Consolidated Audited Financial Statements

Nissan Global Reinsurance, Ltd.
Year Ended March 31, 2020
With Report of Independent Auditors

Ernst & Young Ltd.

Building a better
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Nissan Global Reinsurance, Ltd.

Audited Financial Statements

Year Ended March 31, 2020

Contents

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Independent Auditor's Report

The Board of Directors
Nissan Global Reinsurance, Ltd.

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Nissan Global Reinsurance, Ltd. (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at March 31, 2020, and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in shareholder's equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects) the consolidated financial position of the Group as at March 31, 2020, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). 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 independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Bermuda, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and the Board of Directors for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

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 a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. 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.

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- 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 Group's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Board of Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Ernst & Young Ltd.

August 27, 2020

Nissan Global Reinsurance, Ltd.

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

(Expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars)

	March 31	
	2020	**2019**
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents *(Notes 3, 13, 15, and 16)*	**$ 1,208,958**	$ 1,219,371
Accrued interest receivable *(Notes 19(c) and (h))*	**8,628**	13,402
Loans receivable from related parties *(Notes 15, 16, 19(c) and (h))*	**2,323,975**	2,022,908
Insurance balances receivable *(Notes 15, 16, and 19(d))*	**180,271**	181,595
Dealer dividend advances (*Note 16*)	**69,471**	56,754
Deferred reinsurance premiums *(Note 19(b))*	**61,862**	65,563
Deferred acquisition costs *(Note 4)*	**349,223**	376,107
Prepaid expenses	**1,383**	1,393
Other assets *(Notes 6, 10, and 15)*	**3,757**	3,394
	$ 4,207,528	$ 3,940,487
Liabilities		
Insurance balances payable (*Notes 15 and 19(f)*)	**$ 3,140**	$ 28,497
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities *(Notes 9, 15, and 19(g))*	**51,195**	29,947
Amounts due to affiliates *(Notes 15 and 19(e))*	**13,099**	13,610
Reserves for losses and loss expenses *(Notes 6, 15, and 19(a))*	**323,171**	322,132
Unearned premiums *(Notes 5 and 19(a))*	**1,455,699**	1,482,228
Income taxes payable *(Note 15)*	**46,805**	34,275
Deferred income tax liability, net *(Note 14)*	**32,207**	28,043
Deferred ceding commission	**17,999**	9,558
Funds withheld *(Note 15)*	**34,736**	41,197
Net derivative payable (*Notes 15 and 20*)	**972**	–
Other liabilities *(Notes 10 and 14)*	**5,627**	4,803
	$ 1,984,650	$ 1,994,290

Nissan Global Reinsurance, Ltd.

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position (continued)

(Expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars)

	March 31 2020	March 31 2019
Shareholder's Equity		
Issued capital *(Note 11)*	**$ 120**	$ 120
Additional paid-in capital *(Notes 12 and 13)*	**99,880**	99,880
Accumulated other comprehensive income	**9,509**	8,446
Retained earnings *(Note 13)*	**2,113,369**	1,837,751
	2,222,878	1,946,197
	$ 4,207,528	$ 3,940,487

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on August 27, 2020, and signed on its behalf by:

See accompanying notes.

On behalf of the Board:

Director

Director

Nissan Global Reinsurance, Ltd.

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

(Expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars)

	Year Ended March 31	
	2020	**2019**
Gross premiums written *(Notes 5 and 7)*	**$ 741,389**	$ 741,224
Ceded reinsurance premiums written *(Notes 7 and 19(b))*	**(19,001)**	(24,917)
Net premiums written *(Note 7)*	**722,388**	716,307
Change in unearned premiums	**16,220**	(22,719)
Change in deferred reinsurance premiums	**641**	9,241
Net premiums earned *(Notes 7 and 19(a))*	**739,249**	702,829
Other income *(Note 19(b))*	**19,624**	19,400
Interest income *(Notes 19(c) and (h))*	**161,594**	221,750
Total net revenue	**920,467**	943,979
Losses and loss expenses *(Note 19(a))*	**381,216**	349,082
Losses and loss expenses recoveries	**(3,473)**	(5,600)
Net losses and loss expenses *(Note 6)*	**377,743**	343,482
Fronting fees and taxes	**7,116**	5,941
Acquisition costs *(Note 4)*	**146,722**	133,928
General and administrative expenses *(Notes 8 and 19(b))*	**24,897**	25,232
Other expenses *(Note 19(h))*	**70,490**	114,165
Foreign exchange loss (gain), net (*Note 20*)	**(4,466)**	6,909
Total expenses	**622,502**	629,657
Profit before tax	**297,965**	314,322
Income tax expense *(Note 14)*	**22,347**	20,298
Profit for the year attributable to equity shareholder	**$ 275,618**	$ 294,024
Other comprehensive income (loss) income	**1,063**	(1,941)
Total comprehensive income attributable to equity shareholder	**$ 276,681**	$ 292,083

See accompanying notes.

All results are from continuing operations.

Nissan Global Reinsurance, Ltd.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholder's Equity
(Expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars)

	Issued Capital	**Additional Paid-in Capital**	**Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)**	**Retained Earnings**	**Total**
Balance, March 31, 2018	$ 120	$ 99,880	$ 10,387	$ 1,543,727	$ 1,654,114
Foreign currency translation loss	–	–	(1,941)	–	(1,941)
Profit for the year	–	–	–	294,024	294,024
Balance, March 31, 2019	$ 120	$ 99,880	$ 8,446	$ 1,837,751	$ 1,946,197
Foreign currency translation gain	–	–	**1,063**	–	**1,063**
Profit for the year	–	–	–	**275,618**	**275,618**
Balance, March 31, 2020	**$ 120**	**$ 99,880**	**$ 9,509**	**$ 2,113,369**	**$ 2,222,878**

See accompanying notes.

Nissan Global Reinsurance, Ltd.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars)

	Year Ended March 31	
	2020	**2019**
Operating activities		
Profit for the year	**$ 275,618**	$ 294,024
Adjustments for:		
Interest income	**(161,594)**	(221,750)
Amortization expense	**6,768**	3,658
Interest expense for lease liabilities	**(20)**	–
Change in:		
Insurance balances receivable	**1,324**	14,283
Dealer dividend advances	**(12,717)**	19,830
Deferred reinsurance premiums	**3,701**	(1,497)
Deferred acquisition costs	**26,884**	30,702
Prepaid expenses	**10**	311
Other assets	**(7,015)**	(2,792)
Insurance balances payable	**(25,357)**	2,864
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**21,248**	7,882
Amounts due to affiliates	**(511)**	385
Reserves for losses and loss expenses	**1,039**	5,514
Unearned premiums	**(26,529)**	10,114
Income taxes payable	**12,530**	921
Deferred income tax liability, net	**4,164**	12,079
Deferred ceding commission	**8,441**	(8,491)
Funds withheld	**(6,461)**	(1,337)
Net derivative payable	**972**	–
Other liabilities	**824**	(194)
Net cash provided by operating activities	**123,319**	166,506
Investing activities		
Interest received	**145,692**	192,252
Issuance of loans receivable to related parties	**(1,225,642)**	(762,215)
Repayment of loans receivable from related parties	**945,251**	1,265,402
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	**(134,699)**	695,439

Nissan Global Reinsurance, Ltd.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (continued)
(Expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars)

	Year Ended March 31	
	2020	**2019**
Financing activity		
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	**$ (96)**	$ –
Net cash used in financing activity	**$ (96)**	$ –
Total cash (used) provided	**$ (11,476)**	$ 861,945
Effect of foreign currency translation	**1,063**	(1,941)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	**(10,413)**	860,004
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	**1,219,371**	359,367
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	**$ 1,208,958**	$ 1,219,371
Income taxes paid, net of recoveries	**$ 4,253**	$ 6,628

See accompanying notes.

(All amounts expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars unless otherwise stated)

1. Operations

Nissan Global Reinsurance, Ltd. (the Company or NGRe) was incorporated in Bermuda on March 15, 2005, and was registered as a Class 3 insurer under The Bermuda Insurance Act 1978, amendments thereto and related Regulations (the Act and Regulations). The Company's insurance license has been effective since March 28, 2005. The Insurance Amendment Act 2008 introduced three Class 3 sub-classes and the Company re-registered as a Class 3B insurer pursuant to Section 4 of the Act and Regulations. The principal place of business of the Company is located at Maxwell Roberts Building, 1 Church Street, 7th Floor, Hamilton, Bermuda.

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Nissan Assurance Holding Company NV (the Parent), a company registered in Netherland Antilles. The Parent is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Nissan Motor Co., Ltd. (NML). NML is publicly traded on the Tokyo Stock Exchange (ticker symbol 7201) and NASDAQ (ticker symbol NSANY).

As at March 31, 2020, the principal subsidiaries and the Company's percentage interest (directly or indirectly) are as follows (collectively referred to as the Group):

Subsidiaries	**Country of Incorporation**	**Equity Holdings**
Nissan Global Reinsurance Trust (NGRe Trust)	USA	100%
Nissan Extended Services, North America G.P. (NESNA G.P.)	USA	100%
Nissan Extended Services, North America Inc. (NESNA Inc.)	USA	100%
Nissan Reinsurance International, Inc. (NRI)	USA	100%
Nissan Motor Insurance Services Corporation (NMISC)	USA	100%
Nissan Canada Extended Services, Inc. (NCESI)	Canada	100%
Nissan International Insurance, Ltd. (NII)	Malta	99%
Nissan International Service Company Sarl (NISCS)	Switzerland	100%

(All amounts expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars unless otherwise stated)

1. Operations (continued)

Subsidiaries	Country of Incorporation	Equity Holdings
Nissan Auto Receivables 2014 – B Grantor Trust Asset Backed Certificates (Grantor Trust)	USA	100%
Nissan Auto Receivables 2015 – A Grantor Trust Asset Backed Certificates (Grantor Trust)	USA	100%
Nissan Auto Receivables 2015 – B Grantor Trust Asset Backed Certificates (Grantor Trust)	USA	100%
Nissan Auto Receivables 2016 – A Grantor Trust Asset Backed Certificates (Grantor Trust)	USA	100%
Nissan Auto Receivables 2016 – B Grantor Trust Asset Backed Certificates (Grantor Trust)	USA	100%
Nissan Auto Receivables 2017 – A Grantor Trust Asset Backed Certificates (Grantor Trust)	USA	100%
Nissan Auto Receivables 2017 – B Grantor Trust Asset Backed Certificates (Grantor Trust)	USA	100%
Nissan Auto Receivables 2018 – A Grantor Trust Asset Backed Certificates (Grantor Trust)	USA	100%
Nissan Auto Receivables 2018 – B Grantor Trust Asset Backed Certificates (Grantor Trust)	USA	100%

NGRe reinsures NML and its subsidiaries' product liability risk.

NESNA G.P. and NESNA Inc. (collectively referred to as NESNA) sell vehicle service and maintenance contracts on vehicles in the United States of America (USA). NESNA offers a variety of products: (1) Security+Plus, (2) QualityGuard+Plus, (3) Elite-Infiniti Extended Protection Plan (IEPP), (4) Certified Pre-Owned (CPO) service agreements, (5) Maintenance+Plus Agreement, (6) Infiniti Elite Maintenance Agreement and (7) QualityGuard+Plus Maintenance Agreement. A vehicle service contract provides various coverages for a vehicle during and after the warranty has expired. In addition, NESNA offers branded ancillary products.

1. Operations (continued)

Through March 2018, NESNA reinsured the extended service contracts comprising of Security+Plus, QualityGuard+Plus, IEPP and CPO programs with NGRe through a 100% quota share arrangement. NESNA moved to an excess loss structure relationship with NGRe for sales occurring after March 2018. For those sales, NESNA reinsures claims in excess of $200 per instance with NGRe. NESNA retains the Maintenance+Plus Agreements, Infiniti Elite Maintenance Agreements and QualityGuard+Plus Maintenance Agreements. Under the CPO contracts, Nissan North America (NNA) retained a minimal fee per contract sold and is liable to provide the goodwill protection.

Effective April 1, 2018, NESNA assumed the dealer incentive program where independent car dealerships in the USA can be paid advances in anticipation of future vehicle service contract sales and can earn a commission of up to 50% of the product cost by meeting certain sales performance levels.

NMISC was incorporated on February 25, 1991, in the State of California and NESNA G.P. acquired 100% of the ownership on August 1, 2014. NMISC is a licensed property and casualty insurance agency for the sale of insurance to authorized Nissan and Infiniti dealers.

NRI was incorporated in the State of Tennessee on March 15, 2016, as a wholly-owned subsidiary of NESNA Inc. Effective April 1, 2016, NRI reinsures the marine and property risks of NGRe and insures excess workers' compensation and employers' liability risks of NNA. Effective April 1, 2018, NRI directly reinsures the property and marine cargo risks of NML and its subsidiaries with third-party insurers.

NCESI is situated in Canada and was incorporated on March 6, 2008 to offer a variety of vehicle service and maintenance contracts in Canada for Nissan and Infiniti vehicles. The Company assumes 90% of the risk for the vehicle service contracts under a risk transfer agreement for all areas except Alberta, where 100% of the risk is assumed. In addition, NCESI offers branded ancillary products.

NII is situated in Malta and was incorporated on July 9, 2008 to offer a variety of extended warranty contracts in Europe.

1. Operations (continued)

NISCS is situated in Switzerland and was incorporated on March 31, 2015, to provide various services in Switzerland including service contracts directly or indirectly related to the automotive business as well as to develop, maintain and charge usage fees for computer software in particular for Nissan group companies.

NGRe entered into reinsurance agreements to accept risks associated with vehicle service contracts from unrelated parties in Japan, China, and Mexico. In 2019, NGRe added two new markets Australia and the Middle East.

NGRe assumes 70% of all insurance risk issued relating to Payment Protection for a Mexican life insurance company.

NGRe entered into a gap coverage agreement in Mexico to assume 50% of the risk relating to the amount paid to the customer for the difference between the vehicle’s commercial value and invoice value in case of total loss or theft during the third year of the financial plan effective December 1, 2018.

NGRe assumes 80% of all insurance risk issued relating to Loan Protections and Cancer for Nissan Leasing Thailand Co, Ltd.

During 2018, the following changes in the Company’s operational structure occurred:(a) effective April 1, 2018, NESNA directly took over the dealer reinsurance program for one dealer reinsurance company; and (b) NGRe and another dealer reinsurance company entered into a termination agreement to release NGRe from its obligations under the reinsurance agreement effective December 31, 2017. In doing so, NGRe has provided monetary consideration for the production of vehicle service contracts before 2018 through the related dealership group that were reinsured by NGRe. This payment is recorded as deferred acquisition costs and amortized in line with the earning of the related premiums. In addition, the dealership group has been enrolled in NESNA’s dealer dividend program effective January 1, 2018.

Effective April 2, 2019 NESNA directly took over the dealer reinsurance program for all dealer reinsurance companies with a ceding relationship with NGRe.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) which consist of standards issued or adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and Interpretations issued by its Standing Interpretations Committee. When IFRS is silent, as it is in respect of the measurement of insurance products, the IFRS framework allows reference to another comprehensive body of accounting principles. In this instance, the Company defers to accounting principles generally accepted in the USA (US GAAP).

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial years.

The Company has taken into account the following new and revised IFRS standards that have been issued and effective during the financial year.

- IFRS 16 Leases: In January 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16, a new lease standard which supersedes current IAS 17 Leases and related interpretations (IFRIC 4, SIC 15 and SIC 27) effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. IFRS 16 introduces a single on-balance sheet accounting model for both finance and operating leases resulting in the recognition of a right-of-use asset and associated lease liability on the balance sheet. In addition, the operating lease expense will be replaced with a depreciation charge for the right-of-use asset and an interest expense for the lease liability. The Company adopted IFRS 16 in accordance with the modified retrospective approach beginning April 1, 2019. The cumulative of initially applying the standard was recognized at the date of initial application as an adjustment to equity. Consequently, the Company did not restate the comparative information. The Company also elected to use the recognition exemptions for lease contracts that, at the commencement date, have a lease term of 12 months or less.

  The Company has elected to present lease liabilities in ‘other liabilities’ and measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted at the lessee’s incremental borrowing rate at April 1, 2019. The associated right-of-use asset was recognized and included with ‘other assets’ on the face of the statement of financial position and measured at the amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments recognized on the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2019. Depreciation of the right-of-use asset is presented under ‘administrative expenses’ in the statement of comprehensive income. The cash outflows related to the principal portion of the lease liability and the related interest are presented within financing activities in the statement of cash flows.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

- Amendments to IFRS 3 Definition of a Business: The IASB issued amendments to the definition of a business in IFRS 3 Business Combinations to help entities determine whether an acquired set of activities and assets is a business or not. They clarify the minimum requirements for a business, remove the assessment of whether market participants are capable of replacing any missing elements, add guidance to help entities assess whether an acquired process is substantive, narrow the definitions of a business and of outputs, and introduce an optional fair value concentration test. These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Company, but may impact future periods should the Company enter into any business combinations.

- Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, and IFRS 7 Interest Rate Benchmark Reform: In September 2019, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures, which concludes phase one of its work to respond to the effects of Interbank Offered Rates (IBOR) reform on financial reporting. The effective date is for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020. These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group as it does not have any interest rate hedge relationships.

- Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 Definition of Material: In October 2018, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IAS 8 to align the definition of 'material' across the standards and to clarify certain aspects of the definition. The new definition states that, 'Information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity.' The amendments clarify that materiality will depend on the nature or magnitude of information, or both. An entity will need to assess whether the information, either individually or in combination with other information, is material in the context of the financial statements. Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020. These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of, nor is there expected to be any future impact to the Company.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The Company has not early adopted the following new and revised IFRS that have been issued but are not yet effective in these consolidated financial statements. The Company intends to adopt these standards when they become effective.

- IFRS 17 Insurance Contacts: In May 2017, the IASB issued IFRS 17, a comprehensive new accounting standard covering a number of significant changes regarding the measurement and disclosure of insurance contracts both in terms of liability measurement and profit recognition. IFRS 17 will be mandatorily effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2021 and will replace IFRS 4. In November 2018, the IASB tentatively deferred the effective date of IFRS 17 to January 1, 2021. In March 2020, the IASB proposed changes to defer the effective date of IFRS 17 including IFRS 9 application for qualifying insurance entities for first time reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. The Company will continue to assess the potential impact of the new standard on its financial statements and the presentation and disclosure thereof.

The Company currently applies IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts which specifies the financial reporting for insurance contracts by an insurer. The standard was issued by the IASB as the first phase in their project to develop a comprehensive standard for insurance contracts.

- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: In July 2014, the IASB issued the final version of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments which reflects all phases of the financial instruments project and replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and all previous versions of IFRS 9. The standard introduces new requirements for classification and measurement, impairment, and hedge accounting. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, although it has been deferred for insurers until January 1, 2023, to align with the implementation of IFRS 17 for entities with activities predominantly connected with insurance within the scope of IFRS 4 and meet the set criteria.

  The Company evaluated its liabilities as of March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2019, and concluded that more than 90% represents liabilities arising from insurance contracts within the scope of IFRS 4. As of the same date, the Company's predominant activities were also established to be insurance related as evidenced through revenues reported in the consolidated financial statements.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Further, the Company has not previously applied any version of IFRS 9. Therefore, the Company is an eligible insurer that qualifies for temporary exemption from the application of IFRS 9. As of January 1, 2018, the Company has elected to apply the optional temporary exemption under IFRS 4 that permits the deferral of the adoption of IFRS 9 for eligible insurers. The Company will continue to apply IAS 39 and will monitor the progress of the project in order to assess any potential impact the new standard will have on its results and the presentation and disclosure thereof.

- Amendments to IAS 1 – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current: In January 2020, the Board issued amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of IAS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The Company will continue to assess the potential impact of the new standard on its financial statements and the presentation and disclosure thereof.

The Consolidated Statements of Financial Position of the Group is presented in order of decreasing liquidity.

The significant accounting policies adopted in preparing the consolidated financial statements are summarized as follows:

Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis. The consolidated financial statements are presented in United States Dollars (USD), being at par with Bermudian dollars, as most of the transactions are conducted in USD and reflect the economic substance of the underlying events and circumstances of the Group. The amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollar.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Principles of Consolidation

The Group's consolidated financial statements include the assets, liabilities, shareholder's equity, revenues, expenses, and cash flows of NGRe and its subsidiaries. A subsidiary is an entity in which the Company owns, directly or indirectly, more than 50% of the voting power of the entity or otherwise has the power to govern its operating and financial policies. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if, and only if, the Group has:

- Power over the investee.
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee.
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.
- The results of subsidiaries acquired are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control is transferred to the Company. Intercompany balances, profits and transactions are eliminated upon consolidation. Subsidiaries' accounting policies are consistent with the Company's accounting policies.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported and disclosed amounts at the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position date, and the reported and disclosed amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results may differ materially from the estimates. The most significant estimate made by management is in relation to the reserve for losses and loss expenses.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash, money market funds, and short-term time deposits with original maturities of three months or less. The carrying amounts reported in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position for these instruments approximate their fair values.

Loans Receivable from Related Parties

Loans receivable are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not held-for-trading and are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method less impairment losses. Interest is earned on the accrual basis.

Dealer Dividend Advances

Dealer dividend advances are paid to independent car dealerships in the USA in anticipation of future vehicle service contract sales. Amounts are reclassified as deferred acquisition costs based on sales levels achieved by the car dealerships over time.

Deferred Acquisition Costs

Commissions and other costs incurred in the acquisition of new business and renewal of existing business are deferred and amortized over the terms of the respective policies and contracts of reinsurance to which they relate, in the same manner as the related premiums. Anticipated losses and loss expenses, based on historical and current experience, and anticipated investment income related to those premiums are considered in determining the recoverability of deferred acquisition costs (DAC).

Deferred dealer dividends are amortized consistent to the premium and earnings curve.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets, included in other assets, consist of computer software licenses for vehicle service contracts and are capitalized on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring the software into use. These costs are amortized over the asset's useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that it may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for intangible assets are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets is recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income in general and administrative expenses.

Impairment of Assets

The Group assesses at each Consolidated Statements of Financial Position date, or more frequently, when changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. A financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that

have occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a loss event) and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred on loans and receivables carried at amortized cost, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The calculation of the present value of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralized financial asset reflects the cash flows that may result from repossession less costs of obtaining and selling the collateral, whether or not repossession is probable. The carrying amount of financial assets are reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables, where the carrying value is reduced through the use of an allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off, brought about by an occurrence of an objective event after the impairment date, are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized in profit or loss.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Leases

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as a Lessee

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i) Right-of-use assets

The Group recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease

incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets. Payments made under operating leases were charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Company as a Lessee (continued)

ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The Group's lease liabilities are included in Other Liabilities.

iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(All amounts expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars unless otherwise stated)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Company as a Lessee (continued)

Application of IFRS 16

There were no differences recognized in retained earnings on the date of initial application as the Company adopted the approach whereby the right-of-use assets are initially measured equal to the lease liabilities adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments. The lease liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted at the lessee's incremental borrowing rate as at April 1, 2019. The incremental rate is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over the similar term, and with a similar security the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset. This rate was 3.55% NII and 7.25% NGRe.

The following table represents the initial recognition of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities:

	Premises	Total
Right-of-use assets at 1 April 2019	$ 712	$ 712
Lease liabilities at 1 April 2019	$ 712	$ 712

The Company has tested the right-of-use asset for impairment on the date of transition and has concluded that there is no indication of such impairment.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Losses and Loss Expenses

The estimated reserves for losses and loss expenses includes the accumulation of estimates for losses and loss expenses reported prior to the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position date, estimates (based on projection of historical developments) of losses incurred but not reported (IBNR), and estimates of expenses for investigating and adjusting all incurred and unadjusted claims. Reserves for losses and loss expenses for excess workers' compensation and employers' liability and the product liability programs are primarily discounted at a 3.04% (2019 – 3.99%) interest rate over a five year (2018 – five year) expected claim settlement period based on the Company's anticipated investment performance. Had the Company provided for losses at undiscounted levels, losses and loss expenses provisions would have increased by $15,297 (2019 – $20,246) and the reserve for losses and loss expenses would be $338,468 (2019 – $342,378). Reserves for losses and loss expenses for the other insurance programs are not discounted as they are considered short tailed business.

Amounts reported are subject to the impact of future changes in economic and social conditions. Management believes that the reserve for losses and loss expenses will be reasonable to cover the ultimate net cost of losses incurred to the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position date, but the provision is an estimate and may ultimately be settled for a significantly greater or lesser amount. It is at least reasonably possible that management will revise this estimate significantly in the near term. Any subsequent differences arising are recorded in the period in which they are determined.

Funds Withheld

Funds withheld are financial liabilities relating to the reinsurance ceded business. Interest expense is recorded on an accrual basis.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Fair Value Measurements

The Company uses a three-tier fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value. These tiers include: Level 1, defined as observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets; Level 2, defined as inputs other than quoted prices in active markets that are either directly or indirectly observable; and Level 3, defined as unobservable inputs in which little or no market data exists, therefore requiring an entity to develop its own assumptions.

As of March 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company held financial assets and liabilities that are required to be measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

The Group's financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, loans and insurance balance receivable and accounts and insurance balances payable. All of these financial instruments are accounted for on an historical cost basis. Due to the short-term nature of receivables and payables, the carrying values approximate fair value at the statement of financial position date. The Loans receivable bear interest at current market rates thus their carrying value approximates their fair value. Refer to discussion on proceeding page for Derivative Financial assets.

Derivative Financial Assets

The Company uses derivatives mainly for the purposes of minimizing its exposure to adverse fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates on intercompany loans denominated in foreign currencies, but does not enter into such transactions for speculative purposes. Derivative financial assets are stated at fair value. The fair value and unrealized gain or loss on derivative transactions are estimates that are considered appropriate based on the market at the statement of financial position date and, thus, the fair value is not necessarily indicative of the actual amounts that might be realized or settled in the future. The Company at the inception of a new derivative transaction determines whether to apply hedge accounting or not.

Accruals for Expenses and Commitments

Accruals are made when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Income Taxes

As a company organized under the laws of Bermuda, NGRe is not subject to taxation in Bermuda. Income tax provisions relate to the consolidated subsidiaries and are based on the asset and liability method. Deferred federal taxes have been provided for related to temporary differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their reported amounts in the consolidated financial statements. A valuation allowance against a deferred tax asset is recorded if it is more likely than not that all, or some portion, of the benefits relating to deferred tax assets will not be realized. In making such determination, the Group considers all available positive and negative evidence, including scheduled reversals of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income, tax planning strategies and recent financial operations.

Premiums

Premiums are earned on a monthly pro-rata basis over the terms of the policies. Premiums applicable to the unexpired terms of the underlying policies are recorded as unearned premiums. Premiums relating to certain policies insured by the Company are subject to adjustment based on the results of future reviews of premium bases. The Company has accrued the estimated ultimate premiums based on management’s best estimates of the premium bases. Adjustments to this estimate will be recorded in the Company’s Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income in future years when such adjustments become known. Vehicle service and maintenance contract premiums are recognized in proportion to the expected emergence of claims. The portion of premiums that will be earned in the future is deferred and reported as unearned premiums.

Ceded Reinsurance Premiums

Ceded reinsurance premiums comprise the cost of reinsurance contracts entered into by the Company. Ceded reinsurance premiums are accounted for in the period in which the contract is bound. The provision for reinsurers’ share of unearned premiums included in the deferred reinsurance premiums balance represents that part of reinsurance premiums ceded which are estimated to be earned in future financial periods. Unearned reinsurance commissions are recognized as a liability using the same principles and are included in the deferred ceding commission balance. Any amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated using the same methodology as the underlying losses.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The Group monitors the credit-worthiness of its reinsurers on an ongoing basis and assesses any reinsurance assets for impairment, with any impairment loss recognized as an expense in the period in which it is determined.

Interest Income

Interest income is recorded on the accrual basis.

Other Income

Other income consists primarily of commission payments on ancillary products, service fees earned from providing administrative support to NNA and contract cancellation fees charged to customers when they cancel a contract. These fees are recorded as the services are provided.

Foreign Currency Translation

Transactions included in the consolidated financial statements of each of the controlled entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the functional currency) at average annual exchange rates. Monetary assets and liabilities are revalued to the functional currency at closing exchange rates, whereas non-monetary assets and liabilities are revalued to the functional currency at historical rates. Gains and losses on revaluation are reported in earnings.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in USD, which is the Company's presentation currency. Assets and liabilities of subsidiaries with functional currencies other than USD are translated from the functional currency to USD at closing rates. Revenues and expenses are translated at average exchange rates. Translation adjustments are reported as part of accumulated other comprehensive income in the Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholder's Equity.

(All amounts expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars unless otherwise stated)

3. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	March 31 2020	March 31 2019
Cash	**$ 613,325**	$ 179,808
Money market funds	**197,867**	539,760
Short-term deposits	**397,766**	499,803
	$ 1,208,958	$ 1,219,371

Money market funds includes NRI's $258 (2019 – $255) restricted cash deposited with a US bank (Note 16).

The effective interest rates earned were as follows:

	March 31 2020	March 31 2019
Cash	**0.69%**	0.01%
Money market funds	**0.58%**	2.33%
Short-term deposits	**1.94%**	2.95%

4. Deferred Acquisition Costs

The following table summarizes the deferred acquisition costs activity:

	March 31 2020	March 31 2019
Opening deferred acquisition costs	**$ 376,107**	$ 406,809
Expenses deferred	**121,665**	105,695
Amortization	**(146,722)**	(133,928)
Foreign exchange translation impact	**(1,827)**	(2,469)
Ending deferred acquisition costs	**$ 349,223**	$ 376,107

(All amounts expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars unless otherwise stated)

5. Unearned Premiums

The following table summarizes the unearned premiums reserve activity:

	March 31	
	2020	**2019**
Opening unearned premiums	**$ 1,482,228**	$ 1,472,114
Gross premiums written	**741,389**	741,224
Premiums earned	**(757,609)**	(718,505)
Foreign exchange translation impact	**(10,309)**	(12,605)
Ending unearned premiums	**$ 1,455,699**	$ 1,482,228

6. Reserves for Losses and Loss Expenses

Activity in the reserves for losses and loss expenses is summarized as follows:

	March 31	
	2020	**2019**
Opening net reserves for losses and loss expenses	**$ 321,925**	$ 316,618
Incurred related to:		
Current year	**367,940**	355,617
Prior years	**9,803**	(12,135)
Total incurred	**377,743**	343,482
Paid related to:		
Current year	**227,731**	245,739
Prior years	**149,956**	90,950
Total paid	**377,687**	336,689
Foreign exchange translation impact	**1,537**	(2,405)
Change in deferred gain	**(347)**	919
Ending net reserves for losses and loss expenses	**323,171**	321,925
Reinsurance recoverable	**–**	207
Ending reserves for losses and loss expenses	**$ 323,171**	$ 322,132

(All amounts expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars unless otherwise stated)

6. Reserves for Losses and Loss Expenses (continued)

The reinsurance recoverable is included in other assets.

The following loss development table reflects the cumulative incurred claims for each successive accident year at each Consolidated Statements of Financial Position date, together with cumulative payments to date.

Accident year at end of	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Accident year	$ 220,505	$ 259,020	$ 303,857	$ 310,482	$ 319,435	$ 312,660	$ 316,857	$ 319,107	$ 346,857	$ 346,266	**$ 328,521**
One year later	207,847	273,723	277,890	309,724	315,300	309,343	313,863	302,728	327,420	345,842	–
Two years later	192,532	230,345	274,770	284,250	298,654	313,543	305,798	288,107	326,860	–	–
Three years later	181,497	222,297	251,801	279,814	290,243	305,280	315,679	288,153	–	–	–
Four years later	176,379	221,542	251,137	269,568	304,082	328,640	313,980	–	–	–	–
Five years later	173,681	212,821	243,377	268,504	295,711	334,857	–	–	–	–	–
Six years later	173,868	210,778	241,598	271,141	299,644	–	–	–	–	–	–
Seven years later	174,212	209,466	241,337	271,279	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Eight years later	174,163	209,330	241,436	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nine years later	173,975	209,281	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ten years later	173,945	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Current estimate of cumulative claims	$ 173,945	$ 209,281	$ 241,436	$ 271,279	$ 299,644	$ 334,857	$ 313,980	$ 288,153	$ 326,860	$ 345,842	**$ 328,521**
Accident year	$ (112,913)	$ (143,092)	$ (144,462)	$ (209,763)	$ (204,226)	$ (183,116)	$ (185,488)	$ (172,904)	$ (192,370)	$ (222,443)	**$ (210,283)**
One year later	(149,303)	(180,059)	(218,110)	(237,380)	(252,009)	(244,739)	(257,913)	(244,158)	(265,786)	(292,854)	–
Two years later	(161,403)	(197,527)	(229,147)	(246,501)	(258,909)	(263,024)	(274,130)	(255,305)	(275,631)	–	–
Three years later	(169,301)	(204,914)	(233,714)	(254,842)	(263,136)	(279,872)	(298,019)	(258,239)	–	–	–
Four years later	(171,178)	(206,566)	(235,599)	(256,282)	(271,118)	(320,037)	(300,143)	–	–	–	–
Five years later	(172,566)	(206,799)	(235,789)	(262,254)	(274,956)	(322,345)	–	–	–	–	
Six years later	(172,918)	(206,997)	(235,846)	(265,335)	(275,724)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Seven years later	(172,994)	(207,106)	(238,083)	(265,867)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Eight years later	(173,291)	(207,135)	(238,138)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nine years later	(173,321)	(207,136)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ten years later	(173,378)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cumulative payments to date	$ (173,378)	$ (207,136)	$ (238,138)	$ (265,867)	$ (275,724)	$ (322,345)	$ (300,143)	$ (258,239)	$ (275,631)	$ (292,854)	$ (210,283)
Closing liabilities	$ 567	$ 2,145	$ 3,298	$ 5,412	$ 23,920	$ 12,512	$ 13,837	$ 29,914	$ 51,229	$ 52,988	$ 118,238
Subtotal – closing liabilities											$ 314,060
Liabilities of underwriting years prior to 2010											$ 9,111
Liabilities recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position											$ 323,171

6. Reserve for Losses and Loss Expenses (continued)

The Company experienced overall unfavourable development of $9,803 (2019 – $12,135 favorable) relating to prior underwriting years. The product liability program experienced higher expected losses of $12,329 (2019 – $14,862) due to the adverse development in the settlement amount of a four large claims in the United States for 2014 to 2016 underwriting years. In addition, approximately $3,661 (2019 – $33) related to the ESC NESNA liability program due to lower than expected loss development during the year. On the other hand, the property program experienced lower than initially anticipated loss claims development mostly for the 2014 to 2017 underwriting years (2019 – 2015 and 2017) which resulted in a $4,705 (2019 – $14,862) favorable change. In addition, approximately $1,777 (2019 – $796) related to the marine program mainly from the 2014 and 2017 underwriting years which experienced lower than initially anticipated loss claims development.

7. Reinsurance

NGRe and NRI have the following irrevocable unsecured letters of credit (LOC):

a) LOC of $35,000 (2019 – $35,000) with Mizuho Corporate Bank, Ltd. issued to American Bankers Insurance Company of Florida as beneficiary for USA vehicle service contracts requiring surety clips.

b) LOC of $28,270 (2019 – $19,860) with MUFG Union Bank, N.A. issued to Sompo Japan Nipponkoa Insurance Inc. as beneficiary for global property insurance program.

c) LOC of $Nil (2019 – $18,000) with Mizuho Corporate Bank, Ltd. issued to Assurant Daños Mexico, S.A. as beneficiary for Mexico vehicle service business.

d) LOC of $8,530 (2019 – $7,380) with MUFG Union Bank, N.A. issued to Tokio Marine & Nichido Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. as beneficiary for global marine insurance program.

e) LOC of $3,200 (2019 – $2,760) with MUFG Union Bank, N.A. issued to Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Co., Ltd. as beneficiary for global marine insurance program.

f) LOC of $1,420 (2019 – $1,420) with Mizuho Corporate Bank, Ltd. issued to American Bankers Insurance Company of Florida as beneficiary for Canada vehicle service contracts requiring mechanical breakdown insurance.

(All amounts expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars unless otherwise stated)

7. Reinsurance (continued)

g) LOC of $Nil (2019 – $550) with Mizuho Corporate Bank, Ltd. issued to Assurant Vida Mexico, S.A. as beneficiary for Mexico Payment Protection Insurance risks.

h) LOC of $3,000 (2019 – $Nil) with Mizuho Corporate Bank, Ltd. issued to Wesco Insurance Company as beneficiary for ESC NESNA High Mileage insurance risks.

The effect of reinsurance on net premiums written and earned is as follows:

	March 31			
	2020		**2019**	
	Written	**Earned**	**Written**	**Earned**
Inward direct	**$ 457,317**	**$ 467,519**	$ 474,010	$ 452,577
Inward assumed	**284,072**	**290,090**	267,214	265,928
Gross premiums	**741,389**	**757,609**	741,224	718,505
Ceded premiums	**(19,001)**	**(18,360)**	(24,917)	(15,676)
Net premiums	**$ 722,388**	**$ 739,249**	$ 716,307	$ 702,829

(All amounts expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars unless otherwise stated)

8. General and Administrative Expenses

The following table summarizes the components of the Group's general and administrative expenses:

	March 31 2020	March 31 2019
Salaries and employee benefit expenses	**$ 8,231**	$ 8,422
Information technology expenses *(Note 19(b))*	**7,154**	5,180
Depreciation and Amortization expense	**1,511**	3,658
Office expenses	**1,252**	1,440
Management and consulting fees	**2,904**	2,866
Service contract support costs	**1,840**	1,697
Professional service fees	**489**	582
Government and secretarial fees	**479**	466
Tax fees	**722**	469
Other miscellaneous expenses	**137**	212
Letter of credit fees	**178**	240
	$ 24,897	$ 25,232

Salaries and employee benefit expenses are further classified as follows:

	March 31 2020	March 31 2019
Wages and salaries	**$ 6,582**	$ 6,364
Employee benefits	**1,330**	1,783
Employee lease allowance	**319**	275
	$ 8,231	$ 8,422

(All amounts expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars unless otherwise stated)

8. General and Administrative Expenses (continued)

Management and consulting fees are further classified as follows:

	March 31 2020	March 31 2019
Consulting fees	**$ 1,661**	$ 1,310
Management fees	**483**	492
Audit fees	**630**	564
Legal fees	**130**	500
	$ 2,904	$ 2,866

9. Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

The following table summarizes the components of the Group's accounts payable and accrued liabilities:

	March 31 2020	March 31 2019
Accounts payable	**$ 44,774**	$ 24,308
Accruals	**3,771**	3,327
Commodity and premium taxes payable	**1,729**	1,294
Commissions payable	**337**	651
Other	**584**	367
	$ 51,195	$ 29,947

(All amounts expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars unless otherwise stated)

10. Leases

The Group leases office premises. In 2019, the Company entered into a new lease agreement with a third party (Lessor) for the rental of office space for a period of one year with no option to renew. During 2019 the Company entered into a new lease agreement to occupy a new office space for the next fiscal year with an effective date of December 1, 2019 for a rental period of five years with no option to purchase the asset. In addition, NII also has a lease effective 2017 for a period of five years.

		March 31 2020
Right-of-use asset		
Impact of application of IFRS 16 on April 1, 2019	**$**	**712**
Depreciation for the year		**107**
Right-of-use asset as of March 31, 2020		**605**
Lease liabilities		
Impact of application of IFRS 16 on April 1, 2019	**$**	**712**
Interest expense on lease		**20**
Lease payments		**96**
Lease liability as of March 31, 2020	**$**	**636**

11. Issued Capital

	March 31			
	2020		2019	
Capital stock is comprised of:				
Authorized, issued and fully paid:				
120,000 shares of U.S. $1 each par value	**$**	**120**	$	120

The Company was incorporated with minimum capital of $120. The capital was then issued by the creation of 120,000 common shares with a par value of $1.00 each. All authorized shares were issued at par for cash to the Parent company.

12. Additional Paid-in Capital

Additional paid-in capital represents additional contributions to capital made by the Parent company.

13. Statutory Requirements

The Act and Related Regulations require the Company to maintain minimum levels of solvency and liquidity. At March 31, 2020, the minimum required statutory capital and surplus was $53,242 (2019 – $51,358) and actual statutory capital and surplus was $2,220,909 (2019 – $1,944,078). In addition, a minimum liquidity ratio must be maintained whereby relevant assets, as defined by the Act, must exceed 75% of relevant liabilities. As at March 31, 2020 and 2019, the liquidity ratio was met.

In this regard, the declaration of dividends from retained earnings and distribution from additional paid-in capital is limited to the extent that the above requirements are met.

The Company has also received permission from the Bermuda Monetary Authority (BMA) to account for all asset-backed certificates as relevant assets subject to the condition that the Company shall at all times maintain assets meeting the definition of "relevant assets" stated in Regulation 11(4) of not less than 10% of the calculated minimum liquidity requirement.

The Maltese Insurance Business Act 1998 requires that NII hold regulatory capital and maintain minimum levels of solvency. NII is in compliance with the Solvency II capitalization requirements based on the latest unaudited capitalization requirement calculations as at March 31, 2020 and 2019.

The State of Tennessee's Division of Insurance requires that NRI hold cash in a restricted depository account naming the Tennessee Commissioner of Insurance as the beneficiary. NRI is in compliance with this requirement and its restricted cash is with a US bank and is included in cash and cash equivalents.

NGRe is currently completing its 2020 Bermuda Solvency Capital Requirement and believes it will exceed the target level of required capital.

There are no statutory requirements applicable to NCESI, NESNA, NMISC and NISCS.

(All amounts expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars unless otherwise stated)

14. Income Taxes

Bermuda

As a company organized under the laws of Bermuda, the Company is not subject to taxation in Bermuda, as Bermuda does not impose any form of taxation on receipts, dividends, capital gains, gifts or net income. In the event that such taxes are levied, the Company has received an assurance from the Bermuda government to be exempted from all such taxes until March 31, 2035.

United States of America

NGRe does not consider itself to be engaged in trade or business in the USA and, accordingly, does not expect to be subject to USA taxation on its Bermuda operations.

The Company's USA–domiciled subsidiaries, NESNA G.P., NESNA Inc., NMISC and NRI are subject to USA taxation. The subsidiaries are treated as insurance companies for federal income tax purposes and accordingly are allowed a deduction for losses and loss expenses and are taxed on premium income as earned.

Due to its Canadian, Maltese, and Swiss subsidiaries, NCESI, NII, and NISCS, the subsidiaries of the Company are also subject to Canadian, Maltese, and Swiss taxation.

The provision for income taxes consists of the following:

	March 31	
	2020	**2019**
Current:		
Federal	**$ 14,818**	$ 6,960
State	**3,322**	1,235
Total current expense (benefit)	**18,140**	8,195
Deferred:		
Federal	**3,024**	9,240
State	**1,183**	2,863
Total deferred (benefit) expense	**4,207**	12,103
Income tax expense	**$ 22,347**	$ 20,298

(All amounts expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars unless otherwise stated)

14. Income Taxes (continued)

The actual income tax expense attributable to income for the year ended March 31, 2020 differs from the amount computed by applying the combined effective rate of Nil% (2019 – Nil%) under Bermuda law to income before income tax expense, and is a result of the following:

	March 31 2020	2019
Computed expected tax expense	**$ –**	$ –
Tax expense effect of foreign taxes	**22,347**	20,298
Income tax expense	**$ 22,347**	$ 20,298

The components of the deferred income tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	March 31 2020	2019
Deferred income tax assets:		
Deferred ceding commission	**$ 15,004**	$ 18,765
Accrued vacation	**58**	121
Loss carry-forwards – Federal	**–**	–
Loss carry-forwards – State	**931**	1,462
Advance maintenance contract payments	**33,672**	34,410
State benefit on unearned premium reserve	**10,092**	8,425
Unearned premiums reserves	**16,082**	9,146
Discount on loss reserve	**1,231**	1,069
Other	**7,188**	1,639
Total deferred income tax assets before valuation allowance	**$ 84,258**	$ 75,037
Valuation allowance	**(1,497)**	(1,412)
Total deferred income tax assets after valuation allowance	**$ 82,761**	$ 73,625
Deferred income tax liabilities:		
Unearned premium reserve gross up	**$ 63,092**	$ 65,939
Deferred acquisition costs	**43,454**	33,695
Other	**8,422**	2,034
Total deferred income tax liabilities	**$ 114,968**	$ 101,668
Net deferred income tax liabilities	**$ 32,207**	$ 28,043

(All amounts expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars unless otherwise stated)

14. Income Taxes (continued)

NESNA's federal net operating loss carryforwards per the filed return, including subsequent Internal Revenue Service (IRS) appeals adjustments, at March 31, 2020 and 2019 totaled $223,800 and $278,000, respectively, resulting in a deferred tax benefit of $47,000 and $58,200, which will expire between 2027 and 2036. State net operating loss carryforwards at March 31, 2020 and 2019, totaled $263,700 and $299,600, respectively, resulting in a deferred tax benefit of $21,600 and $23,900, which will expire between 2021 and 2036. NESNA's uncertain tax position subsequently eliminates its federal net operating loss carryforward deferred tax assets and reduces its state net operating loss carryforwards deferred tax assets as of March 31, 2020 to $900 (2019 – $1,500).

NESNA established a valuation allowance of $1,497 (2019 – $1,412) as of March 31, 2020 related to the utilization of state net operating losses. Due to changes in state tax laws, NESNA is more likely than not that it will not recognize the full benefit of its state net operating loss carryforwards. These net operating loss carryforwards will begin to expire in 2022.

The following table summarizes the activity related to NESNA's gross unrecognized tax benefit from uncertain tax positions:

	March 31	
	2020	**2019**
Balance as of April 1	**$ 97,018**	$ 105,450
Additions for tax positions related to:		
Prior years	–	–
Current years	–	–
Reductions related to:		
Prior years	**(3,206)**	(8,432)
Current years	–	–
Balance as of March 31	**$ 93,812**	$ 97,018

14. Income Taxes (continued)

NESNA continues to maintain a total reserve for uncertain tax positions established in prior year and has decreased the reserve by $3,206 to reflect the impact of their uncertain tax position on current year activity. In total, NESNA maintains a total reserve of $93,800. Approximately $67,900 has been recorded net of deferred tax amounts for federal and state net operating losses and the excess is recorded through current tax expense. The total unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would affect the effective tax rate is $800 as of March 31, 2020, and $3,300 as of March 31, 2019. NESNA does not expect a significant change in their liability for uncertain tax positions in the next twelve months.

For purposes of calculating federal income taxes, NESNA has been in a net operating loss position through the tax year ended December 31, 2016. If the Company’s uncertain tax position is not sustained, the Company will be required to pay Federal income taxes beginning with the tax year ended December 31, 2017. As the Company has not yet made estimated tax payments, the Company accrued federal interest expense of $1,900 related to the uncertain tax position. The Company should accrue interest expense related to the tax year ended December 31, 2018, as the Company has not yet filed its income tax return for that period. Similarly, while the Company is also in a net operating loss position for state income tax purposes, the realization of the uncertain tax position will result in the Company having current state income tax exposure. As a result, the Company has recorded $1,900 of state interest expense related to its uncertain tax position. The Company has not accrued any penalties related to the uncertain tax position as the Company believes that it is more likely than not that there will not be any assessment of penalties. The Company’s policy is to include interest and penalties associated with tax uncertainties within income tax expense.

The Company’s tax years for the calendar years ending December 31, 2014 through December 31, 2017 remain subject to examination by the IRS for U.S. federal tax purposes. The IRS is conducting an audit of tax years 2014 through 2016. As of the date of these financial statements, the IRS has not proposed any adjustments pertaining to the 2014 through 2016 tax years. As a result of the filing of amended state income tax returns, the Company’s tax years for the calendar years ending December 31, 2011 through December 31, 2018 remain subject to examination by state tax authorities. The Company is not currently under audit by any state tax authorities.

15. Risk Disclosures

The primary objective of the Company is to manage risks within the Group and protect the various associated companies individually and collectively from determined risks whilst retaining certain level of risks within the Group subject to management's risk appetite. The Company is exposed to risks from several areas.

Operational Risk

Operational risks are an inevitable consequence of being in business. Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes or systems. The Company has identified its key operational risks which are incorporated in the Risk Management Framework. In order to manage operational risks, the Group has implemented a robust governance framework which includes a code of conduct, a governance policy, a process manual and a risk management framework. Policies and procedures are documented and identify the key risks and controls within processes. The framework is reviewed by management annually.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk for the Company is comprised of three types of risk: foreign exchange rates (currency risk), market interest rates (interest risk), and liquidity risk.

Currency Risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's principal transactions are carried out in USD and its exposure to foreign exchange risk arises primarily with respect to Japanese Yen (JPY). The Company has a loan receivable from a related party in JPY of which the original currency is USD. The Company has an FX Swap to cover fx exposure on this loan. The Company also has transactions in Canadian Dollars (CAD), Euros (EURO), Norwegian Kroner (NOK), Russian Rubles (RUB), British Pounds (GBP) and Swiss Francs (CHF) through its Canadian, Maltese and Swiss subsidiaries. The Company also has Chinese Yuan (CNY), Mexican Peso (MXN), Thailand Bhat (THB) and Australian Dollar (AUD) exposure through its China ESC, Mexico ESC, Mexico PPI, Mexico Gap, Thailand PPI and ESC Australia businesses. The exposure to foreign exchange risk on these transactions is not material.

The Company's financial assets are primarily denominated in the same currencies as its insurance liabilities, which mitigate the foreign currency exchange rate risk.

(All amounts expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars unless otherwise stated)

15. Risk Disclosures (continued)

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk was as follows based on notional amounts:

	CAD	EURO	JPY	CNY	MXN	RUB	GBP	CHF	THB	AUD
March 31, 2020										
Cash and cash equivalents	59,635	99,512	5,754,245	7,22	495,381	190,512	2,626	1,535	1,966	–
Short-term investments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Loans receivable from related parties	72,500	–	77,375,031	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Insurance balances receivable	1,314	8,881	3,031,358	(329)	155,903	–	–	400	10,617	3,139
Accrued interest receivable	297	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(2,223)	(1,812)	–	–	–	–	–	(718)	–	–
Insurance balances payable	–	(2,285)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Amounts due to affiliates	(511)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reserves for losses and loss expenses	(235)	(1,063)	(2,274,000)	(2,503)	(177,291)	–	–	–	(971)	–
Gross Consolidated Statement of Financial Position Exposure in original currencies	130,777	103,264	83,886,634	4,392	473,993	190,512	2,626	1,217	11,612	3,139
Gross Consolidated Statement of Financial Position Exposure in U. S. Dollars	$ 92,273	$ 113,586	$ 775,989	$ 619	$ 19,916	$ 2,933	$ 3,432	$ 1,264	$ 354	$ 1,928

(All amounts expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars unless otherwise stated)

15. Risk Disclosures (continued)

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk was as follows based on notional amounts:

March 31, 2019	**CAD**	**EURO**	**JPY**	**CNY**	**MXN**	**RUB**	**GBP**	**CHF**	**THB**	**AUD**
Cash and cash equivalents	45,194	98,267	5,091,694	19,589	539,736	190,512	2,626	1,124	–	–
Loans receivable from related parties	63,500	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Insurance balances receivable	3,916	6,243	2,011,352	2,584	161,193	–	–	429	–	–
Accrued interest receivable	106	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(2,355)	(1,519)	–	–	–	–	–	(681)	–	–
Insurance balances payable	–	(4,132)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Amounts due to affiliates	(669)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reserves for losses and loss expenses	(125)	(884)	(1,601,739)	(7,988)	(160,812)	–	–	–	–	–
Gross Consolidated Statement of Financial Position Exposure in original currencies	109,567	98,017	5,501,667	14,185	540,747	190,512	2,626	872	–	–
Gross Consolidated Statement of Financial Position Exposure in U. S. Dollars	$ 82,050	$ 109,946	$ 49,611	$ 2,113	$ 27,825	$ 2,933	$ 3,432	$ 876	$ –	$ –

(All amounts expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars unless otherwise stated)

15. Risk Disclosures (continued)

The following significant exchange rates were applied during the year:

	Average Rate		Reporting Date Spot Rate	
	2020	**2019**	**2020**	**2019**
CAD	0.75	0.76	0.71	0.75
EURO	1.11	1.16	1.10	1.12
CNY	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.15
JPY	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
MXN	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05
NOK	0.11	0.12	–	0.12
RUB	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
GBP	1.27	1.31	1.31	1.31
CHF	1.01	1.01	1.04	1.00
THB	0.03	–	0.03	–
AUD	0.03	–	0.61	–

A strengthening/weakening of the USD, as indicated below, against the foreign currencies at March 31, 2020 and 2019 would have increased (decreased) consolidated shareholder's equity and profit by the amounts shown below. The analysis is based on a foreign exchange movement of 10% up and 10% down against the USD at the year-end spot rate. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and ignores any impact of forecasted net income. The analysis was performed on the same basis for 2019.

	Strengthening		Weakening	
	Equity ($)	**Profit ($)**	**Equity ($)**	**Profit ($)**
March 31, 2020				
CAD	(7,833)	(3,967)	7,833	3,967
EURO	(7,223)	–	7,223	–
JPY	(77,599)	(77,599)	77,599	77,599
CNY	(62)	(62)	62	62
MXN	(1,992)	(1,992)	1,992	1,992
RUB	(191)	–	191	–
GBP	(223)	–	223	–
CHF	(109)	–	109	–
THB	(36)	–	36	–
AUD	(193)	–	193	–
Total	$ (95,461)	$ (83,620)	$ 95,461	$ 83,620

(All amounts expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars unless otherwise stated)

15. Risk Disclosures (continued)

	Strengthening		Weakening	
	Equity ($)	**Profit ($)**	**Equity ($)**	**Profit ($)**
March 31, 2019				
CAD	(6,879)	(3,203)	6,879	3,203
EURO	(6,896)	–	6,896	–
JPY	(4,961)	(4,961)	4,961	4,961
CNY	(211)	(211)	211	211
MXN	(2,783)	(2,783)	2,783	2,783
RUB	(191)	–	191	–
GBP	(223)	–	223	–
CHF	(76)	–	76	–
Total	$ (22,220)	$ (11,158)	$ 22,220	$ 11,158

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Floating interest rate instruments expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk, whereas fixed interest rate instruments expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk.

The Company is exposed to potential interest rate risk associated with loans receivable from affiliated companies (Notes 19(c) and 19(h)). The Company believes that overall interest rate risk associated with these instruments is not significant.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that cash may not be available to pay obligations when they are due without incurring an unreasonable cost. The Company has sufficient funds to meet all current obligations. Liquidity risk is also mitigated by the monthly cash flows from collections of the loans receivable from related parties (Notes 19(c) and 19(h)). The monthly cash inflows from investments are usually greater than cash outflows towards accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

(All amounts expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars unless otherwise stated)

15. Risk Disclosures (continued)

The maturity analysis for the financial assets and liabilities on an undiscounted cash flow basis is as follows:

	Carrying Amount	Up to One Year	To 3 Years	To 5 Years	Over 5 Years
March 31, 2020					
Financial Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,208,958	$ 1,208,958	$ –	$ –	$ –
Loans receivable from related parties	2,323,975	1,961,188	357,307	5,480	–
Insurance balances receivable	180,271	180,271	–	–	–
Dealer dividend advances	69,471	69,471	–	–	–
Total undiscounted financial assets	$ 3,782,675	$ 3,419,888	$ 357,307	$ 5,480	$ –
Financial liabilities					
Insurance balances payable	$ 3,140	$ 3,140	$ –	$ –	$ –
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	51,195	51,195	–	–	–
Amounts due to affiliates	13,099	13,099	–	–	–
Reserves for losses and loss expenses	338,468	180,070	98,831	43,542	16,025
Income taxes payable	46,805	46,805	–	–	–
Funds withheld	34,736	34,736	–	–	–
Net derivative payable	972	972	–	–	–
Other liabilities	2,346	2,346	–	–	–
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	$ 490,761	$ 332,363	$ 98,831	$ 43,542	$ 16,025
Total liquidity surplus	$ 3,291,914	$ 3,087,525	$ 258,476	$ (38,062)	$ (16,025)

(All amounts expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars unless otherwise stated)

15. Risk Disclosures (continued)

The maturity analysis for the financial assets and liabilities on an undiscounted cash flow basis is as follows:

	Carrying Amount	Up to One Year	To 3 Years	To 5 Years	Over 5 Years
March 31, 2019					
Financial Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,219,371	$ 1,219,371	$ –	$ –	$ –
Loans receivable from related parties	2,022,908	1,154,954	790,674	77,280	–
Insurance balances receivable	181,595	181,595	–	–	–
Dealer dividend advances	56,754	56,754	–	–	–
Other Assets	207	207	–	–	–
Total undiscounted financial assets	$ 3,480,835	$ 2,612,881	$ 790,674	$ 77,280	$ –
Financial liabilities					
Insurance balances payable	$ 28,497	$ 28,497	$ –	$ –	$ –
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	29,947	29,947	–	–	–
Amounts due to affiliates	13,610	13,610	–	–	–
Reserves for losses and loss expenses	342,378	189,690	99,258	33,111	20,319
Income taxes payable	34,275	34,275	–	–	–
Funds withheld	41,197	41,197	–	–	–
Other liabilities	2,148	2,148	–	–	–
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	$ 492,052	$ 339,364	$ 99,258	$ 33,111	$ 20,319
Total liquidity surplus	$ 2,988,783	$ 2,273,517	$ 691,416	$ 44,169	$ (20,319)

16. Concentration of Credit Risk

The Group is party to financial instruments with concentration of credit risk. These financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, loans receivable from related parties, insurance balances receivable, dealer dividend advances and reinsurance recoverable.

The Company has cash and cash equivalents in the amount of $572,442 (2019 – $12,944) with three United States banks, $Nil (2019 – $29,908) with a Canadian bank and $286,952 (2019 – $510,408) with a Bermudian bank. NESNA holds $ 229,067 (2019 – $546,322) in three (2019 – five) United States banks and in an affiliate investment pool in the United States. NCESI has $2,407 (2019 – $1,813) in a Canadian bank. NII has $1,365 (2019 – $1,297) in a Maltese bank, $86,635 (2019 – $83,019) in three United Kingdom banks and $28,496 (2019 – $32,275) in two French banks. NISCS has $1,594 (2019 – $1,129) in a Swiss bank.

Credit risk arises from the failure of the counter-party to perform according to the terms of a contract. The Company does not require collateral or other security to support financial instruments with credit risk.

The Company has insurance balances receivable in the amount of $180,271 (2019 – $181,595). All loans are with related parties or affiliates where fixed or determinable payments are measured at amortized cost. Refer to Note 19 for loans with related parties. Credit risk is mitigated as these amounts are primarily due from related parties and there is no indication that such related parties will be unable to meet their current obligations.

Dealer dividend advances are paid to independent car dealerships in the USA in anticipation of future vehicle service contract sales. Credit risk is mitigated as these amounts are reclassified to deferred acquisition costs based on sales levels achieved by the car dealerships over time.

The Company believes that overall credit risk is not significant.

17. Management of Insurance and Financial Risk

The risk under any one insurance contract is the possibility that the insured event occurs and the uncertainty of the amount of the resulting claim. By the very nature of an insurance contract, this risk is random and therefore unpredictable.

The objective of the Company's insurance underwriting strategy is to diversify the type of insurance risks accepted and within each of these categories to achieve a sufficiently large population of risks to reduce the variability of the expected outcome. Another objective of the Company is to ensure that sufficient reserves are available to cover these liabilities.

The Company reinsures product liability risk and NRI reinsures property and marine cargo risks of NML and its subsidiaries worldwide. Premiums are reviewed each year and there is no guaranteed renewal agreement. The greatest likelihood of significant losses on the property risk is due to fire or weather related events. The greatest likelihood of significant losses is due to a large weather event on the marine cargo and a large single event, like a design fault, on the product liability. The Company and NRI have mitigated the risk exposure by limiting the total exposure per claim and per underwriting year. Risks are also mitigated due to the fact that they are spread across various geographical areas. Due to the nature of the risks, the claims develop quickly and the loss adjusters are able to estimate losses accurately within a short period of time after the losses arise.

NRI insures workers' compensation and employers' liability risks of NNA. Premium for this program is reviewed each year and there is no guaranteed renewal agreement. The greatest likelihood of significant losses is due to an accumulation of separate events. NRI has mitigated the risk exposure by limiting the total exposure per claim and per underwriting year.

The Company assumes the risks for: (a) vehicle service contracts through risk transfer agreements with NESNA, NCESI and reinsurance agreements from unrelated parties in Japan, China and Mexico; (b) Payment Protection Insurance (PPI) through a reinsurance agreement with a Mexican life insurance company; and (c) gap coverage through a reinsurance agreement with a Mexican vehicle insurance company. Premiums for all of these programs are reviewed each year and there are no guaranteed renewal agreements. The greatest likelihood of significant losses is due to an accumulation of separate events. Risk of significant loss under vehicle service contracts, payment protection insurance and gap coverage is mitigated due to the fact that they are spread across thousands of contracts.

(All amounts expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars unless otherwise stated)

17. Management of Insurance and Financial Risk (continued)

The underwriting results are sensitive to the key assumptions that follow. It has not been possible to quantify the sensitivity of certain assumptions such as legislative changes or uncertainty in the estimation process. The following analysis is performed for reasonably possible movements in key assumptions with all other assumptions held constant, showing the impact on gross and net liabilities, profit before tax and equity. The correlation of assumptions will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate claims liabilities, but to demonstrate the impact due to changes in assumptions, assumptions had to be changed on an individual basis.

Change in loss ratio or underwriting expenses ratio:

	Change in Assumptions		**Profit Before Tax ($)**		**Equity ($)**	
	Increase	**Decrease**	**Increase**	**Decrease**	**Increase**	**Decrease**
2020	**+10%**	**-10%**	**(73,925)**	**73,925**	**(65,812)**	**65,812**
2019	+10%	-10%	(70,283)	70,283	(64,921)	64,921

The Company is exposed to minimal financial risk due to the nature of its assets.

18. Capital Risk Management

Capital Management Objectives, Policies, and Approach

The Company has established the following capital management objectives, policies and approach in managing the risks that affect its capital position:

The capital management objectives are to retain financial flexibility by maintaining strong liquidity and to align the profile of assets and liabilities taking into account risks inherent in the business.

The operations of the Company are also subject to regulatory requirements within the jurisdiction where it operates. Such regulations prescribe not only approval and monitoring of activities, but also impose certain restrictive provisions to minimize the risk of default and insolvency on the part of insurance companies to meet unforeseen liabilities as they arise.

18. Capital Risk Management (continued)

Management considers the Group's capital to be net assets. At March 31, 2020, net assets is $2,222,878 (2019 – $1,946,197), comprised entirely of consolidated shareholder's equity.

The Company's capital requirements vary with the insurance cycle.

Management reviews the level and composition of capital on an ongoing basis with a view to:

- Maintain sufficient capital for growth opportunities;
- Maximize the return to the shareholder; and
- Maintain adequate capital to meet regulatory requirements.

Capital can therefore be raised or returned as appropriate. Capital raising can include debt or equity and returns of capital may be made through dividends to the shareholder. Other capital management tools and products available to the Company may also be utilized. All capital actions require approval by the Board of Directors.

Regulatory Framework

The operations of the Company are subject to regulatory requirements within the jurisdiction where it operates. Such regulations prescribe approval and monitoring of activities and also impose certain restrictive provisions to minimize the risk of default and insolvency on the part of insurance companies to meet unforeseen liabilities as they arise.

19. Related-Party Transactions

In the course of its regular business activities, the Company enters into routine transactions with affiliates of the Company. Such transactions are at commercial rates.

a) NRI's (the Company's in years prior to 2016) excess workers' compensation and employers' liability insurance contract with NNA resulted in net premiums earned of $11,438 (2019 – $11,474) and losses and loss expenses of $8,272 (2019 – $3,941) for the year ended March 31, 2020. As at March 31, 2020, the reserves for losses and loss expenses and the unearned premiums on the insurance contract amounted to $19,498 and $ Nil (2019 – $19,291 and $Nil), respectively.

The reserves for outstanding losses for the workers' compensation and product liability retroactive agreements are $2,923 (2019 – $3,970) and $1,930 (2019 – $2,282), respectively, as of March 31, 2020.

b) NESNA's CPO reinsurance contract with NNA resulted in ceded premiums of $5,799 (2019 – $5,406) for the year ended March 31, 2020. As at March 31, 2020, the deferred reinsurance premium on the reinsurance contract amounted to $12,995 (2019 – $11,775).

NESNA pays service fees to NNA for administrative services it performs on NESNA's behalf. The service fees amounted to $3,400 (2019 – $3,482) for the year ended March 31, 2020, and are included in information technology expense in general and administrative expenses.

NESNA also provides administrative support to NNA for vehicle service contracts issued by NNA prior to the Company taking over the business. The revenue from this activity for the year ended March 31, 2020 is $200 (2019 – $193) and is included in other income.

NESNA pays NMAC a fee of 2% of gross written premiums relating to the extended service and maintenance contracts sold through the Nissan dealer network. NESNA recorded these payments as DAC and is amortized as appropriate. At March 31, 2020, the related fee due to NMAC is $289 (2019 – $546) and is recorded under due to affiliate account.

NMAC administers certain sales promotion activities on behalf of NESNA. NESNA incurred approximately $2,300 (2019 – $2,400) of expenses for the year ended March 31, 2020 related to program costs for those years.

19. Related-Party Transactions (continued)

NCESI pays fees to Nissan Canada Inc. (NCI) for financial and dealership support it performs on NCESI's behalf. The fees amounted to $115 (2019 – $118) for the year ended March 31, 2020. NCESI has $ Nil (2019 – $Nil) payable to NCI relating to these fees as of March 31, 2020. NCESI also pays to NCI for expenses charged by Nissan Canada Financial Services for management support and market access fees to NCESI. The fees amounted to $900 (2019 – $1,010) for the year ended March 31, 2020. Outstanding fee as of March 31, 2020 relating to these charges are included in the $360 (2019 – $501) due to NCI (Note 19(e)). NCESI received management fee recovery from NCI for its Dealer Support Personnel supporting the CPO program amounting to $59 (2019 – $59).

NGRe pays NNA a claims administration fee on the Product Liability program. The fees amounted to $1,366 (2019 – $1,366) and NGRe has $342 (2019 – $342) due to NNA relating to this fee.

NGRe charges NNA for IT support it performs on NNA's behalf. The fee amounted to $329 (2019 – $333) for the year ended March 31, 2020. The amount outstanding as of March 31, 2020 is $Nil (2019 – $83).

NGRe pays management and tax consulting fees and taxes on behalf of the Parent. The amount outstanding as of March 31, 2020 is $35 (2019 – $35).

NISCS charges Nissan International SA (NISA) for software usage amounting to $492 (2019 – $426) for the year-ended March 31, 2020. The amount outstanding as of March 31, 2020 is $135 (2019 – $125).

NMAC pays NGRe a fee of 2% of gross written premiums relating to the extended service contract sold by one specific dealer. Total fee recorded for the year ended March 31, 2020 was $Nil (2019 – $3).

(All amounts expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars unless otherwise stated)

19. Related-Party Transactions (continued)

c) NESNA and NRI maintained loans receivable from Nissan Motor Acceptance Corporation (NMAC) totaling $506,278 at March 31, 2020 (2019 – $97,000). In addition, the Company invests operating cash for NESNA and NMISC with related parties on an overnight basis into an aggregate sweep account. As of March 31, 2020, NESNA and NMISC had $115.9 million invested with related parties and this is classified as Cash and cash equivalents. The following schedule reflects the note balances:

	March 31	
	2020	**2019**
NESNA GP loan to NMAC – 59-day term with a maturity date of April 5, 2019 and interest rate of 2.79%	**$ –**	$ 45,000
NRI loan to NMAC – 365-day term with a maturity date of October 22, 2019 and interest rate of 2.80%	**–**	36,000
NESNA Inc. loan to NMAC – 90-day term with a maturity date of April 17, 2019 and interest rate of 2.90%	**–**	16,000
NESNA GP loan to NML– three-month term with maturity date of June 3, 2020 and interest rate of 1.98%	**454,278**	–
NRI loan to NMAC – six month terms with maturity date of April 22, 2020 and interest rates of 2.23%	**36,000**	–
NRI loan to NMAC – 42 days term with maturity date of April 22, 2020 and interest rates of 1.43%	**16,000**	–
	$ 506,278	$ 97,000

Interest earned on the notes for the year-ended March 31, 2020 was $12,029 (2019 – $2,109). As at March 31, 2020, accrued interest receivable is $1,000 (2019 – $1,185).

NCESI has a loan receivable from NCI of $51,154 (2019 – $47,553). The flexible redemption option loan was issued on May 30, 2012 with an additional issuance of approximately $6,350 in 2019 at an interest rate of 2%. Interest earned on this loan is $1,017 (2019 – $841) for the year ended March 31, 2020. The accrued interest receivable relating to this loan as at March 31, 2020 is $209 (2019 – $79).

19. Related-Party Transactions (continued)

d) Insurance balances receivable includes $25,668 (2019 – $44,159) due from NNA for the administration of vehicle service contracts and $2,671 (2019 – $2,249) net premiums receivable due from various Nissan companies all over Europe.

e) Amounts due to affiliates consists of $12,367 (2019 – $12,527) due to NNA for claims reimbursements relating to NESNA's vehicle service contract and NGRE's workers' compensation and employers' liability risks and loss portfolio transfers, $289 (2019 – $546) due to NMAC (Note 19(b)), $360 (2019 – $501) due to NCI for expenses paid on behalf of NCESI and $Nil (2019 – $36) due to NNA for expenses paid on behalf of NRI.

f) Insurance balances payable includes $398 (2019 – $1,170) due to NISA for claims reimbursements and handling, market access fees and regional business unit margins relating to NII's vehicle service contract.

g) Accounts payable and accrued expenses includes $1,170 (2019 – $1,071) due to Nissan Europe SAS for marketing fees, profit commission and retail royalty and to Nissan Central Europe Germany for claims invoices and $586 (2019 – $428) due to NISA for fees paid on behalf of NISCS.

h) The Company is a registered owner of a 100% non-assessable, fully-paid, fractional undivided interest in the Nissan Auto Receivables 2014-B Grantor Trust, Nissan Auto Receivables 2015-A Grantor Trust, Nissan Auto Receivables 2015-B Grantor Trust, Nissan Auto Receivables 2016-A Grantor Trust, Nissan Auto Receivables 2016-B Grantor Trust, Nissan Auto Receivables 2017-A Grantor Trust, Nissan Auto Receivables 2017-B Grantor Trust, Nissan Auto Receivables 2018-A Grantor Trust and Nissan Auto Receivables 2018-B Grantor Trust (the Trusts) formed by NMAC, a California corporation (the Seller). The Trusts were created pursuant to a Pooling and Servicing Agreement dated as of September 26, 2014, May 21, 2015, September 25, 2015, March 24, 2016, September 23, 2016, March 24, 2017, September 22, 2017, March 22, 2018, and September 21, 2018, respectively, (the Agreements), between the Seller, NMAC, as Servicer (the Servicer) in its individual capacity, and Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee (the Trustee).

The property of the Trusts includes a pool of retail installment sale contracts of new and used automobiles and light-duty trucks (the Receivables).

(All amounts expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars unless otherwise stated)

19. Related-Party Transactions (continued)

The outstanding loans as of March 31, 2020, which are secured by the Receivables, were purchased for $4,955,632 (2019 – $4,955,632). The face value of the investments was equal to $5,096,267 (2019 – $5,096,267). The discount related to the purchase price amounted to $140,635 (2019 – $140,635).

As at March 31, 2020, the loans receivable due from the Trusts is $1,050,781 (2019 – $1,878,356) and accrued interest on the loans is $6,633 (2019 – $11,844). Total gross interest on the loans for the year is $132,403 (2019 – $201,055).

Other expenses include provision for doubtful accounts, net of recoveries, of $54,467 (2019 – $84,409) and service fee expenses of $14,235 (2019 – $21,175) related to the loans receivable from the Trusts.

NGRe has a loan receivable balance from Nissan Motor Co., Ltd. totaling $715,762 at March 31, 2020. The following schedule reflects the receivable balances:

	March 31 2020	March 31 2019
NGRE loan to NML– 92 –day term with maturity date of June 18, 2020 and interest rate of 1.923%	**$ 303,436**	$ –
NGRE loan to NML– 91 –day term with a maturity date of April 23, 2020 and interest rate of 2.462%	**412,326**	–
	$ 715,762	$ –

Interest income on these loans was $443 (2019 – $Nil) and accrued interest payable $14 (2019 – $Nil) as at March 31, 2020.

i) During 2020 and 2019, there were no transactions with directors, executives and personally-related entities. As at March 31, 2020 and 2019, there are no loans outstanding to directors, executives and related entities.

(All amounts expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars unless otherwise stated)

20. Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company entered into two foreign currency swaps for risk management purposes related to short-term loans entered into with NML during the current year ended March 31, 2020. The short-term loans are dominated in Japanese Yen with a notional amount of ¥77,375. These derivatives are not accounted for using hedge accounting and unrealized gains and losses are recorded through the consolidated statements of comprehensive income. As at March 31, 2020, the Company recorded $972 in derivative loss in the statement of comprehensive income and the approximate fair value of financial instruments were as follows:

		March 31 2020
Carrying value asset - Foreign exchange swap - ¥ 32,802	**$**	**4,455**
Carrying value liability- Foreign Exchange swap - ¥ 44,573	**$**	**(5,427)**
Net derivative liability	**$**	**(972)**

21. Subsequent Events

Subsequent events were evaluated to August 27, 2020, the date the consolidated financial statements were available to be issued. Since December 31, 2019, the spread of COVID-19 has severely impacted many local economies around the globe. In many countries, businesses are being forced to cease or limit operations for long or indefinite periods of time. Measures taken to contain the spread of the virus, including travel bans, quarantines, social distancing, and closures of non-essential services have triggered significant disruptions to businesses worldwide, resulting in an economic slowdown. Global stock markets have also experienced great volatility and a significant weakening. Governments and central banks have responded with monetary and fiscal interventions to stabilize economic conditions. The Company has determined that these events are non-adjusting subsequent events. Accordingly, the financial position and results of operations as of and for the year ended March 31, 2020 have not been adjusted. The duration and impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as the effectiveness of government and central bank responses, remains unclear at this time. It is not possible to reliably estimate the duration and severity of these consequences, as well as their impact on the financial position and results of the Company for future periods. Therefore, there were no subsequent events, other than that disclosed below, that would have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

21. Subsequent Events (continued)

NGRE entered into a short-term intercompany loan with NML on April 28, 2020 for $700,000. The loan is for a 91 -day term with a maturity date of July 28, 2020 and interest rate of 0.748%.

NESNA GP entered into a short- term intercompany loan with NML on June 3, 2020 for $457,000. The loan is for 90 days with a maturity date of September 2, 2020 and interest rate of 3.35%.

NRI entered into a short-term loan with NMAC on April 22, 2020 for $52,000. The loan is for a six-month term with a maturity date of October 22, 2020 and an interest rate of 5.05%.

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