AWBURY

AWBURY INSURANCE LTD.

Financial Statements
(With Independent Auditor's Report Thereon)

Years Ended December 31, 2019 and 2018

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of Awbury Insurance Ltd.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Awbury Insurance Ltd., which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the related statements of income and comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these 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 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 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 financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the 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 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 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 financial statements referred to above present fairly in all material respects, the financial position of Awbury Insurance Ltd. as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

KPMG Audit Limited

Chartered Professional Accountants
Hamilton, Bermuda
April 13, 2020

AWBURY INSURANCE LTD.

Balance Sheets

December 31, 2019 and 2018
(Expressed in United States Dollars)

	2019	2018
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 2e)	$ 27,803,873	$ 18,819,645
Premium receivable (Note 7)	44,506,888	33,083,844
Commission receivable	230,582,004	169,687,828
Net deferred tax asset (Note 11)	1,728,584	1,563,655
Derivative assets (Notes 5 and 14)	985,356	731,821
Prepaid asset	75,434	–
Total assets	$ 305,682,139	$ 223,886,793
Liabilities		
Unearned premiums (Note 7)	$ 41,490,269	$ 32,203,410
Amounts due to affiliates (Note 13)	6,184,256	3,010,140
Current tax liability (Note 11)	5,798,399	3,337,766
Deferred commission income	215,826,987	165,050,846
Other liabilities	319,464	285,597
Total liabilities	269,619,375	203,887,759
Shareholder's equity		
Ordinary share capital (Note 15)	120,000	120,000
Additional paid in capital (Note 15)	1,127,400	1,127,400
Retained earnings	34,815,364	18,751,634
Total shareholder's equity	36,062,764	19,999,034
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity	$ 305,682,139	$ 223,886,793

See accompanying notes to financial statements

AWBURY INSURANCE LTD.

Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income

Years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018
(Expressed in United States Dollars)

	2019	2018
Income		
Premiums written (Notes 7 and 9)	$ 14,411,503	$ 21,793,868
Change in unearned premiums	(9,700,457)	(16,441,095)
Premiums earned	4,711,046	5,352,773
Other income		
Net investment income (Note 3)	4,997,328	1,099,326
Net realized and unrealized gain on derivative instruments (Notes 5 and 14)	5,449,065	4,914,804
Other insurance income (Note 10)	34,335,189	18,300,045
Total Other income	44,781,582	24,314,175
Expenses		
General and administrative expenses (Note 13)	(24,282,825)	(16,955,746)
Foreign exchange gain/(loss)	836,965	(2,431,337)
Total expenses	(23,445,860)	(19,387,083)
Income before tax expenses	26,046,768	10,279,865
Provision for income tax (Note 11)	(5,483,038)	(2,163,556)
Net income, being comprehensive income	$ 20,563,730	$ 8,116,309

See accompanying notes to financial statements

AWBURY INSURANCE LTD.

Statements of Changes in Shareholder's Equity

Years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018
(Expressed in United States Dollars)

	2019	2018
Ordinary share capital		
Balance at beginning and end of year	$ 120,000	$ 120,000
Additional paid in capital		
Balance at beginning and end of year	1,127,400	1,127,400
Retained earnings		
Balance at beginning of year	18,751,634	10,635,325
Dividends paid	(4,500,000)	–
Net income for the year	20,563,730	8,116,309
Balance at end of year	34,815,364	18,751,634
Total shareholder's equity	$ 36,062,764	$ 19,999,034

See accompanying notes to financial statements

AWBURY INSURANCE LTD.

Statements of Cash Flows

Years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018
(Expressed in United States Dollars)

	2019	2018
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income attributable to ordinary shareholder	$ 20,563,730	$ 8,116,309
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Premium receivable	(11,423,044)	(17,216,977)
Commission receivable	(60,894,176)	(90,162,144)
Net deferred tax asset/liability	(164,929)	(1,008,691)
Unrealized gain/loss on derivative asset	(253,535)	(731,821)
Unearned premiums	9,286,859	16,362,395
Amounts due to/from affiliates	3,174,116	(1,552,229)
Current tax liability/asset	2,460,633	1,174,477
Deferred commission income	50,776,141	86,873,456
Other liabilities/assets	(41,567)	99,419
Net cash provided by operating activities	13,484,228	1,954,194
Cash flows from financing activities		
Dividends paid on ordinary shares	$ (4,500,000)	$ –
Net cash used in financing activities	(4,500,000)	–
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	8,984,228	1,954,194
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	18,819,645	16,865,451
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$ 27,803,873	$ 18,819,645
Taxes paid	–	–

See accompanying notes to financial statements

1. Description of business

Awbury Insurance Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated in Bermuda on December 1, 2011 and registered as a segregated accounts company on December 15, 2011 under the Segregated Accounts Companies Act 2000 (the "SAC Act"). The Company was licensed as a Class 3A Insurer under the Insurance Act 1978 to carry on general business effective December 16, 2011. The Company is wholly owned by Awbury Group LLC., a company incorporated in the United States of America.

Pursuant to the Company's registration as a segregated accounts company, the general assets of the Company are not available to satisfy liabilities arising from the activities of the segregated accounts. The segregated account assets and liabilities are legally segregated from the general assets and liabilities of the Company (the "General Account") and general creditors.

The Company, via its segregated accounts (the "Segregated Accounts"), provides insurance solutions to its clients, including payment default insurance and capital relief insurance.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

The accompanying financial statements are prepared in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles ("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 year. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The major estimates recorded in the Company's financial statements include, but are not limited to, estimates of premiums written and earned premiums, the reserve for losses and loss adjustment expenses and the fair value of derivative contracts. The following are the significant accounting policies adopted by the Company:

(a) Premium revenue recognition

Premiums written are recorded on an accruals basis, except for financial guarantee contracts and contracts that are accounted for on a deposit basis. Premiums written are recognized on a pro-rata basis over the periods covered by the insurance policies or contracts of reinsurance to which they relate. The portion of the premiums written applicable to the unexpired terms of the underlying contracts and policies are recorded as unearned premiums.

For multi-year policies which are payable in annual installments the initial annual installment is included as premium written at policy inception in cases where the insured is able to cancel coverage during the term of the policy. The remaining annual installments are included as premium written at each successive anniversary date within the policy term.

Financial guarantee insurance contract premiums written are based on gross premiums due under the terms of the insurance contract. The Company earns premiums over the period of the contract in proportion to the amount of insurance protection provided, with a corresponding adjustment in unearned premium reserves.

Contracts that do not transfer significant insurance risk are accounted for under the accounting guidance in ASC 320, "*Other Assets and Deferred Costs*" and do not recognize insurance premium.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Premium revenue recognition (continued)

<u>Financial guarantee</u>

The Company writes payment default insurance which has the characteristics of financial guarantee insurance and is multi-year in nature. Accounting for financial guarantee contracts that meet the scope exception under derivative accounting guidance, ASC 815, "*Derivatives and Hedging*" is subject to industry specific guidance for financial guarantee insurance within ASC 944, "*Financial Services – Insurance*". The accounting for contracts that fall under the financial guarantee insurance definition is consistent whether the contract was written on a direct basis, assumed from another financial guarantor under a reinsurance treaty, or ceded to another insurer under a reinsurance treaty.

The amount of unearned premium reserve at contract inception is determined as follows:

- For premiums received upfront on financial guarantee insurance contracts that were originally underwritten by the Company, unearned premium reserve is equal to the amount of cash received.

- For premiums received in installments on financial guarantee insurance contracts that were originally underwritten or assumed by the Company, unearned premium reserve is the present value of either: (1) contractual premiums due, or (2), in the cases where the underlying collateral is comprised of homogeneous pools of assets, the expected premiums to be collected over the life of the contract. To be considered a homogenous pool of assets, prepayments must be contractually pre-payable, the amounts of prepayments must be probable, and the timing and amounts of prepayments must be reasonably estimable. When the Company adjusts prepayment assumptions or expected premium collections, an adjustment is recorded to the unearned premium reserve, with a corresponding adjustment to the premium receivable; and prospective changes are recognized in premium revenues.

- A number of the insurance policies written by the Company that fall under the financial guarantee definition do not have predetermined installments or amounts due. The premium amounts due on these policies are contingent upon distributions received during the contract term. The Company estimates total contractual premiums due by analysis and modelling of expected cash flows based on historical performance of similar investments and earns these over the contract period. Subsequent changes to the estimates of contractual premiums due are recorded as an adjustment to the unearned premium reserve, with a corresponding adjustment to the premium receivable; and prospective changes are recognized in premium revenues.

- The Company recognizes earned premium over the contractual period of the contract in proportion to the amount of insurance protection provided. As premium revenue is recognized, a corresponding decrease to the unearned premium reserve is recorded.

At contract inception, a corresponding receivable for premiums is recorded equivalent to the unearned premium reserve. Premiums receivable are discounted at the risk-free rate at inception and the discount rate is updated when changes to prepayment assumptions are made that change the expected date of final maturity.

Risk management is led by the Chief Risk Officer (the "CRO"). The CRO, President and appropriate officers actively monitor the portfolio for developments that could lead to a possible loss or change in estimates. Capital markets, rating agency reports, insureds' reporting, and data provided by third party sources are among the systems and tools utilized to monitor the Company's risks and exposures.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Premium revenue recognition (continued)

Financial guarantee (continued)

A claim liability is also recorded equal to the present value of expected net cash outflows to be paid under the insurance contract discounted using a current risk-free rate based on the remaining period of the insurance contract. Under financial guarantee accounting, the sum of unearned premium reserve and loss and loss adjustment expense reserve represents the Company's stand-ready obligation on a contract by contract basis. Expected loss to be expensed is the Company's projection of incurred losses that will be recognized in future periods, excluding accretion of discount.

The Company's carrying value of premium receivables is an approximation of fair value.

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018 all of the financial obligations underlying the Company's financial guarantee contracts were deemed to be fully recoverable and no claims expenses or liabilities were incurred by the Company for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

Deposit accounting

Contracts entered into by the Company that are not deemed to transfer both significant underwriting and timing risk are accounted for as deposits, whereby liabilities are initially recorded at an amount equal to the assets received.

The Company uses a portfolio rate of return of equivalent duration to the liabilities in determining risk transfer. An initial accretion rate is established based on actuarial estimates, whereby the deposit liability is increased to the estimated amount payable over the term of the contract. The deposit accretion rate is the rate of return required to fund expected future payment obligations (this is equivalent to the "best estimate" of future cash flows), which are determined actuarially based upon the nature of the underlying indemnifiable losses. Accretion of the liability is recorded as interest expense. The Company periodically reassesses the estimated ultimate liability. Any changes to this liability are reflected as adjustments to interest expense to reflect the cumulative effect of the period the contract has been in force, and by an adjustment to the future accretion rate of the liability over the remaining estimated contract term.

Management has recorded a deposit asset or liability based upon the consideration received, net of any explicitly identified premiums which are to be retained by the Company, irrespective of the experience of the contract.

(b) Deferred commission income

Deferred commission income represents unearned commission income from the business the Company has underwritten and is amortized over the period in which the related premiums are earned.

(c) Outstanding losses and loss expenses

Losses and loss expenses paid are recorded when advised by the ceding companies or insureds. Outstanding losses comprise estimates of the amount of reported losses and loss expenses received from the ceding companies or insured plus a provision for losses incurred but not reported based on management estimates using the past loss experience, where available, and industry data.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Outstanding losses and loss expenses (continued)

Management believes that the provision for outstanding losses and loss expenses will be adequate to cover the ultimate net cost of losses incurred to the balance sheet date but the provision is necessarily an estimate and may ultimately be settled for a significantly greater or lesser amount. It is at least reasonably possible that management will revise this estimate significantly in the near term. Any subsequent differences arising are recorded in the year in which they are determined.

Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the underlying liabilities.

(d) Fair value measurements

The Company's estimates of fair value measurements are based on the framework set out in ASC 820, *"Fair Value Measurement"* which establishes that a fair value measurement reflects the assumptions market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability based on the best information available with the objective of estimating the price at which an orderly transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability would take place between market participants (the "exit price"). Assumptions include the risks inherent in a particular valuation technique (such as a pricing model) and/or the risks inherent in the inputs to the model. Fair value measurements are not adjusted for transaction costs.

Basis of fair value measurement

Fair value measurements accounting guidance establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to the respective valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). An asset or liability's classification within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of significant input to its valuation. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described further below:

- Level 1 - Inputs that reflect unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly, including inputs in markets that are not considered to be active; and
- Level 3 - Inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable.

Details on assets and liabilities that have been included under the requirements of authoritative guidance on fair value measurements to illustrate the bases for determining the fair values of these items held by the Company are included in Note 5.

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include money market accounts and highly liquid short-term deposits and securities with maturities of 90 days or less at the time of purchase. Bank deposits are not considered to be fair value measurements and as such are not subject to the authoritative guidance on fair value measurement disclosures. Money market funds are classified as Level 1 as these instruments are considered actively traded; however, certificates of deposit are classified as Level 2.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Cash and cash equivalents (continued)

<u>Restricted cash</u>

Restricted cash represents cash and cash equivalents that the Company is a) holding for the benefit of a third party and is legally or contractually restricted as to withdrawal or usage for general corporate purposes; and b) not replaceable by another type of asset other than cash or cash equivalents, under the terms of the Company's contractual arrangements with such third parties. The Company held no restricted cash as at December 31, 2019 and 2018.

(f) Derivatives

The Company recognizes all derivatives as either assets or liabilities in the balance sheets and measures those instruments at fair value. The changes in fair value of derivatives are shown in the statements of income and comprehensive income as "net realized and unrealized gain on derivative instruments" unless the derivatives are designated as hedging instruments. The Company has no derivatives which are designated as hedging instruments. Changes in fair value of derivatives may create volatility in the Company's results of operations from period to period.

The fair value of derivative financial instruments at the reporting date generally reflects the amount that the Company would receive or pay to terminate the contract at the reporting date. Derivative contracts can be exchange-traded or over-the-counter ("OTC"). Exchange-traded derivatives (futures and options) typically fall within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy depending on whether they are deemed to be actively traded or not. OTC derivatives are valued using market transactions and other market evidence whenever possible, including market-based inputs to models, model calibration to market clearing transactions, broker or dealer quotations or alternative pricing sources where an understanding of the inputs utilized in arriving at the valuations is obtained. Where models are used, the selection of a particular model to value an OTC derivative depends upon the contractual terms and specific risks inherent in the instrument as well as the availability of pricing information in the market.

The Company generally uses similar models to value similar instruments. Valuation models require a variety of inputs, including contractual terms, market prices, yield curves, credit curves, measures of volatility, prepayment rates and correlations of such inputs. For OTC derivatives that trade in liquid markets, such as generic forwards, interest rate swaps and options, model inputs can generally be verified; and model selection does not involve significant management judgment. These instruments are typically classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. Certain OTC derivatives trade in less liquid markets, with limited pricing information, or required model inputs which are not directly market corroborated, which causes the determination of fair value for these derivatives to be inherently more subjective. Accordingly, such derivatives are classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy and comprise all the derivatives held by the company. The valuations of less standard or liquid OTC derivatives are typically based on Level 1 and/or Level 2 inputs that can be observed in the market, as well as unobservable Level 3 inputs. Level 1 and Level 2 inputs are regularly updated to reflect observable market changes. Level 3 inputs are only changed when corroborated by evidence such as similar market transactions, pricing services and/or broker or dealer quotations.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(g) Foreign exchange transactions

The Company's functional currency is the U.S. dollar ("USD"). Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into USD at the exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date, with the resulting foreign exchange gains and losses included in earnings. Revenues and expenses denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the prevailing exchange rate on the policy inception date, with the resulting foreign exchange gains and losses on settlement or revaluation recognized in earnings.

For the Company's financial guarantee insurance policies, the premium receivable, reinsurance premium payable and ceding commission receivables are monetary assets and liabilities that may be settled in foreign currency. For unearned premium balances, ASC 944 requires a loss provision when the insurer expects that the probability weighted present value of an expected claim loss will exceed the unearned premium revenue for that contract. The guidance defines unearned premium as the insurance entity's stand-ready obligation under a financial guarantee contract at initial recognition as well as the valuation of the loss provision net of unearned premium. As a stand-ready obligation, the unearned premium balance reflects a liability that may be settled in the foreign currency and is a monetary balance. The Company translates unearned premium and premium receivable balances for its financial guarantee insurance contracts to USD using the exchange rates effective at the balance sheet date.

(h) Segregated account assets and liabilities

Segregated accounts assets and liabilities are recorded consistently with general account assets and liabilities.

The Company underwrites every policy through a segregated account. Each policy written by the Segregated Accounts provides that only the assets available within the segregated account are available to satisfy the obligations attributed to that segregated account.

The Company's financial statements reflect the assets, liabilities and income of its General Account. Each segregated account is analyzed under the accounting guidance of ASC 810, *"Consolidation"* to determine whether it is subject to variable interest entity ("VIE") consolidation requirements and should be consolidated by the Company. Any segregated account for which the General Account is deemed to be the primary beneficiary is consolidated by the Company. For those accounts which are not consolidated by the General Account, any income or loss in the segregated account is not reflected in the Company's statements of income and comprehensive income. The Company has concluded that the General Account is the primary beneficiary of one of the segregated accounts and thus has consolidated its assets, liabilities and income into the Company's financial results.

(i) Income taxes

Income taxes are accounted for under the balance sheet approach required by ASC 740, "*Income Taxes*". Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying values of existing assets and liabilities, and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carry forwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

The Company recognizes the tax benefits of uncertain tax positions only where the position is more likely than not to be sustained upon audit by tax authorities. Recognized income tax positions are measured at the largest amount that has a greater than 50 percent likelihood of being realized. Changes in recognition or measurement are reflected in the period in which the change in judgment occurs. The Company recognizes accruals for any interest and penalties related to underpaid taxes in income tax expenses.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(j) General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses represent the costs incurred in running the business and include, but are not limited to employee compensation, IT and operating costs, and professional and consultancy costs. Expenses are recognized on an accrual basis.

(k) Net investment income

Investment income includes amounts received and accrued in respect of interest payable to the Company on cash and cash equivalents as well as earnings related to insurance policies that have been accounted for as deposit liabilities. Investment management and custody fees are charged against net investment income reported in the statements of income and comprehensive income.

(l) Other insurance income

Other insurance income includes commission received for reinsurance and product structuring services provided. Fees are earned over the period of the contracts.

(m) Recent accounting pronouncements

In April 2019 the FASB issued ASU 2019-04 *Codification Improvements to Topic 326, Financial Instruments—Credit Losses, Topic 815, Derivatives and Hedging, and Topic 825, Financial Instruments*. This was part of the Board's ongoing project for improving the Codification or correcting unintended application of accounting standards it has issued. Part of this update relates to Update 2016-01 issued in January 2016. The amendments in that Update retained the current framework for accounting for financial instruments in generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) but made targeted improvements to address certain aspects of recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of financial instruments. In addition to amending Topic 825, Financial Instruments, the amendments in the Update added Topic 321, Investments—Equity Securities, and made several consequential amendments to the Codification. These amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, including interim periods within those fiscal years. The amendments in this Update should be applied on a modified-retrospective transition basis by means of a cumulative-effect adjustment to the opening retained earnings balance in the statement of financial position as of the date an entity adopted all of the amendments in Update 2016-01. This ASU is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

In December 2019, the FASB issued ASU 2019-12, "*Simplifying the Accounting for Income Taxes*" which enhances and simplifies various aspects of the income tax accounting guidance in ASC 740. For public business entities, the amendments in this ASU are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2020. For all other entities, the amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2022. This ASU is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

On February 25, 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-2, "*Leases (Topic 842)*" which supersedes the leases requirements in Topic 840 and establishes the principles that lessees and lessors shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the amount, timing, and uncertainty of cash flows arising from a lease. The amendments of this ASU are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020 This ASU is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(m) Recent accounting pronouncements (continued)

On June 16, 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, "*Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326)*" which introduces a new impairment model, known as the current expected credit loss model, which is based on expected losses rather than incurred losses. Under the new credit loss model, the Company would recognize an allowance for its estimate of expected credit losses and this would apply to most debt instruments (other than those measured at fair value), trade receivables, lease receivables, reinsurance receivables, financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments. Available-for-sale debt securities are outside the model's scope and this ASU made limited amendments to the impairment model for available-for-sale debt securities. There are other amendments required as a result of this ASU that are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021. The ASU is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

On August 28, 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-12, "*Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815)*" enabling entities to better align their hedge accounting and risk management activities, while also simplifying the application of hedge accounting in certain situations. This ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 20120using a modified retrospective approach for cash flow and net investment hedge relationships that exist on the date of adoption. This ASU is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

On August 15, 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-12, "*Financial Services—Insurance (Topic 944)*" which makes targeted improvements to the existing recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure requirements for long-duration contracts issued by an insurance entity. This ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023 and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024. This ASU is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

On August 28, 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-13, "*Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820)*" to improve the effectiveness of fair value measurement disclosures. The amendments in this Update modify the disclosure requirements on fair value measurements based on the concepts in FASB Concepts Statement, *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting—Chapter 8: Notes to Financial Statements*, including the consideration of costs and benefits. The amendments in this ASU are effective for all entities for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2019. This ASU is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

On October 31, 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-17, "*Consolidation (Subtopic 810-10)*" that affects reporting entities that are required to determine whether they should consolidate a legal entity under the guidance within the Variable Interest Entities Subsections of Subtopic 810-10, *Consolidation—Overall*. A private company (reporting entity) may elect not to apply VIE guidance to legal entities under common control if both the parent and the legal entity being evaluated for consolidation are not public business entities. This ASU is effective for private companies with fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020 and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021. This ASU is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Other accounting pronouncements issued during the year ended December 31, 2019 were either not relevant to the Company or did not impact the Company's financial statements.

3. Net investment income

The components of net investment income for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	2019	2018
Income on deposit accounted policies	$ 4,628,679	$ 932,214
Net interest income	402,652	170,531
Investment gain/loss	(34,003)	(3,419)
	$ 4,997,328	$ 1,099,326

4. Segregated accounts

As described in Note 1, in accordance with the Company's incorporation under the SAC Act, assets and liabilities of certain reinsurance programs are legally segregated. As of December 31, 2019, and 2018, the following assets and liabilities are segregated from the general assets and liabilities of the Company:

	2019	2018
Segregated assets		
Insurance balances receivable	$1,274,699,521	$ 906,625,121
Deferred reinsurance premiums	1,192,941,940	879,011,432
	$2,467,641,461	$1,785,636,553
Segregated liabilities		
Unearned premiums	$1,192,941,940	$ 879,011,432
Reinsurance balances payable	1,274,699,521	906,625,121
	$2,467,641,461	$1,785,636,553

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the segregated accounts recorded total gross premiums written and ceded of $487,461,122 (2018: $546,363,904). Net realized/unrealized gain for the segregated accounts was $6,286,030 (2018: $2,483,467) comprised of foreign exchange gain of $836,965 (2018: $2,431,337 loss) and derivative instruments gain of $5,449,065 (2018: $4,914,804).

5. Fair value

The following tables summarize the Company's assets and liabilities that were accounted for at fair value as of December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018:

December 31, 2019

	Gross amounts recognized in the balance sheet	Gross amounts offset in the balance sheet	Net amounts in the balance sheet	Gross amounts not offset in the balance sheet		Net amount
				Financial instruments	Cash collateral	
Assets						
Derivative assets	$ 985,356	–	$ 985,356	–	–	$ 985,356
Liabilities						
Derivative liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	–

December 31, 2018

	Gross amounts recognized in the balance sheet	Gross amounts offset in the balance sheet	Net amounts in the balance sheet	Gross amounts not offset in the balance sheet		Net amount
				Financial instruments	Cash collateral	
Assets						
Derivative assets	$ 731,821	–	$ 731,821	–	–	$ 731,821
Liabilities						
Derivative liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	–

(a) Level 3 assets and liabilities

The tables below present additional information about assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis and for which Level 3 inputs were utilized to determine fair value. As quoted prices and other observable inputs for similar instruments are not available, the Company determines the fair value of its derivative contracts primarily through internal models. As there is no established market where equivalent derivatives are actively traded, management has determined the exit market for its policies to be a hypothetical one based on its entry market. Management has valued these assets based on the assumption that day 1 transactions represent a market quote for the underlying risk. Volume and average price data as quoted by Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA") are indicative of changes in market conditions, which management utilizes to reevaluate models and assumptions. Management's internal models utilize expected contractual cash flows, probability weighted claims and a risk-free discount rate to value derivative contracts.

5. Fair value (continued)

(a) Level 3 assets and liabilities (continued)

The Company uses probabilistic, arbitrage free pricing models, consistent with derivative industry practice, to determine the market values of these contracts. Specific contract features are incorporated into the models, such as early cancellations options and termination payments.

Probabilities are derived from observed market transactions for this transaction or comparable ones, when observed, or implied by market changes in asset values and volumes. A vector of probabilities are derived such that the probability weighted, risk free discounted cash flows for the contract equal the observed market price.

Changes in the vector of probabilities are reevaluated when new transactions for these contracts are observed. In the absence of observable transactions, market data provided by the FINRA will be used to track the underlying portfolio valuations and liquidity. Deterioration of either or both will increase the probabilities. Increases in either or both will lower the probabilities.

The key model inputs in management's valuation are as follows:

- Contract premium cash flows
- Contracted loss payments
- USD interest rates used to discount future cash flows (1.0% - 2.5%)
- A market implied probability vector (0.25% - 8.00%)

Over time the data inputs can change as new sources become available or existing sources are discontinued or are no longer considered to be the most appropriate. It is the Company's objective to move to higher levels on the hierarchy whenever possible, but it is sometimes necessary to move to lower priority inputs because of discontinued data sources or management's assessment that the higher priority inputs are no longer considered to be representative of market assessments of this contract. This can happen, for example, if transactions and their volumes are no longer required to be reported to FINRA or FINRA changes it's reporting to the market.

5. Fair value (continued)

(a) Level 3 assets and liabilities (continued)

The tables present a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 for all financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

December 31, 2019	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Balance as of December 31, 2019
Assets				
Derivative assets	–	–	$ 985,356	$ 985,356
Total assets accounted for at fair value	–	–	$ 985,356	$ 985,356
Liabilities				
Derivative liabilities	–	–	–	–
Total liabilities accounted for at fair value	–	–	–	–

December 31, 2018	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Balance as of December 31, 2018
Assets				
Derivative assets	–	–	$ 731,821	$ 731,821
Total assets accounted for at fair value	–	–	$ 731,821	$ 731,821
Liabilities				
Derivative liabilities	–	–	–	–
Total liabilities accounted for at fair value	–	–	–	–

During the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, there were no transfers of assets or liabilities between Levels 1, 2, or 3.

5. Fair value (continued)

(a) Level 3 assets and liabilities (continued)

The table below presents a roll forward of the Company's Level 3 financial instruments carried at fair value during the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

	2019	2018
Fair value at beginning of year	$ 731,821	$ –
Total pretax realized and unrealized gain recorded in:		
Net income	5,449,065	4,914,804
Settlements	(5,195,530)	(4,182,983)
Fair value at end of year	$ 985,356	$ 731,821

(b) Financial instruments not carried at fair market value

Authoritative guidance over disclosures about the fair value of financial instruments requires additional disclosure of fair value information for financial instruments not carried at fair value in both interim and annual reporting periods. Certain financial instruments, particularly insurance contracts, are excluded from these fair value disclosure requirements. As of December 31, 2019, and 2018 the Company had no applicable financial instruments.

6. Deposit liabilities

The Company has entered into certain policies that transfer insufficient risk under U.S. GAAP to be accounted for as reinsurance transactions and thus are recorded under deposit accounting guidance. These agreements have been recorded as deposit liabilities which are initially recorded at an amount equal to the payments received. Each deposit liability accrues at a rate equal to the internal rate of return of the payment receipts and obligations due during the life of the agreement. Where the timing and/or amount of future payments are uncertain, cash flows reflecting the Company's actuarially determined best estimates are utilized.

As at December 31, 2019, total deposit assets and liabilities were $nil (2018: $nil). $4,628,679 (2018: $932,214) was recorded in the statements of income and comprehensive income as "net investment income" related to the income on deposit accounted for policies for the year ended December 31, 2019.

7. Financial guarantee

The net earned premiums for the policies accounted for under financial guarantee accounting guidance for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	2019	2018
Net earned premiums	$ 3,907,607	$ 2,449,438
Accretion of discount on premiums receivable	926,005	498,125
	$ 4,833,612	$ 2,947,563

7. Financial Guarantee (continued)

The schedule of premium earning is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2019	As of December 31, 2018
2020 (January 1 – March 31)	$ 2,261,477	$ 1,886,389
2020 (April 1 – June 30)	2,261,477	1,886,390
2020 (July 1 – September 30)	2,261,477	1,886,390
2020 (October 1 – December 31)	2,261,477	1,886,390
Subtotal 2020	9,045,907	7,545,559
2021	8,532,892	7,044,697
2022	7,586,341	5,823,153
2023	6,154,206	4,521,530
2024	4,416,108	3,352,585
2025-2029	4,928,214	3,272,963
After 2029	–	–
Net unearned premium reserve	40,663,668	31,560,487
Future discount accretion	5,894,236	4,191,416
	$ 46,557,904	$ 35,751,903

The premium receivable roll forward for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

	2019	2018
Balance, beginning of year	$ 32,648,934	$ 15,856,679
Gross written premiums	13,424,386	18,294,505
Gross premiums received	(2,063,044)	(1,630,637)
Accretion of discount	926,005	498,125
Foreign exchange translation	(1,060,044)	(369,738)
Balance, end of year	$ 43,876,237	$ 32,648,934

Foreign exchange translation relates to premiums receivable denominated in Euro. Approximately 33% and 32% of premiums receivable at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, are denominated in Euro.

The timing and cumulative amount of actual collections may differ from expected collections in the tables below due to factors such as foreign exchange rate fluctuations, accelerations and changes in expected return.

7. Financial Guarantee (continued)

The expected collections of the financial guarantee insurance premiums receivable as of December, 31, 2019 is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2019	As of December 31, 2018
2020 (January 1 – March 31)	$ 795,370	$ 470,856
2020 April 1 – June 30)	795,370	470,856
2020 (July 1 – September 30)	795,370	470,856
2020 (October 1 – December 31)	795,370	470,856
Subtotal 2020	3,181,480	1,883,424
2021	3,274,763	2,606,707
2022	3,764,461	3,272,421
2023	4,687,568	2,504,926
2024	6,463,574	3,611,781
2025-2029	22,020,907	8,761,285
After 2029	483,484	8,390
	$ 43,876,237	$ 32,648,934

	2019	2018
Premiums receivable	$ 43,876,237	$ 32,648,934
Unearned premium reserve	40,663,668	31,560,487
Weighted average risk-free rate used to discount premiums	1.0%	2.1%
Weighted average period of premiums receivable (in years)	5.5	5.9

8. Reserve for losses and loss adjustment expenses

The Company uses statistical and actuarial methods to reasonably estimate ultimate expected losses and loss expenses. The period of time from the occurrence of a loss, the reporting of the loss to the Company, and the settlement of the Company's liability may be several years. During this period, additional facts and trends will be revealed. As these factors become apparent, case reserves will be adjusted, sometimes requiring an increase in the overall reserves of the Company, and at other times requiring a reallocation of incurred but not reported reserves to specific case reserves. These estimates are reviewed regularly, and such adjustments, if any, are recorded in earnings in the period in which they become known. While management believes it has made a reasonable estimate of ultimate losses, the ultimate claims experience may not be as reliably predicted as may be the case with other insurance and reinsurance operations, and there can be no assurance that losses and loss expenses will not exceed the total reserves.

The Company had no loss or loss expense, or related recoveries, for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

The Company amortized nil acquisition costs in the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

9. Reinsurance

The following table details the reinsurance and retrocessional activity on premiums written and earned by the Company's General Account for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	2019	2018
Gross		
Premiums written direct	$ 14,411,503	$ 21,793,868
Premiums earned	4,711,046	5,352,773
Net		
Premiums written direct	$ 14,411,503	$ 21,793,868
Premiums earned	4,711,046	5,352,773

The Company had no claims or claim expenses incurred for years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

The Company evaluates the financial condition of its reinsurers on a regular basis and also monitors concentrations of credit risk with reinsurers (refer to Note 12). There was no allowance for doubtful recoveries recorded as at December 31, 2019 or 2018. The reinsurance transactions are reflected within the segregated accounts.

10. Other insurance income

Other insurance income for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 is comprised of the following:

	2019	2018
Commission income	$ 33,463,504	$ 17,854,522
Accretion of premium discount	926,005	498,125
Federal Excise Tax	(54,320)	(52,602)
	$ 34,335,189	$ 18,300,045

11. Taxation

(a) Bermuda

Under the current Bermuda law the Company is not required 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 that in the event of any such taxes being imposed the Company will be exempted until March 31, 2035.

(b) United States

The Company has made an irrevocable election under Section 953(d) of the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, to be taxed as a U.S. domestic insurance company for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As a result of this 'domestic election', the Company is subject to U.S. federal taxation on its world-wide income as if it were a U.S. corporation.

11. **Taxation** (continued)

(b) *United States* (continued)

The Company is part of a consolidated corporation tax group with Awbury Group LLC and its subsidiaries. Awbury Corporation and the Company are both fully owned subsidiaries of Awbury Group LLC. For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, Awbury Corporation recognized a taxable loss that the Company was able to offset against its taxable gain. The Company has recognized a payable to Awbury Corporation for the value of the benefit received (see Note 13). The open tax years for the Company are 2015 to 2019.

The income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	2019	2018
Current year tax expense	$ 5,634,750	$ 3,172,247
Investment tax deduction	13,217	–
Deferred tax expense/benefit	(164,929)	(1,008,691)
	$ 5,483,038	$ 2,163,556

The deferred tax asset balances as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, are made up of the following:

	2019	2018
Deferred tax assets:		
Unearned premium	$ 1,759,963	$ 1,352,543
Unrealized FX loss	169,544	365,512
Unrealized investments loss	8,942	1,801
Total deferred tax assets	1,938,449	1,719,857
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Start-up costs	(2,940)	(2,520)
Unrealized derivative gain	(206,925)	(153,682)
Unrealized foreign exchange gain	–	–
Total deferred tax liabilities	(209,865)	(156,202)
Net deferred tax assets	$ 1,728,584	$ 1,563,655

The effect of a change in tax laws or rates on deferred taxes assets and liabilities is recognized in income in the period in which such change is enacted.

12. **Commitments and contingencies**

(a) *Concentration of credit risks*

Credit risk arises out of the failure of a counter-party to perform according to the terms of the contract. The Company minimizes its credit risk in connection with its insurance business by utilizing a segregated account structure.

12. Commitments and contingencies (continued)

(a) Concentration of credit risks (continued)

One of the conditions of the Company's license is that it shall not cede any business other than to a reinsurer with an A.M. Best, or similar agency, rating of A- or better. All of the commission receivable due to the Company as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 is from reinsurers with a credit rating of A- or better.

The Company holds its cash and cash equivalents at institutions with an S&P credit rating of A-.

(b) Operating leases

The Company leases office space under an operating lease. Operating lease expense was $32,922 and $31,565, for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Future minimum lease payments under the lease are expected to be as follows:

Year ending December 31,		
2020	$	33,040
2021		–
2022		–
Thereafter		–

13. Related party transactions

The membership interests of Awbury Group LLC are held by individuals (the "Members"). The Members also hold 100% of the membership interests in Awbury Technical Solutions LLC (a Connecticut limited liability company), Awbury Insurance Holdings LLC (a Delaware limited liability company), Awbury Brokerage Services LLC (a Connecticut limited liability company) and Awbury UK Holdings LLC (a Delaware limited liability company).

The Company is party to a service agreement (the "service agreement') with Awbury Technical Solutions LLC ("ATS"). Pursuant to the Service Agreement, ATS provides certain product management, technical underwriting, reinsurance, strategic and operating management, legal, compliance, valuation, finance, human resources, tax, audit services, communications, administrative services, information technology and records services to the Company. Compensation for the services provided to the Company is paid based upon a percentage of ATS's annual expenses attributable to providing the services to the Company.

Amounts due to affiliates are in respect of amounts payable to ATS and Awbury Corporation. The balances with ATS arise as a result of the Company's operating activities. There are no fixed repayment terms and all amounts are due on demand. Intercompany loans bear a 1% p.a. interest rate. The balances owed to Awbury Corporation relate to the Company's utilization of the group tax loss recorded by Awbury Corporation. The net intercompany payable balances as at December 31, 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

		2019		2018
Amounts owed to:				
Awbury Technical Services	$	–	$	–
Awbury Corporation		6,184,256		3,010,140
	$	6,184,256	$	3,010,140

13. Related party transactions (continued)

The Company, through its segregated accounts, has issued insurance policies to entities whose equity interests are also held by Awbury Group LLC. Certain directors of the Company are also directors of these entities.

The following amounts included in the statements of income and comprehensive income and balance sheets relate to the transactions with related parties, specifically insurance policies to affiliate entities and service fees paid to ATS.

	2019	2018
Assets and liabilities		
Premiums receivable	$ 43,876,237	$ 32,648,934
Unearned premium reserve	(40,663,668)	(31,560,487)
Deferred commission	(211,864,790)	(162,007,946)
Commission receivable	228,280,398	167,610,356

	2019	2018
Net income		
Gross and net premiums written	$ 13,424,386	$ 18,294,505
Net premiums earned	3,907,607	2,449,438
Commission income	20,008,161	12,087,650
Accreted discount	926,005	498,125
ATS service fees	(23,171,015)	(15,909,887)
Directors' fees	(141,832)	(120,736)

14. Derivative instruments

The Company entered into certain insurance policies that were categorized as derivative instruments within guidance of U.S. GAAP. The Company has recognized these contracts as either assets or liabilities in the balance sheets and measured these instruments at fair value with the changes in fair value of derivatives shown in the statements of income and comprehensive income as 'net realized and unrealized gain on derivative instruments'.

The follow table summarizes information on the location and gross amounts of derivative fair values contained in the balance sheet as of December 31, 2019 and 2018:

December 31, 2019	Derivative assets			Derivative liabilities		
	Balance sheet location	Notional amount	Fair value	Balance sheet location	Notional amount	Fair value
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:						
Non-investment derivatives: Insurance policies	Derivative assets	$ 572,052,829	$ 985,356	Derivative liabilities	–	–
		$ 572,052,829	$ 985,356		$ –	$ –

14. Derivative instruments (continued)

December 31, 2018	Derivative assets			Derivative liabilities		
	Balance sheet location	Notional amount	Fair value	Balance sheet location	Notional amount	Fair value
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:						
Non-investment derivatives: Insurance policies	Derivative assets	$ 482,000,000	$ 731,821	Derivative liabilities	–	–
		$ 482,000,000	$ 731,821		$ –	$ –

The following table provides the total impact on earnings relating to derivative instruments not formally designed as hedging instruments under U.S. GAAP. The impacts are all recorded through 'net realized and unrealized gain on derivative instruments' in the statements of income and comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	2019	2018
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:		
Non-investment derivatives: Insurance policies	$ 5,449,065	$ 4,914,804
	$ 5,449,065	$ 4,914,804

The Company has designated none of its derivative instruments as fair value hedges or cash flow hedges and holds no derivative instruments within its investment portfolio.

15. Share capital

The Company was incorporated with an authorized share capital of $120,000 divided into 120,000 shares with a par value of $1.00 each. These shares were issued on incorporation at par value and were fully paid on issue.

The holders of Shares are entitled to dividends as declared by the Board of Directors. However, as determined by conditions imposed on the Company's registration by the Bermuda Monetary Authority, the Company is restricted from declaring or paying a dividend to its shareholder in excess of 50% of the Company's retained earnings in excess of its target level of capital.

Additional paid in capital as of December 31, 2019 is $1,127,400 (2018: $1,127,400) and consists of a cash injection into the Company by its shareholder.

There were no changes in share capital or additional paid in capital for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

16. Statutory requirements

The statutory net income for the Company for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 was $20,488,296 and $8,116,309, respectively. Under the Insurance Act 1978, amendments thereto and the Insurance Account Rules 2016 of Bermuda (the "Insurance Act"), the Company is required to prepare statutory financial statements and to file with the Bermuda Monetary Authority ("BMA") a statutory financial return. The Insurance Act also requires the Company to maintain certain measures of solvency (the "Minimum Solvency Margin") and liquidity (the "Liquidity Ratio"). The Company is in compliance with the Minimum Solvency Margin and Liquidity Ratio at December 31, 2019 and 2018. The relevant assets for liquidity purposes comprise cash, premium receivables and commission receivables.

As a Class 3A (re)insurer, the Company must maintain capital at a level equal to its enhanced capital requirement ("ECR"), which is established by reference to the Bermuda Solvency Capital Requirement ("BSCR") model. The BSCR model is a risk-based capital model that provides a method for determining a (re)insurer's capital requirements (statutory capital and surplus) by taking into account the risk characteristics of different aspects of the (re)insurer's business. While not specifically referred to in the Insurance Act, the BMA has also established a target capital level ("TCL") for the Company equal to 120% of its ECR. While the Company is not required to maintain its statutory capital and surplus at this level, the TCL serves as an early warning tool for the BMA and failure to maintain statutory capital at least equal to the TCL will likely result in increased BMA regulatory oversight. The Company's capital and surplus levels exceeded the TCL at December 31, 2019 and 2018.

The Company has also complied with all conditions on its Certificate of Registration. These include maintaining relevant ratios applicable under Bermuda law, not writing any "long term business" without approval of the Bermuda Monetary Authority, not ceding any business other than to reinsurers with an A.M. Best (or similar agency) rating of A- or better, retaining no more than 5% of business assumed by the General Account and not declaring or paying a dividend in excess of 50% of the Company's retained earnings in excess of the target level of capital.

Actual total statutory capital and surplus, as determined using statutory accounting principles, is as follows:

	2019	2018
Total shareholder's equity	$ 36,062,764	$ 19,999,034
Segregated account shareholders' equity	–	–
Less non-admitted assets:		
Prepaid expenses	75,434	–
Statutory capital and surplus	$ 35,987,330	$ 19,999,034

17. Subsequent events

The Company has evaluated subsequent events through April 13, 2020, the date these financial statements were available to be issued.

The Company recognizes that the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic has created and continues to create significant economic disruption and uncertainty. The impact on the financial performance of the Company will likely depend on variables such as the duration and severity of the outbreak, and its impact on the financial capacity of its reinsurers, clients and the obligors under the policies it issues. As of the date of these financial statements, the Company has identified no expected impairment or loss contingencies related to COVID-19. The ultimate financial impact of the pandemic upon the business of the Company cannot be accurately predicted at this time, but the Company will continue to monitor and assess the impact on a continuing basis.