admits, however, that it does not control the time table: the SEC must clear the proxy statement/prospectus filed by IPC, it must clear the proxy statement for Max, and the parties must obtain shareholders approval (which we believe will be difficult to do while our Superior Proposal is pending). Most importantly, the closing of the IPC/Max transaction requires regulatory approvals from several different state insurance departments in the United States. Implicit in Max's prediction of a closing date is a presumption of the receipt of regulatory approvals, which simply cannot be taken for granted given the likely timing of regulatory review and the public hearing process. Thus there is absolutely no guarantee that the IPC/Max deal can be consummated in the second quarter. Finally, it is important for the IPC Board not to lose sight of the fact that the Amalgamation Agreement cedes to Max the power to delay the closing of a Validus/IPC combination.¹¹

Max also tries to make an issue of the fact that IPC has not had a chance to conduct due diligence on Validus. Validus would welcome the opportunity to provide IPC with customary due diligence information. Validus stands ready to respond to any requests IPC may make on an expedited basis, and would be more than happy to meet with IPC to answer any questions IPC may have about Validus, its operations, its financial health or any other matter relevant to the Board of IPC in considering Validus' Superior Proposal. We call upon Max to permit IPC's Board to exercise its fiduciary duties by releasing IPC from the extraordinarily restrictive prohibition in the Amalgamation Agreement which prevents it from even talking to Validus regarding the terms of its Superior Proposal.¹²

6. *Max's business is complementary to IPC.* Max's assertions that a combination of Validus and IPC would result in a loss of customers are without merit and are particularly surprising, given that Max has publicly stated its intention to significantly reduce IPC's core reinsurance activities. As we are both aware, the current reinsurance market is in the midst of a capacity shortage.¹³ As a result, we do not believe that clients

¹⁰ IPC and Max may update their predictions as to timing as new information becomes available to each party. For example, in a recent letter to shareholders filed on May 1, 2008, Max discloses that it expects the transaction to close late in the second quarter or early in the third quarter of 2009.

¹¹ As of the date of this proxy statement, the Max Amalgamation Agreement cedes to Max the power to delay the closing of a Validus/IPC combination because IPC has no right to terminate the Max Amalgamation Agreement until after the vote of the IPC shareholders at the Annual General Meeting, even if the IPC Board changes its recommendation and recommends a vote FOR the Validus Amalgamation Offer. Accordingly, should the IPC Board choose to recommend a vote FOR the Validus Amalgamation Offer, Max would have the power to delay the closing of a Validus/IPC combination by not terminating the IPC/Max agreement until after the shareholders vote down the Proposed Max Amalgamation.

¹² The agreement governing the Validus Amalgamation Offer retained this restrictive prohibition. Validus' board of directors determined that proposing substantially similar agreement terms with what we believed to be improved economic terms would facilitate the IPC Board's evaluation of the Validus Amalgamation Offer.

¹³ A reinsurance industry commentator has recently stated that, taking reinsurer capital as the nearest proxy for capacity, it is estimated that reinsurer capital, which was down 8 to 10 percent from January 1, 2008 through

September 30, 2008, will be down 15 to 20 percent for the year ending December 31, 2008 when reported. In addition, the same commentator observed that capital markets capacity for insurance risk has declined in similar proportions.

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will actively seek to diversify their reinsurance placements away from our combined company. In fact, our combined financial strength and clout should only serve to make a combined Validus/IPC a go-to player for reinsurance placements.¹⁴

7. *Max's complementary and diversified platform is appreciated by our ratings agencies.* We have been in dialogue with our ratings agencies with regard to our proposal. We encourage the Board of IPC to focus its attention on what the ratings agencies actually say, rather than on Max's speculations.⁵

8. *Max maintains less underwriting volatility through greater diversification in its portfolio of risks.* Due to the significant investment losses Max sustained in 2008, it is unsurprising that Max is attempting to focus on underwriting volatility alone. Selectively focusing on underwriting volatility wholly ignores the other various risks and uncertainties that IPC's shareholders would be assuming by combining with Max and its risky balance sheet. With respect to underwriting performance, in 2008, Validus successfully weathered its exposures from Hurricanes Ike and Gustav with a combined ratio of 92.2% and net income of \$63.9 million. This performance was generated despite the fact that Validus reserved for those events more conservatively than its industry peers, as discussed in paragraph 4 above. Validus' disclosures offer the highest level of transparency with regard to its probable maximum losses, zonal aggregates and realistic disaster scenarios and we would challenge Max to provide the same level of transparency to its shareholders before presumptuously speculating on the impacts of various potential events.

9. *Max has a proven, long term history of successful acquisitions without incurring good will.* Validus has a proven track record of acquiring a high quality premier business with a leading position in its market. Max's pointing to its acquisition of Imagine Group (UK) Limited as an example of a successful acquisition is ironic, especially relative to our successful acquisition of Talbot. In that transaction, Validus acquired a strong balance sheet with excess reserves at a multiple of 3.1x earnings demonstrating Validus' commitment to creating value for our shareholders. When we acquired Talbot, Validus booked \$154 million of goodwill and intangible assets; however, from acquisition closing until December 31, 2008, we benefited from \$105 million in reserve releases from the Talbot business, emanating from periods prior to the acquisition. Max's acquisition history, on the other hand, is that of acquiring subscale small businesses that significantly lag the leaders in their respective markets.¹⁶

10. *Max has a diversified shareholder base.* Max's attempt to characterize our shareholder base as a liability is baseless. What is relevant is the relative liquidity of Max and Validus shares. As previously mentioned in our letter dated March 31, 2009, Validus' daily average trading volume was \$11.3 million vs. \$6.7 million for Max for the three months prior to announcement of the IPC/Max transaction. Additionally, since our shareholder base is publicly disclosed, if the market viewed it as an overhang, such information would already be embedded in the market price of our common shares. The combination of our trading volume and the premium pricing of our shares compared to either Max or IPC should put to rest any concerns IPC shareholders may have regarding liquidity of the combined company.

11. *IPC and Max have compatible cultures.* Max has mentioned that it has a compatible culture with IPC. If that is in fact the case, we find the paucity of IPC management that will continue in senior roles at IPC/Max curious and an indication that such cultural fit may be only skin deep. We have successfully integrated large acquisitions in the past, and believe that experience is most relevant in this regard.

¹⁴ We believe that a combined Validus/IPC would be a go-to player for reinsurance placements because Validus will be better capitalized (as measured by pro forma shareholders equity) than many of the members of its peer group.

¹⁵ As of the date of this proxy statement, this statement is intended to emphasize that Validus believes the statement being referred to, in the April 2, 2009 Max letter to IPC's Board, is based upon speculation by Max, since, to Validus knowledge, the rating agencies have not made a determination in this regard.

¹⁶ As of the date of this proxy statement, we are aware of only three small acquisitions by Max and we believe, based on our experience and knowledge of the industry, that the acquired entities were not leaders in their markets.

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12. *Max's higher asset leverage provides greater investment income over time.* Max's asset leverage has been a significant liability given its risky investment strategy.¹⁷ This leverage would similarly expose a combined IPC/Max to significant volatility. Max's alternative investments and non-agency asset/mortgage backed securities alone comprise 99% of its tangible equity, indicating a massive amount of embedded risk.¹⁸ Max's \$233 million loss in 2008 on their alternative investment portfolio is entirely indicative of that risk. Its so-called outperformance in 6 of the last 8 quarters ignores the abject underperformance it experienced in other periods.¹⁹ In 2007, when the global credit crisis began, Max's current management had the opportunity to liquidate its alternative assets. Max chose to continue holding those risky investments, which have led to massive losses. Combined, we believe these factors highlight Max's poor history as stewards of shareholder capital.

* * *

In closing, I would like to reiterate that we have submitted to you a proposal which we are confident the IPC Board will agree is a Superior Proposal as defined in your Amalgamation Agreement. We have submitted this proposal because we deeply and honestly believe that the combination of IPC and Validus will result in a far better value proposition for the IPC shareholders than the combination of IPC and Max. Validus is absolutely committed to our Superior Proposal and we simply do not understand how Max can characterize our actions as opportunistic. If Max truly believes its combination with IPC is superior, we call upon Max to free the IPC Board from the shackles that your Amalgamation Agreement has placed on the ability of the members of the IPC Board to exercise their fiduciary duties under Bermuda law, so as to create a level playing field on which the shareholders of IPC will be able to decide which of the two proposals is indeed superior.

Sincerely,

/s/ Edward J. Noonan
Edward J. Noonan
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

¹⁷ As of the date of this proxy statement, we believe that the investment strategy that has been employed by Max, and is expected to be employed by Max management who will control the combined IPC/Max, and that according to Max's public information is expected to include a 10% to 12% concentration in alternative investments, should be considered a risky investment strategy that could amount to a significant liability when compared with an investment strategy, like Validus, that does not allow for such investments in alternative investments.

¹⁸ As of the date of this proxy statement, this statement is intended to emphasize that Max's alternative investments alone comprised 61% of tangible equity, indicating what we believe to be a significant amount of embedded risk.

¹⁹ As of the date of this proxy statement, this statement should be qualified as an expression of our opinion based on our experience and knowledge of the industry and on Max's investment performance in the third and fourth quarters of 2008, which was worse than the average for its peer group but better than the investment performance of several of its peers.

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In the afternoon on April 5, 2009, Validus sent a letter to IPC's Board of Directors regarding an error that Max had made in its calculation of pro forma tangible book value under the terms of the Validus Amalgamation Offer. The text of our letter reads as follows:

April 5, 2009

The Board of Directors of IPC Holdings, Ltd.
c/o James P. Bryce, President and Chief Executive Officer
American International Bldg.
29 Richmond Road
Pembroke, HM 08
Bermuda

Dear Members of the Board:

We are writing to call to your attention an error contained in the publicly disseminated letter sent to you by Mr. Becker of Max Capital Group Ltd. (Max) dated April 2, 2009 and the accompanying presentation materials, regarding the purported benefits of the proposed combination of IPC Holdings, Ltd. (IPC) with Max (pursuant to an Amalgamation Agreement between Max and IPC dated as of March 2, 2009 (the Amalgamation Agreement)), as compared to the benefits presented by a combination of IPC with Validus Holdings, Ltd. (Validus) on the terms we proposed to you in our letter dated March 31, 2009 (the Validus Proposal).

In his letter, Mr. Becker states (and he has been widely quoted in the media stating) that *[a] combination with Max delivers 29% more tangible book value per share to IPC.* This is not correct. We, and our financial advisors and SEC counsel, have reviewed this calculation and we would like to provide you with the correct figures. Specifically, Mr. Becker's calculation understates the pro forma IPC share of Validus tangible book value per share by \$2.74, which results in overstating the premium calculated on this basis quite significantly. We have attached some materials that illustrate the correct calculation. Our SEC counsel has advised us that this error is material and that Max will be required to amend its SEC filings to correct its error.

As we noted in our letter dated April 2, 2009, putting aside this error, we believe that this measure is the wrong framework on which to analyze whether the IPC/Max plan is superior to the IPC/Validus plan, and refer you to the analysis in our earlier letter. We remain confident that the IPC Board will agree the Validus Proposal is a Superior Proposal as defined in your Amalgamation Agreement.

We look forward to your response to the Validus Proposal.

Sincerely,

/s/ Edward J. Noonan
Edward J. Noonan
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

cc: Marty Dolan, J.P. Morgan Securities, Inc.

In the afternoon on April 5, 2009, Validus also posted the material referenced in the letter on its website.

On the morning of April 6, 2009, Max issued a press release reaffirming its prior disclosure regarding the Validus Amalgamation Offer and stating that it continues to believe that Validus had not presented a Superior Proposal, nor

one that can be reasonably expected to lead to a Superior Proposal (as such term is defined in the [Max Amalgamation Agreement]) . The text of the press release reads as follows:

Max Capital Group Ltd. (NASDAQ: MXGL; BSX: MXGL BH) today confirmed that the calculations of diluted book value per IPC share and diluted tangible book value per IPC share included in Max's April 2, 2009 letter to the Board of Directors of IPC Holdings, Ltd. (IPC) are true and correct. Max has consulted with its financial advisors and SEC counsel.

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In a press release dated April 5, 2009, Validus alleged that Max had made a substantial error in its calculation of pro forma tangible book value under the proposed terms of Validus's unsolicited takeover of IPC. However, Validus's allegation is incorrect and misleading. The calculations that Max presented accurately represent what an IPC shareholder would receive on a stand alone basis from either Max or Validus, without giving effect to what IPC itself contributes to a transaction. The Max presentation allows IPC shareholders to compare the value received under each transaction on an apples-to-apples basis. Max believes this is an important measure in comparing the value received today by an IPC shareholder under the agreement with Max and the proposed Validus transaction. The pro forma calculations Validus is utilizing include the additional benefit derived from issuing Validus's shares to purchase IPC at a discount to book value.

One has to question whether the IPC shareholders are being well served by the non-substantive claims being initiated by Validus. They have made certain statements that completely misrepresent and falsely characterize the information presented by Max. Since Validus initially made its below book value, unsolicited takeover offer for IPC, it has demonstrated a lack of understanding of what is important to the shareholders of IPC in allowing them to assess the relative value being delivered by Max versus Validus, stated W. Marston (Marty) Becker, Max Chairman and CEO.

The facts presented in Max's April 2, 2009 letter to IPC have not changed and are clear:

- (i) Max delivers to IPC \$33.83 of diluted tangible book value per IPC share - a 29.2% premium versus \$26.19 delivered by Validus, and
- (ii) Max delivers to IPC \$34.93 of diluted book value per IPC share - a 23.2% premium versus \$28.35 delivered by Validus.

As noted above, these figures represent the book value per IPC share being delivered to IPC's shareholders on a standalone basis, without giving effect to what IPC itself contributes to a transaction.

The conclusion remains clear - a combination with Max provides greater underlying value to IPC's shareholders today, with true diversification of underwriting exposures and without an over-concentration in short-tail catastrophe oriented business, and will result in greater upside for IPC shareholders as compared to the hostile takeover proposal by Validus.

Max continues to believe that Validus has not presented a Superior Proposal, nor one that can be reasonably expected to lead to a Superior Proposal (as such term is defined in the IPC/Max Plan of Amalgamation dated March 1, 2009).

Additional details on the Max calculations referred to above are posted on [Max's] website: www.maxcapgroup.com.

In the afternoon on April 6, 2009, Validus sent a letter to IPC's Board of Directors regarding the Max press release and issued a press release announcing the letter. The text of our letter reads as follows:

April 6, 2009

The Board of Directors of IPC Holdings, Ltd.
c/o James P. Bryce, President and Chief Executive Officer
American International Bldg.
29 Richmond Road
Pembroke, HM 08
Bermuda

Dear Members of the Board:

The difficulty of being unable to speak directly has lead to an exchange of press releases, which is unfortunate. In this context, we would like to respond to the Max statement issued this morning by describing the analytical framework we believe is appropriate.

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In today's press release, Max modified its description of its calculation of pro forma book value per share. In essence, the Max calculation now describes what an IPC shareholder would receive on a standalone basis from either Validus or Max. We disagree with this basis for valuation. Our approach is focused on a comparison of what an IPC shareholder would own as a result of either transaction.

However, if we were to follow the Max approach, we would note that there are a number of adjustments contemplated in the proposed IPC/Max Amalgamation Agreement, which would reduce the standalone value²⁰ that Max delivers by \$117.4 million. The joint proxy statement/prospectus filed by IPC and Max references, among other adjustments, the need to increase Max's loss reserves for annuity claims as well as property and casualty claims by \$130.0 million. As a result, the Max book value delivered would be reduced by \$2.06 per Max share, resulting in a book value delivered of \$20.40 per share, on the basis of Max's calculation of diluted book value.

I would also note that Validus and Max use differing accounting conventions for calculating diluted book value per share. While each is valid, on the basis upon which Validus calculates diluted book value per share, the Max value delivered would be \$19.68 after a \$1.81 per share reduction in book value.

We have provided the attached schedule of our calculations in an effort to be as transparent as possible in our communication with you.

Sincerely,

/s/ Edward J. Noonan
Edward J. Noonan
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

cc: Marty Dolan, J.P. Morgan Securities, Inc.

²⁰ If the adjustments to reduce the net asset value of Max were made, it would reduce by \$117.4 million the book value that Max contributes to the combined company at closing.

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(In millions, except per share values)

Net book value of net assets acquired prior to fair value adjustments(1)	\$ 1,280.3
Preliminary adjustments for fair value	
Adjustment to deferred acquisitions costs(2)	(51.3)
Adjustment to goodwill and intangible assets(3)	(12.0)
Adjustment to reserve for property and casualty losses and loss adjustment expenses(4)	(60.0)
Adjustment to life and annuity benefits(4)	(70.0)
Adjustment to unearned property and casualty premiums(5)	51.3
Adjustment to senior notes(6)	24.6
Total adjustments	(117.4)
Fair value of net assets acquired	\$ 1,162.9
Total adjustments	\$ (117.4)
Max diluted shares outstanding(7)	64.9
Adjustment per diluted share	\$ (1.81)

Source: Note 1 to unaudited pro forma consolidated financial information of IPC in Form S-4 filed 3/27/2009 (S-4). Notes 1-6 are excerpts from the S-4.

- (1) Represents historical net book value of Max.
- (2) Represents adjustment to reduce the deferred acquisition costs of Max to their estimated fair value at December 31, 2008.
- (3) Represents adjustment to reduce goodwill and intangible assets of Max to their estimated fair value at December 31, 2008.
- (4) The fair value of Max's reserve for property and casualty losses and loss adjustment expenses, life and annuity benefits, and loss and loss adjustment expenses recoverable were estimated based on the present value of the underlying cash flows of the loss reserves and recoverables. In determining the fair value estimate, IPC's management estimated a risk premium deemed to be reasonable and consistent with expectations in the marketplace given the nature and the related degree of uncertainty of such reserves. Such risk premium exceeded the discount IPC's management would use to determine the present value of the underlying cash flows.
- (5) Represents the estimated fair value of the profit within Max's unearned property and casualty premiums. In determining fair value, IPC's management estimated the combined ratio associated with Max's net unearned property and casualty premiums.
- (6) Represents adjustment to record Max's senior notes to their estimated fair value at December 31, 2008.
- (7)

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Common shares outstanding plus the gross amount of all warrants, options, restricted shares, RSUs, restricted common shares and performance share units outstanding as of the 12/31/2008 balance sheet date (Source: Max 2008 Form 10-K).

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In the afternoon on April 7, 2009, Kenneth L. Hammond, Chairman of IPC's Board of Directors, sent a letter to Mr. Noonan indicating that IPC's Board of Directors had reaffirmed its recommendation to combine with Max. The text of the letter reads as follows:

April 7, 2009

Edward J. Noonan
Chairman & Chief Executive Officer
Validus Holdings Ltd.
19 Par-La-Ville Road
Hamilton, HM 11
Bermuda

Dear Mr. Noonan:

I am writing to respond to your letter of March 31, 2009, submitting an offer pursuant to which Validus would combine with IPC.

IPC's board of directors, after careful consultation with management and our financial and legal advisors, has unanimously concluded that the Validus proposal does not constitute a Superior Proposal as defined in the Agreement and Plan of Amalgamation with Max Capital Group Ltd. dated March 1, 2009. Furthermore, IPC's board of directors has unanimously reaffirmed its recommendation that IPC shareholders vote in favor of the transaction with Max.

In reaching its decision, IPC's board of directors considered several factors, including the following:

The Validus Offer Fails to Meet IPC's Diversification Goals During 2008, IPC's board of directors concluded that it would be in IPC's best interest to diversify beyond its monoline property catastrophe business model in order to reduce the volatility inherent in focusing on catastrophe reinsurance and to spread our risk base across less correlated risks. A key factor in our decision to choose Max over other options is our belief that Max's diversified operations offer the best path to achieve this goal. The decision was the result of a robust and thorough review of strategic alternatives. A transaction with Validus would not accomplish that strategic objective given Validus's substantial correlated catastrophe exposure.

The Max Transaction Has Significant Value Creation Potential and Upside for IPC Shareholders The combination with Max has the potential to create significant value for IPC shareholders, as detailed in the filed S-4 registration statement dated March 27, 2009. It also provides greater book value per share to IPC shareholders. Furthermore, Max's balance sheet has significantly lower goodwill and intangibles, resulting in an even greater tangible book value per share to IPC's shareholders. We are concerned that Validus's proposal enables Validus to raise capital at a discount to book value at the expense of IPC shareholders, on the other hand, the combination with Max allows deployment of capital under a combined business plan that benefits IPC's shareholders. Max's diversified book, when combined with IPC's, has the potential to reduce earnings volatility. Earnings volatility affects share price volatility, ratings and other important financial measures. A combination with Max carries less risk, as this combination is less exposed to catastrophe events and other risk concentrations. On the other hand, Validus's earnings and share price are more affected by catastrophe losses. At the time of the Validus offer, its share price was near the high end of its 52-week trading range, resulting in an exchange ratio that poses potential downside risk to IPC shareholders. In contrast, we entered into the transaction with Max at an exchange ratio determined at a time that Max was trading at 53% of its 52-week high.

The Validus Amalgamation Proposal Is Less Certain, Is Riskier for IPC's Shareholders and Would Take Longer to Close We currently expect to be able to complete the transaction with Max in June, with all regulatory approvals obtained. In contrast, in our view, any transaction with Validus likely could not be completed before September, right in the middle of the wind season. Our transaction with Max would have to be rejected by IPC shareholders before IPC would be able to conduct due diligence on

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and negotiate with Validus. There is no assurance IPC would, at that time, choose to enter into a transaction with Validus. Even if IPC were to proceed with Validus at that time, Validus and IPC would both need to obtain consents under their credit facilities before the deal could close, whereas no such additional consents would be necessary to close the IPC/Max transaction. Validus and IPC would also need to achieve satisfactory indications from the ratings agencies regarding the ratings outcomes of such a combination.

Given these considerations and others, the board of directors unanimously determined that the Validus proposal does not constitute a Superior Proposal as defined in our amalgamation agreement with Max. IPC remains committed to completing our transaction with Max, which we believe will create a diversified and balanced platform for growth that should drive stronger performance and value for shareholders for many years.

Sincerely,

Kenneth L. Hammond
Chairman of the Board of Directors
On Behalf of the IPC Holdings Board of Directors

In the afternoon on April 8, 2009, Validus sent a letter to Mr. Hammond, the Chairman of IPC's Board of Directors, regarding the IPC press release and letter and issued a press release announcing the letter. The text of our letter reads as follows:

April 8, 2009

Kenneth L. Hammond
Chairman
IPC Holdings, Ltd.
American International Bldg.
29 Richmond Road
Pembroke, HM 08
Bermuda

Dear Mr. Hammond,

I am writing in response to your letter of April 7, 2009, in which you confirm the continuing support of the IPC board for the Max takeover of IPC's operations.

I am disappointed with the Board's decision and respectfully disagree with your assessment of our Superior Proposal. I am confident that had your Amalgamation Agreement with Max allowed you to engage in dialogue with us, you would have instead supported the Validus Superior Proposal on behalf of your shareholders. In particular, although you cite a robust and thorough review of strategic alternatives, I am greatly disappointed that you never invited us to participate in that process, although you spoke with numerous potential buyers. To the extent that Max will release you from the restrictive terms of the Amalgamation Agreement, we continue to stand ready to discuss your objectives and how our business meets those objectives. Until you agree to discuss our proposal with us, we have no choice except to communicate directly with your shareholders. We believe the facts will demonstrate that our proposal is truly a Superior Proposal.

We hereby advise the shareholders of IPC that:

1. We have retained Georgeson as our proxy solicitor. We will shortly file proxy solicitation materials with the SEC and those materials will contain, among other things, the many reasons why we believe you should vote against the Max takeover. Once the proxy is effective, Georgeson will be in touch with IPC's shareholders to solicit their votes AGAINST the Max takeover. If, as we

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[hope]²¹, IPC's shareholders vote down the Max takeover, you will be unencumbered by the restrictive Amalgamation Agreement and free to execute the Validus Agreement.

2. In our capacity as an IPC shareholder, we object to the punitive nature of the \$50 million Max Termination Fee. The Termination Fee is an unenforceable penalty under Bermuda law and we are commencing litigation to reduce this penalty. If successful,²² we will permit IPC to pay the amount by which such penalty is reduced as a dividend to IPC shareholders, so that IPC shareholders and not Max or Validus shareholders will share in the value obtained.

I regret that the terms of the Max takeover preclude the management teams of IPC and Validus from cooperating in delivering a superior outcome for IPC shareholders, but we are pleased to work directly with your shareholders to achieve the same end. We remain fully committed to our proposal.

Sincerely,

/s/ Edward J. Noonan
Edward J. Noonan
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

On April 9, 2009, Validus filed a preliminary proxy statement (the Preliminary Proxy Statement) with the SEC with respect to soliciting votes against the approval of the Proposed Max Amalgamation.

On April 13, 2009, IPC filed Amendment No. 1 (Amendment No. 1) to the IPC/Max S-4, which, among other things, added to the disclosure regarding the background to the Proposed Max Amalgamation including the reasons as to why Validus was excluded from the process that resulted in the Proposed Max Amalgamation. Amendment No. 1 also contained a correction to IPC's diluted book value for the year ended December 31, 2008.

On April 16, 2009, Validus filed a preliminary proxy statement with respect to soliciting votes from Validus shareholders to approve the issuance of Validus Shares in connection with the acquisition of all of the outstanding IPC Shares pursuant to the amalgamation agreement delivered by Validus as part of the Validus Amalgamation Offer.

On April 21, 2009, Validus filed an amendment to the Preliminary Proxy Statement with the SEC.

On April 28, 2009, Validus filed a claim in the Supreme Court of Bermuda against IPC, IPC Limited and Max, which we refer to as the Bermuda claim. The Bermuda claim challenges the validity of the Max termination fee and provisions which restrict the ability of IPC to discuss competing proposals with third parties, which we refer to as the no-talk provisions, in the Max Amalgamation Agreement. Further, the Bermuda claim alleges that by entering into the Max Amalgamation Agreement containing the Max termination fee and no talk provisions and continuing to act in accordance with the terms of these provisions, the directors of IPC acted in breach of their fiduciary or other duties and not in accordance with the constitution of IPC.

On April 28, 2009 IPC filed Amendment No. 2 to the IPC/Max S-4 with the SEC.

²¹ As of the date of this proxy statement, the word hope has been inserted to replace the word expect in this sentence.

²² As of the date of this proxy statement, the reference to success in this sentence relates to Validus' success in pursuing the litigation strategy referenced in the immediately prior sentence followed by the successful consummation of the Validus Amalgamation Offer.

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On April 30, 2009, Validus issued a press release outlining its three-part plan to expedite its acquisition of IPC through an exchange offer or scheme of arrangement under Bermuda law. See *Reasons to vote against the Proposed Max Amalgamation*. A vote AGAINST the Proposed Max Amalgamation clears the way for completion of the Validus Amalgamation Offer.

On April 30, 2009, IPC issued a press release reaffirming its belief that the Validus Amalgamation Offer does not represent a superior proposal and that the IPC Board continues to recommend IPC shareholders vote in favor of the proposed Max Amalgamation.

On May 1, 2009, Validus filed an amendment to the Preliminary Proxy Statement with the SEC.

On May 4, 2009, IPC filed Amendment No. 3 to the IPC/Max S-4 with the SEC.

On May 5, 2009, Validus filed an investor presentation titled *Superior Proposal for IPC Shareholders* with the SEC and on May 6, 2009 filed a revised investor presentation with the SEC.

On May 6, 2009, Validus filed an amendment to the Preliminary Proxy Statement with the SEC.

On May 7, 2009, IPC and Max filed a joint proxy statement/prospectus for the IPC/Max S-4 with the SEC and stated that they would mail the joint proxy statement/prospectus on Thursday, May 7, 2009 to their respective shareholders of record as of the close of business on April 28, 2009.

On May 8, 2009, Validus filed this definitive proxy statement with the SEC.

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CERTAIN INFORMATION CONCERNING THE PROPOSED MAX AMALGAMATION

At the Annual General Meeting, IPC's shareholders of record at the close of business on the Record Date will be voting on, among other things, whether to approve the issuance of IPC Shares in connection with the Proposed Max Amalgamation. According to the IPC/Max S-4, under the terms of the Max Amalgamation Agreement, each outstanding Max common share (the Max Shares), other than Max Shares held by Max as treasury shares, will be cancelled and converted into the right to receive 0.6429 IPC common shares, par value \$0.01 per share (together with cash in lieu of fractional shares). IPC shareholders would continue to retain their shares after the Proposed Max Amalgamation. According to the IPC/Max S-4, as a result of the Proposed Max Amalgamation, IPC's shareholders would end up owning approximately 58% of the combined company. The conditions to the consummation of the Proposed Max Amalgamation include the following: (1) adoption of the Max Amalgamation Agreement and approval of the Proposed Max Amalgamation by Max's shareholders, (2) approval by IPC's shareholders of (i) the issuance of IPC's shares to shareholders of Max on the terms and conditions set out in the Max Amalgamation Agreement and (ii) certain amendments to IPC's bye-laws, (3) receipt of all regulatory approvals, (4) absence of any applicable law prohibiting the Proposed Max Amalgamation, (5) effectiveness of the registration statement registering IPC common shares to be issued in the Proposed Max Amalgamation, (6) authorization of the listing of such IPC common shares on Nasdaq, (7) the truth and correctness of the representations and warranties of IPC and Max set forth in the Max Amalgamation Agreement in all material respects, (8) performance by IPC and Max of their respective material obligations under the Max Amalgamation Agreement, and (9) receipt by IPC and Max of opinions of their respective legal counsel with respect to certain U.S. federal income tax consequences of the Proposed Max Amalgamation.

The Max Amalgamation Agreement also provides that the termination of the Max Amalgamation Agreement by either party under certain circumstances specified in the Max Amalgamation Agreement, including the termination by Max if IPC's Board withdraws or adversely modifies its approval or recommendation to shareholders of the Proposed Max Amalgamation, will require IPC to pay Max \$50 million as a termination fee.

The Max Amalgamation Agreement also provides for the payment by IPC to Max of the \$50 million termination fee if the Max Amalgamation Agreement is terminated in the following circumstances: (i) by Max if IPC's Board withdraws, modifies or changes its recommendation of the Proposed Max Amalgamation in a manner adverse to Max in reference to a third party acquisition proposal or (ii) by IPC or Max if (a)(x) the Max Amalgamation Agreement has not been consummated by November 30, 2009 or (y) IPC's shareholder approval for the Proposed Max Amalgamation has not been obtained, (b) prior to the Annual General Meeting a third party acquisition proposal has been made or otherwise becomes publicly known or any person has publicly announced an intention to make a third party acquisition proposal and (c) within 12 months after termination of the Max Amalgamation Agreement, IPC or any of its subsidiaries enters into a contract or agreement with respect to, or consummates, a third party acquisition proposal with the person that made such acquisition proposal.

WE ARE SOLICITING PROXIES FROM IPC SHAREHOLDERS TO VOTE AGAINST THE PROPOSED MAX AMALGAMATION. WE BELIEVE THE PROPOSED MAX AMALGAMATION IS A BAD DEAL FOR HOLDERS OF IPC SHARES AND DOES NOT REPRESENT THE BEST ALTERNATIVE FOR IPC. WE BELIEVE THE VALIDUS AMALGAMATION OFFER IS A BETTER ALTERNATIVE FOR IPC SHAREHOLDERS.

CERTAIN INFORMATION CONCERNING VALIDUS AND VALIDUS LTD.

Validus is a Bermuda exempted company, with its principal executive offices located at 19 Par-La-Ville Road Hamilton HM11 Bermuda. The telephone number of Validus is (441) 278-9000. Validus is a provider of reinsurance and insurance, conducting its operations worldwide through two wholly owned subsidiaries, Validus Reinsurance,

Ltd. (Validus Re) and Talbot Holdings Ltd. (Talbot). Validus Re is a Bermuda-based reinsurer focused on short-tail lines or reinsurance. Talbot is the Bermuda parent of the specialty insurance group primarily operating within the Lloyd s insurance market through Syndicate 1183. Validus shares are traded on the NYSE under the symbol VR and, as of the date preceding the filing of this Proxy Statement, Validus had a market capitalization of approximately \$1.76 billion. Validus has approximately 280 employees. Validus acquired 100 IPC Shares, through its wholly owned subsidiary, Validus Re, a Bermuda exempted company, in the open market. As of the date this

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Proxy Statement was first mailed to IPC's shareholders, Validus was the registered holder of 100 IPC Shares, or less than 1% of the outstanding IPC Shares, and Validus was entitled to vote as to all of the IPC Shares it owns.

Validus Ltd. is a recently formed Bermuda exempted company organized in connection with the acquisition of IPC's common shares and the Validus Amalgamation Offer and has not carried on any activities other than in connection therewith.

The principal offices of Validus Ltd. are located at 19 Par-La-Ville Road Hamilton HM11 Bermuda. The telephone number of Validus Ltd. is (441) 278-9000. Validus Ltd. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Validus.

Unless Validus Ltd. exchanges IPC Shares on behalf of Validus pursuant to the Validus Amalgamation Offer, it is not anticipated that Validus Ltd. will have any significant assets or liabilities or engage in activities other than those incidental to its formation and capitalization.

Information for each of the directors and executive officers of Validus and Validus Ltd. who are considered to be participants in this proxy solicitation and certain other information is set forth in Schedule I hereto. Other than as set forth herein, none of Validus, Validus Ltd. or any of the participants set forth on Schedule I hereto have any interest, direct or indirect, by security holdings or otherwise, in the Proposed Max Amalgamation.

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UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED PRO FORMA FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following unaudited condensed consolidated pro forma financial information is intended to provide you with information about how the acquisition of IPC might have affected the historical financial statements of Validus if it had been consummated at an earlier time. The unaudited condensed consolidated pro forma information has been prepared using IPC's publicly available financial statements and disclosures, without the benefit of inspection of IPC's books and records. Therefore, certain pro forma adjustments, such as recording fair value of assets and liabilities and adjustments for consistency of accounting policy, are not reflected in these unaudited condensed consolidated pro forma financial statements. The following unaudited condensed consolidated pro forma financial information does not necessarily reflect the financial position or results of operations that would have actually resulted had the acquisition occurred as of the dates indicated, nor should they be taken as necessarily indicative of the future financial position or results of operations of Validus.

You should read the following condensed consolidated pro forma financial information in conjunction with Validus Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008 and IPC's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, each as filed with the SEC.

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The following table presents unaudited condensed consolidated pro forma balance sheet data at December 31, 2008 (expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except share and per share data).

	Historical	Historical	Pro Forma		Pro Forma
	Validus	IPC	Purchase	Notes	Consolidated
	Holdings,	Holdings,	adjustments		
	Ltd.	Ltd.			
Assets					
Fixed maturities, at fair value	\$ 2,454,501	\$ 1,793,020	\$		\$ 4,247,521
Short-term investments, at fair value	377,036				377,036
Equity investments, at fair value		365,147			365,147
Cash and cash equivalents	449,848	77,020	(85,000)	3(a)	441,868
Total investments and cash	3,281,385	2,235,187	(85,000)		5,431,572
Premiums receivable	408,259	108,033			516,292
Deferred acquisition costs	108,156	9,341			117,497
Prepaid reinsurance premiums	22,459	2,165			24,624
Securities lending collateral	98,954				98,954
Loss reserves recoverable	208,796	2,771			211,567
Paid losses recoverable	1,388				1,388
Net receivable for investments sold	490				490
Accrued investment income	20,433	27,717			48,150
Current taxes recoverable	1,365				1,365
Intangible assets	127,217				127,217
Goodwill	20,393				20,393
Other assets	23,185	3,474			26,659
Total assets	\$ 4,322,480	\$ 2,388,688	\$ (85,000)		\$ 6,626,168
Liabilities					
Unearned premiums	\$ 539,450	\$ 85,473			\$ 624,923
Reserve for losses and loss expense	1,305,303	355,893			1,661,196
	33,042	628			33,670

Reinsurance balances payable					
Deferred taxation	21,779				21,779
Securities lending payable	105,688				105,688
Bank loan payable		75,000			75,000
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	74,184	20,747			94,931
Debentures payable	304,300				304,300
Total liabilities	2,383,746	537,741			2,921,487
Shareholders equity					
Ordinary shares	13,235	561	11,328	3(a), 3(b), 3(c)	25,124
Additional paid-in capital	1,412,635	1,089,002	591,431	3(a), 3(b), 3(c)	3,093,068
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(7,858)	(876)	876	3(c)	(7,858)
Retained earnings	520,722	762,260	(688,635)	3(a), 3(c), 3(e)	594,347
Total shareholders equity	1,938,734	1,850,947	(85,000)		3,704,681
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	\$ 4,322,480	\$ 2,388,688	\$ (85,000)		\$ 6,626,168
Common shares outstanding	75,624,697	55,943,297	67,338,947		142,963,644
Common shares and common share equivalents outstanding	90,091,403	56,440,530	67,937,467		158,028,870
Book value per share	\$ 25.64	\$ 33.09		7	\$ 25.91
Diluted book value per share	\$ 23.78	\$ 32.79		7	\$ 24.73
Diluted tangible book value per share	\$ 22.14	\$ 32.79			\$ 23.80

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The following table sets forth unaudited condensed consolidated pro forma results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2008 (expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except share and per share data):

	Historical Validus Holdings, Ltd.	Historical IPC Holdings, Ltd.	Pro Forma Pur- chase adjustments	Notes	Pro Forma Consolidated
Revenues					
Gross premiums written	\$ 1,362,484	\$ 403,395	\$ (251)	3(d)	\$ 1,765,628
Reinsurance premiums ceded	(124,160)	(6,122)	251	3(d)	(130,031)
Net premiums written	1,238,324	397,273			1,635,597
Change in unearned premiums	18,194	(9,906)			8,288
Net premiums earned	1,256,518	387,367			1,643,885
Net investment income	139,528	94,105	(2,438)	3(a)	231,195
Realized gain on repurchase of debentures	8,752				8,752
Net realized (losses) gains on investments	(1,591)	(168,208)			(169,799)
Net unrealized (losses) gains on investments	(79,707)				(79,707)
Other income	5,264	65			5,329
Foreign exchange gains (losses)	(49,397)	(1,848)			(51,245)
Total revenues	1,279,367	311,481	(2,438)		1,588,410
Expenses					
Losses and loss expense	772,154	155,632			927,786
Policy acquisition costs	234,951	36,429			271,380
General and administrative expenses	123,948	20,689			144,637
Share compensation expense	27,097	5,625			32,722
Finance expenses	57,318	2,659			59,977
Total expenses	(1,215,468)	(221,034)			(1,436,502)
Income before taxes	63,899	90,447	(2,438)		151,908
Income tax expense	(10,788)				(10,788)
Income before taxes	\$ 53,111	\$ 90,447	\$ (2,438)		\$ 141,120
Preferred dividend and warrant dividend	6,947	14,939	(14,939)	3(f)	6,947
	\$ 46,164	\$ 75,508	\$ 12,501		\$ 134,173

**Net income available to
common shareholders****Earnings per share**

Weighted average number of
common shares and
common share equivalents
outstanding

Basic	74,677,903	52,124,034	67,338,947	142,016,850
Diluted	75,819,413	59,301,939	67,937,467	143,756,880
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.62	\$ 1.45	6	\$ 0.94
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.61	\$ 1.45	6	\$ 0.93

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Validus Holdings, Ltd.

**Notes To Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Pro Forma Financial Statements (unaudited)
(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except share and per share data)**

1. Basis of Presentation

The unaudited condensed consolidated pro forma financial information gives effect to the proposed acquisition as if it had occurred at December 31, 2008 for the purposes of the unaudited condensed consolidated pro forma balance sheet and at January 1, 2008 for the purposes of the unaudited condensed consolidated pro forma statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2008. The unaudited condensed consolidated pro forma financial information has been prepared by Validus management and is based on Validus historical consolidated financial statements and IPC's historical consolidated financial statements. Certain amounts from IPC's historical consolidated financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the Validus presentation. The unaudited condensed consolidated pro forma financial statements have been prepared using IPC's publicly available financial statements and disclosures, without the benefit of inspection of IPC's books and records or discussion with the IPC management team. Therefore, certain pro forma adjustments, such as recording fair value of assets and liabilities and adjustments for consistency of accounting policy, are not reflected in these unaudited condensed consolidated pro forma financial statements. Additional reclassifications of IPC data to conform to the Validus presentation may also be required.

This unaudited condensed consolidated pro forma financial information is prepared in conformity with US GAAP. The unaudited condensed consolidated pro forma balance sheet as of December 31, 2008 and the unaudited condensed consolidated pro forma statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2008 have been prepared using the following information:

- (a) Audited historical consolidated financial statements of Validus as of December 31, 2008 and for the year ended December 31, 2008;
- (b) Audited historical consolidated financial statements of IPC as of December 31, 2008 and for the year ended December 31, 2008;
- (c) Such other known supplementary information as considered necessary to reflect the acquisition in the unaudited condensed consolidated pro forma financial information.

The pro forma adjustments reflecting the acquisition of IPC under the purchase method of accounting are based on certain estimates and assumptions. The unaudited condensed consolidated pro forma adjustments may be revised as additional information becomes available. The actual adjustments upon consummation of the acquisition and the allocation of the final purchase price of IPC will depend on a number of factors, including additional financial information available at such time, changes in values and changes in IPC's operating results between the date of preparation of this unaudited condensed consolidated pro forma financial information and the effective date of the acquisition. Therefore, it is likely that the actual adjustments will differ from the pro forma adjustments and it is possible the differences may be material. Validus management believes that its assumptions provide a reasonable basis for presenting all of the significant effects of the transactions contemplated based on information available to Validus at the time and that the pro forma adjustments give appropriate effect to those assumptions and are properly applied in the unaudited condensed consolidated pro forma financial information.

The unaudited condensed consolidated pro forma financial information does not include any financial benefits, revenue enhancements or operating expense efficiencies arising from the acquisition. In addition, the unaudited condensed consolidated pro forma financial information does not include any additional expenses that may result from

the IPC acquisition. Estimated costs of the transaction as well as the benefit of the negative goodwill have been reflected in the unaudited condensed consolidated pro forma balance sheets, but have not been included on the pro forma income statement due to their non-recurring nature.

The unaudited condensed consolidated pro forma financial information is not intended to reflect the results of operations or the financial position that would have resulted had the acquisition been effected on the dates indicated and if the companies had been managed as one entity. The unaudited condensed consolidated pro forma financial

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Validus Holdings, Ltd.

**Notes To Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Pro Forma Financial Statements (unaudited)
(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except share and per share data) (Continued)**

information should be read in conjunction with Validus Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, as filed with the SEC.

2. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2007, the FASB issued Statement No. 141(R), Business Combinations (FAS 141(R)) which is effective for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. On April 1, 2009 the FASB finalized and issued FSP FAS 141(R)-1 which amended and clarified FAS 141 (R) and is effective for business combinations whose acquisition date is on or after January 1, 2009.

FSP FAS 141(R)-1 has amended FAS 141(R) s guidance on the initial recognition and measurement, subsequent measurement and accounting, and disclosure of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination that arise from contingencies.

Significant changes arising from FAS 141 (R) and FSP FAS 141(R)-1 and impacting these pro forma financial statements include the determination of the purchase price, treatment of transaction expenses, restructuring costs and negative goodwill as follows:

Purchase Price Previously, the date the business combination was announced could be used as the effective date in determining the purchase price. Under FAS 141(R), the purchase price is determined as of the acquisition date, which is the date that the acquirer obtains control;

Transaction Expenses Previously, costs associated with purchase transactions could be capitalized and included as part of transaction purchase price, adding to the amount of goodwill recognized. Under FAS 141(R), all such costs must be expensed as incurred;

Restructuring Costs Previously, restructuring costs that were planned to occur after the closing of the transaction were recognized and recorded at the closing date as a liability. Under FAS 141(R), expected restructuring costs are not recorded at the closing date, but rather after the transaction. The only costs to be included as a liability at the closing date, and therefore included as transaction costs, are those for which an acquirer is obligated at the time of the closing; and

Negative Goodwill/Bargain Purchases Previously, if the total fair value of net assets acquired (assets less liabilities assumed) exceeded the consideration paid, there was a pro rata reduction of the assets assumed to allow the net assets acquired to equal the consideration paid. Under FAS 141(R), instead of allocating this negative goodwill to reduce the carrying value of assets assumed, the acquirer will book a gain as a result of the bargain purchase, to be recognized through the income statement at the close of the transaction.

3. Purchase adjustments

On March 31, 2009, Validus announced that it delivered an offer letter (the Offer Letter) to the Board of Directors of IPC Holdings, Ltd. (IPC) pursuant to which Validus and IPC would amalgamate (the Amalgamation) in a share-for-share exchange valuing IPC shares at an 18.0% premium to IPC s closing market price on March 30, 2009,

subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the Offer Letter and in an Agreement and Plan of Amalgamation (the Amalgamation Agreement) that was signed by Validus and delivered to IPC with the Offer Letter.

Validus proposed an amalgamation with IPC at an exchange ratio of 1.2037 Validus shares per outstanding IPC share, providing a value per IPC share of \$29.98 or an 18.0% premium to IPC 's closing share price as of March 30, 2009 (the date immediately preceding the deliverance of the Offer Letter).

Table of Contents**Validus Holdings, Ltd.****Notes To Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Pro Forma Financial Statements (unaudited)
(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except share and per share data) (Continued)**

The Board of Directors of Validus has unanimously approved the submission of its offer and the delivery of the signed Amalgamation Agreement so that, upon a termination of IPC's Agreement and Plan of Amalgamation with Max Capital Group Ltd., dated as of March 1, 2009 and amended as of March 5, 2009 (the Max Plan of Amalgamation), IPC will be able to sign the Amalgamation Agreement with the certainty of an agreed transaction. Validus' offer is structured as a tax-free share-for-share transaction and does not require any external financing. It is not conditioned on due diligence. As of the date of this proxy statement, we have not withdrawn our offer, but have reserved the right to do so.

On April 30, 2009, the Company announced a three-part plan to acquire IPC. The three-part plan, involves (1) soliciting IPC shareholders to vote AGAINST the Proposed Max Amalgamation, (2) commencing an exchange offer for all IPC common shares and (3) petitioning the Supreme Court of Bermuda to approve a Scheme of Arrangement under Bermuda law.

In connection with the IPC acquisition, transaction costs currently estimated at \$35,000 will be incurred and expensed. Of this amount, \$15,000 relates to Validus expenses as set forth in The Amalgamation Sources of Funds, Fees and Expenses and \$20,000 is our estimate of IPC's expenses based on the IPC/Max S-4. In addition, upon termination of IPC's Agreement and Plan of Amalgamation with Max Capital Group Ltd., a break-up fee of \$50,000 (the Max Termination Fee) will be incurred and expensed.

As discussed above, these pro forma purchase adjustments are based on certain estimates and assumptions made as of the date of the unaudited condensed consolidated pro forma financial information. The actual adjustments will depend on a number of factors, including changes in the estimated fair value of net balance sheet assets and operating results of IPC between December 31, 2008 and the effective date of the acquisition. Validus expects to make such adjustments at the effective date of the acquisition. These adjustments are likely to be different from the adjustments made to prepare the unaudited condensed consolidated pro forma financial information and such differences may be material.

The share prices for both Validus and IPC used in determining the preliminary estimated purchase price are based on the closing share prices on March 30, 2009 (the date immediately preceding the deliverance of the Offer Letter). The preliminary total purchase price is calculated as follows:

Calculation of Total Purchase Price

IPC common shares outstanding as of February 23, 2009	55,943,297
IPC shares issued pursuant to option exercises	3,818
IPC shares issued following vesting of restricted shares, RSUs and PSUs	493,415
Total IPC common shares prior to transaction	56,440,530
Exchange ratio	1.2037
Total Validus common shares to be issued	67,937,467
Validus closing share price on March 30, 2009	\$ 24.91
Total purchase price(a)	\$ 1,692,322

The allocation of the purchase price is as follows:

Allocation of Purchase Price

IPC shareholders' equity(b)	\$ 1,850,947
Total purchase price	\$ 1,692,322
Negative goodwill (a - b)	\$ 158,625

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Validus Holdings, Ltd.

**Notes To Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Pro Forma Financial Statements (unaudited)
(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except share and per share data) (Continued)**

- (a) In connection with the IPC acquisition, 67,937,467 shares are expected to be issued resulting in additional share capital of \$11,889 and Additional Paid-In Capital of \$1,680,433.

In addition, transaction costs currently estimated at \$35,000 and the Max Termination Fee of \$50,000 will be incurred and expensed by the consolidated entity. Based on an expected investment return of 3.75%, investment income of \$2,438 would have been foregone during 2008 had these payments been made.

- (b) Employees of IPC hold 526,000 options to purchase IPC shares. These options would vest upon a change in control, and would be exercisable. The exercise price range of these options is from \$13 to \$49, with a weighted average of \$34.31. It is expected that 3,818 net shares would be issued upon exercise of these options.
- (c) Elimination of IPC's Ordinary Shares of \$561, Additional Paid in Capital of \$1,089,002, Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss of \$876 and Retained Earnings of \$762,260.
- (d) A related party balance of \$251 representing reinsurance ceded to IPC by Validus was eliminated from gross premiums written and reinsurance ceded. These policies were fully earned and expensed respectively at year end and had no other effect on the pro forma financial statements.
- (e) The unaudited condensed consolidated pro forma financial statements have been prepared using IPC's publicly available financial statements and disclosures, without the benefit of inspection of IPC's books and records. Therefore, the carrying value of assets and liabilities in IPC's financial statements are considered to be a proxy for fair value of those assets and liabilities, with the difference between the net assets and the total purchase price considered to be negative goodwill. In addition, certain pro forma adjustments, such as recording fair value of assets and liabilities and adjustments for consistency of accounting policy, are not reflected in these unaudited pro forma consolidated financial statements. In December 2007, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement No. 141(R), Business Combinations (FAS 141(R)). This Statement defines a bargain purchase as a business combination in which the total acquisition-date fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired exceeds the fair value of the consideration transferred plus any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree, and it requires the acquirer to recognize that excess in earnings as a gain attributable to the acquirer. Negative goodwill of \$158,625 has been recorded as a credit to retained earnings as upon completion of the amalgamation negative goodwill will be treated as a gain in the consolidated statement of operations.
- (f) On November 15, 2008, IPC's 9,000,000 Series A Mandatory Convertible preferred shares automatically converted pursuant to their terms into 9,129,600 common shares. Therefore, dividends of \$14,939 on these preferred shares of IPC have been eliminated from the unaudited pro forma results of operations.

Table of Contents**Validus Holdings, Ltd.****Notes To Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Pro Forma Financial Statements (unaudited)
(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except share and per share data) (Continued)****4. Gross Premiums Written**

The following table sets forth the gross premiums written by Validus, IPC and pro forma combined:

Validus Re	Validus	IPC(a)	Purchase Adjustments	Combined
Property Cat XOL(b)	\$ 328,216	\$ 333,749	\$	\$ 661,965
Property Per Risk XOL	54,056	10,666		64,722
Property Proportional(c)	110,695			110,695
Marine	117,744			117,744
Aerospace	39,323	18,125	(151)	57,297
Life and A&H	1,009			1,009
Financial Institutions	4,125			4,125
Other		8,318	(100)	8,218