GOLD STANDARD

CELEBRATING 50 YEARS

ANNUAL REPORT 2021

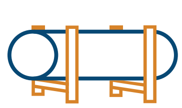
CONTENTS

1973
Energy shortages worldwide caused by the oil embargo.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars)

	2021	2020
Premiums Earned	**$ 600,013**	$ 517,159
Total Assets	**$ 6,458,824**	$ 6,994,786
Net Income	**$ 667,453**	$ 466,518
Shareholders' Equity	**$ 4,242,411**	$ 3,954,938
Loss Ratio	**55.2%**	86.7%
Expense Ratio	**3.8%**	4.5%
Combined Ratio	**59.0%**	91.2%



1975
Construction on the Alaska pipeline began, opening a new source of energy for North America.

CONSISTENT DELIVERY, TIME AFTER TIME.

Fifty years ago, Oil Insurance Limited (OIL) was established to address the needs of the energy insurance market. A need for capacity, for coverage and for claims payment certainty. Featuring an innovative mutual structure and membership limited to companies in the petroleum industry, the organization started with just 16 members and shareholders' equity of $160,000. Today, as we celebrate our Golden Anniversary, OIL has expanded to 64 shareholders including traditional and alternative segments of the energy industry and has over $4 billion in shareholders' equity. We've managed to grow while continuing to outshine our competition in the commercial insurance market. Simply put, OIL has evolved to become the "gold standard" insurer of choice for many of the energy industry's top players.

To commemorate our many successes since inception – including our achievements of the past year – and to offer a sense of where the company is headed, we are pleased to present OIL's 2021 Annual Report. Building on the theme "Our strengths are in the past. Our growth is in our future.", this report highlights the organization's milestones over the past 50 years as well as the evolution of the worldwide energy industry. A lot has changed since 1972 and we are delighted to share how far we've come.

As you read through the pages that follow, we invite you to consider the challenges we have overcome as well as the myriad of ways we have kept pace with the evolving needs of our membership. Working together, we have achieved a great deal and have a lot to look forward to. We think you'll agree:
Our future is bright indeed.

GOLD STANDARD

A BIG THANK YOU

To our shareholders, the Board of Directors and our staff, I extend my gratitude for remaining committed to our long-term mission. Through the years, you have enabled us to continue to thrive in a challenging world and to deliver an exceptional product that stands second to none.

On January 1, 1972, 16 energy companies joined together to create OIL. Their goal was to provide stable capacity, broad terms & conditions and exceptional value to an industry that found it challenging to access adequate insurance for their increasingly complex operations. The premise was to use the collective capital of the energy industry to provide consistency and stability in the underlying coverage by sharing risk amongst member companies instead of financial investors. This simple concept works just as well today as it did in 1972.

Over the years, OIL's pricing and capital structures have evolved and matured while the company's attention to its clients has remained unwavering. Despite having experienced its own peaks and valleys, OIL has not strayed from its long-term mission to provide members with insurance capacity that stands the test of time.

Today, OIL has grown into a leading global energy insurer that offers its members one of the most significant blocks of insurance capacity at a long-term cost unparalleled in the industry. The ability to provide a stable solution without being dependent on reinsurance or outside capital shows the benefits of a well-established mutual insurance platform. The membership has now expanded to include 64 of the world's leading energy companies across a wide spectrum of industry segments and geographical sectors. Ours is a success story that few companies can replicate.

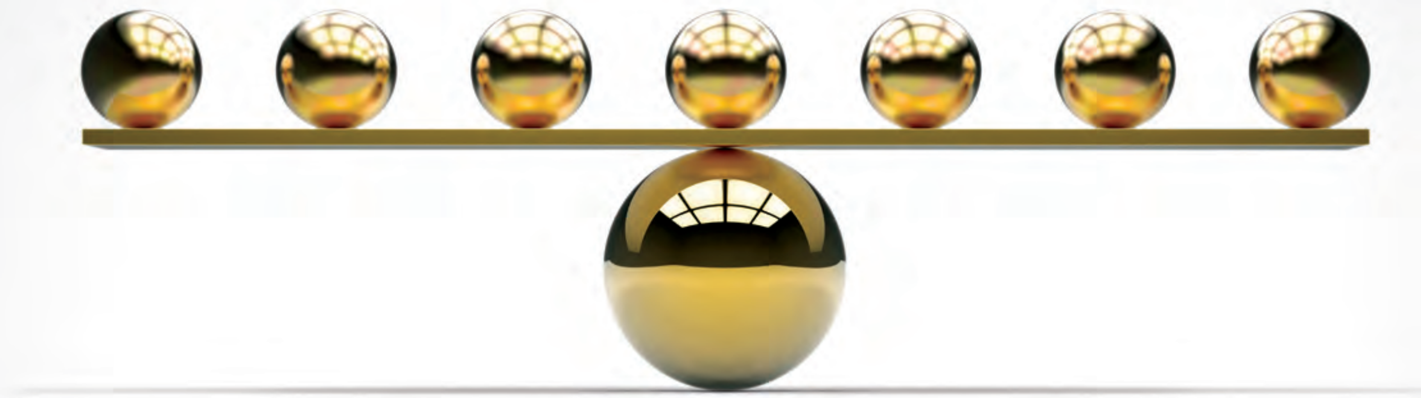
As a sign of continuous evolution, this year the company put in place a new five-year strategic plan that will set OIL on a course to remain the leading energy insurer across all industry segments – at a time when the energy industry is undergoing transformational changes.

With ongoing volatility in insurance and capital markets and the reduced ability of commercial insurers to support all sectors of the energy industry, we expect our members to continue to face challenges when accessing adequate insurance. Against that backdrop and with the benefit of our strategic plan, OIL is committed to supporting our members irrespective of market conditions or the part of the energy spectrum in which they operate.

In conclusion, as we celebrate a critical milestone – OIL's Golden Anniversary – the mutual is stronger than ever with a robust strategic plan, strong capitalization, a growing membership and a coverage offering that is unequalled in the energy insurance market. I am convinced that OIL is well-positioned for the immediate future as well as for the next 50 years.

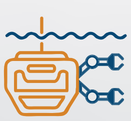
I end this note by thanking our shareholders, the Board of Directors and our staff for remaining committed to our long-term mission. You have enabled us to thrive in a challenging world and to deliver an exceptional product that stands second to none.

BERTIL C. OLSSON
President & Chief Executive Officer



STABLE CAPACITY

OIL does not restrict coverage after an event. For 50 years, our members have counted on us.



1980s
Ultra-deepwater exploration becomes more feasible with new technologies.

OPERATIONAL REVIEW

While 2021 presented new challenges, it was an important and successful year for OIL. With the pandemic ebbing and flowing and under volatile geopolitical circumstances, OIL's unique member-focused mutual concept continued to grow in importance. The ability to provide a long-term stable solution without being dependent on reinsurance or outside capital shows the benefits of a well-established mutual insurance platform. As a result, in 2021, OIL added four new high quality members across a broad spectrum of geographical regions and energy industry segments.

Once again, OIL demonstrated clear and continuing value to its membership in several ways. In response to members' request, the maximum limit offered was raised to an industry leading $450 million. This was well received by the membership with over 70% electing this option. In addition, OIL's strong investment portfolio performance enabled the company to return capital to its membership in June through a $380 million dividend.

Over the past 50 years, our ability to provide a long-term, stable solution without being dependent on reinsurance or outside capital has repeatedly demonstrated the benefits of a well-established mutual insurance platform.

APACHE CORPORATION

ARENA ENERGY LLC

BASF SE

BEACH ENERGY LIMITED

BHP PETROLEUM (AMERICAS) INC.

BRASKEM S.A.

BRUCE POWER L.P.

BUCKEYE PARTNERS, L.P.

CANADIAN NATURAL RESOURCES LTD.

CENOVUS ENERGY INC.

CHEVRON CORPORATION

CHEVRON PHILLIPS CHEMICAL COMPANY LLC

CITGO PETROLEUM CORPORATION

CNOOC LIMITED

COMPAÑÍA ESPAÑOLA DE PETRÓLEOS S.A. (CEPSA)

CONOCOPHILLIPS

DELEK US HOLDINGS, INC.

DRUMMOND COMPANY, INC.

DTE ENERGY COMPANY

ECOPETROL S.A.

EDISON INTERNATIONAL

ÉLECTRICITÉ DE FRANCE S.A.

ENERGY TRANSFER, LP

ENI S.P.A.

EQUINOR ASA

FEDERATED CO-OPERATIVES LIMITED

FORMOSA PLASTICS CORPORATION, U.S.A.

GALP ENERGIA, SGPS, S.A.

HESS CORPORATION

HOLLYFRONTIER CORPORATION

INTER PIPELINE LTD.

LOOP LLC

LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF WATER & POWER

LYONDELLBASELL INDUSTRIES N.V.

MARATHON OIL COMPANY

MARATHON PETROLEUM CORPORATION

MOL HUNGARIAN OIL AND GAS PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

MOTIVA ENTERPRISES LLC

MURPHY OIL CORPORATION

NORTH WEST REDWATER PARTNERSHIP

NOVA CHEMICALS CORPORATION

OCCIDENTAL PETROLEUM CORPORATION

OMV AG

ORIGIN ENERGY LIMITED

ØRSTED A/S

PARAMOUNT RESOURCES

PEMBINA PIPELINE CORPORATION

PHILLIPS 66 COMPANY

PLAINS ALL AMERICAN PIPELINE, L.P.

PUERTO RICO ELECTRIC POWER AUTHORITY (PREPA)

REPSOL, S.A.

ROYAL VOPAK N.V.

SANTOS LTD.

SEMPRA ENERGY

SUNCOR ENERGY INC.

THE SINCLAIR COMPANIES

THE WILLIAMS COMPANIES, INC.

TOTALENERGIES SE

TRANSCANADA PIPELINES LIMITED

UNITED REFINING COMPANY

VALERO ENERGY CORPORATION

WESTLAKE CHEMICAL CORPORATION

WOODSIDE PETROLEUM LTD.

YARA INTERNATIONAL ASA

EXCLUSIVE MEMBERSHIP

Our Shareholders are some of the most respected energy companies in the world.

2000
Commencement of the commercialization of offshore wind in the North Sea.

OPERATIONAL REVIEW

During the year, we also continued to focus on establishing a new strategic plan for OIL. This important work was concluded in the fourth quarter with our Board approving a plan for the five-year period starting in 2022. The objective of this plan is to ensure OIL remains the energy insurer of choice as the energy industry undertakes significant and innovative development. The new strategic plan includes a number of action items that are now in the execution phase. These are organized along three high level themes: Position OIL for the Future, Broaden its Energy Remit and Improve OIL's Value Proposition.

The latter part of the year saw our staff more permanently return to the office and some limited travel for business and Board activities. Throughout the pandemic, the company has effectively managed our people without a meaningful reduction in support or service delivery. As the world becomes more complex with higher levels of regulatory reporting, sanctions compliance and external scrutiny, our staff have taken on these added responsibilities without missing a stride. Our underwriting, finance, claims and administration departments have all handled higher levels of required administrative tasks without sacrificing the delivery of our services and our value proposition to our members. I am grateful for their loyalty and dedication to the company and to our shareholders over the years. This company would not be what it is today and certainly would not be celebrating its Golden Anniversary without their support.

GEORGE F. HUTCHINGS
Senior Vice President & Chief Operating Officer

2001
First commercial SAGD operation in Canada's oil sands.

SUPERIOR CLAIMS HANDLING

Through all market cycles, members consistently rank OIL higher than commercial insurers.

A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

1967-69

Events in the late 60s – Lake Charles Refinery fire (1967) and Santa Barbara oil spill (1969) led to a lack of capacity and insurance coverage.

1972

Old OIL was liquidated and New OIL started with 16 petroleum members. Capital & Surplus in the petroleum industry was many times greater than the commercial insurance industry.

1986

MAXI OIL – formed to respond to additional needs for capacity (was later dropped in 1994).

1992

TOPS Insurance Limited was formed to provide coverage for large production structures in the North Sea.

1994

FASB EITF 93-14 – change in Accounting standards for risk transfer treatment of retro. Was an issue for small members and led to the introduction of the Flat Premium Plan.

Event Aggregate introduced.

1996

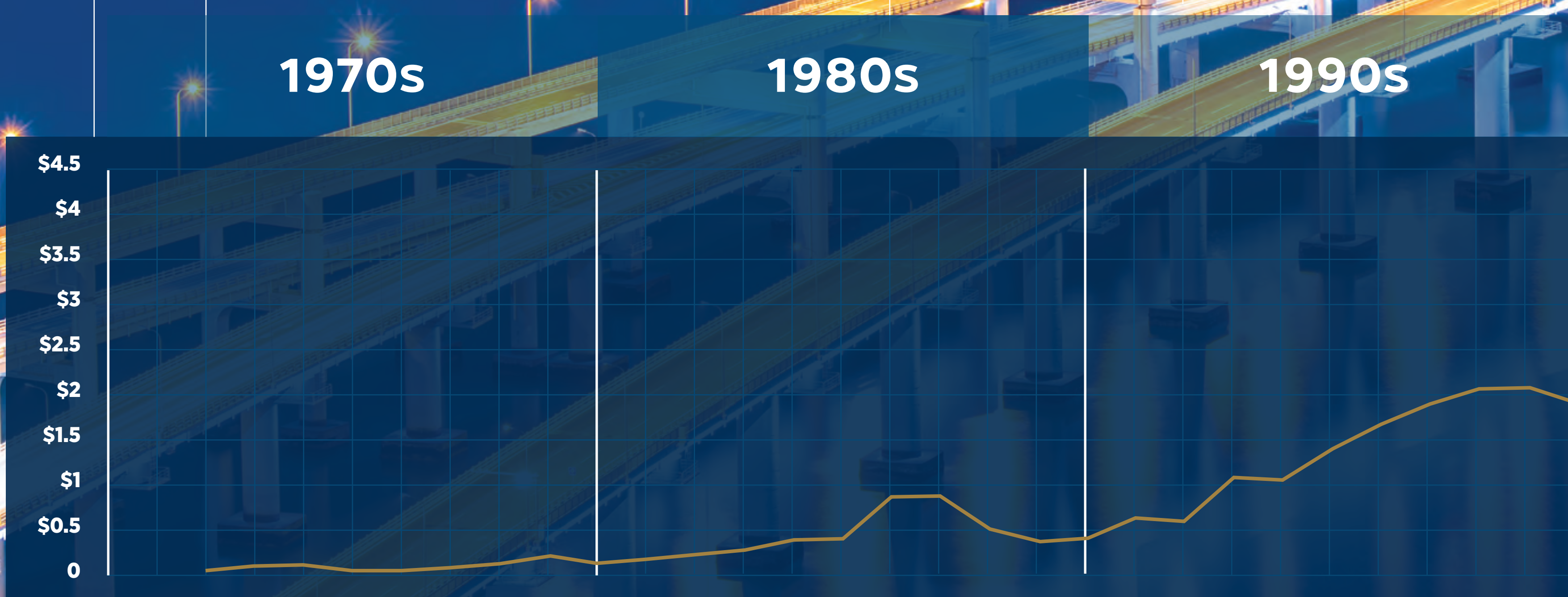
Sector Weightings introduced.

1998

$2B of shareholder's equity.

1999

Oil prices began rising, mergers & acquisitions.



2001

Expansion of membership base beyond Petroleum (included new Electric Utility, Chemicals and Mining sectors).

2002

80 members at year end (33 added in two years). Lack of terrorism coverage after 9/11 drove the increase in members.

sEnergy was formed to provide Business Interruption and Excess Property Damage (was later dissolved in 2011).

2005

Hurricanes Katrina & Rita.

$1.7B of premium calls.

2008

Significant oil price increases then decreases.

Market crash & global recession (no major issue for OIL).

2009

2009: S&P and BMA allows capital credit for TWP.

Lock-In Method and Windstorm Plan were adopted for the 2010 policy year.

2010

Deepwater Horizon event in the Gulf of Mexico.

2012

Limit increase to $300M, Event Aggregate to $900M Windstorm $750M.

Launch of the Oil Technical Accreditation (OTA).

2014

Retained Earnings hit $4.3 billion (12/31/2014).

Experience Modification approved for 2015 start.

2015

Limit increase to $400M, Event Aggregate to $1.2B.

2018

Offshore Gulf of Mexico Windstorm Coverage eliminated.

Standard & Poor's upgrades OIL to "A" Stable.

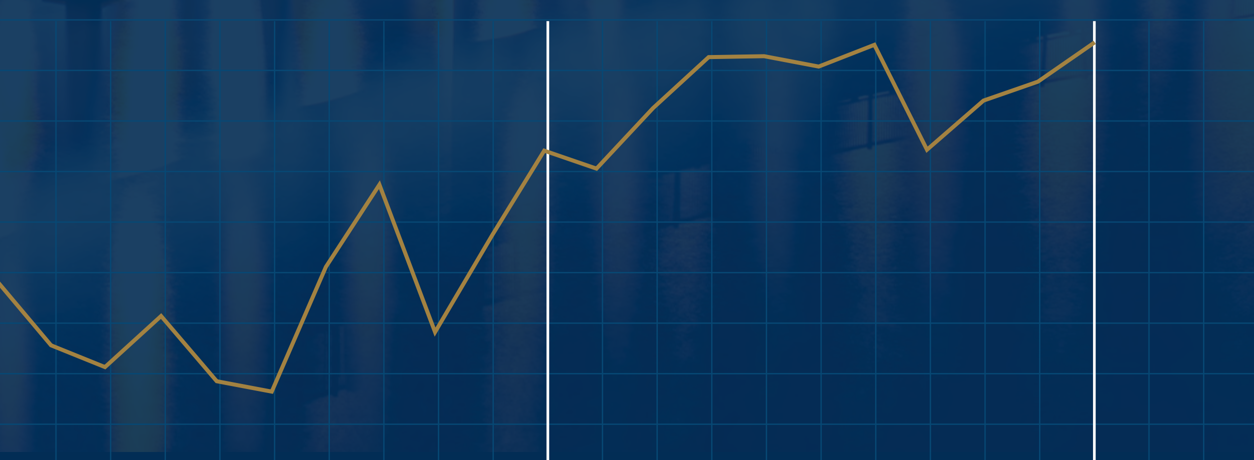
2021

OIL's new strategic plan approved. The new Plan incorporates the energy transition.

2022

Limit increased to $450M/$1.35B.

2000s | 2010s | 2020s



Shareholders' Equity

$4,242,411

(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars)

FINANCIAL & INVESTMENT REVIEW

Taking a look back at OIL's financial performance over the past 50 years, the mutual's solid foundation – and impressive evolution – are noteworthy. Consider the organization's first Annual Report from 1972: the organization recorded premiums written of $28 million, capital of $220,000, investments totaling $28 million – and the notes to the financial statements were only two pages long! Half a century later, for the year ended December 31, 2021, OIL reported premiums written of $600 million, capital of $4.2 billion, investments totaling $5.4 billion and 24 pages dedicated to the notes to the financial statements. We've certainly come a long way. With the backing of many of the world's leading energy companies, OIL has become an energy insurer without peers.

Financially, 2021 was a solid year for OIL. The mutual reported underwriting income of $266 million, net investment income of $421 million and net income of $667 million. During our March 2022 Operating Board meeting, the Board declared a dividend in the amount of $350 million to be paid on or before June 30, 2022. These operating results and the ones that have come before have allowed OIL to carry an "A" and "A2" rating from Standard & Poor's and Moody's respectively.

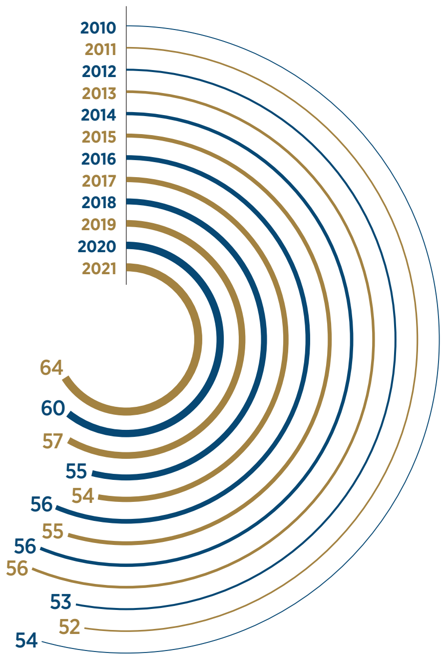
We've certainly come a long way since 1972. With the backing of many of the world's leading energy companies, OIL has evolved to become an energy insurer without peers.

The largest block of net capacity ($450M limit) in the global energy insurance market.

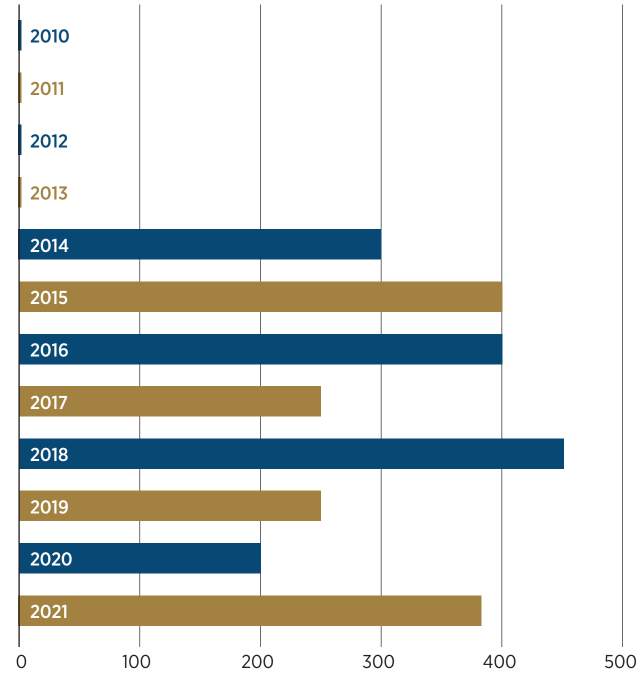
2007-2016
Annual U.S. oil production increased 75%, while natural gas production increased 39%, thanks to the advancements in horizontal drilling and fracking technology.

FINANCIAL & INVESTMENT REVIEW

Number of Shareholders



Dividends
(in U.S. $M)



Grand Total: **$2,630,000,000**

As we venture into the next 50 years, the pace of change will no doubt accelerate; OIL is methodically taking the necessary steps to remain relevant to our members and energy companies around the world. That also holds true for our investment program. For instance, OIL is presently looking at ways to stay current in a turbulent investment landscape. We are evaluating potential new asset classes to add to our portfolio with the view of enhancing returns while maintaining or reducing the company's existing risk profile. During 2021, the company spent a considerable amount of time investigating private markets, analyzing which ones make the most sense for the OIL strategic portfolio (including from the equity, credit and infrastructure perspectives), taking into account our overall objective of providing adequate liquidity for our operations while preserving capital. The research has been enlightening and it will continue into 2022.

SHAREHOLDER INPUT

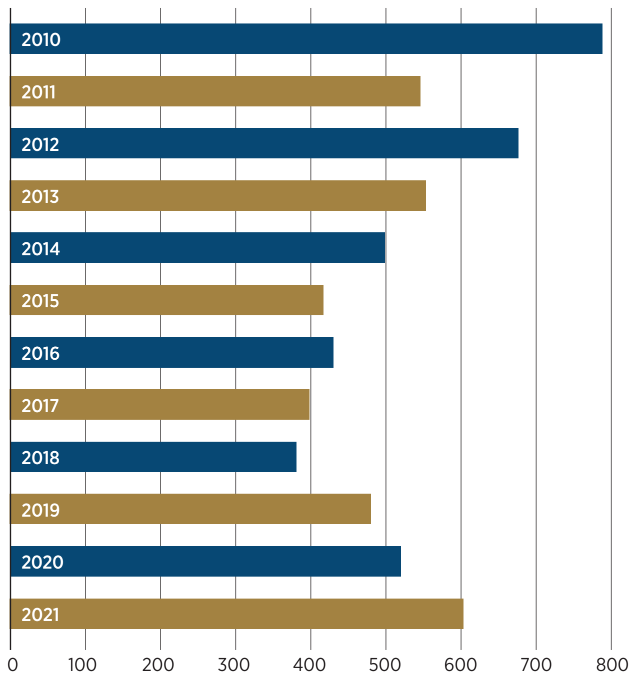
In keeping with the mutual's mandate, OIL is exclusive to investment grade energy companies.

2010

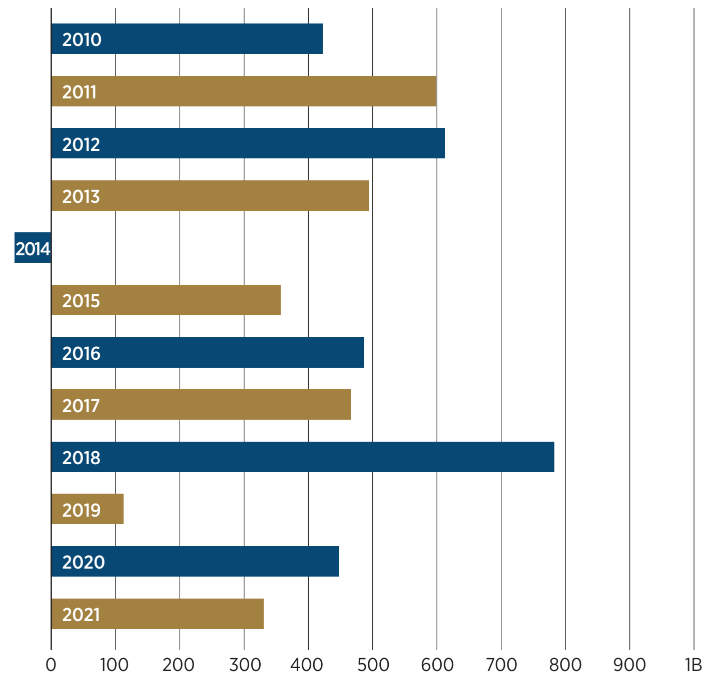
The Deepwater Horizon incident in the Gulf of Mexico forever changed the offshore energy industry and its approach to risk management.

FINANCIAL & INVESTMENT REVIEW

Total Premium Written
(in U.S. $M)



Total Net Incurred Loss
(in U.S. $M)



From a tactical standpoint and based on our assessment of the underlying economic fundamentals, within our investment portfolio the company maintained an overweight to global equities and fund of hedge funds, while taking the maximum underweight to our global fixed income allocation. Our global equity and fund of hedge fund managers returned 20.8% and 4.9% respectively, while our global bond manager returned -0.7%. Our total portfolio – which includes cash held at our parent company – returned 7.0% for the year. Our bond duration finished the year at 3.3 years.

In closing, I would like to express my appreciation to OIL's Operating Board and the Investment Board at OIL Investment Corporation Ltd. for their continued guidance and support. To the hardworking and talented team of professionals within finance and investments: thank you for your unwavering diligence and dedication. Your contributions have been, and will continue to be, essential to OIL's ongoing success.

RICKY E. LINES, CFA
Senior Vice President & Chief Financial Officer

2015
The Paris Agreement is adopted in an effort to combat global climate change.

THE LEADING GLOBAL ENERGY INSURER OF TODAY... AND TOMORROW

After 50 years of success, we aren't content to rest on our laurels. Learn more about our strategic plan to take OIL into the future. Simply press play for an overview of our path forward.

How to recharge the video battery

The video can be recharged using a standard Micro USB cable.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

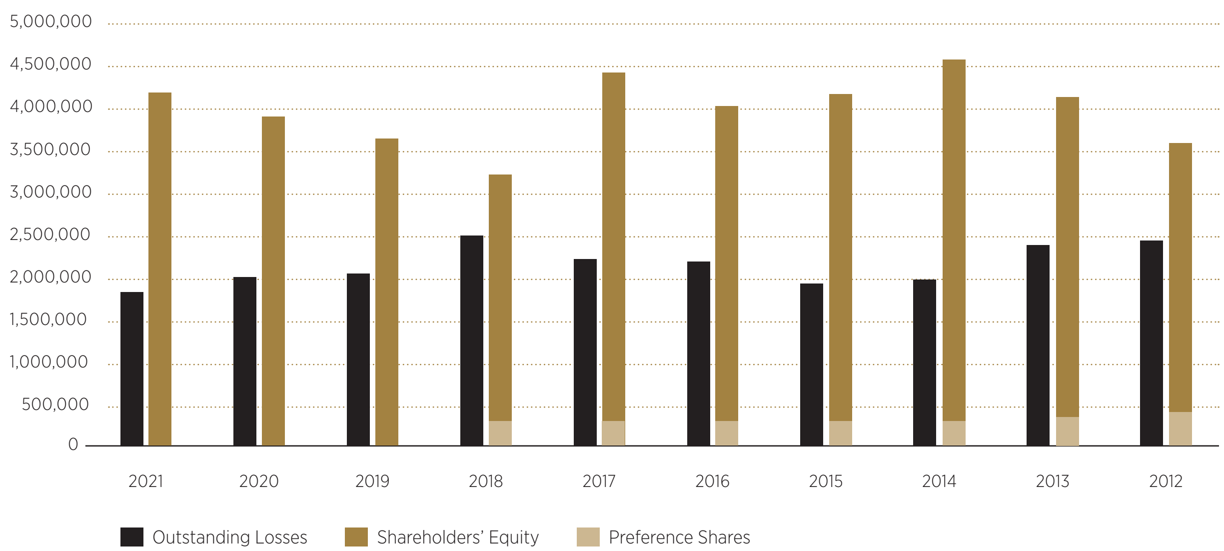
TEN-YEAR SUMMARY

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

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Premiums earned	**600,013**	517,159	477,509	378,779	396,342	427,731	414,926	485,932	550,361	672,485
Net income (loss)	**667,453**	466,518	1,033,722	(675,613)	587,651	210,406	30,925	731,011	631,898	646,103
FINANCIAL CONDITION										
Total assets	**6,458,824**	6,994,786	6,592,147	6,318,379	7,323,996	6,898,671	6,733,781	7,336,865	7,094,638	6,450,657
Shareholders' equity	**4,242,411**	3,954,938	3,688,380	3,209,865	4,351,262	4,026,302	4,224,321	4,606,088	4,184,868	3,611,771
RATIOS										
Loss ratio	**55.2%**	86.7%	23.7%	206.8%	118.0%	114.0%	86.1%	-11.5%	90.0%	91.1%
Expense ratio	**3.8%**	4.5%	4.6%	5.3%	5.0%	5.0%	4.9%	4.2%	4.2%	3.3%
Combined ratio	**59.0%**	91.2%	28.3%	212.1%	122.9%	119.0%	91.0%	-7.3%	94.1%	94.3%
Losses	**331,241**	448,469	112,935	783,274	467,547	487,693	357,261	(55,802)	495,058	612,540
Expenses	**22,648**	22,997	22,003	19,961	19,707	21,338	20,507	20,181	22,990	21,911

SUMMARY OF TOTAL LIABILITIES, SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY & PREFERENCE SHARES

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



CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

December 31, 2021 and 2020
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars)

	2021	2020
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 2(k) and 10)	$ **435,829**	$ 472,675
Investments in marketable securities and derivatives (Notes 2(f), 2(g), 3 and 4)	**4,946,736**	5,242,231
Other investments (Notes 2(f) and 3)	**775,491**	757,598
Investment sales pending settlement	**156,413**	429,629
Accrued investment income	**14,424**	17,098
Amounts due from affiliates (Notes 7(b) and 10)	**6,553**	3,767
Retrospective premiums receivable (Note 2(c))	**120,732**	66,593
Accounts receivable (Note 2(b))	**2**	2,014
Deferred acquisition costs	**—**	494
Other assets (Note 10)	**2,644**	2,687
Total assets	$ **6,458,824**	$ 6,994,786
LIABILITIES		
Outstanding losses and loss expenses (Note 5)	$ **1,843,509**	$ 2,024,733
Retrospective premiums payable (Note 2(c))	**—**	527
Premiums received in advance	**732**	2,826
Securities sold short (Notes 2(j), 3 and 4)	**213,132**	251,609
Investment purchases pending settlement	**132,305**	733,647
Amounts due to affiliates (Notes 7(b) and 10)	**21**	—
Accounts payable (Note 10)	**26,714**	26,506
Total liabilities	**2,216,413**	3,039,848
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Common shares (Note 6)	**640**	620
Retained earnings	**4,241,771**	3,954,318
Total shareholders' equity	**4,242,411**	3,954,938
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$ **6,458,824**	$ 6,994,786

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

Years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars)

	2021	2020
Premiums written (Note 2(b))	$ 530,678	$ 473,918
Retrospective premiums (Note 2(c))	69,335	43,241
Premiums written and earned	600,013	517,159
Discount earned on retrospective premiums receivable (Note 2(c))	87	364
Losses and loss expenses incurred (Note 5)	(331,241)	(448,469)
Acquisition costs	(2,874)	(2,164)
Net underwriting income	265,985	66,890
Interest income	62,262	75,736
Net gains on investments (Note 3)	359,973	343,182
Dividend income	23,964	26,048
Investment advisory and custodian fees	(24,957)	(24,505)
Net investment income	421,242	420,461
General and administrative expenses (Note 7(a))	(19,774)	(20,833)
Net income	$ 667,453	$ 466,518

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars)

	Common shares		Retained earnings	Total
	Number of shares			
Balance at December 31, 2019	58	$ 580	$ 3,687,800	$ 3,688,380
Shares issued in year	5	50	—	50
Shares redeemed in year (Note 6)	(1)	(10)	—	(10)
Net income	—	—	466,518	466,518
Dividend on common shares (Note 6)	—	—	(200,000)	(200,000)
Balance at December 31, 2020	62	$ 620	$ 3,954,318	$ 3,954,938
Shares issued in year	4	40	—	40
Shares redeemed in year (Note 6)	(2)	(20)	—	(20)
Net income	—	—	667,453	667,453
Dividend on common shares (Note 6)	—	—	(380,000)	(380,000)
Balance at December 31, 2021	64	$ 640	$ 4,241,771	$ 4,242,411

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars)

	2021	2020
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	$ 667,453	$ 466,518
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Net gains on investments	(359,973)	(343,182)
Proceeds from the sale of investments	5,975,059	9,123,705
Purchase of investments	(5,657,798)	(8,951,343)
Proceeds from the sale of securities sold short	597,657	759,490
Purchase of securities sold short	(643,946)	(833,189)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accrued investment income	2,674	1,706
Amounts due from affiliates	(2,786)	(1,758)
Retrospective premiums receivable	(54,139)	(36,686)
Accounts receivable	2,012	(300)
Deferred acquisition costs	494	(295)
Other assets	43	62
Outstanding losses and loss expenses	(181,224)	(44,019)
Retrospective premiums payable	(527)	(2,383)
Premiums received in advance	(2,094)	(2,727)
Amounts due to affiliates	21	(1)
Accounts payable	208	5,003
Net cash provided by operating activities	343,134	140,601
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Issuance of common shares, net	20	40
Dividends paid on common shares	(380,000)	(200,000)
Net cash used by financing activities	(379,980)	(199,960)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(36,846)	(59,359)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year (Note 10)	472,675	532,034
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (Note 10)	$ 435,829	$ 472,675

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

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 64 companies as at December 31, 2021. 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, 2021 and 2020, coverage provided to each insured is limited to $400 million per occurrence for non-Atlantic Named Windstorm events. There is no annual aggregate limit for each insured; however, there is an aggregation limit in place for multiple claims arising from a single occurrence of $1.2 billion. There is a per occurrence limit of $150 million for Atlantic Named Windstorm (“ANWS”) losses and only the ANWS losses up to an aggregate annual retention of $300 million are mutualized among all members with any ANWS losses above that amount being mutualized among the ANWS pool members only.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

(A) PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION

These Consolidated Financial Statements include the results of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Oil Investment Corporation Ltd. (“OICL”) and Oil Management Services Ltd. (“OMSL”). OICL was established to hold the Company’s investment portfolios and OMSL was established to provide administrative support services to the Company. All intercompany transactions are eliminated on consolidation. Given the nature of OMSL is to recharge expenses incurred to affiliated companies, these expenses and related recharges have been included on a net basis in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

(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 2021, the Company recorded withdrawal premiums totaling $nil (2020 – $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, 2021 this rate is approximately 0.97% (2020 – 0.17%). Discount accreted on the retrospective premium receivable and payable is recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

(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.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(D) OUTSTANDING LOSSES AND LOSS EXPENSES (continued)

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, 2021, amounted to $nil (2020 – $17.6 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. As of December 31, 2021, the Company does not have any unfunded commitments related to these investments.

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). Aggregate asset or liability positions are netted on the Consolidated Balance Sheet only to the extent permitted by qualifying master netting arrangements in place with each respective counterparty (see Note 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 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 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 realized 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.

(L) RECENTLY ADOPTED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-13, Disclosure Framework – Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Fair Value Measurement ("ASU 2018-13"). This modifies the disclosure requirements of fair value measurements as part of the disclosure framework project with the objective to improve the effectiveness of disclosures in the notes to the financial statements. ASU 2018-13 allows for removal of the amount and reasons for transfer between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy; the policy for transfers between levels; and the valuation processes for Level 3 fair value measurements. ASU 2018-13 is effective for all entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019. The Company adopted ASU 2018-13 effective for the year ended December 31, 2020. Since ASU 2018-13 is disclosure-related only, it did not have an impact on the Company's reported Consolidated Balance Sheet, Consolidated Statement of Operations, or Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.

3 INVESTMENTS

The fair values of investments as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	2021 ($'000)	2020 ($'000)
Short Term Investments	**$ 465,711**	$ 266,223
Derivatives, net	**3,697**	10,645
Equity Securities	**2,167,639**	2,058,578
Fixed Maturities		
US Treasury and Government Agency	**374,429**	407,463
State and Municipal Bonds	**30,441**	39,464
Non-US Government Bonds	**388,338**	505,705
Supranationals	**26,999**	29,099
Corporate Bonds	**1,061,514**	1,159,970
Asset-Backed Securities	**269,126**	245,656
Mortgage-Backed Securities	**158,842**	519,428
Total Fixed Maturities	**2,309,689**	2,906,785
Total Investments in Marketable Securities and Derivatives	**$ 4,946,736**	$ 5,242,231
Other Investments	**$ 775,491**	$ 757,598

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, 2021, approximately 36% (2020 – 80%) 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, 2021 and 2020, are as follows:

	2021 ($'000)	2020 ($'000)
US Government and Agency	**$ 572,684**	$ 444,291
AAA	**340,067**	362,924
AA	**278,665**	652,622
A	**573,654**	499,066
BBB	**740,836**	920,573
Below BBB	**269,494**	293,532
Total Fixed Maturities and Short Term Investments	**$ 2,775,400**	$ 3,173,008

The Company's methodology for assigning credit ratings to fixed maturities and short term investments, uses the middle rating if there is a split rating between Standard & Poor's, Moody's and/or Fitch; when a rating from only two agencies is available the lower rating is used; when only one agency rates a bond that rating is used. Securities with a credit rating below investment grade as at December 31, 2021, had a net unrealized gain of $17.1 million (2020 – $17.8 million net unrealized gain) at the same date, which has been recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

The contractual maturities of fixed maturities and short term investments as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, are as follows:

	2021 ($'000)	2020 ($'000)
Due in one year or less	**$ 465,711**	$ 266,223
Due after one year through five years	**866,526**	910,005
Due after five years through ten years	**478,855**	494,544
Due after ten years	**536,340**	737,152
	2,347,432	2,407,924
Asset-Backed Securities	**269,126**	245,656
Mortgage-Backed Securities	**158,842**	519,428
Total Fixed Maturities and Short Term Investments	**$ 2,775,400**	$ 3,173,008

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, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	2021 ($'000)	2020 ($'000)
Gross realized gains on investments	**$ 658,015**	$ 538,659
Gross realized losses on investments	**(301,234)**	(423,062)
Gross realized gains on derivative instruments	**180,521**	303,877
Gross realized losses on derivative instruments	**(136,895)**	(320,839)
Gross realized gains on other investments	**2,231**	2,910
Gross realized losses on other investments	**(3,082)**	(443)
Change in net unrealized gains and (losses) during the year on investments	**(74,762)**	221,124
Change in net unrealized gains during the year on other investments	**42,127**	14,492
Change in net unrealized gains and (losses) during the year on derivative instruments	**(6,948)**	6,464
Net gains on investments	**$ 359,973**	$ 343,182

During the year ended December 31, 2021, 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 $79.6 million gain (2020 – $105.9 million gain) and fixed maturities and short term investments of a $154.4 million loss (2020 – $115.2 million gain).

3 INVESTMENTS (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Company invests in hedge "fund of funds" which invest in a number of underlying funds, following different investment strategies. As of December 31, 2021, 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.

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, 2021, the fair value of hedge funds held in lock ups or side-pockets was $67.1 million (2020 – $70.4 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, 2021 or 2020. 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 transactions 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, 2021 and 2020, in determining the classification of investment assets and liabilities held at fair value:

December 31, 2021 **Assets**	**Level 1 ($'000)**	**Level 2 ($'000)**	**Level 3 ($'000)**	**NAV[1] ($'000)**	**Total ($'000)**
Short Term Investments	$ 187,295	$ 278,386	$ 30	$ —	$ 465,711
Derivatives, net		3,697	—	—	3,697
Equity Securities	1,946,053	—	—	221,586	2,167,639
US Treasury and Government Agency	374,429	—	—	—	374,429
State and Municipal Bonds	—	30,441	—	—	30,441
Non-US Government Bonds	—	379,699	—	8,639	388,338
Supranationals	—	26,999	—	—	26,999
Corporate Bonds	—	938,397	—	123,117	1,061,514
Asset-Backed Securities	—	269,126	—	—	269,126
Mortgage-Backed Securities	—	158,842	—	—	158,842
Total Investments in Marketable Securities and Derivatives	$ 2,507,777	$ 2,085,587	$ 30	$ 353,342	$ 4,946,736
Other Investments measured at net asset value[1]					$ 775,491

December 31, 2021 **Liabilities**	**Level 1 ($'000)**	**Level 2 ($'000)**	**Level 3 ($'000)**	**NAV[1] ($'000)**	**Total ($'000)**
Equity Securities sold short	$ (213,132)	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ (213,132)

December 31, 2020 **Assets**	**Level 1 ($'000)**	**Level 2 ($'000)**	**Level 3 ($'000)**	**NAV[1] ($'000)**	**Total ($'000)**
Short Term Investments	$ 38,759	$ 227,402	$ 62	$ —	$ 266,223
Derivatives, net	—	10,645	—	—	10,645
Equity Securities	1,850,654	—	—	207,924	2,058,578
US Treasury and Government Agency	405,532	1,931	—	—	407,463
State and Municipal Bonds	—	39,464	—	—	39,464
Non-US Government Bonds	—	496,275	—	9,430	505,705
Supranationals	—	29,099	—	—	29,099
Corporate Bonds	—	1,096,428	—	63,542	1,159,970
Asset-Backed Securities	—	245,656	—	—	245,656
Mortgage-Backed Securities	—	519,428	—	—	519,428
Total Investments in Marketable Securities and Derivatives	$ 2,294,945	$ 2,666,328	$ 62	$ 280,896	$ 5,242,231
Other Investments measured at net asset value[1]					$ 757,598

December 31, 2020 **Liabilities**	**Level 1 ($'000)**	**Level 2 ($'000)**	**Level 3 ($'000)**	**NAV[1] ($'000)**	**Total ($'000)**
Equity Securities sold short	$ (251,609)	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ (251,609)

[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.

Investments in equity, corporate bond, and non-US government bond funds that are measured at fair value using net asset value per share do not have any selling restrictions or redemption notice periods. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company does not have any unfunded commitments related to these investments.

The fair value measurements of the Company's Level 3 short term investments were based on unadjusted third party pricing sources. During the years ended December 31, 2021, and 2020, there were no purchases or issues of Level 3 assets or liabilities or transfers in or out of Level 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. As at December 31, 2021, cash and cash equivalents in the amount of $201.4 million (2020 – $283.2 million) and US Treasury and Government Agency investments in the amount of $4.5 million (2020 – $9.6 million) was deposited with counterparties as collateral for securities sold short and positions held in derivative financial instruments.

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, 2021 and 2020:

	Derivative assets	Derivative liabilities
	2021	2021
	Fair value ($'000)	Fair value ($'000)
Interest rate swaps	$ 15,990	$ 16,034
Credit default swaps	—	895
Equity swaps	4,213	1,179
Fixed income and currency options	410	2,261
Forward foreign currency contracts	7,160	6,388
Equity futures	435	—
Interest rate futures	6,133	3,887
Total	$ 34,341	$ 30,644

	Derivative assets	Derivative liabilities
	2020	2020
	Fair value ($'000)	Fair value ($'000)
Interest rate swaps	$ 7,802	$ 8,901
Credit default swaps	—	2,749
Equity swaps	27,532	369
Fixed income and currency options	1,013	841
Forward foreign currency contracts	5,902	21,292
Equity futures	3,161	—
Interest rate futures	1,489	2,102
Total	$ 46,899	$ 36,254

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, 2021 and 2020:

	2021		
	Net Realized gains and (losses)	Change in unrealized gains and (losses)	Net gains and (losses)
	($'000)	($'000)	($'000)
Interest rate swaps	$ 181	$ 1,055	$ 1,236
Credit default swaps	—	1,854	1,854
Equity swaps	955	(24,129)	(23,174)
Fixed income and currency options	2,704	(2,023)	681
Forward foreign currency contracts	16,727	16,162	32,889
Equity futures	13,153	(2,726)	10,427
Interest rate futures	9,906	2,859	12,765
Total	$ 43,626	$ (6,948)	$ 36,678

	2020		
	Net Realized gains and (losses)	Change in unrealized gains and (losses)	Net gains and (losses)
	($'000)	($'000)	($'000)
Interest rate swaps	$ 578	$ (3,685)	$ (3,107)
Credit default swaps	—	(216)	(216)
Equity swaps	(1,698)	16,964	15,266
Fixed income and currency options	2,514	2,133	4,647
Forward foreign currency contracts	(33,899)	(8,343)	(42,242)
Equity futures	16,439	716	17,155
Interest rate futures	(896)	(1,105)	(2,001)
Total	$ (16,962)	$ 6,464	$ (10,498)

(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)

The Company considers the notional amounts in the table below at December 31, 2021 and 2020, to be representative of the volume of its activities in forward foreign currency contracts:

	2021		2020	
Currency	**Notional receivable ($'000)**	**Notional payable ($'000)**	Notional receivable ($'000)	Notional payable ($'000)
AUD	**22,267**	**(36,262)**	17,021	(66,239)
BRL	**738**	**(527)**	3,053	(2,001)
CAD	**14,583**	**(63,164)**	32,699	(56,698)
CHF	**3,535**	**(1,759)**	7,645	(5,752)
CLP	**547**	**(120)**	3,891	(1,945)
CNH	**1,866**	**(1,753)**	1,492	(1,173)
CNY	**17**	**(62,849)**	9,808	(10,060)
CZK	**1,164**	**(297)**	419	(443)
DKK	**1,344**	**(48,649)**	1,808	(51,234)
EUR	**115,777**	**(317,861)**	166,538	(439,261)
GBP	**79,609**	**(187,063)**	9,970	(112,022)
HKD	**—**	**(2,636)**	4,310	(2,394)
IDR	**5,923**	**(5,578)**	2,230	(9,009)
INR	**—**	**(890)**	4,402	(3,734)
JPY	**43,400**	**(227,796)**	36,374	(144,469)
KRW	**868**	**(9,354)**	16,589	(16,891)
MXN	**4,260**	**(8,952)**	6,064	(11,813)
NOK	**12,569**	**(1,448)**	23,667	(7,129)
NZD	**3,062**	**(7,293)**	6,547	(9,080)
PLN	**711**	**(294)**	8,367	(1,613)
RUB	**2,087**	**(3,515)**	9,900	(908)
SEK	**2,620**	**(5,988)**	6,772	(7,123)
SGD	**—**	**(6,240)**	1,885	(1,648)
TRY	**1,737**	**(2,281)**	2,078	(1,337)
TWD	**2,832**	**(4,669)**	4,161	(13,472)
USD	**1,063,824**	**(333,014)**	988,234	(391,836)
ZAR	**507**	**(15,060)**	2,738	(9,886)
Other	**14,679**	**(44,442)**	14,843	(29,725)
	$ 1,400,526	**$ (1,399,754)**	$ 1,393,505	$ (1,408,895)

At December 31, 2021, unrealized gains of $7.2 million (2020 – $5.9 million) and unrealized losses of $6.4 million (2020 – $21.3 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.

The Company considers the notional amounts in the table below at December 31, 2021 and 2020, to be representative of the volume of its derivative activities in financial futures contracts:

	2021		2020	
	Long ($'000)	**Short ($'000)**	Long ($'000)	Short ($'000)
Equity index futures contracts	$ 32,788	$ —	$ 107,514	$ —
Interest rate futures contracts	591,062	(831,406)	577,798	(828,622)

The Company had gross gains of $6.6 million and gross losses of $3.9 million on open futures contracts for the year ended December 31, 2021 (2020 – gross gains of $4.6 million and gross losses of $2.1 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, 2021 and 2020 the fair value of open interest rate swap contracts is:

	2021 ($'000)	2020 ($'000)
Interest rate swaps, net	$ (44)	$ (1,098)

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, 2021 and 2020 the fair value of open fixed income and currency option contracts is:

	2021 ($'000)	2020 ($'000)
Options purchased	$ 410	$ 1,013
Options written (liability)	(2,261)	(841)

Premiums received for open written options as of December 31, 2021, amounted to $2.3 million (2020 – $1.5 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.

The Company considers the notional amounts in the table below at December 31, 2021 and 2020, to be representative of the volume of its derivative activities:

	Long Exposure Notional Amounts	**Short Exposure Notional Amounts**
	2021	**2021**
	($'000)	**($'000)**
Interest rate swaps	$ 1,779,553	$ (880,994)
Credit default swaps	—	(48,150)
Equity swaps	14,226	(25,890)
Fixed income and currency options	769,700	(451,346)

	Derivative assets	Derivative liabilities
	2020	2020
	($'000)	($'000)
Interest rate swaps	$ 1,116,590	$ (749,103)
Credit default swaps	—	(118,095)
Equity swaps	9,993	(14,234)
Fixed income and currency options	231,274	(119,117)

(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 Standard & Poor's, Moody's or Fitch Investor Services. In the event of a split rating between Standard & Poor's, Moody's and/or Fitch the middle rating shall be used; when a rating from only two agencies is available, the lower rating is used; when only one agency rates a bond that rating shall be used. If a security is not rated by Standard & Poor's, Moody's or Fitch Investors Services, the equivalent implied rating as determined by the investment manager is utilized. Commercial Paper must carry a rating of A2/P2/F2 or better. Commercial paper rated below A1/P1/F1 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, as of December 31, 2021, $218.0 million (2020 – $290.2 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 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

	2021 ($'000)	2020 ($'000)
Balance at January 1	**$ 2,024,733**	$ 2,068,752
Incurred losses related to:		
Current year	**831,682**	649,548
Prior years	**(500,441)**	(201,079)
Total incurred	**331,241**	448,469
Paid losses related to:		
Current year	**(83,935)**	(33,895)
Prior years	**(428,530)**	(458,593)
Total paid	**(512,465)**	(492,488)
Balance at December 31	**$ 1,843,509**	$ 2,024,733

The 2021 current year incurred losses of approximately $831.7 million primarily relate to: (i) case reserves recorded totaling $551.7 million relating to specific property and pollution incidents incurred during the year; (ii) the establishment of IBNR totaling $273.2 million for the 2021 underwriting year; and (iii) loss expenses incurred totaling $6.8 million.

The 2021 reduction in incurred losses for prior years claims of approximately $500.4 million primarily relates to: (i) favorable development of $501.2 million due to adjustments in ultimate loss ratios and favorable case reserve development relating to specific property and pollution incidents incurred during prior years based upon updated information received from insureds and loss adjusters and (ii) loss expenses incurred totaling $0.8 million.

The 2020 current year incurred losses of approximately $649.5 million primarily relate to: (i) case reserves recorded totaling $338.7 million relating to nine specific property and pollution incidents incurred during the year; (ii) the establishment of IBNR totaling $304.4 million for the 2020 underwriting year; and (iii) loss expenses incurred totaling $6.4 million.

The 2020 reduction in incurred losses for prior years claims of approximately $201.1 million primarily relates to: (i) favorable development of $204.3 million due to adjustments in ultimate loss ratios offset by case reserve development relating to specific property and pollution incidents incurred during prior years based upon updated information received from insureds and loss adjusters and (ii) loss expenses incurred totaling $3.2 million.

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

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

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

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 U.S. 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, 2021. The level of disaggregation is consistent with how the Company analyzes loss reserves for both internal and external reporting purposes.

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

5 OUTSTANDING LOSSES AND LOSS EXPENSES (continued)

Property

The property loss development tables have been produced for accident years 2012 through to 2021. 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	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
2012	673,836	567,187	541,291	502,417	453,799	445,968
2013		436,832	280,563	445,193	393,567	389,820
2014			274,205	139,091	96,407	86,913
2015				662,985	556,569	409,511
2016					453,464	478,561
2017						467,782
2018						
2019						
2020						
2021						
Total						

	Cumulative paid losses and loss expenses ($'000)					
	Years ended December 31,					
Accident	Unaudited					
Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
2012	138,850	255,613	308,255	344,201	389,161	406,405
2013		47,409	177,220	206,676	181,285	187,149
2014			—	52,232	64,022	82,227
2015				49,950	140,035	314,179
2016					1,300	52,275
2017						95,011
2018						
2019						
2020						
2021						
Total						
Reserves for outstanding losses and loss expenses, before 2012						
Reserves for outstanding losses and loss expenses						

				December 31, 2021	
			Audited	Total of IBNR reserves, net of reinsurance	Cumulative reported claims count
2018	2019	2020	2021		
420,276	418,260	417,414	416,992	—	56
378,039	350,478	349,707	348,554	—	45
83,301	82,886	80,794	80,547	164	26
404,400	393,770	389,106	371,244	1,727	42
490,671	490,384	487,944	465,405	3,243	30
444,512	408,624	418,142	307,330	36,279	31
776,505	798,756	756,932	752,414	12,658	30
	203,789	163,456	113,921	2,474	19
		592,058	368,503	15,504	28
			773,267	221,616	32
			3,998,177		

			Audited
2018	2019	2020	2021
416,992	416,992	416,992	416,992
349,757	348,554	348,554	348,554
82,227	82,227	80,383	80,383
317,120	295,894	300,563	291,423
114,269	342,953	392,554	432,050
175,742	241,405	248,134	271,051
78,819	253,430	368,799	579,152
	—	79,943	111,447
		33,663	138,181
			83,484
			2,752,717
			57,659
			1,303,119

5 OUTSTANDING LOSSES AND LOSS EXPENSES (continued)

Pollution

The pollution loss development tables have been produced for accident years 2012 through to 2021. 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	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
2012	51,458	31,346	28,240	23,460	22,238	19,711
2013		249,848	275,705	149,301	148,270	145,641
2014			50,328	32,847	30,558	28,005
2015				115,961	392,403	411,913
2016					64,444	53,680
2017						63,122
2018						
2019						
2020						
2021						
Total						

	Cumulative paid losses and loss expenses ($'000)					
	Years ended December 31,					
Accident	Unaudited					
Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
2012	102	—	—	—	—	—
2013		—	32,176	42,214	115,712	116,514
2014			—	—	—	—
2015				—	34,314	107,049
2016					—	—
2017						—
2018						
2019						
2020						
2021						
Total						
Reserves for outstanding losses and loss expenses, before 2012						
Reserves for outstanding losses and loss expenses						

				December 31, 2021	
			Audited	Total of IBNR reserves, net of reinsurance	Cumulative reported claims count
2018	2019	2020	2021		
17,512	14,821	11,858	10,146	10,146	23
142,669	139,322	135,320	131,385	12,676	36
24,968	20,565	16,749	13,911	13,911	17
388,133	382,211	373,208	385,964	20,080	17
47,867	43,461	36,941	32,877	20,967	13
102,113	79,544	74,729	69,862	26,334	18
57,590	43,196	40,606	44,237	27,141	22
	81,586	65,510	60,261	34,527	20
		51,046	39,220	39,220	10
			51,561	51,561	9
			839,424		

			Audited
2018	2019	2020	2021
—	—	—	—
116,514	116,514	116,514	118,709
—	—	—	—
180,292	245,362	257,669	276,702
—	—	—	—
27,898	39,477	40,083	40,365
—	—	—	—
	—	25,708	25,733
		—	—
			—
			461,509
			141,384
			519,299

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, 2021:

($'000s)	December 31, 2021
Outstanding Losses and Loss Expenses	
Property	$ 1,303,119
Pollution	519,299
Total outstanding losses and loss expenses	1,822,418
Unallocated loss adjustment expenses	21,091
Total outstanding losses and loss expenses	$ 1,843,509

The following table presents supplementary information about average historical claims duration as of December 31, 2021 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	12.2%	44.8%	41.4%	16.6%	1.4%	12.9%	(2.9)%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Pollution	0.1%	12.8%	5.4%	10.8%	3.0%	0.6%	1.2%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%

6 COMMON SHARES

	2021	2020
Authorized		
200 Class A shares of par value $10,000 each	**$ 2,000,000**	$ 2,000,000
Issued and fully paid		
64 (2020 – 62) Class A shares	**$ 640,000**	$ 620,000

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, 2021, the Company declared and paid dividends totaling $380.0 million (2020 – $200.0 million) to its common shareholders.

7 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.

8 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, 2021 and 2020, 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, 2021 and 2020.

9 REGULATION

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

The following tables present the reconciliation of the Company's U.S. GAAP shareholders' equity to statutory capital and surplus, and the corresponding minimum capital adequacy levels as at December 31, 2021 and 2020:

	2021 ($'000)	2020 ($'000)
U.S. GAAP Shareholders' Equity	**$ 4,242,411**	$ 3,954,938
Plus: Theoretical withdrawal premium	**929,710**	959,578
Less: Non-admitted assets	**(2,438)**	(3,040)
Statutory Capital and Surplus	**$ 5,169,683**	$ 4,911,476
Minimum required statutory capital and Surplus	**$ 184,351**	$ 202,473

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 ("BMA") 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, 2021, the Company has included the discounted value of the TWP from current shareholders that are rated BBB– or higher by Standard and Poor's, totaling $0.9 billion (2020 – $0.9 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, 2021 the Company is required to maintain relevant assets of at least $1.4 billion (2020 – $1.5 billion). At December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company met the minimum liquidity ratio.

Class 2 insurers must obtain BMA approval prior to any reduction of prior year total statutory capital of 15% or more.

10 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

Certain balances in the 2020 financial statements have been restated to conform to the 2021 consolidated financial statement presentation. There has been no change to the total shareholders' equity in the Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2020 or the Consolidated Statement of Operations for the year ended December 31, 2020.

11 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent events have been evaluated through February 21, 2022, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND SHAREHOLDERS

KPMG

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of Oil Insurance Limited.

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Oil Insurance Limited and its subsidiaries (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, 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.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAS"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Company and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of management for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation or the consolidated financial statements In accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, and for 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.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for one year after the date that the consolidated financial statements are available to be issued.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the consolidated financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Company's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required supplementary information

U.S. generally accepted accounting principles require that certain disclosures related to short-duration insurance contracts in Note 5 to the consolidated financial statements be presented to supplement the basic consolidated financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic consolidated financial statements, is required by the Financial Accounting Standards Board who considers 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, 2022

MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2021 and 2020

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, 2022

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 J. Foskey
Senior Vice President
Chief Actuary & Data
and Analytics Officer

Matthew E. Pifer
Senior Vice President
General Counsel
& Secretary

Marlene J. Cechini
Vice President Finance
and Controller
& Assistant Secretary

Theresa V. Dunlop
Vice President

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

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD 2021

EXECUTIVE

Fabrizio Mastrantonio

Lars G. Østebø

Bertil C. Olsson

AUDIT

Timothy Bucci

Joy Gao

Veronique Lemoues

COMPENSATION

Fabrizio Mastrantonio
Chair

Lars G. Østebø

Robert Wondolleck

GOVERNANCE & RECRUITMENT

Robert Wondolleck
Chair

Frits A. van Blitterswijk

Michele Waters

AUDITORS

KPMG Audit Limited
Crown House
4 Par La Ville Road
Hamilton HM08
Bermuda

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Fabrizio Mastrantonio
Chair
Head of Insurance Activities Management
Eni S.p.A.

Lars G. Østebø
Deputy Chair
Vice President, Head of Insurance
Equinor ASA

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

John Talarico
Director, Corporate Insurance
Hess Corporation

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

Frits A. van Blitterswijk
Director, Global Insurance
Lyondell Chemical Company

Jonathan Dent
Group Manager, Insurance
Origin Energy Limited

Michele Waters
Director, Risk & Insurance
Cenovus Energy Inc.

Joy Gao
Vice President, Risk Management
Sempra Energy

John Weisner
Manager, Corporate Insurance
ConocoPhillips Company

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

Kjetil Welle
Vice President, Insurance
Yara International ASA

Brian Mullen
Manager, Global Insurance
Philips 66 Company

Robert Wondolleck
Director, Risk Management
Chevron Corporation

SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

OIL MANAGEMENT SERVICES LTD.

DIRECTORS

Matthew E. Pifer

Lars G. Østebø

Ricky E. Lines

Bertil C. Olsson

Fabrizio Mastrantonio

John Talarico

John Weisner

OFFICERS

Bertil C. Olsson
President & Chief Executive Officer

Jerry B. Rivers
Senior Vice President

George F. Hutchings
Senior Vice President

Ricky E. Lines
Senior Vice President & Chief Financial Officer

Robert J. Foskey
Senior Vice President & Chief Actuary

Matthew E. Pifer
Senior Vice President, General Counsel
& Secretary

Marlene J. Cechini
Vice President Finance and 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 (Retired)

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

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

James D. Lyness
Assistant Treasurer
Chevron Corporation
(Retired)

OFFICERS

Ricky E. Lines
President & Treasurer

Matthew E. Pifer
General Counsel & Secretary

Marlene J. Cechini
Controller & Assistant Secretary

MEMBERS

AUSTRALIA

Beach Energy Limited

BHP Petroleum (Americas) Inc.

Origin Energy Limited

Santos Ltd.

Woodside Petroleum Ltd.

AUSTRIA

OMV AG

CANADA

Bruce Power L.P.

Canadian Natural Resources Ltd

Cenovus Energy Inc.

Federated Co-operatives Limited

Inter Pipeline Ltd.

North West Redwater Partnership

NOVA Chemicals Corporation

Paramount Resources

Pembina Pipeline Corporation

Suncor Energy Inc.

TransCanada PipeLines Limited

CHINA

CNOOC Limited

DENMARK

Ørsted A/S

FRANCE

Électricité de France S.A.

TotalEnergies SE

GERMANY

BASF SE

HUNGARY

MOL Hungarian Oil and Gas Public Limited Company

ITALY

Eni S.p.A.

LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN

Braskem S.A.

Ecopetrol S.A.

Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority (PREPA)

NORWAY

Equinor ASA

Yara International ASA

PORTUGAL

Galp Energia, SGPS, S.A.

SPAIN

Compañía Española de Petróleos S.A. (CEPSA)

Repsol, S.A

THE NETHERLANDS

LyondellBasell Industries N.V.

Royal Vopak N.V.

UNITED STATES

Apache Corporation

Arena Energy LLC

Buckeye Partners, L.P.

Chevron Corporation

Chevron Phillips Chemical Company LLC

CITGO Petroleum Corporation

ConocoPhillips

Delek US Holdings, Inc.

Drummond Company, Inc.

DTE Energy Company

Edison International

Energy Transfer, LP

Formosa Plastics Corporation, U.S.A.

Hess Corporation

HollyFrontier Corporation

LOOP LLC

Los Angeles Department of Water & Power

Marathon Oil Company

Marathon Petroleum Corporation

Motiva Enterprises LLC

Murphy Oil Corporation

Occidental Petroleum Corporation

Phillips 66 Company

Plains All American Pipeline, L.P.

Sempra Energy

The Sinclair Companies

The Williams Companies, Inc.

United Refining Company

Valero Energy Corporation

Westlake Chemical Corporation

*These Energy Companies were Shareholders at December 31, 2021.

OIL INSURANCE LIMITED
Leaders in Global Energy Insurance

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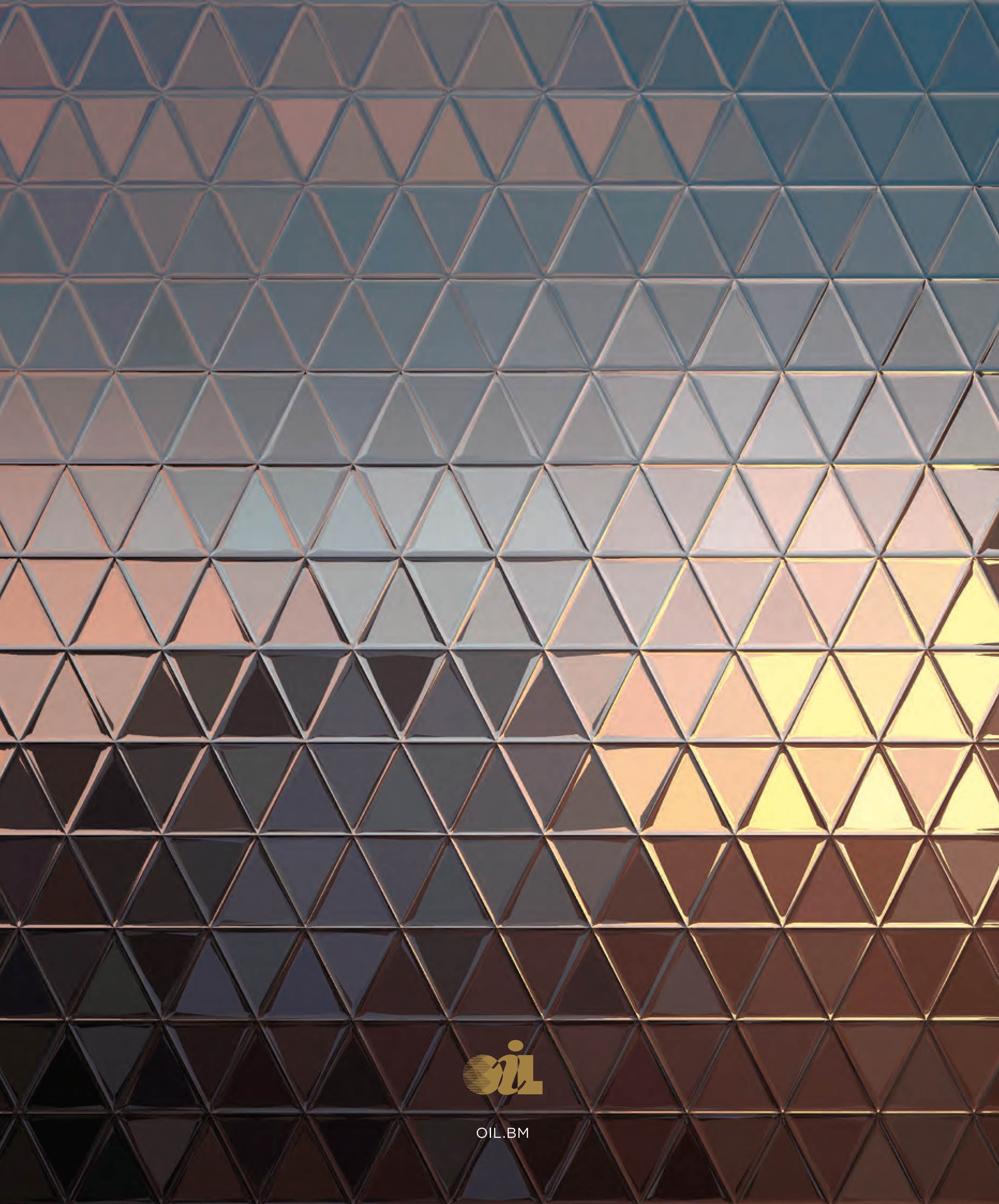

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