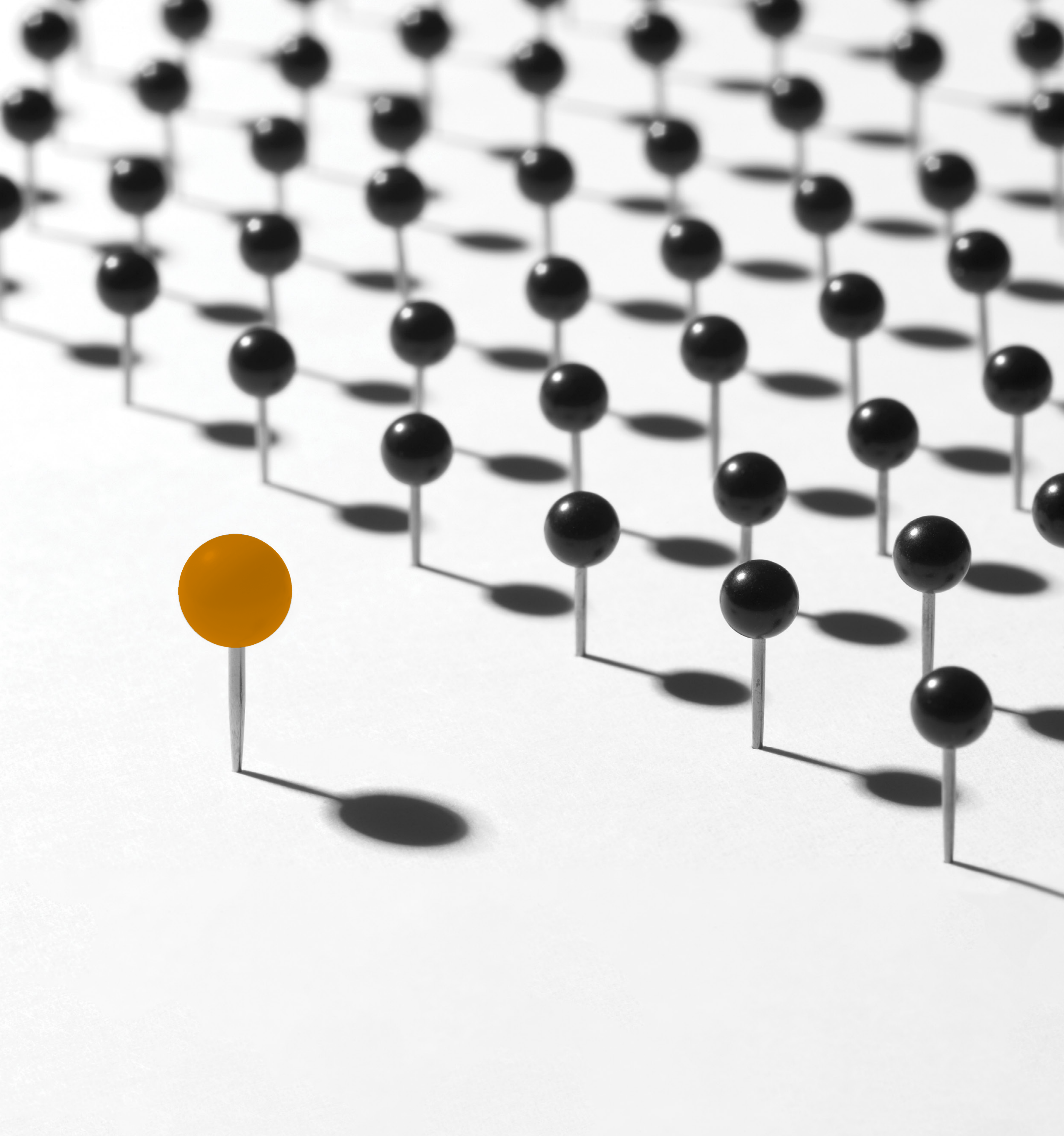


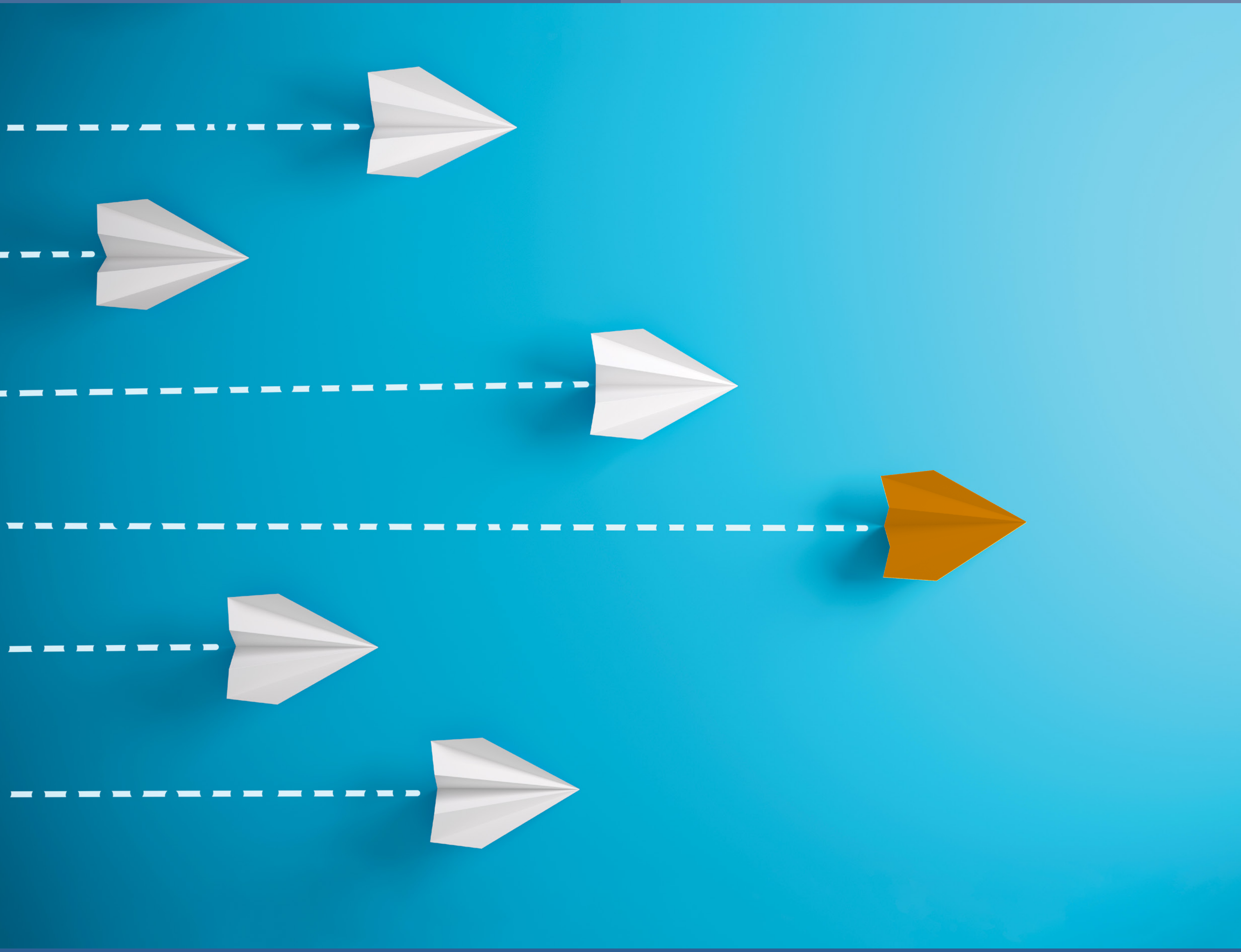
OIL INSURANCE LIMITED
Leaders in Global Energy Insurance

WE'RE UNIQUE. AND IT WORKS.

2019 Annual Report

DELIVERING MUTUAL SUCCESS

$400M cornerstone capacity. Membership exclusive to energy companies. And an unwavering commitment to customer service. These are OIL's key differentiators.



Contents

Financial Highlights

(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars)

	2019	2018
PREMIUMS EARNED	$477,509	$378,779
TOTAL ASSETS	$6,592,147	$6,318,379
NET INCOME	$1,033,722	$(675,613)
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	$3,688,380	$3,209,865
LOSS RATIO	23.7%	206.8%
EXPENSE RATIO	4.6%	5.3%
COMBINED RATIO	28.3%	212.1%

Message from the President

OIL is unique as a steady and stable provider of capacity with a firm commitment to the energy industry – today and in the future.

This year proved to be momentous for the insurance and energy industries. Driven by challenges with profitability and pressure from capital providers, there was considerable dislocation in the commercial energy insurance markets that resulted in capacity contraction and higher rates in several market segments. In the cases of thermal coal and oil sands, some insurers actually discontinued writing those classes altogether. At the same time, the energy industry is going through its own supply/demand transition as external factors drive a shift to different fuel sources while the demand picture adjusts to create pressure points in certain industry sectors.

Against the backdrop of these changes, OIL is unique as a stable and steady provider of capacity with a firm commitment to the energy industry, as it exists today and in the future. Throughout the insurance market cycle we will continue to offer the products and services that the broader energy industry requires as it evolves. OIL is well-positioned to respond to the needs of our members and will continue to innovate within the framework of our mutual structure.

With significant financial strength and broad flexible coverage, OIL offers a platform for a growing number of insurance buyers across the energy spectrum. 2019 was indicative of this with a high level of interest in OIL expressed by energy companies across the globe with four new members joining the mutual.

OIL posted excellent financial results with a very solid performance and positive income generated by our underwriting and investment portfolios. Due to our strong financial position, we were able to return $250 million of capital to shareholders as a dividend while also redeeming our preference shares which were no longer a critical component of the capital structure.

I am very optimistic about the future and convinced that the basic premise of OIL is as valuable today as it was when the company was founded almost 50 years ago. The value proposition of OIL becomes increasingly compelling as the insurance and energy industries transition. Our current and future members can take comfort in the stability and long-term focus of the mutual.

I would like to finish by saying thank you to our management and staff for their dedication to the service of our members, to the Board of Directors for their support and guidance, and to our members for their loyalty and support of the company.

Bertil C. Olsson
President & Chief Executive Officer

Operational, Financial and Investment Review

George F. Hutchings
Senior Vice President & Chief Operating Officer

Ricky E. Lines
Senior Vice President & Chief Financial Officer

OIL is an unusual insurance company. The organization prides itself on being unique across all facets of its operations including the products and services we offer. That uniqueness allows us to stand apart from the rest of the energy insurance marketplace with significant limits without reliance on reinsurance or external capital, long-term product stability, long-term cost effectiveness, broad policy wording and incredible loyalty from our customer base. Our financial operations are also unlike those of any other insurer: our bespoke Rating & Premium Plan produces predictable cashflows and automatically regenerates our capital after losses; regulators and rating agencies take comfort in the long-term contractual commitment all of our investment grade shareholders make to OIL; and we have the luxury of investing for the long term. Other than OIL, no other insurer in the world operates and delivers its products using these collective attributes.

2019 turned out to be a remarkable year from a membership perspective. The four members who joined OIL came from three different countries – Beach Energy and Origin Energy are both based in Australia, Bruce Power is from Canada and Motiva Enterprises, who actually rejoined after departing in 2009, is located in the US. Operations of these four members span Exploration & Production, LNG, Power and Downstream, adding $43 billion of insured assets into our existing $3.1 trillion portfolio. After adding these new members, OIL's membership count stands at 57 companies, even after taking into account Occidental Petroleum's acquisition of Anadarko Petroleum, both of whom were and remain members (albeit as one company and not two). The system that our 16 founding members devised in 1972 continues to attract the world's best energy companies because it works and it works well.

In mid-2019, OIL, our sister company OCIL and Brit Insurance announced the development of the OIL Cyber Wrap product. The coverage works in much the same way as commercial market OIL Property Damage/ Business Interruption wraps, however it is specific to cyber occurrences which are often subject to exclusions in property programs. It became evident to management that as cyber insurance coverages were developing in the marketplace, there were gaps between what the market offered and OIL's property coverage as respect cyber perils. This product goes a long way to addressing those issues.

UNPHASED BY MARKET UNCERTAINTY

The OIL business model is insulated from commercial market volatility: our capital is internally generated, product offering and pricing are not a function of supply & demand, and our investment strategy is long term.

A STABLE PLATFORM OUR MEMBERS CAN RELY ON

Our financial strength and broad flexible coverage combine to provide an unbeatable solution for companies in the energy industry.

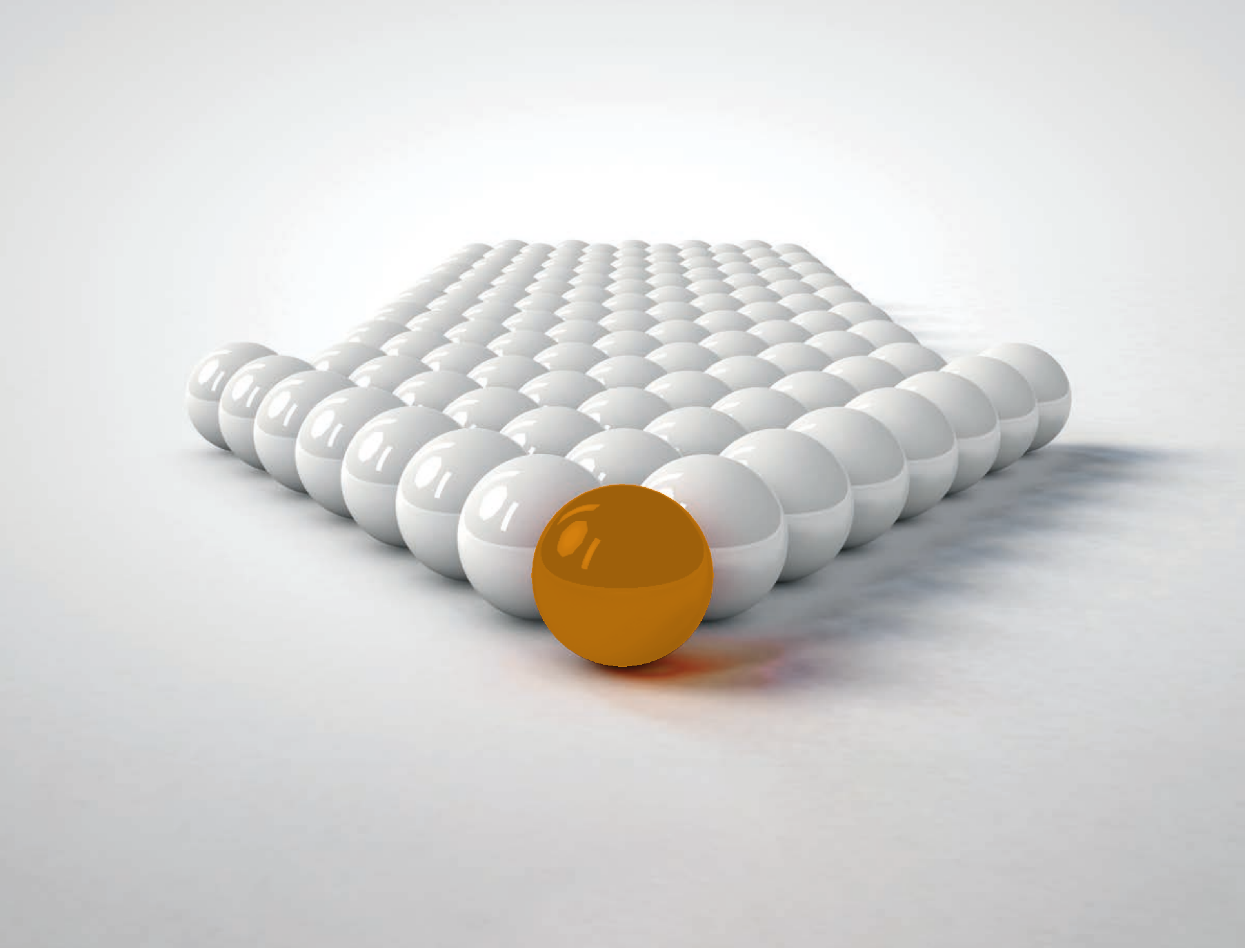
Financially for fiscal year 2019, OIL netted in excess of $1 billion of net income following an extraordinary low loss year which saw $113 million of loss and loss expenses booked in combination with net investment income earned of $690 million. We avoided virtually all of the energy industry loss occurrences during the year which meant that the majority of reserve movements came from adjustments made to occurrences pre-2019. With written premiums of $467 million, the company earned $364 million of net underwriting income for the year. Our investment portfolio also performed extremely well with solid equity returns of 24% while the fund of hedge funds and global fixed income portfolios provided more modest returns of 6% and 7% respectively. These returns were achieved even while uncertainties existed with the US-China trade negotiations, after the Federal Reserve lowered interest rates and following a long awaited Brexit deal. OIL's portfolio remains well diversified and is positioned to allow the company to meet its operational and investment objectives.

Relative to capital management, OIL made the decision in March 2019 to declare a shareholder dividend of $250 million and then later in the year the Board authorized the redemption of the remaining outstanding preference shares valued at $279 million. Each decision was made to maximize shareholder value – the dividend returned value to the shareholders while the preference share redemption eliminated excess capital and its associated cost.

Putting aside the membership and financial numbers, 2019 was filled with a number of notable accomplishments across the organization. In terms of one of our strategic goals, we have now completed 90% of our visits to members' home offices. This objective was commenced in earnest in 2017 and has been an invaluable experience for our shareholders and their executive management teams. Not only do we provide updates on recent performance and accomplishments, but the visits also afford our members' senior leadership the chance to meet directly with our leadership. With $400 million in limit, OIL is typically a member's single largest and most important counterparty in their insurance tower. We expect this objective to be completed by the end of 2020, just in time for a new 5-year strategic planning cycle to start.

STRENGTH IN NUMBERS

The distinctive structure of our membership and our approach to capital management result in a solid foundation that has stood the test of time.



THE VALUE OF MEMBERSHIP

With $400 million in limit, OIL is typically a member's single largest and most important counterparty in their insurance tower.

From a marketing perspective, the company has made tangible progress attracting power companies to join OIL. In addition to the two power companies that joined in 2019, we also met with several US and European prospects in the power business who have expressed a sincere interest in exploring the merits of joining OIL. As the supply and demand dynamics in the insurance market play out, OIL is becoming an attractive proposition for this segment of the energy industry. We suspect that over the next few years momentum will continue to increase in OIL's favor.

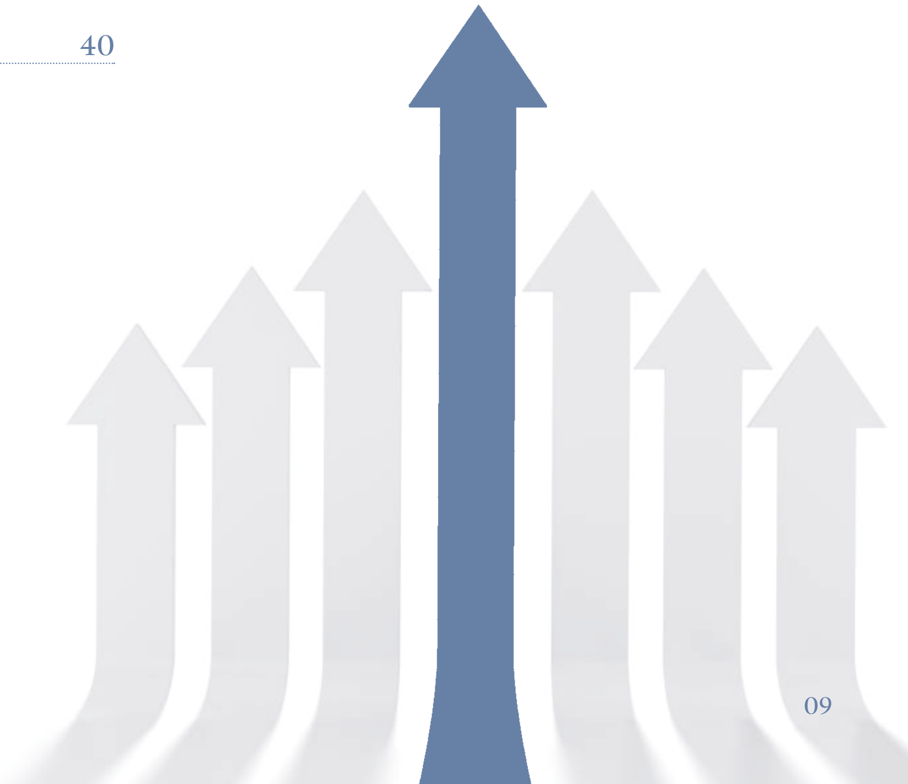
Behind the scenes, OIL's staff worked tirelessly to improve the services to our members. In addition to the Shareholder Fact Sheet that was introduced in 2018, Comparative Data Analytics were published in 2019 to help members better understand their position in the mutual relative to all other members. Also, work was completed to finalize the Premium Analytics Tool for the Underwriting Department. Now, a member's premium changes from year to year can be specifically isolated and attributed to factors that are either member-specific or attributable to macro issues related to losses or weightings that are beyond the member's control. In the past, this exercise was done manually and subject to human judgement – now it is almost completely objective. And finally, the Finance Department transitioned the quarterly billing process to the Underwriting Department. This means that a member's interaction with OIL is now almost exclusively with the Underwriting Team who have the full picture related to a member's profile in the mutual.

In closing, this year marks the first time that OIL has published a joint Operations and Finance review, which is unique. We combined our messages in the interests of brevity and having a single communication describing the annual results of the company.

George F. Hutchings
Senior Vice President & Chief Operating Officer

Ricky E. Lines
Senior Vice President & Chief Financial Officer

Financial Statements



Financial Statements

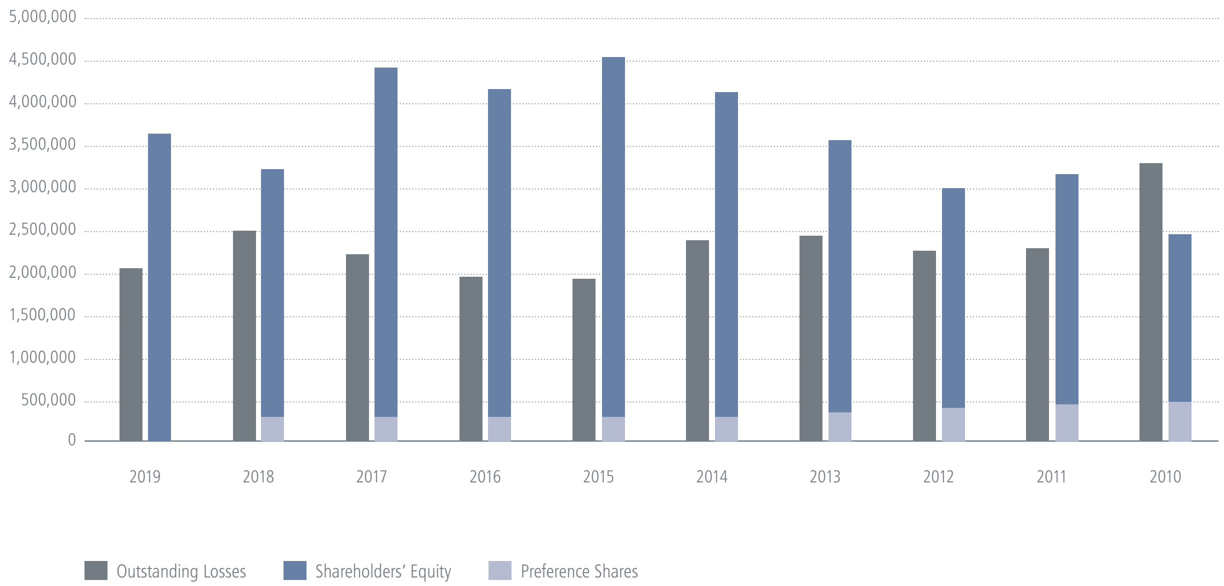
Ten-Year Summary

Years ended December 31
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Premiums earned	**477,509**	378,779	396,342	427,731	414,926	495,932	550,361	672,485	543,425	783,688
Net income (loss)	**1,033,722**	(675,613)	587,651	210,406	30,925	731,011	631,898	646,103	(104,636)	781,780
FINANCIAL CONDITION										
Total assets	**6,592,147**	6,318,379	7,323,996	6,898,671	6,733,781	7,336,865	7,094,638	6,450,657	5,746,005	5,893,800
Shareholders' equity	**3,688,380**	3,209,865	4,351,262	4,026,302	4,224,321	4,606,088	4,184,868	3,611,771	3,033,147	3,200,635
RATIOS										
Loss ratio	**23.7%**	206.8%	118.0%	114.0%	86.1%	(11.3)%	90.0%	91.1%	110.2%	53.9%
Expense ratio	**4.6%**	5.3%	4.9%	5.0%	4.9%	4.1%	4.1%	3.2%	3.4%	2.0%
Combined ratio	**28.3%**	212.1%	122.9%	119.0%	91.0%	(7.2)%	94.1%	94.3%	113.6%	55.9%

Summary of Total Liabilities & Shareholders' Equity

Years ended December 31
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars)



Consolidated Balance Sheets

December 31, 2019 and 2018
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars)

	2019	2018
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 2(K))	$ **526,159**	$ 565,374
Investments in marketable securities and derivatives (Notes 2(F), 2(G), 3 and 4)	**5,000,614**	4,983,464
Other investments (Notes 2(F) and 3)	**705,907**	664,859
Investment sales pending settlement	**306,087**	57,375
Accrued investment income	**18,804**	20,480
Amounts due from affiliates (Note 8(B))	**101**	54
Retrospective premiums receivable (Note 2(C))	**29,907**	24,158
Accounts receivable (Note 2(B))	**1,714**	808
Deferred acquisition costs	**199**	372
Other assets	**2,655**	1,435
Total assets	$ **6,592,147**	$ 6,318,379
LIABILITIES		
Outstanding losses and loss expenses (Note 5)	$ **2,068,752**	$ 2,508,335
Retrospective premiums payable (Note 2(C))	**2,910**	2,840
Premiums received in advance	**5,553**	8,461
Securities sold short (Notes 2(J), 3 and 4)	**276,422**	302,165
Investment purchases pending settlement	**536,503**	271,726
Amounts due to affiliates (Note 8(B))	**2,984**	3,973
Accounts payable	**10,643**	11,014
Total liabilities	**2,903,767**	3,108,514
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Preferred shares (Note 6)	—	293,421
Common shares (Note 7)	**580**	550
Retained earnings	**3,687,800**	2,915,894
Total shareholders' equity	**3,688,380**	3,209,865
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$ **6,592,147**	$ 6,318,379

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

Consolidated Statements of Operations

Years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars)

	2019	2018
Premiums written (Note 2(B))	$ **467,572**	$ 354,853
Retrospective premiums (Note 2(C))	**9,937**	23,926
Premiums written and earned	**477,509**	378,779
Discount earned on retrospective premiums receivable (Note 2(C))	**410**	(109)
Losses and loss expenses incurred (Note 5)	**(112,935)**	(783,274)
Acquisition costs	**(1,191)**	(34)
Net underwriting income (loss)	**363,793**	(404,638)
Interest income	**101,532**	98,820
Net gains (losses) on investments (Note 3)	**594,527**	(342,090)
Dividend income	**28,532**	24,551
Investment advisory and custodian fees	**(27,329)**	(31,973)
Interest expense and financing costs	**(6,521)**	(356)
Net investment income (loss)	**690,741**	(251,048)
General and administrative expenses (Note 8(A))	**(20,812)**	(19,927)
Net income (loss)	$ **1,033,722**	$ (675,613)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

Years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars)

	Preferred shares	Common shares: Number of shares	Common shares	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at December 31, 2017	$ 293,421	54	$ 540	$ 4,057,301	$ 4,351,262
Shares issued in year	—	1	10	—	10
Shares redeemed in year	—	—	—	—	—
Net loss	—	—	—	(675,613)	(675,613)
Dividend on common shares (Note 7)	—	—	—	(450,000)	(450,000)
Dividends on preferred shares (Note 6)	—	—	—	(15,794)	(15,794)
Balance at December 31, 2018	$ 293,421	55	$ 550	$ 2,915,894	$ 3,209,865
Shares issued in year	—	4	40	—	40
Shares redeemed in year (Note 6)	(293,421)	(1)	(10)	—	(293,431)
Net income	—	—	—	1,033,722	1,033,722
Dividend on common shares (Note 7)	—	—	—	(250,000)	(250,000)
Dividends on preferred shares (Note 6)	—	—	—	(11,779)	(11,779)
Loss on redemption of preferred shares (Note 6)	—	—	—	(37)	(37)
Balance at December 31, 2019	$ —	58	$ 580	$ 3,687,800	$ 3,688,380

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars)

	2019	2018
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income (loss)	$ **1,033,722**	$ (675,613)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Net (gains) losses on investments	**(594,527)**	342,090
Proceeds from the sale of investments	**10,856,405**	9,167,728
Purchase of investments	**(10,227,753)**	(8,697,628)
Proceeds from the sale of securities sold short	**1,100,202**	1,166,891
Purchase of securities sold short	**(1,202,203)**	(1,236,888)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accrued investment income	**1,676**	(2,097)
Amounts due from affiliates	**(47)**	131
Retrospective premiums receivable	**(5,749)**	(23,689)
Accounts receivable	**(906)**	(656)
Deferred acquisition costs	**173**	(372)
Other assets	**(1,220)**	85
Outstanding losses and loss expenses	**(439,583)**	265,459
Retrospective premiums payable	**70**	(4,693)
Premiums received in advance	**(2,908)**	8,461
Amounts due to affiliates	**(989)**	1,281
Accounts payable	**(371)**	(2,112)
Net cash provided by operating activities	**515,992**	308,378
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Issuance (redemption) of common shares, net	**30**	10
Redemption of preferred shares, net	**(293,458)**	—
Dividends paid on common shares	**(250,000)**	(450,000)
Dividends paid on preferred shares	**(11,779)**	(15,794)
Net cash used by financing activities	**(555,207)**	(465,784)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	**(39,215)**	(157,406)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	**565,374**	722,780
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$ **526,159**	$ 565,374

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 58 companies as at December 31, 2019. 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, 2019 and 2018, 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 ("US 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 2019, the Company recorded withdrawal premiums totaling $nil (2018 – $nil) 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.

(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, 2019 this rate is approximately 1.62% (2018 – 2.46%). 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, 2019, amounted to $51.8 million (2018 – $16.6 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.

(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. The Company invests in fixed income and equity funds. When there is no market price available for the funds on a recognized exchange, the Company values the funds using the net asset values obtained from the investment managers or the administrators of the respective investment funds. These investment entities generally carry their investments at fair value.

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.

(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. Securities sold short are recorded as liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheet at fair value. 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 (losses) gains on investments in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

(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, 2019, cash in the amount of $318.8 million (2018 – $409.4 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

In November 2016, the FASB issued an accounting standard that provides guidance on the presentation of restricted cash in the Statement of Cash Flows. Entities are required to explain the changes during a reporting period in the total cash, cash equivalents, and amounts generally described as restricted cash or restricted cash equivalents in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.

The Company adopted the standard retrospectively effective for the year ended December 31, 2019. This standard addresses presentation of restricted cash in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows only and had no impact on the Company's reported Consolidated Balance Sheet, Consolidated Statement of Operations, Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, or required disclosures.

3. Investments

The fair values of investments as at December 31, 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

		2019 ($'000)		2018 ($'000)
Short-term Investments	$	**287,000**	$	619,559
Derivatives		**4,181**		(47,567)
Equity Securities		**1,997,475**		1,842,882
Fixed Maturities				
US Treasury and Government Agency		**369,807**		346,180
State and Municipal Bonds		**34,830**		28,441
Non-US Government Bonds		**457,442**		440,511
Supranationals		**16,227**		4,443
Corporate Bonds		**1,125,151**		1,147,725
Asset-backed securities		**237,256**		258,367
Mortgage-backed securities		**471,245**		342,923
Total fixed maturities		**2,711,958**		2,568,590
Total investments in marketable securities and derivatives	$	**5,000,614**	$	4,983,464
Other Investments	$	**705,907**	$	664,859

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, 2019, approximately 80% (2018 – 73%) 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, 2019 and 2018, are as follows:

		2019 ($'000)		2018 ($'000)
US Government and Agency	$	**397,645**	$	604,526
AAA		**355,961**		384,535
AA		**582,025**		579,652
A		**544,631**		580,114
BBB		**870,826**		773,383
Below BBB		**247,870**		265,939
Total fixed maturities and short-term investments	$	**2,998,958**	$	3,188,149

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, 2019, had a net unrealized gain of $10.3 million (2018 – $15.1 million net unrealized loss) at the same date, which has been recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

The contractual maturities in fixed maturities and short-term investments as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, are as follows:

	2019 ($'000)	2018 ($'000)
Due in one year or less	$ **287,000**	$ 619,559
Due after one year through five years	**875,249**	901,665
Due after five years through ten years	**626,673**	653,949
Due after ten years	**501,535**	411,686
	2,290,457	2,586,859
Asset-backed securities	**237,256**	258,367
Mortgage-backed securities	**471,245**	342,923
Total fixed maturities and short-term investments	$ **2,998,958**	$ 3,188,149

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, 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	2019 ($'000)	2018 ($'000)
Gross realized gains on investments	$ **603,822**	$ 621,055
Gross realized losses on investments	**(546,251)**	(528,785)
Gross realized gains on derivative instruments	**255,739**	297,620
Gross realized losses on derivative instruments	**(250,063)**	(284,083)
Gross realized gains on other investments	**25,950**	7,182
Gross realized losses on other investments	**(513)**	(2,418)
Change in net unrealized gains and (losses) during the year on investments	**436,676**	(398,916)
Change in net unrealized gains and (losses) during the year on other investments	**17,419**	(13,525)
Change in net unrealized gains and (losses) during the year on derivative instruments	**51,748**	(40,220)
Net gains (losses) on investments	$ **594,527**	$ (342,090)

During the year ended December 31, 2019, 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 $304.7 million gain (2018 – $295.7 million loss) and fixed maturities and short-term investments of a $132.0 million gain (2018 – $103.2 million loss).

3. Investments (continued)

Under US 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, US 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, US 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.

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-US government securities consist of bonds issued by non-US 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 US 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 US 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, 2019, the "fund of funds" portfolio was invested in a variety of strategies, with the common strategies being long/short equity, global macro, event driven, multistrategy and co-investments. One fund of funds in which the Company is invested has daily liquidity. The other fund of funds in which the Company is invested requires 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.

Fund of funds that do provide for periodic redemptions may, depending on their governing documents, have the ability to deny or delay a redemption request, called a "gate". The fund of funds 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 funds. 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 funds, may investors redeem their interest in the side-pocket. As of December 31, 2019, the fair value of hedge funds held in lock ups, side-pockets or gates was $48.5 million (2018 – $42.8 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 funds 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, 2019 or 2018. 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, 2019 and 2018, in determining the classification of investment assets and liabilities held at fair value:

December 31, 2019 **Assets**	**Level 1 ($'000)**	**Level 2 ($'000)**	**Level 3 ($'000)**	**NAV[1] ($'000)**	**Total ($'000)**
Short-term investments	$ 27,838	$ 259,090	$ 72	$ —	$ 287,000
Derivatives, net	—	4,181	—	—	4,181
Equity securities	1,808,827	—	—	188,648	1,997,475
US Treasury and Government Agency	369,807	—	—	—	369,807
State and Municipal bonds	—	34,830	—	—	34,830
Non-US Government bonds	—	448,191	—	9,251	457,442
Supranationals	—	16,227	—	—	16,227
Corporate bonds	—	1,064,014	—	61,137	1,125,151
Asset-backed securities	—	237,256	—	—	237,256
Mortgage-backed securities	—	471,245	—	—	471,245
Total investments in marketable securities and derivatives	$ 2,206,472	$ 2,535,034	$ 72	$ 259,036	$ 5,000,614
Other Investments measured at net asset value[1]					$ 705,907

December 31, 2019 **Liabilities**	**Level 1 ($'000)**	**Level 2 ($'000)**	**Level 3 ($'000)**	**NAV[1] ($'000)**	**Total ($'000)**
Equity securities sold short	$ (276,422)	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ (276,422)

December 31, 2018 **Assets**	**Level 1 ($'000)**	**Level 2 ($'000)**	**Level 3 ($'000)**	**NAV[1] ($'000)**	**Total ($'000)**
Short-term investments	$ 258,345	$ 361,098	$ 116	$ —	$ 619,559
Derivatives, net	—	(47,567)	—	—	(47,567)
Equity securities	1,756,644	—	—	86,238	1,842,882
US Treasury and Government Agency	346,180	—	—	—	346,180
State and Municipal bonds	—	28,441	—	—	28,441
Non-US Government bonds	—	432,197	—	8,314	440,511
Supranationals	—	4,443	—	—	4,443
Corporate bonds	—	1,100,975	—	46,750	1,147,725
Asset-backed securities	—	258,367	—	—	258,367
Mortgage-backed securities	—	342,923	—	—	342,923
Total investments in marketable securities and derivatives	$ 2,361,169	$ 2,480,877	$ 116	$ 141,302	$ 4,983,464
Other Investments measured at net asset value[1]					$ 664,859

December 31, 2018 **Liabilities**	**Level 1 ($'000)**	**Level 2 ($'000)**	**Level 3 ($'000)**	**NAV[1] ($'000)**	**Total ($'000)**
Equity securities sold short	$ (302,165)	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ (302,165)

[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 Consolidated Balance Sheet.

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, 2019 and 2018:

	Short-term investments ($'000)	Total ($'000)
Beginning balance at January 1, 2019	$ 116	$ 116
Purchases and issuances	—	—
Sales and settlements	(500)	(500)
Realized and unrealized gains included in net income for the year	456	456
Ending balance at December 31, 2019	$ 72	$ 72

	Short-term investments ($'000)	Total ($'000)
Beginning balance at January 1, 2018	$ 305	$ 305
Purchases and issuances	—	—
Sales and settlements	(77)	(77)
Realized and unrealized losses included in net loss for the year	(112)	(112)
Ending balance at December 31, 2018	$ 116	$ 116

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, 2019 and 2018, 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, 2019 and 2018:

	Derivative Assets 2019 Fair value ($'000)	Derivative Liabilities 2019 Fair value ($'000)
Interest rate swaps	$ 8,645	$ 6,059
Credit default swaps	—	2,533
Equity swaps	10,647	448
Fixed income and currency options	1,257	3,218
Forward foreign currency contracts	7,203	14,250
Equity futures	2,445	—
Interest rate futures	6,731	6,239
Total	$ 36,928	$ 32,747

	Derivative Assets 2018 Fair value ($'000)	Derivative Liabilities 2018 Fair value ($'000)
Interest rate swaps	$ 10,754	$ 14,056
Credit default swaps	113	2,967
Equity swaps	1,951	20,446
Fixed income and currency options	230	1,486
Forward foreign currency contracts	7,344	15,001
Equity futures	—	7,121
Interest rate futures	12,177	19,059
Total	$ 32,569	$ 80,136

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, 2019 and 2018:

	2019		
	Net realized gains and (losses)	Change in unrealized gains and (losses)	Net gains and (losses)
	($'000)	($'000)	($'000)
Interest rate swaps	$ (450)	$ 5,888	$ 5,438
Credit default swaps	—	321	321
Equity swaps	(326)	28,694	28,368
Fixed income and currency options	3,737	(705)	3,032
Forward foreign currency contracts	19,116	610	19,726
Equity futures	14,230	9,566	23,796
Interest rate futures	(30,631)	7,374	(23,257)
Total	$ 5,676	$ 51,748	$ 57,424

	2018		
	Net realized gains and (losses)	Change in unrealized gains and (losses)	Net gains and (losses)
	($'000)	($'000)	($'000)
Interest rate swaps	$ (192)	$ 1,954	$ 1,762
Credit default swaps	—	1,254	1,254
Equity swaps	601	(28,243)	(27,642)
Fixed income and currency options	2,486	(218)	2,268
Forward foreign currency contracts	25,065	1,382	26,447
Equity futures	(6,309)	(9,340)	(15,649)
Interest rate futures	(8,114)	(7,009)	(15,123)
Total	$ 13,537	$ (40,220)	$ (26,683)

(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.

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.

4. Commitments and contingencies (continued)

(A) DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(I) FOREIGN CURRENCY EXPOSURE MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

At December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company had the following open forward foreign currency contracts:

	2019		2018	
Currency	**Notional receivable ($'000)**	**Notional payable ($'000)**	Notional receivable ($'000)	Notional payable ($'000)
ARS	**—**	**—**	3,874	(1,068)
AUD	**21,619**	**(25,288)**	40,802	(41,496)
BRL	**36,889**	**(27,411)**	21,275	(28,481)
CAD	**12,441**	**(46,547)**	42,203	(68,976)
CHF	**6,007**	**(22,203)**	4,556	(8,378)
CLP	**5,565**	**(5,873)**	25	—
CNH	**4,268**	**(4,444)**	1,077	(4,720)
CNY	**9,272**	**(17,345)**	26,261	(20,044)
CZK	**5,132**	**(1,636)**	3,322	(335)
DKK	**36,480**	**(72,230)**	23,363	(46,475)
EUR	**41,131**	**(368,194)**	397,236	(658,957)
GBP	**22,618**	**(79,978)**	20,371	(100,109)
HKD	**6,567**	**(5,705)**	—	—
IDR	**5,673**	**(3,454)**	3,475	(5,230)
INR	**12,691**	**(11,688)**	5,086	(5,259)
JPY	**40,013**	**(149,547)**	12,315	(205,562)
KRW	**6,887**	**(21,719)**	5,527	(39,998)
MXN	**15,964**	**(22,445)**	14,545	(16,312)
NOK	**25,545**	**(11,874)**	21,705	(5,950)
NZD	**5,460**	**(8,775)**	4,419	(9,434)
PLN	**16,271**	**(17,481)**	5,615	(4,111)
RUB	**17,755**	**(1,344)**	15,812	(1,407)
SEK	**10,107**	**(11,611)**	21,805	(49,607)
SGD	**3,427**	**(2,541)**	672	(283)
TRY	**3,017**	**(1,585)**	909	(395)
TWD	**1,776**	**(4,732)**	1,841	(3,619)
USD	**922,283**	**(348,868)**	1,285,200	(662,416)
ZAR	**475**	**(1,160)**	257	(2,013)
Other	**11,439**	**(18,141)**	10,956	(11,526)
	$ 1,306,772	**$ (1,313,819)**	$ 1,994,504	$ (2,002,161)

At December 31, 2019, unrealized gains of $7.2 million (2018 – $7.3 million) and unrealized losses of $14.2 million (2018 – $15.0 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, 2019 and 2018 the contractual values of financial futures contracts are:

	2019		2018	
	Long ($'000)	**Short ($'000)**	Long ($'000)	Short ($'000)
Equity index futures contracts	$ **119,065**	$ **—**	$ 106,704	$ —
Interest rate futures contracts	**712,287**	**(1,001,726)**	1,866,916	(2,795,765)

The Company had gross gains of $9.2 million and gross losses of $6.2 million on open futures contracts for the year ended December 31, 2019 (2018 – gross gains of $12.2 million and gross losses of $26.2 million). These gains and losses are included in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

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.

4. Commitments and contingencies (continued)

(A) DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(II) DURATION MANAGEMENT, INTEREST RATE MANAGEMENT AND MARKET EXPOSURE MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

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, 2019 and 2018 the fair value of open interest rate swap contracts is:

		2019 ($'000)		2018 ($'000)
Interest rate swaps, net	$	**2,586**	$	(3,302)

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, 2019 and 2018 the fair value of open fixed income and currency option contracts is:

		2019 ($'000)		2018 ($'000)
Options purchased	$	**1,257**	$	230
Options written (liability)		**(3,218)**		(1,486)

Premiums received for open written options as of December 31, 2019, amounted to $3.4 million (2018 – $0.6 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.

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 as determined by the investment manager is utilized. Commercial Paper must carry a rating of A2/P2 or better. Commercial paper rated below A1/P1 must not exceed 20% of the market value of the portfolio.

The Company's maximum permitted fixed income investment in any one institution 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. The maximum investment in any outstanding single issue shall not exceed 5% except for the issuers listed above. Commercial Paper shall be exempt from this 5% limit in any outstanding single issue, but still be subject to aggregate issuer limits. The aggregate maximum permitted fixed income investment in any obligations rated A-2, P-2, BBB- or Baa3 or below shall not exceed 5% of the market value of the global fixed income 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, $315.0 million (2018 – $354.5 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.

(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 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

	2019 ($'000)	2018 ($'000)
Balance at January 1	**$ 2,508,335**	$ 2,242,876
Incurred losses related to:		
Current year	**289,541**	842,789
Prior years	**(176,606)**	**(59,515)**
Total incurred	**112,935**	783,274
Paid losses related to:		
Current year	**—**	(79,424)
Prior years	**(552,518)**	(438,391)
Total paid	**(552,518)**	(517,815)
Balance at December 31	**$ 2,068,752**	$ 2,508,335

The 2019 current year incurred losses of approximately $289.5 million primarily relate to: (i) case reserves recorded totaling $49.6 million relating to 6 specific property and pollution incidents incurred during the year; (ii) the establishment of IBNR totaling $235.8 million for the 2019 underwriting year; and (iii) loss expenses incurred totaling $4.1 million.

The 2019 reduction in incurred losses for prior years claims of approximately $176.6 million primarily relates to: (i) a reduction in IBNR relating to prior years of $258.2 million which is largely due to an increase in case reserves along with favorable adjustments in ultimate loss ratios; offset by (ii) case reserve development totaling $83.7 million relating to specific property and pollution incidents incurred during prior years due to updated information received from insureds and loss adjusters; and (iii) favorable development on loss expense reserves totaling $2.1 million.

The 2018 current year incurred losses of approximately $842.8 million primarily relate to: (i) case reserves recorded totaling $621.0 million relating to 21 specific property and pollution incidents incurred during the year; (ii) the establishment of IBNR totaling $213.1 million for the 2018 underwriting year; and (iii) loss expenses incurred totaling $8.7 million.

The 2018 reduction in incurred losses for prior years claims of approximately $59.5 million primarily relates to: (i) a reduction in IBNR relating to prior years of $344.9 million which is largely due to an increase in case reserves along with favorable adjustments in ultimate loss ratios; offset by (ii) case reserve development totaling $290.2 million relating to specific property and pollution incidents incurred during prior years due to updated information received from insureds and loss adjusters; and (iii) favorable development on loss expense reserves totaling $4.8 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.

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

Under US GAAP the Company is required to disclose, in tabular format, on a disaggregated basis, the 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 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, 2019. 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 US 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.

5. Outstanding losses and loss expenses (continued)

Property

The property loss development tables have been produced for accident years 2010 through to 2019. 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.

	Incurred losses and loss expenses ($'000)					
	Years ended December 31,					
Accident					Unaudited	
Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
2010	$ 413,829	$ 495,833	$ 359,575	$ 281,059	$ 273,376	$ 266,852
2011		560,444	575,565	541,722	522,282	515,612
2012			673,836	567,187	541,291	502,417
2013				436,832	280,563	445,193
2014					274,205	139,091
2015						662,985
2016						
2017						
2018						
2019						
Total						

	Cumulative paid losses and loss expenses ($'000)					
	Years ended December 31,					
Accident					Unaudited	
Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
2010	$ 64,152	$ 168,500	$ 188,353	$ 228,073	$ 231,375	$ 236,916
2011		175,446	303,156	389,247	413,426	445,014
2012			138,850	255,613	308,255	344,201
2013				47,409	177,220	206,676
2014					–	52,232
2015						49,950
2016						
2017						
2018						
2019						
Total						
Reserves for outstanding losses and loss expenses, before 2010						
Reserves for outstanding losses and loss expenses						

					December 31, 2019	
				Audited	Total of IBNR reserves, net of reinsurance	Cumulative reported claims count
	2016	2017	2018	2019		
	$ 259,867	$ 257,545	$ 250,442	$ 250,192	$ —	24
	513,047	456,627	446,350	445,459	445	33
	453,799	445,968	420,276	418,260	1,268	47
	393,567	389,820	378,039	350,478	1,924	31
	96,407	86,913	83,301	82,886	660	21
	556,569	409,511	404,400	393,770	5,876	41
	453,464	478,561	490,671	490,384	8,732	27
		467,782	444,512	408,624	120,555	25
			776,505	798,756	51,741	22
				203,789	179,209	13
				3,842,598		

				Audited
	2016	2017	2018	2019
	$ 237,013	$ 237,013	$ 250,192	$ 250,192
	445,014	445,014	445,014	445,014
	389,161	406,405	416,992	416,992
	181,285	187,149	349,757	348,554
	64,022	82,227	82,227	82,227
	140,035	314,179	317,120	295,894
	1,300	52,275	114,269	342,953
		95,011	175,742	241,405
			78,819	253,430
				—
				2,676,661
				57,658
				1,223,595

5. Outstanding losses and loss expenses (continued)

Pollution

The pollution loss development tables have been produced for accident years 2010 through to 2019. 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,					
Accident	Unaudited					
Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
2010	$ 24,873	$ 15,933	$ 14,721	$ 16,198	$ 14,788	$ 12,119
2011		23,844	132,860	113,741	112,130	106,394
2012			51,458	31,346	28,240	23,460
2013				249,848	275,705	149,301
2014					50,328	32,847
2015						115,961
2016						
2017						
2018						
2019						
Total						

	Cumulative paid losses and loss expenses ($'000)					
	Years ended December 31,					
Accident	Unaudited					
Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
2010	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
2011		—	120	86,695	89,695	89,695
2012			102	—	—	—
2013				—	32,176	42,214
2014					—	—
2015						—
2016						
2017						
2018						
2019						
Total						
Reserves for outstanding losses and loss expenses, before 2010						
Reserves for outstanding losses and loss expenses						

					December 31, 2019	
				Audited	Total of IBNR reserves, net of reinsurance	Cumulative reported claims count
	2016	2017	2018	2019		
	$ 11,224	$ 9,925	$ 8,938	$ 7,717	$ 7,717	6
	105,272	103,433	101,907	100,203	10,510	18
	22,238	19,711	17,512	14,821	14,821	14
	148,270	145,641	142,669	139,322	18,943	22
	30,558	28,005	24,968	20,565	20,565	12
	392,403	411,913	388,133	382,211	29,949	16
	64,444	53,680	47,867	43,461	31,926	10
		63,122	102,113	79,544	38,784	12
			57,590	43,196	40,571	16
				81,586	56,601	17
				912,626		

				Audited
	2016	2017	2018	2019
	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
	89,695	89,695	89,695	89,695
	—	—	—	—
	115,712	116,514	116,514	116,514
	—	—	—	—
	34,314	107,049	180,292	245,362
	—	—	—	—
		—	27,898	39,477
			—	—
				—
				491,048
				402,164
				823,742

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 Sheets as at December 31, 2019:

($'000s)	December 31, 2019
Outstanding Losses and Loss Expenses	
Property	$ 1,223,595
Pollution	823,742
Total outstanding losses and loss expenses	2,047,337
Unallocated loss adjustment expenses	21,415
Total outstanding losses and loss expenses	2,068,752

The following table presents supplementary information about average historical claims duration as of December 31, 2019 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**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
Property	15.8%	30.4%	16.9%	13.1%	2.9%	10.1%	0.6%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%
Pollution	0.1%	7.4%	16.3%	10.3%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

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.

During 2019, the Company repurchased and retired 21,051 (2018 – nil) of the Series A preference shares. Effective September 30, 2019, the Company redeemed all 278,949 of the issued and outstanding Series A preference shares at the redemption price of $1,000 per share. As of December 31, 2019, the Company had nil (2018 – 300,000) of Series A preference shares outstanding.

7. Common shares

	2019	2018
Authorized 200 Class A shares of par value $10,000 each	$ **2,000,000**	$ 2,000,000
Issued and fully paid 58 (2018 – 55) Class A shares	$ **580,000**	$ 550,000

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, 2019, the Company declared and paid dividends totaling $250.0 million (2018 – $450.0 million) to its common shareholders.

8. 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.

9. 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, 2019 and 2018, 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, 2019 and 2018.

10. 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 US GAAP shareholders' equity to statutory capital and surplus, and the corresponding minimum capital adequacy levels as at December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	2019 ($'000)	2018 ($'000)
US GAAP shareholders' equity	$ 3,688,380	$ 3,209,865
Plus: Theoretical withdrawal premium	1,036,971	1,293,956
Less: Non-admitted assets	(2,824)	(1,769)
Statutory capital and surplus	$ 4,722,527	$ 4,502,052
Minimum required statutory capital and surplus	$ 206,875	$ 250,834

Non-admitted assets for statutory purposes include fixed assets, prepaid assets, and deferred acquisition costs.

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, 2019, 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 $1.0 billion (2018 – $1.3 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, 2019 the Company is required to maintain relevant assets of at least $1.6 billion (2018 – $1.9 billion). At December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company met the minimum liquidity ratio.

11. Subsequent events

Subsequent events have been evaluated through February 21, 2020 which is the date the financial statements were issued.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Board of Directors and Shareholders

KPMG

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
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, 2019 and 2018, 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 US 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, 2019 and 2018, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with US generally accepted accounting principles..

Other matter

US generally accepted accounting principles require that certain disclosures related to short-duration insurance contracts in Note 5 to the basic 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.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole. The report to the shareholders is presented for the purpose of additional analysis and is not a required part of the consolidated financial statements. Such information has not been subject to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of consolidated financial statements, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

KPMG Audit Limited

Chartered Professional Accountants

Hamilton, Bermuda

February 21, 2020

Management Responsibility for Financial Statements

December 31, 2019 and 2018

We, Bertil C. Olsson, President & Chief Executive Officer, and Ricky E. Lines, Senior Vice President & Chief Financial Officer, of Oil Insurance Limited (the "Company"), certify that we have reviewed this annual report of Oil Insurance Limited and based on our knowledge, this annual report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact. Based on our knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this annual report, fairly present in all material respects the consolidated financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company as of, and for, the periods presented in this annual report. We are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures and we have designed such disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that material information relating to the Company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within the Company; evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures; and presented in this annual report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures based on our evaluation. We have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation, to our auditors and the audit committee of our Board of Directors that there are no significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the Company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have confirmed to our auditors that there are no material weaknesses in internal controls; or any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Company's internal controls. We also confirm that there were no significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of our most recent evaluation.

Bertil C. Olsson
President & Chief Executive Officer

Ricky E. Lines, CFA
Senior Vice President & Chief Financial Officer

February 21, 2020

Executive Staff

Bertil C. Olsson
President & Chief Executive Officer

George F. Hutchings
Senior Vice President & Chief Operating Officer

Ricky E. Lines
Senior Vice President & Chief Financial Officer

Robert Foskey
Senior Vice President & Chief Actuary

Matthew Pifer
Senior Vice President General Counsel & Secretary

Marlene J. Cechini
Controller & Assistant Secretary

Theresa Dunlop
Vice President, OIL

Gail Miller
Vice President Human Resources & Administration

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2019

Executive
Fabrizio Mastrantonio

Theodore Guidry, II

Bertil C. Olsson

Audit
Pamela Mihovil
Chair

Joy Gao

Gary Maddock

Robert Harper

Compensation
Theodore Guidry, II
Chair

Veronique Lemoues

Fabrizio Mastrantonio

John Weisner

Governance & Recruitment
Robert Wondolleck
Chair

Gary Maddock

Tim Bucci

Auditors
KPMG Audit Limited
Crown House
4 Par La Ville Road
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Board of Directors

Roberto Benzan
Director, Corporate Risk Management, Insurance Enterprise Risk, Loss Control Engineering
Husky Energy Inc.

Tim Bucci
Director, Risk Management & Insurance
The Williams Companies, Inc.

Joy Gao
Director, Risk Management & Insurance
Sempra Energy

Theodore Guidry, II
Chair
Senior Vice President, Business Risk Management
Valero Energy Corporation

Robert Harper
Principal, Insurance
BHP Billiton Petroleum (Americas) Inc.

Veronique Lemoues
Vice President, Corporate Risk Management & Insurance
TOTAL, S.A.

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Director, Risk & Insurance
Noble Energy, Inc.

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Deputy Chair
Senior Vice President, Insurance Activities Management
Eni S.p.A.

Pamela Mihovil
Insurance and Risk Manager
Marathon Oil Company

Bertil C. Olsson
President & Chief Executive Officer
Oil Insurance Limited

Lars G. Østebø
Vice President – Head of Insurance
Equinor ASA

John Talarico
Director, Corporate Insurance
Hess Corporation

John Weisner
Manager, Corporate Insurance
ConocoPhillips Company

Robert Wondolleck
Director, Risk Management & Claims
Chevron Corporation

Subsidiary Companies

OIL MANAGEMENT SERVICES LTD.

Directors

Roberto Benzan

Theodore Guidry, II

Matthew Pifer

Lars G. Østebø

Ricky E. Lines

Bertil C. Olsson

Fabrizio Mastrantonio

Officers

Bertil C. Olsson
President & Chief Executive Officer

Jerry B. Rivers
Senior Vice President, Oil Casualty Insurance, Ltd.

George F. Hutchings
Senior Vice President, & Chief Operating Officer, Oil Insurance Limited

Ricky E. Lines
Senior Vice President & Chief Financial Officer

Robert Foskey
Chief Actuary

Matthew Pifer
Senior Vice President, General Counsel & Secretary

Marlene J. Cechini
Controller & Assistant Secretary

Gail E.M. Miller
Vice President Human Resources & Administration

OIL INVESTMENT CORPORATION LTD.

Directors

Ralph J. Egizi
Chairman
Director Benefits, Finance & Investments
Eastman Chemical Company (Retired)

Morris R. Clark
Vice President & Treasurer
Marathon Oil Company

Morten Færevåg
Vice President Finance, Head of Capital Markets
Equinor ASA

Ricky E. Lines
Senior Vice President & Chief Financial Officer & Treasurer
Oil Insurance Limited

James D. Lyness
Assistant Treasurer
Chevron Corporation (Retired)

Officers

Ricky E. Lines
President & Treasurer

Matthew Pifer
General Counsel & Secretary

Marlene J. Cechini
Controller & Assistant Secretary

Andrew Rossiter
Vice President

Shareholders

Australia

Beach Energy Limited

BHP Petroleum (Americas) Inc.

Origin Energy Limited
(Origin Energy Insurance Singapore Pte Ltd.)

Santos Ltd.
(Sanro Insurance Pte Ltd.)

Woodside Petroleum Ltd.
(WelCap Insurance Pte Ltd.)

Austria

OMV AG

Brazil

Braskem S.A.

(BM Insurance Company Limited)

Canada

Bruce Power L.P.

Canadian Natural Resources Ltd.
(Highwood Limited)

Cenovus Energy Inc.

Husky Energy Inc.

NOVA Chemicals Corporation
(Novalta Insurance Ltd.)

Paramount Resources Ltd.

Suncor Energy Inc.

TransCanada PipeLines Limited

Caribbean

Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority
(PREPA)

China

CNOOC Limited
(ICM Assurance Ltd.)

Denmark

Ørsted A/S

France

Électricité de France S.A.

TOTAL S.A.

(Omnium Reinsurance Company SA)

Germany

BASF SE

Hungary

MOL Hungarian Oil and Gas

Public Limited Company

Italy

Eni S.p.A.

(Eni Insurance DAC)

Norway

Equinor ASA

(Equinor Insurance AS)

Yara International ASA

Portugal

Galp Energia, SGPS, S.A.

(Tagus Re S.A.)

Spain

Compañía Española de

Petróleos S.A. (CEPSA)

(Teide Re, S.A.)

Repsol, S.A.

(Gaviota Re, S.A.)

The Netherlands

LyondellBasell Industries N.V.

(Lyondell Chemical Company)

Royal Vopak N.V.

United States

Anadarko Petroleum Corporation

Apache Corporation

Arena Energy, LP

Buckeye Partners, L.P.

Chevron Corporation

Chevron Phillips Chemical Company LLC

CITGO Petroleum Corporation

(Trimark Insurance Co., Ltd.)

ConocoPhillips Company

(Sooner Insurance Company)

Delek US Holdings, Inc.

Drummond Company, Inc.

DTE Energy Company

Energy Transfer, LP

Hess Corporation

(Jamestown Insurance Company Limited)

HollyFrontier Corporation

LOOP LLC

Marathon Oil Company

Marathon Petroleum Corporation

Motiva Enterprises LLC

Murphy Oil Corporation

Noble Energy, Inc.

Occidental Petroleum Corporation

(Opcal Insurance, Inc.)

Phillips 66 Company

Plains All American Pipeline, L.P.

Sempra Energy

The Sinclair Companies

The Williams Companies, Inc.

Valero Energy Corporation

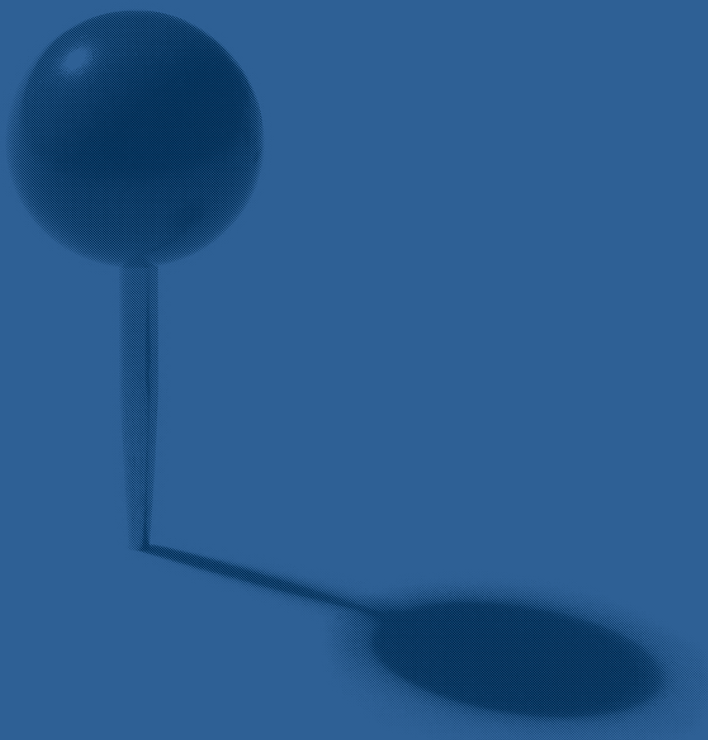
(Colonnade Vermont Insurance Company)

Westlake Chemical Corporation

*These Energy Companies or their insurance or other affiliates (indicated in brackets) were Shareholders at December 31, 2019.

MAKING OUR MARK WORLDWIDE

The OIL value proposition attracts the best energy companies from around the globe as we continue our geographic expansion and diversification.



We're unique.
And it works.

OIL INSURANCE LIMITED
Leaders in Global Energy Insurance

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