OIL INSURANCE LIMITED

Consolidated Financial Statements
(With Independent Auditor's Report Thereon)

Years Ended December 31, 2017 and 2016

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Board of Directors
Oil Insurance Limited

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Oil Insurance Limited and its subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly in all material respects, the financial position of Oil Insurance Limited and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

KPMG

Other matter

U.S. generally accepted accounting principles require that certain disclosures related to short-duration insurance contracts in Note 5 to the basic consolidated financial statements be presented to supplement the basic consolidated financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic consolidated financial statements, is required by the Financial Accounting Standards Board who consider it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic consolidated financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic consolidated financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic consolidated financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

KPMG Audit Limited

Chartered Professional Accountants
Hamilton, Bermuda
February 23, 2018

OIL INSURANCE LIMITED

Consolidated Balance Sheets

December 31, 2017 and 2016
(Expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars)

	2017	2016
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 2(k) and 4(b))	$ 722,780	$ 791,980
Investments in marketable securities and derivatives (Notes 2(f), 2(g), 3 and 4)	5,649,711	5,216,520
Other investments (Notes 2(f) and 3)	733,915	771,446
Investment sales pending settlement	196,881	62,482
Accrued investment income	18,383	19,057
Amounts due from affiliates (Note 9(b))	185	42
Retrospective premiums receivable (Note 2(c))	469	5,276
Accounts receivable (Note 2(b))	152	30,193
Other assets	1,520	1,675
Total assets	$ 7,323,996	$ 6,898,671
Liabilities		
Outstanding losses and loss expenses (Note 5)	$ 2,242,876	$ 2,208,092
Retrospective premiums payable (Note 2(c))	7,533	6,623
Securities sold short (Notes 2(j), 3 and 4)	402,835	398,887
Investment purchases pending settlement	303,672	244,287
Amounts due to affiliates (Note 9(b))	2,692	4,782
Accounts payable	13,126	9,698
Total liabilities	2,972,734	2,872,369
Shareholders' equity		
Preferred shares (Note 6)	293,421	293,421
Common shares (Note 8)	540	560
Retained earnings	4,057,301	3,732,321
Total shareholders' equity	4,351,262	4,026,302
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$ 7,323,996	$ 6,898,671

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

OIL INSURANCE LIMITED

Consolidated Statements of Operations

Years Ended December 31, 2017 and 2016
(Expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars)

	2017	2016
Premiums written (Note 2(b))	$ 396,285	$ 434,531
Retrospective premiums (Note 2(c))	57	(6,800)
Premiums written and earned	396,342	427,731
Discount earned on retrospective premiums receivable (Note 2(c))	(103)	71
Losses and loss expenses incurred (Note 5)	(467,547)	(487,693)
Acquisition costs	–	(2,100)
Net underwriting loss	(71,308)	(61,991)
Interest income	85,752	77,957
Net gains on investments (Note 3)	603,527	218,106
Dividend income	28,550	27,410
Investment advisory and custodian fees	(38,882)	(31,098)
Interest expense and financing costs	(281)	(740)
Net investment income	678,666	291,635
General and administrative expenses (Note 9(a))	(19,707)	(19,238)
Net income	$ 587,651	$ 210,406

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

OIL INSURANCE LIMITED

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

Years Ended December 31, 2017 and 2016
(Expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars)

	Preferred shares	Common shares Number of shares	Common shares	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at December 31, 2015	$ 293,421	55	$ 550	$ 3,930,350	$ 4,224,321
Shares issued in year	–	2	20	–	20
Shares redeemed in year	–	(1)	(10)	–	(10)
Net income	–	–	–	210,406	210,406
Dividend on common shares	–	–	–	(400,000)	(400,000)
Dividends on preferred shares	–	–	–	(8,435)	(8,435)
Balance at December 31, 2016	$ 293,421	56	$ 560	$ 3,732,321	$ 4,026,302
Shares issued in year	–	–	–	–	–
Shares redeemed in year	–	(2)	(20)	–	(20)
Net income	–	–	–	587,651	587,651
Dividend on common shares	–	–	–	(250,000)	(250,000)
Dividends on preferred shares	–	–	–	(12,671)	(12,671)
Balance at December 31, 2017	$ 293,421	54	$ 540	$ 4,057,301	$ 4,351,262

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

OIL INSURANCE LIMITED

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Years Ended December 31, 2017 and 2016
(Expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars)

	2017	2016
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	$ 587,651	$ 210,406
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Net gains on investments	(603,527)	(218,106)
Proceeds from the sale of investments	7,659,292	7,223,475
Purchase of investments	(7,459,704)	(7,052,706)
Proceeds from the sale of securities sold short	1,086,597	1,379,147
Purchase of securities sold short	(1,149,384)	(1,404,107)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accrued investment income	674	1,469
Amounts due from affiliates	(143)	(3)
Retrospective premiums receivable	4,807	12,746
Accounts receivable	30,041	(30,128)
Other assets	155	276
Outstanding losses and loss expenses	34,784	241,603
Retrospective premiums payable	910	(3,477)
Premiums received in advance	–	(12,193)
Amounts due to affiliates	(2,090)	1,773
Accounts payable	3,428	(3,472)
Net cash provided by operating activities	193,491	346,703
Cash flows from financing activities		
Issuance (redemption) of common shares, net	(20)	10
Dividends paid on common shares	(250,000)	(400,000)
Dividends paid on preferred shares	(12,671)	(11,154)
Net cash used by financing activities	(262,691)	(411,144)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(69,200)	(64,441)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	791,980	856,421
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$ 722,780	$ 791,980

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

1. Nature of the business

Oil Insurance Limited (the "Company") was incorporated under the laws of Bermuda on December 14, 1971 and carries on business as an insurance and reinsurance company insuring specific property, pollution liability, control of well and other similar risks of its members, of which there were 54 companies as at December 31, 2017. The members comprise companies in the energy industry. The Company holds a Class 2 license under The Insurance Act 1978 of Bermuda and related regulations.

During the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, coverage provided to each insured is limited to $400 million per occurrence for non-Atlantic Named Windstorm events. There is no annual aggregate limit for each insured; however, there is an aggregation limit in place for multiple claims arising from a single occurrence of $1.2 billion. There is a per occurrence limit of $150 million for Atlantic Named Windstorm ("ANWS") losses and only the ANWS losses up to an aggregate annual retention of $300 million are mutualized among all members with any ANWS losses above that amount being mutualized among the ANWS pool members only.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

The accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP") which require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates. The following are the significant accounting policies adopted by the Company:

(a) Principles of consolidation

These Consolidated Financial Statements include the results of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Oil Investment Corporation Ltd. ("OICL") and Oil Management Services Ltd. ("OMSL"). OICL was established to hold the Company's investment portfolios and OMSL was established to provide administrative support services to the Company. All intercompany transactions are eliminated on consolidation.

(b) Premiums and acquisition costs

Premiums are recorded on an accruals basis. All premiums written are earned at the balance sheet date.

Under the terms of the Rating and Premium Plan, all members are charged a withdrawal premium upon their withdrawal from the Company. In 2017, the Company recorded withdrawal premiums totaling $Nil (2016 - $30.0 million) which is recorded within accounts receivable in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Acquisition costs, consisting primarily of commissions, are charged to income on a pro rata basis over the term of each policy. As policies generally have the same coverage period as the Company's fiscal period, there are no deferred acquisition costs at the balance sheet date.

(c) Retrospective premiums

Certain of the Company's insurance policies provide for the receipt of retrospective premiums relating to losses incurred by its insureds, with such payments being receivable over a five year period. Retrospective premiums are recognized as premiums written and earned in the Consolidated Statement of Operations in the year in which the loss is incurred and are adjusted periodically in accordance with changes in the estimates of underlying losses. Retrospective premiums receivable and payable are non-interest bearing and, accordingly, are discounted at prevailing interest rates and this discount is accreted over the collection period. For the year ended December 31, 2017 this rate is approximately 1.98% (2016 - 1.47%). Discount accreted on the retrospective premium receivable and payable is recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

2. **Summary of significant accounting policies** (continued)

(d) Outstanding losses and loss expenses

The reserve for outstanding losses and loss expenses represents current estimates of reported losses and loss expenses based upon the judgment of the Company's claims personnel and reports received from independent loss adjusters and legal counsel plus a provision for losses incurred but not reported ("IBNR") based on the recommendations of an independent actuary using the past loss experience of the Company.

Management is of the opinion that the recorded reserves are adequate to cover the ultimate cost of losses incurred to date, but the provisions are necessarily estimates based upon information currently known and may ultimately be settled for a significantly greater or lesser amount. It is at least reasonably possible that management will revise these estimates significantly in the near term. Any subsequent differences are recorded in the period in which they are determined.

The establishment of the provision for outstanding losses and loss adjustment expenses is based upon known facts and interpretation of circumstances and is therefore a complex and dynamic process influenced by a large variety of factors. In establishing a provision for unpaid claims and claims expenses related to environmental exposure and clean-up, management considers facts currently known, the current state of laws and litigation and current estimates of reported losses and loss expenses. Liabilities are recognized for known claims when sufficient information has been developed to indicate the involvement of a specific policy, and management can reasonably estimate the Company's liability. In addition, a provision for adverse development for reported notifications and incurred but not reported claims is recorded based on the recommendations of an independent actuary using the past loss history of the Company and industry data.

(e) Subrogation recoveries

In the normal course of business the Company pursues recovery of certain losses through subrogation claims. Subrogation proceeds are recorded as a reduction of losses incurred in the year in which agreement of the recovery is determined. Subrogation recoveries for the year ended December 31, 2017, amounted to $Nil (2016 - $34.4 million).

(f) Investments in marketable securities, other investments and investment income

Investments are classified as trading and are carried in the Consolidated Balance Sheet at fair value. Realized and unrealized gains and losses are included in the Consolidated Statement of Operations. Security transactions are accounted for on a trade date basis with investment purchases and sales pending settlement accrued in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. Other investments consist of investments in hedge funds and fund of funds and are carried at fair value. The units of account that are valued by the Company are its interest in the funds and not the underlying holdings of such funds. Thus, the inputs used by the Company to value its investments in each of the funds may differ from the inputs used to value the underlying holdings of such funds. These funds are stated at fair value, which ordinarily will be the most recently reported net asset value ("NAV") as reported by their investment managers or third party administrators. The use of net asset value as an estimate of the fair value for investments in certain entities that calculate the net asset value is a permitted practical expedient. The change in the fair value of hedge fund investments is included in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

Investment gains and losses are computed using the average costs of securities sold and are recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Operations. Dividend income, net of withholding tax, is recorded when declared. Interest income is accrued to the balance sheet date.

Short term investments comprise securities due to mature within one year of the balance sheet date.

2. **Summary of significant accounting policies** (continued)

(g) Derivative financial instruments

The Company recognizes all derivatives as either assets or liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheet and measures those instruments at fair value. All changes in the fair value of derivatives are recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Operations. None of the derivatives used by the Company are designated as accounting hedges. Derivatives are used by the Company to mitigate certain risks inherent in holding the underlying debt or equity securities, or are designed to provide exposure to certain sectors or markets and to enhance investment returns. The unrealized gains or losses arising from derivative financial instruments are not separately classified as assets or liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheet; they are classified with the underlying debt and equity securities they are designed to hedge or enhance (see Notes 3 and 4).

(h) Translation of foreign currency investments and losses

The costs of foreign currency investments are translated at exchange rates in effect on the date of purchase; fair values are translated at year end exchange rates. Reserves for outstanding losses denominated in foreign currencies are translated at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date. Realized and unrealized exchange gains and losses are included in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

(i) Fair value of financial instruments

The following methods and assumptions are used by the Company in estimating the fair value of its financial instruments:

Cash and cash equivalents: The carrying amounts reported in the Consolidated Balance Sheet for these instruments approximate their fair values.

Investments in marketable securities: Fair values of fixed maturity securities, long and short positions in equity securities and short term investments are based on market prices quoted by broker dealers in that market or quoted on the relevant exchange.

Other investments: Hedge fund investments, which are investments in fund of funds and investments in other hedge funds, are valued using the net asset values obtained from the investment managers or administrators of the respective investment funds. These investment entities generally carry their investments at fair value.

Derivatives: The fair values of these instruments are based on quoted market prices. Where quoted market prices are not available, fair value is based upon prices provided by the counterparty.

Other assets and liabilities: The fair values of investment purchases and sales pending settlement, amounts due from/to affiliates, premiums received in advance and accounts payable approximate their carrying value due to the immediate or short-term maturity of these financial instruments. Retrospective premiums receivable and payable are carried at the discounted present value of future cash flows which approximates their fair value.

The estimates of fair value presented herein are subjective in nature and are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that the Company could realize in a current market exchange. Any differences are not expected to be material. All non-financial instruments such as other assets and financial instruments related to insurance contracts such as outstanding losses and loss expenses are excluded from fair value disclosure. Thus the total fair value amounts cannot be aggregated to determine the underlying economic value of the Company.

2. **Summary of significant accounting policies** (continued)

(j) Short selling

The Company may sell a security it does not own in anticipation of a decline in the fair value of that security. The Company must borrow the security or enter into an arrangement to borrow the security before the Company sells a security short. The Company is required to maintain collateral with the broker-dealer from which the security was borrowed. A gain, limited to the price at which the Company sold the security short, or a loss, unlimited in size, will be recognized upon the termination of a short sale. The Company is also subject to the risk that it may be unable to reacquire a security to close a short position except at a price substantially in excess of the last quoted price. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from short sales are recorded within net gains on investments in the Consolidated Statement of Operations. Securities sold short are recorded as liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheet at fair value.

(k) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, cash equivalents include time deposits with an original maturity period of ninety days or less.

As at December 31, 2017, cash in the amount of $473.9 million (2016 - $305.2 million) was on deposit with counterparties as collateral for securities sold short and positions held in derivative financial instruments (Note 4).

(l) Recently adopted accounting pronouncements

Effective for the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company adopted FASB ASU No. 2015-09, *Financial Services-Insurance (Topic 944): Disclosures about Short-Duration Contracts*. ASU No. 2015-09 requires significant new disclosures for insurers relating to short-duration insurance contract claims and the unpaid claims liability roll forward for long and short-duration contracts. The guidance requires annual tabular disclosure, on a disaggregated basis, of undiscounted incurred and paid claim and allocated claim adjustment expense development by accident year, net of reinsurance, for up to 10 years. Tables must also include the total incurred but not reported claims liabilities, plus expected development on reported claims, and claims frequency for each accident year. A description of estimation methodologies and any significant changes in methodologies and assumptions used to calculate the liability and frequency is also required. Based on the disaggregated claims information in the tables, disclosure of historical average annual percentage payout of incurred claims is also required. The ASU requires retrospective application by providing comparative disclosures for each period presented, other than those that are only required for the most recent reporting period. These new annual disclosures have been included in note 5.

3. Investments

The fair values of investments as at December 31, 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

	2017 ($'000)	2016 ($'000)
Short Term Investments	$ 957,417	$ 688,967
Derivatives	(7,346)	38,341
Equity Securities	2,364,798	2,055,245
Fixed Maturities		
US Treasury and Government Agency	492,405	648,428
State and Municipal Bonds	56,903	58,624
Non-US Government Bonds	449,958	391,933
Supranationals	4,687	4,508
Corporate Bonds	761,991	751,124
Asset-Backed Securities	277,850	254,851
Mortgage-Backed Securities	291,048	324,499
Total Fixed Maturities	2,334,842	2,433,967
Total Investments in Marketable Securities and Derivatives	$ 5,649,711	$ 5,216,520
Other Investments	$ 733,915	$ 771,446

In the table above mortgage-backed securities issued by US government agencies are combined with other mortgage-backed securities held and are included in the category "Mortgage-Backed Securities". At December 31, 2017, approximately 65% (2016 - 66%) of the total mortgage-backed holdings are represented by investments in GNMA, FNMA and FHLMC securities. The remainder of the mortgage exposure consists of collateralized mortgage obligations and non-government issued securities, the majority of which have investment grade credit ratings.

The credit quality of fixed maturities and short term investments as at December 31, 2017 and 2016, are as follows:

	2017 ($'000)	2016 ($'000)
US Government and Agency	$ 998,458	$ 950,511
AAA	424,205	512,842
AA	552,843	342,540
A	531,767	536,571
BBB	543,129	460,928
Below BBB	241,857	319,542
Total fixed maturities and short term investments	$ 3,292,259	$ 3,122,934

The Company's methodology for assigning credit ratings to fixed maturities and short term investments, uses the lower rating as determined by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investors Services. Securities with a credit rating below investment grade as at December 31, 2017, had an unrealized gain of $8.4 million (2016 - $8.4 million loss) at the same date, which has been recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

3. **Investments** (continued)

At December 31, 2017, $1.8 billion (2016 - $1.6 billion) of investments are held in joint custody accounts with Oil Casualty Investment Corporation Ltd., a company affiliated through common shareholders. Under the terms of the joint custody agreement the Company owns 96.1% (2016 - 95.8%) of each security held in these joint custody accounts. The Company records its proportionate share of the investment assets, liabilities, income, net realized and unrealized gains and losses within these Consolidated Financial Statements.

The contractual maturities of investments in fixed maturities and short term investments as at December 31, 2017 and 2016, are as follows:

	2017 ($'000)	2016 ($'000)
Due in one year or less	$ 957,417	$ 688,967
Due after one year through five years	662,639	764,985
Due after five years through ten years	615,716	561,246
Due after ten years	487,589	528,386
	2,723,361	2,543,584
Asset-Backed Securities	277,850	254,851
Mortgage-Backed Securities	291,048	324,499
Total fixed maturities and short term investments	$ 3,292,259	$ 3,122,934

Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties and the lenders may have the right to put or sell the securities back to the borrower.

The gross realized gains and gross realized losses on investments and the change in unrealized gains and losses for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

	2017 ($'000)	2016 ($'000)
Gross realized gains on investments	$ 731,208	$ 696,307
Gross realized losses on investments	(590,266)	(706,283)
Gross realized gains on derivative instruments	236,606	297,703
Gross realized losses on derivative instruments	(215,544)	(292,912)
Gross realized gains on other investments	56,614	17
Gross realized losses on other investments	(115)	(355)
Change in net unrealized gains and losses during the year on investments	446,811	162,685
Change in net unrealized gains and losses during the year on other investments	(16,100)	5,972
Change in net unrealized gains and losses during the year on derivative instruments	(45,687)	54,972
Net gains on investments	$ 603,527	$ 218,106

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the change in net unrealized gains and losses on investments was attributable to movements in the fair value of the Company's equity securities of a $321.0 million gain (2016 - $102.2 million gain) and fixed maturities and short term investments of a $125.8 million gain (2016 - $60.5 million gain).

3. **Investments** (continued)

Under U.S. GAAP the Company is required to determine the appropriate level in the fair value hierarchy for each fair value measurement. The fair value hierarchy prioritizes the inputs, which refer broadly to assumptions market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability, into three levels. It gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs.

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access at the measurement date. Level 1 financial instruments include money market funds, short term investments, U.S. treasury securities and exchange traded equities.

Level 2 inputs are those which are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. These inputs may include quoted prices for similar instruments, interest rates, prepayment speeds, credit risk, yield curves, default rates and similar observable market data. Level 2 financial instruments include sovereign debt, corporate debt, U.S. agency and non-agency mortgage and asset-backed securities and derivatives.

Level 3 includes financial instruments whose value is based on valuation techniques that use significant inputs which are unobservable. These measurements include circumstances in which there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability. In making the assessment, the Company considers factors specific to the asset or liability and such an assessment will involve significant management judgment. Because of the inherent uncertainty in the valuation of these Level 3 investments, fair values of such investments may differ from the values that would have been used had a ready market for these investments existed, and the differences could be material.

When the inputs used to measure fair value fall within different levels of the hierarchy, the level within which the fair value measurement is categorized is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. Thus, a Level 3 fair value measurement may include inputs that are observable (Level 1 and 2) and unobservable (Level 3).

Fair value prices for all securities in the fixed maturities portfolio are independently provided by the investment custodian and the investment managers, which each utilize internationally recognized independent pricing services. The Company records the unadjusted price provided by the investment custodian or the investment accounting service provider and validates this price through a process that includes, but is not limited to: (i) comparison to the price provided by the investment manager, with significant differences investigated; (ii) quantitative analysis (e.g. comparing the quarterly return for each managed portfolio to its target benchmark, with significant differences identified and investigated); (iii) evaluation of methodologies used by external pricing sources to calculate fair value; and (iv) comparing the price to the Company's knowledge of the current investment market.

The independent pricing services used by the investment custodian, investment accounting service provider and investment managers obtain actual transaction prices for securities that have quoted prices in active markets. Each pricing service has its own proprietary method for determining the fair value of securities that are not actively traded. In general, these methods involve the use of “matrix pricing” in which the independent pricing service uses observable market inputs including, but not limited to, reported trades, benchmark yields, broker/dealer quotes, interest rates, prepayment speeds, default rates and such other inputs as are available from market sources to determine a reasonable fair value. In addition, pricing services use valuation models to develop prepayment and interest rate scenarios.

The fair values of short-term investments are determined based on observable inputs that may include the spread above the risk-free yield curve, reported trades and broker-dealer quotes.

3. **Investments** (continued)

For all assets classified as Level 2, the market approach is utilized. The significant inputs used to determine the fair value of those assets classified as Level 2 are as follows:

- US government agency securities fair values were based on observable inputs that may include the spread above the risk-free yield curve, reported trades and broker/dealer quotes. These are considered observable market inputs and, therefore, the fair value of these securities are classified within Level 2.

- Non-U.S. government securities consist of bonds issued by non-U.S. governments and agencies along with supranational organizations. The significant inputs include the spread above the risk-free yield curve, reported trades and broker/ dealer quotes. These are considered to be observable market inputs and, therefore, the fair values of these securities are classified within Level 2.

- Corporate securities consist primarily of investment-grade debt of a wide variety of corporate issuers and industries. The fair values of these securities are determined using the spread above the risk-free yield curve, reported trades, broker/ dealer quotes, benchmark yields, industry and market indicators. These are considered observable market inputs and, therefore, the fair value of these securities are classified within Level 2.

- Municipal securities consist primarily of bonds issued by U.S. domiciled state and municipality entities. The fair values of these securities are determined using the spread above the risk-free yield curve, reported trades, broker/ dealer quotes and benchmark yields. These are considered observable market inputs and, therefore, the fair value of these securities are classified within Level 2.

- Asset-backed securities consist primarily of investment-grade bonds backed by pools of loans with a variety of underlying collateral. The significant inputs used to determine the fair value of these securities include the spread above the risk-free yield curve, reported trades, benchmark yields, broker/dealer quotes, prepayment speeds, and default rates. These are considered observable market inputs and, therefore, the fair value of these securities are classified within Level 2.

- Residential and commercial mortgage-backed securities include both agency and non-agency originated securities. Agency originated securities include securities issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation and other U.S. government agencies. The significant inputs used to determine the fair value of these securities include the spread above the risk-free yield curve, reported trades, benchmark yields, broker/dealer quotes, prepayment speeds, and default rates. These are considered observable market inputs and, therefore, the fair value of these securities are classified within Level 2.

The ability to obtain quoted market prices is reduced in periods of decreasing liquidity, which generally increases the use of matrix pricing methods and generally increases the uncertainty surrounding the fair value estimates. This could result in the reclassification of a security between levels of the fair value hierarchy.

The Company invests in hedge “fund of funds” which invest in a number of underlying funds, following different investment strategies. As of December 31, 2017, the “fund of funds” portfolio was invested in a variety of strategies, with the common strategies being long / short equity, global macro, event driven, fundamental equity and commodities. In general, the fund of funds in which the Company is invested require at least 65-95 days’ notice of redemption, and may be redeemed on a monthly or semi-annual basis, depending on the fund of fund. Certain fund of funds have a lock-up period. A lock-up period refers to the initial amount of time an investor is contractually required to invest before having the ability to redeem.

3. **Investments** (continued)

Fund of funds that do provide for periodic redemptions may, depending on the fund of funds' governing documents, have the ability to deny or delay a redemption request, called a "gate". The fund of fund may implement this restriction because the aggregate amount of redemption requests as of a particular date exceeds a specified level, generally ranging from 20% to 35% of the fund of fund's net assets. The gate is a method for executing an orderly redemption process that allows for redemption requests to be executed in a timely manner to reduce the possibility of adversely affecting the remaining investors in the fund of fund. Typically, the imposition of a gate delays a portion of the requested redemption, with the remaining portion settled in cash sometime after the redemption date. Certain fund of funds may be allowed to invest a portion of their assets in illiquid securities, such as private equity or convertible debt. In such cases, a common mechanism used is a side-pocket, whereby the illiquid security is assigned to a separate memorandum capital account or designated account. Typically the investor loses its redemption rights in the designated account. Only when the illiquid security is sold, or otherwise deemed liquid by the fund of fund, may investors redeem their interest in the side-pocket. As of December 31, 2017, the fair value of hedge funds held in lock ups, side-pockets or gates was $50.8 million (2016 - $54.3 million).

The Company has ongoing due diligence processes with respect to funds in which it invests and their managers. These processes are designed to assist the Company in assessing the quality of information provided by, or on behalf of, each fund and in determining whether such information continues to be reliable or whether further review is warranted. Certain funds do not provide full transparency of their underlying holdings; however the Company obtains the audited financial statements for the fund of fund managers annually, and regularly reviews and discusses the fund performance with the fund managers to corroborate the reasonableness of the reported net asset values. While reported net asset value is the primary input to the review, when the net asset value is deemed not to be indicative of fair value, the Company may incorporate adjustments to the reported net asset value and not use the permitted practical expedient on an investment by investment basis. These adjustments may involve significant management judgment. The Company has not made any such adjustments for the year ended December 31, 2017 or 2016. Hedge fund investments measured at net asset value are not required to be disclosed within the fair value hierarchy.

Derivative financial instruments that have quoted prices on a recognized exchange, such as futures and option contracts, are classified as Level 1. Over the counter derivative instruments such as interest rate swaps, foreign exchange forward contracts and credit default swaps, whose prices are based upon reports from counterparties of the transaction or observable market inputs, are classified as Level 2.

A review of fair value hierarchy classifications is conducted on a quarterly basis. Changes in the observability of valuation inputs may result in a reclassification for certain financial assets and liabilities. Reclassifications between Level 1, 2 and 3 of the fair value hierarchy are reported as transfers in and/or out as of the beginning of the quarter in which the reclassifications occur.

3. **Investments** (continued)

The following tables summarize the levels of inputs used as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, in determining the classification of investment assets and liabilities held at fair value:

December 31, 2017 Assets	Level 1 ($'000)	Level 2 ($'000)	Level 3 ($'000)	NAV [1] ($'000)	Total ($'000)
Short Term Investments	$ 506,053	$ 451,059	$ 305	$ –	$ 957,417
Derivatives, net	–	(7,346)	–	–	(7,346)
Equity Securities	2,002,739	–	–	362,059	2,364,798
US Treasury and Government Agency	491,878	527	–	–	492,405
State and Municipal Bonds	–	56,903	–	–	56,903
Non-US Government Bonds	–	440,694	–	9,264	449,958
Supranationals	–	4,687	–	–	4,687
Corporate Bonds	–	713,931	–	48,060	761,991
Asset-Backed Securities	–	277,850	–	–	277,850
Mortgage-Backed Securities	–	291,048	–	–	291,048
Total Investments in Marketable Securities and Derivatives	$ 3,000,670	$2,229,353	$ 305	$ 419,383	$ 5,649,711
Other Investments measured at net asset value [1]					$ 733,915

December 31, 2017 Liabilities	Level 1 ($'000)	Level 2 ($'000)	Level 3 ($'000)	NAV [1] ($'000)	Total ($'000)
Equity Securities sold short	$ (402,835)	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ (402,835)

December 31, 2016 Assets	Level 1 ($'000)	Level 2 ($'000)	Level 3 ($'000)	NAV [1] ($'000)	Total ($'000)
Short Term Investments	$ 302,606	$ 385,991	$ 370	$ –	$ 688,967
Derivatives, net	–	38,341	–	–	38,341
Equity Securities	1,816,642	–	–	238,603	2,055,245
US Treasury and Government Agency	647,905	523	–	–	648,428
State and Municipal Bonds	–	58,624	–	–	58,624
Non-US Government Bonds	–	383,881	–	8,052	391,933
Supranationals	–	4,508	–	–	4,508
Corporate Bonds	–	690,471	–	60,653	751,124
Asset-Backed Securities	–	254,764	87	–	254,851
Mortgage-Backed Securities	–	324,499	–	–	324,499
Total Investments in Marketable Securities and Derivatives	$ 2,767,153	$2,141,602	$ 457	$ 307,308	$ 5,216,520
Other Investments measured at net asset value [1]					$ 771,446

3. **Investments** (continued)

December 31, 2016 Liabilities	Level 1 ($'000)	Level 2 ($'000)	Level 3 ($'000)	NAV [1] ($'000)	Total ($'000)
Equity Securities sold short	$ (398,887)	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ (398,887)

[1] Certain investments that are measured at fair value using the net asset value per share (or its equivalent) practical expedient have not been categorized in the fair value hierarchy. The fair value amounts presented in these tables are intended to permit reconciliation of the fair value hierarchy to the amounts presented in the statement of financial position.

The following tables present the reconciliation of the beginning and ending fair value measurements of the Company's Level 3 assets, measured at fair value using significant unobservable inputs for the year ended December 31, 2017 and 2016:

	Short Term Investments ($'000)	Asset-Backed Securities ($'000)	Total ($'000)
Beginning balance at January 1, 2017	$ 370	$ 87	$ 457
Purchases and issuances	–	–	–
Sales and settlements	(171)	(86)	(257)
Transfers into Level 3	–	–	–
Transfers out of Level 3	–	–	–
Realized and unrealized gains included in net income for the year	106	(1)	105
Ending balance at December 31, 2017	$ 305	$ –	$ 305

	Short Term Investments ($'000)	Asset-Backed Securities ($'000)	Total ($'000)
Beginning balance at January 1, 2016	$ 493	$ 99	$ 592
Purchases and issuances	–	–	–
Sales and settlements	(217)	(11)	(228)
Transfers into Level 3	–	–	–
Transfers out of Level 3	–	–	–
Realized and unrealized gains included in net income for the year	94	(1)	93
Ending balance at December 31, 2016	$ 370	$ 87	$ 457

The fair value measurements of the Company's Level 3 short term and asset-backed securities were based on unadjusted third party pricing sources.

During the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, there were no transfers in or out of Levels 1, 2 or 3.

4. Commitments and contingencies

(a) Derivative Instruments

The Company's investment guidelines permit, subject to specific approval, investment in derivative instruments such as futures and option contracts, interest rate swaps and forward foreign currency contracts. Their use is regularly monitored and they are used for yield enhancement, duration management, interest rate and foreign currency exposure management or to obtain an exposure to a particular financial market. The Company's use of derivative instruments with embedded leverage such as futures, swaps and options contracts may increase the Company's investment risk. Credit risk arises from the potential inability of counterparties to perform under the terms of the contract.

The tables below show the fair value of the Company's derivative instruments recorded in Investments in Marketable Securities and Derivatives in the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2017 and 2016:

	Derivative Assets 2017 Fair Value ($'000)	Derivative Liabilities 2017 Fair Value ($'000)
Interest rate swaps	$ 6,442	$ 11,698
Credit default swaps	–	4,108
Equity swaps	10,680	932
Fixed income and currency options	165	1,203
Forward foreign currency contracts	9,658	18,697
Equity futures	2,219	–
Interest rate futures	4,878	4,750
Total	$ 34,042	$ 41,388

	Derivative Assets 2016 Fair Value ($'000)	Derivative Liabilities 2016 Fair Value ($'000)
Interest rate swaps	$ 5,580	$ 11,574
Credit default swaps	557	1,783
Equity swaps	10,409	2,808
Fixed income and currency options	1,231	1,309
Forward foreign currency contracts	45,120	5,705
Equity futures	34	1,290
Interest rate futures	4,572	4,693
Total	$ 67,503	$ 29,162

4. **Commitments and contingencies** (continued)

(a) Derivative Instruments (continued)

The tables below show the net gains and losses on the Company's derivative instruments recorded in the net gains (losses) on investments in the Consolidated Statement of Operations during the year ended December 31, 2017 and 2016:

	2017		
	Net realized gains and (losses) ($'000)	Change in unrealized gains and (losses) ($'000)	Net gains and (losses) ($'000)
Interest rate swaps	$ 595	$ 738	$ 1,333
Credit default swaps	–	(2,882)	(2,882)
Equity swaps	370	2,147	2,517
Fixed income and currency options	1,086	(960)	126
Forward foreign currency contracts	(2,251)	(48,454)	(50,705)
Equity futures	19,408	3,475	22,883
Interest rate futures	1,854	249	2,103
Total	$ 21,062	$ (45,687)	$ (24,625)

	2016		
	Net realized gains and (losses) ($'000)	Change in unrealized gains and (losses) ($'000)	Net gains and (losses) ($'000)
Interest rate swaps	$ 810	$ 3,751	$ 4,561
Credit default swaps	–	(1,065)	(1,065)
Equity swaps	(725)	17,009	16,284
Fixed income and currency options	5,102	550	5,652
Forward foreign currency contracts	(10,310)	34,521	24,211
Equity futures	19,095	(916)	18,179
Interest rate futures	(9,181)	1,122	(8,059)
Total	$ 4,791	$ 54,972	$ 59,763

(i) Foreign currency exposure management

A forward foreign currency contract is a commitment to purchase or sell a foreign currency at a future date, at a negotiated rate. The unrealized gain or loss on open forward contracts represents the Company's net equity therein and is calculated as the difference between the contract date rate and the applicable forward rate at the reporting date as reported in published sources, applied to the face amount of the contract. The unrealized gain or loss at the reporting date is included in investments in marketable securities and derivatives in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. The Company utilizes forward foreign currency contracts to manage the impact of fluctuations in foreign currencies on the value of its foreign currency denominated investments.

4. **Commitments and contingencies** (continued)

(a) Derivative Instruments (continued)

(i) Foreign currency exposure management (continued)

Forward foreign currency contracts expose the Company to credit, market and liquidity risks. The Company is exposed to market risk to the extent that adverse changes occur in the exchange rate of the underlying foreign currency. This market risk is in excess of the amounts recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. Liquidity risk represents the possibility that the Company may not be able to rapidly adjust the size of its forward positions in times of high volatility and financial stress at a reasonable price. The Company's investment guidelines only permit the use of counterparties carrying a credit rating of A3 or higher by the major rating agencies.

At December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company had the following open forward foreign currency contracts:

	2017		2016	
Currency	Notional receivable ($'000)	Notional payable ($'000)	Notional receivable ($'000)	Notional payable ($'000)
ARS	13,912	(536)	209	–
AUD	14,897	(32,628)	18,034	(53,339)
BRL	34,525	(21,441)	20,411	(41,644)
CAD	13,228	(73,567)	45,923	(97,559)
CHF	4,115	(10,359)	1,593	(56)
CLP	5,351	(4,924)	458	(1,013)
CNH	–	–	1,751	(2,753)
CNY	10,612	(455)	1,003	(31,576)
CZK	6,416	(1,520)	3,960	(789)
DKK	56,595	(101,038)	22,642	(121,128)
EUR	61,236	(350,981)	125,207	(332,035)
GBP	14,790	(103,459)	69,244	(168,162)
HKD	1,321	(7,724)	3,662	(3,662)
IDR	16,264	(10,396)	1,657	(1,439)
INR	31,720	(927)	19,002	(5,179)
JPY	12,331	(283,113)	83,061	(230,962)
KRW	3,903	(47,340)	3,850	(27,211)
MXN	12,075	(16,183)	23,553	(74,043)
NOK	24,341	(1,339)	3,777	(1,381)
NZD	12,103	(5,596)	4,558	(6,243)
PLN	22,167	(28,962)	4,648	(22,958)
RUB	28,900	(6,252)	10,715	(2,877)
SEK	43,356	(38,872)	21,494	(7,604)
SGD	3,451	(8,735)	20,500	(38,376)
TRY	3,237	(2,338)	815	(1,566)
TWD	1,918	(16,542)	5,090	(17,224)
USD	1,057,445	(359,942)	1,291,432	(477,177)
ZAR	6,134	(6,550)	929	(1,282)
Other	19,945	(3,608)	2,436	(2,961)
	$ 1,536,288	$ (1,545,327)	$ 1,811,614	$ (1,772,199)

4. **Commitments and contingencies** (continued)

(a) Derivative Instruments (continued)

(i) Foreign currency exposure management (continued)

At December 31, 2017, unrealized gains of $9.7 million (2016 - $45.1 million) and unrealized losses of $18.7 million (2016 - $5.7 million) on forward foreign currency contracts are included in investments in marketable securities and derivatives in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

(ii) Duration management, interest rate management and market exposure management

Futures

A portion of the Company's portfolio is invested in bond, note, money market, equity index and interest rate futures contracts. Such futures provide the Company with participation in market movements, determined by the underlying instrument or index on which the futures contract is based, without holding the instrument itself or the individual bonds or stocks in that index. This approach allows the Company more efficient and less costly access to bond and stock market exposure than would be available by the exclusive use of individual bonds and stocks. Exchange-traded bond and note futures contracts may also be used in the investment portfolios as substitutes for ownership of the physical bonds and notes.

All financial futures contracts are held on a non-leveraged basis, fully backed at all times by investments and cash equivalents that are posted as margin collateral. The unrealized gain or loss on financial futures contracts is calculated as the difference between the contract price on the trade date and the contract's closing price on the valuation date as reported on the exchange on which the futures contracts are traded.

When entering a financial futures contract, the Company is required to provide initial margin which is a deposit of either cash or securities in an amount equal to a certain percentage of the contract value. The initial margin is adjusted to reflect changes in the value of the futures contract which are marked to market on a daily basis. The Company recognizes a realized gain or loss when the contract is closed. Futures contracts expose the Company to market and liquidity risks. The Company is exposed to market risk to the extent that adverse changes occur in the market values of the underlying securities or indices. This market risk is in excess of the amount recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. Liquidity risk represents the possibility that the Company may not be able to rapidly adjust the size of its futures positions in times of high volatility and financial stress at a reasonable price. Exchange-traded futures are subject, however, to a number of safeguards to ensure that obligations are met, including the use of clearing houses, the posting of margins and the daily settlement of futures profits and losses and the amount of credit risk is therefore considered low.

At December 31, 2017 and 2016 the contractual values of financial futures contracts are:

	2017		2016	
	Long ($'000)	Short ($'000)	Long ($'000)	Short ($'000)
Equity index futures contracts	$ 130,580	$ –	$ 131,066	$ –
Bond and note futures contracts	1,653,513	(1,345,917)	1,269,346	(1,088,198)

The Company had gross gains of $7.1 million and gross losses of $4.8 million on open futures contracts for the year ended December 31, 2017 (2016 – gross gains of $4.6 million and gross losses of $6.0 million). These gains and losses are included in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

4. **Commitments and contingencies** (continued)

(a) Derivative Instruments (continued)

(ii) Duration management, interest rate management and market exposure management (continued)

Futures (continued)

The Company holds a margin account with its futures broker for the purposes of paying and receiving cash in connection with its futures transactions. Gains and losses are settled daily in cash in this margin account.

Swaps and options

In order to manage interest rate exposure, portfolio duration or capitalize on anticipated changes in interest rate volatility, the Company may engage in interest rate swap transactions, buy and sell, call and put options and write call and put options if the options are secured by holdings in the underlying securities or by other means which would permit immediate satisfaction of the Company's obligation as a writer of the option contracts.

Swaps and option contracts are marked to market daily with unrealized gains and losses recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

At December 31, 2017 and 2016 the fair value of open interest rate swap contracts is:

	2017 ($'000)	2016 ($'000)
Interest rate swaps, net	$ (5,256)	$ (5,994)

Interest rate swap agreements involve the exchange by the Company with another party of their respective commitments to pay or receive interest (e.g. an exchange of floating rate payments for fixed rate payments) with respect to a notional amount of principal. Entering into these agreements involves to varying degrees, elements of credit and market risk in excess of the amounts recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. Such risks involve the possibility that there will be no liquid market for these agreements, that the counterparty to the agreements may default on its obligation to perform, or that there may be unfavorable changes in interest rates.

At December 31, 2017 and 2016 the fair value of open fixed income and currency option contracts is:

	2017 ($'000)	2016 ($'000)
Options purchased	$ 165	$ 1,231
Options written (liability)	(1,203)	(1,309)

Premiums received for open written options as of December 31, 2017, amounted to $1.5 million (2016 - $2.2 million).

Option contracts provide the option purchaser with the right but not the obligation to buy or sell a financial instrument at a predetermined exercise price during a defined period. The option writer is obligated to buy or sell the item underlying the contract at a set price, if the option purchaser chooses to exercise the option. As a purchaser of an option contract, the Company is subject to credit risk since the counterparty is obligated to make payments under the terms of the option contract if the Company exercises the option and the Company is only subject to market risk to the extent of the premium paid. As a writer of an option contract, the Company is not subject to credit risk but is subject to market risk, since the Company is obligated to make payments under the terms of the option contract if exercised.

4. **Commitments and contingencies** (continued)

(a) *Derivative Instruments* (continued)

(ii) Duration management, interest rate management and market exposure management (continued)

Swaps and options (continued)

The Company uses credit default swaps as a way to manage credit risk to an individual issuer or a basket of issuers. When the Company buys protection, the Company pays a premium to the seller of the protection for the right to receive the par value of the bond in the event of default by the issuer, thereby reducing the Company's credit risk.

(b) *Concentrations of credit risk*

The investment portfolio is managed following prudent standards of diversification across counterparties, issuers, asset classes and geographical regions. Investments are allocated over three broad asset classes which are global equity, global fixed income and hedge funds. Investment guidelines are designed to limit the holdings of a single issue and issuer, control non-US dollar currency exposure and minimize sovereign risk. Fixed maturity securities held with maturities of longer than one year generally have a minimum investment rating of B3/B- or better and at least 85% (at fair value) generally have a minimum rating of Baa3/BBB- or better with average quality for the total portfolio of A2/A. The Company utilizes the lower rating as determined by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investors Services. If a security is not rated by Standard & Poor's or Moody's Investors Services, the equivalent implied rating is utilized. Cash equivalents must carry a rating of A1/P1.

The Company's maximum permitted fixed income investment in any one institution rated BBB-/Baa3 or higher is 10% of the market value of the global fixed income portfolio with the exception of securities which are rated AA-/Aa3 or higher and issued or guaranteed by the US Treasury, US government agencies, or the Government of Canada, Japan, Australia, the United Kingdom or EMU countries of the European Union. The maximum permitted fixed income investment in any one institution rated below BBB-/Baa3 is 5% of the market value of the global fixed income portfolio. The maximum permitted equity investment in any one company, at the time of purchase, should not exceed the greater of 5% of the market value of the global equity portfolio or 150% of its weighting in the global equity benchmark index, with the latter subject to a maximum limitation of 10% of the market value of the global equity portfolio. The Company believes that there are no significant concentrations of credit risk associated with its investments in any issuer or market.

(c) *Prime brokers*

One large investment bank (the "Prime Broker") has been appointed as the Company's Prime Broker. Under the Customer Prime Broker Account Agreements, $465.1 million (2016 - $456.0 million) of the assets of the Company are held by the Prime Broker and each of the Prime Broker's affiliated companies are subject to a general lien and a continuing first priority perfected security interest in favor of the Prime Broker and therefore constitute collateral security for the Company's obligations and liabilities to the Prime Broker. The Prime Broker has a long term credit rating of A as issued by Standard and Poor's.

(d) *Use of short selling*

As part of the Company's overall investment strategy it allocates certain funds to long/short portfolios that are managed using a market neutral investment strategy. The market neutral investment strategy will typically hold short equity positions in the same and/or related sectors as the strategy's long positions to limit exposure to market events and to reduce the Company's investment risk within the strategy.

4. **Commitments and contingencies** (continued)

(e) Outstanding litigation

From time to time the Company is party to lawsuits and arbitration proceedings arising in the normal course of business. The Company believes the resolution of these proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on its financial condition.

5. **Outstanding losses and loss expenses**

The Company's reserve for outstanding losses and loss expenses represents the estimated amount necessary to settle all outstanding claims, including claims which have been incurred but not reported, as of the balance sheet date. The reserve is provided on the basis of current estimates made by the Company's claims personnel, independent actuarial consultants, independent loss adjusters and legal counsel. The reserve is based on a detailed analysis of the facts in each case and historical claims development patterns including claim payment patterns, pending levels of unpaid claims and the regulatory and legal environment.

Due to the nature of the risks insured and the levels of coverage provided by the Company, significant delays can be experienced in the settlement of claims. Accordingly, a substantial degree of judgment is involved in assessing the ultimate cost of losses incurred.

A summary of changes in outstanding losses and loss expenses for 2017 and 2016 is as follows:

	2017 ($'000)	2016 ($'000)
Balance at January 1	$ 2,208,092	$ 1,966,489
Incurred losses related to:		
Current year	538,169	524,456
Prior years	(70,622)	(36,763)
Total incurred	467,547	487,693
Paid losses related to:		
Current year	(95,976)	(1,327)
Prior years	(336,787)	(244,763)
Total paid	(432,763)	(246,090)
Balance at December 31	$ 2,242,876	$ 2,208,092

The 2017 current year incurred losses of approximately $538.2 million primarily relate to: (i) case reserves recorded totaling $234.0 million relating to 10 specific property and pollution incidents incurred during the year; (ii) the establishment of IBNR totaling $296.9 million for the 2017 underwriting year; and (iii) loss expenses incurred totaling $7.3 million.

5. **Outstanding losses and loss expenses** (continued)

The 2017 reduction in incurred losses for prior years claims of approximately $70.6 million primarily relates to: (i) a reduction in IBNR relating to prior years of $214.1 million which is largely due to an increase in case incurred along with favorable adjustments in ultimate loss ratios; offset by (ii) case reserve development totaling $147.1 million relating to specific property and pollution incidents incurred during prior years due to updated information received from insureds and loss adjusters regarding outstanding claims notifications; and (iii) loss expenses incurred totaling $(3.6) million.

The 2016 current year incurred losses of approximately $524.5 million primarily relate to: (i) case reserves recorded totaling $317.0 million relating to 7 specific property and pollution incidents incurred during the year; (ii) the establishment of IBNR totaling $200.9 million for the 2016 underwriting year; and (iii) loss expenses incurred totaling $6.6 million.

The 2016 reduction in incurred losses for prior years claims of approximately $36.8 million primarily relates to: (i) a reduction in IBNR relating to prior years of $240.2 million which is largely due to an increase in case incurred along with favorable adjustments in ultimate loss ratios; offset by (ii) case reserve development totaling $202.2 million relating to specific property and pollution incidents incurred during prior years due to updated information received from insureds and loss adjusters regarding outstanding claims notifications; and (iii) loss expenses incurred totaling $1.2 million.

For catastrophic events there is a high degree of uncertainty and subjectivity underlying the assumptions and associated estimated reserves for losses and loss adjustment expenses. Reserves are reviewed regularly and, as experience develops and new information becomes known, the reserves are adjusted as necessary. Due to the nature and levels of the coverage provided by the Company these adjustments can be material. Additionally, the complexity resulting from matters such as policy coverage issues, multiple events affecting one geographic area and the resulting impact on the quantification of claims (including the allocation of claims to specific events and the effect of demand surge on the cost of building materials and labor) can cause delays in the timing of claim notifications and changes to loss estimates.

The Company insures its policyholders against certain pollution liabilities caused by occurrences which commenced at or after the inception of a member's first policy, which for initial policyholders was January 1, 1972. The Company's pollution exposure typically involves potential liabilities for the mitigation or remediation of environmental contamination, personal injury or property damage caused by the release of hazardous substances into the land, air or water. The Company is exposed to claims arising from its members' use and storage of Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether ("MTBE") as a gasoline additive and its potential environmental impact through alleged seepage into groundwater. Additional claims related to the use of MTBE may be filed in the future. There are many uncertainties regarding both the magnitude of exposures of the Company's insureds to the claimants and how the coverage under policies issued by the Company would apply to liabilities of its policyholders.

The Company's reserve for losses incurred but not reported relating to pollution liabilities has been established in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for loss contingencies. There are significant uncertainties involved in estimating the Company's ultimate liability for pollution claims. These uncertainties include, amongst others, (i) potentially long latency periods, (ii) difficulty in establishing the commencement date of the pollution, (iii) delays in the reporting of claims, (iv) the uncertainty regarding the extent of the underlying and/or other insurance coverages, which may respond before the Company's coverage, and (v) the future outcome of litigation that is currently in process and the potential that exists for punitive and compensatory awards. To assist in determining this reserve, management has obtained the advice of independent claims consultants and actuaries who annually establish an estimate of the Company's ultimate pollution liabilities based on actuarial modeling techniques.

5. **Outstanding losses and loss expenses** (continued)

Because of the variability and uncertainty inherent in the pollution claim evaluation, reserving and settlement processes, the reserves established by the Company represents management's best estimate at the balance sheet date based on current information but, such claims may ultimately settle for a significantly greater or lesser amount. Such adjustments to reserves could be material to the Company.

Short Duration Contract Disclosures

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company adopted ASU 2015-09 and has included the required disclosures below. Refer to note 2(l) for further information.

The Company has disaggregated its information presented in the tables below by line of business as appropriate for property and pollution segments, including cumulative incurred and paid losses and allocated loss adjustment expenses, as well as the corresponding amount of IBNR reserves as of December 31, 2017. The level of disaggregation is consistent with how the Company analyzes loss reserves for both internal and external reporting purposes.

Some of the information provided in the following tables is Required Supplementary Information ("RSI") under U.S. GAAP. Therefore it does not form part of these consolidated financial statements. Claims development information for all periods except the current reporting period and any information derived from it, including average annual percentage payout of claims incurred, is considered RSI.

Property

The property loss development tables have been produced for accident years 2008 through to 2017. For the property segment, the years presented in the tables comprise the majority of the period for which incurred losses typically remain outstanding. The tables below also include claim frequency information, by accident year. The Company defines a single claim incident, per policy, which may include multiple claimants and multiple coverages on a single policy. Claims counts include claims closed without a payment as well as claims where the Company is monitoring to determine if exposure exists, even if a reserve has not been established.

5. **Outstanding losses and loss expenses** (continued)

Incurred Losses and Loss Expenses
($'000)

	Years Ended December 31,										December 31, 2017	
Accident	unaudited										Total of IBNR	Cumulative
Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Reserves, net of reinsurance	Reported Claims Count
2008	$ 1,256,457	$ 1,075,077	$ 1,004,132	$ 972,968	$ 964,550	$ 951,855	$ 929,869	$ 928,964	$ 928,064	$ 927,705	$ –	58
2009		856,174	1,028,488	935,400	918,112	889,451	876,484	809,901	791,568	786,817	790	44
2010			413,829	495,833	359,575	281,059	273,376	266,852	259,867	257,545	771	23
2011				560,444	575,565	541,722	522,282	515,612	513,047	456,627	2,275	28
2012					673,836	567,187	541,291	502,417	453,799	445,968	3,108	40
2013						436,832	280,563	445,193	393,567	389,820	202,671	23
2014							274,205	139,091	96,407	86,913	4,686	11
2015								662,985	556,569	409,511	9,297	29
2016									453,464	478,561	32,687	19
2017										467,782	239,173	21
Total										4,707,249		

Cumulative Paid Losses and Loss Expenses
($'000)

	Years Ended December 31,									
Accident	unaudited									
Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
2008	$ –	$ 205,104	$ 471,050	$ 623,288	$ 726,836	$ 816,814	$ 921,465	$ 922,198	$ 922,198	$ 922,198
2009		9,200	671,306	708,744	722,328	784,044	788,236	800,010	785,827	785,944
2010			64,152	168,500	188,353	228,073	231,375	236,916	237,013	237,013
2011				175,446	303,156	389,247	413,426	445,014	445,014	445,014
2012					138,850	255,613	308,255	344,201	389,161	406,405
2013						47,409	177,220	206,676	181,285	187,149
2014							–	52,232	64,022	82,227
2015								49,950	140,035	314,179
2016									1,300	52,275
2017										95,011
Total										3,527,415
Reserves for outstanding losses and loss expenses, before 2008										58,550
Reserves for outstanding losses and loss expenses										1,238,384

5. **Outstanding losses and loss expenses** (continued)

Pollution

The pollution loss development tables have been produced for accident years 2008 through to 2017. The tables below also include claim frequency information, by accident year. The Company defines a single claim incident, per policy, which may include multiple claimants and multiple coverages on a single policy. Claims counts include claims closed without a payment as well as claims where the Company is monitoring to determine if exposure exists, even if a reserve has not been established.

Incurred Losses and Loss Expenses
($'000)

	Years Ended December 31,										December 31, 2017	
Accident	unaudited										Total of IBNR Reserves, net	Cumulative Reported Claims
Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	of reinsurance	Count
2008	$ 24,796	$ 20,772	$ 15,791	$ 11,779	$ 11,045	$ 11,688	$ 10,491	$ 8,578	$ 8,078	$ 7,259	$ 7,259	25
2009		$ 59,486	$ 34,543	$ 28,727	$ 28,395	$ 30,145	$ 29,594	$ 17,905	31,343	30,347	8,687	9
2010			24873	15,933	14,721	16,198	14,788	12,119	11,224	9,925	9,925	5
2011				23,844	132,860	113,741	112,130	106,394	105,272	103,433	13,739	11
2012					51,458	31,346	28,240	23,460	22,238	19,711	19,711	9
2013						249,848	275,705	149,301	148,270	145,641	25,130	16
2014							50,328	32,847	30,558	28,005	27,665	6
2015								115,961	392,403	411,913	38,675	6
2016									64,444	53,680	41,580	9
2017										63,122	57,216	6
Total										873,036		

Cumulative Paid Losses and Loss Expenses
($'000)

	Years Ended December 31,									
Accident	unaudited									
Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
2008	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –
2009		–	–	703	703	4,044	4,044	4,044	18,227	20,241
2010			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2011				–	120	86,695	89,695	89,695	89,695	89,695
2012					102	–	–	–	–	–
2013						–	32,176	42,214	115,712	116,514
2014							–	–	–	–
2015								–	34,314	107,049
2016									–	–
2017										–
Total										333,499
Reserves for outstanding losses and loss expenses, before 2008										439,349
Reserves for outstanding losses and loss expenses										978,886

5. **Outstanding losses and loss expenses** (continued)

Reconciliation of Loss Development Information to the Reserves for Losses and Loss Expenses

The table below reconciles the net incurred and paid loss development tables, by segment, to the Company's outstanding losses and loss expenses in the consolidated balance sheet as at December 31, 2017:

($'000s)	December 31, 2017
Outstanding losses and loss expenses	
Property	$ 1,238,384
Pollution	978,886
Total outstanding losses and loss expenses	2,217,270
Unallocated loss adjustment expenses	25,606
Total outstanding losses and loss expenses	2,242,876

The following table presents supplementary information about average historical claims duration as of December 31, 2017 based on cumulative incurred and paid losses and allocated loss adjustment expenses presented above.

	Average Annual Percentage Payout of Incurred Losses by Age (in Years)				
Unaudited	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
Property	14.1%	36.3%	16.9%	8.8%	6.8%
Pollution	0.1%	3.3%	14.2%	7.2%	1.9%

6. Preferred shares

The Company has authorized preference share capital of $1,000,000 consisting of 1,000,000 shares with a par value of $1 each. In June 2006, the Company issued 600,000 Series A perpetual preferred shares ("Series A preference shares") and received proceeds from the issuance, net of direct issuance costs, of approximately $586.8 million. Upon dissolution of the Company, the holders of the Series A preference shares are entitled to receive a liquidation preference of $1,000 per share, plus accrued unpaid dividends.

Dividends on the Series A preference shares from the date of original issuance through June 30, 2011 were payable semi-annually in arrears in cash, when and if declared by the Board of Directors, out of funds legally available for the payment of dividends under Bermuda law. Such dividends were payable on June 30 and December 30 of each year, at the annual rate of 7.558% per $1,000 liquidation preference, until June 30, 2011.

After June 30, 2011 dividends accrue at an annual rate of 3-month LIBOR plus a margin equal to 298.2 basis points per $1,000 liquidation preference, payable quarterly in arrears. The Company may redeem the Series A preference shares on or after June 30, 2011, at a redemption price of $1,000 per share. As of December 31, 2017, the Company has not called the preference shares.

During 2017, the Company repurchased and retired nil (2016 - nil) of the Series A preference shares with a par value of $1,000 per share. As of December 31, 2017, the Company had 300,000 (2016 - 300,000) of series A preference shares outstanding with a par value of $1,000 per share.

7. Credit facility

Effective February 10, 2011, the Company entered into a Credit Facility ("Credit Facility") with The Bank of New York Mellon ("BNY Mellon"). Under the terms of the agreement, the Company could borrow up to $150 million from BNY Mellon. The Credit facility was not utilized at any time and was terminated effective December 14, 2016.

8. Common shares

	2017	2016
Authorized		
200 Class A shares of par value $10,000 each	$ 2,000,000	$ 2,000,000
Issued and fully paid		
54 (2016 - 56) Class A shares	$ 540,000	$ 560,000

Each shareholder has one vote for each paid up Class A share together with an additional vote for each $10,000 of cumulative premium as defined in the shareholders' agreement, subject to a maximum of 9.5% of total voting rights.

The shareholders' agreement provides for distribution of dividends, as and when declared by the Company's directors, and distribution of the Company's net assets upon dissolution in the same proportion as the voting rights, excluding the 9.5% limitation. Commencing January 1, 1987, the shareholders' agreement restricts the amount available for the payment of dividends to the Company's cumulative net income less any paid dividends after that date. During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company declared and paid dividends totaling $250.0 million (2016 - $400.0 million) to its common shareholders.

9. **Related party transactions**

(a) General and administrative expenses represent direct expenditures incurred by the Company and expenses which have been allocated from OMSL.

(b) Amounts due from and to companies affiliated through common shareholders are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand. These balances result from transactions conducted in the normal course of business.

10. **Taxation**

Under current Bermuda law, the Company is not obligated to pay any taxes in Bermuda on either income or capital gains. The Company has received an undertaking from the Minister of Finance in Bermuda pursuant to the provisions of the Exempted Undertakings Tax Protection Act 1966 (the "Act") which exempts the Company from any such taxes, at least until March 31, 2035.

For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company did not record any unrecognized tax benefits or expenses. The Company has not recorded any interest or penalties during the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016.

11. **Regulation**

The Company is required by its license to maintain capital and surplus greater than a minimum statutory amount determined as the greater of a percentage of outstanding losses or a given fraction of net written premiums.

The following tables present the reconciliation of the Company's U.S. GAAP shareholders' equity to statutory capital and surplus, and the corresponding minimum capital adequacy levels as at December 31, 2017 and 2016:

	2017 ($'000)	2016 ($'000)
U.S. GAAP Shareholders' Equity	$ 4,351,262	$ 4,026,302
Plus: Theoretical withdrawal premium	832,355	789,237
Less: Non-admitted assets	(1,493)	(1,645)
Statutory Capital and Surplus	$ 5,182,124	$ 4,813,894
Minimum required statutory capital and Surplus	$ 224,288	$ 220,809

Non-admitted assets for statutory purposes include fixed and prepaid assets.

11. **Regulation** (continued)

Under the terms of the Rating and Premium Plan, all members are charged a withdrawal premium upon their withdrawal from the Company. The Company has received permission from the Bermuda Monetary Authority to record the estimated amount of the theoretical withdrawal premium ("TWP") due from existing members who have not elected to withdraw or redeem their shares in the Company as statutory capital and surplus. As of December 31, 2017, the Company has included the discounted value of the TWP from current shareholders that are rated BBB- or higher by Standard and Poor's, totaling $0.8 billion (2016 - $0.8 billion), in the calculation of statutory capital and surplus.

The Company is also required to maintain a minimum liquidity ratio whereby the value of its relevant assets is not less than 75% of the amounts of its relevant liabilities. At December 31, 2017 the Company is required to maintain relevant assets of at least $1.7 billion (2016 - $1.7 billion). At that date relevant assets are approximately $7.4 billion (2016 - $7.0 billion) and the minimum liquidity ratio is therefore met.

12. **Comparative information**

Certain balances in the 2016 financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the 2017 consolidated financial statement presentation.

13. **Subsequent events**

Subsequent events have been evaluated through February 23, 2018, which is the date the financial statements were issued.