Consolidated Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

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#### **Independent Auditor's Report**

Shareholder and Board of Directors R.V.I. Guaranty Co., Ltd. 201 Broad Street, Sixth Floor Stamford, Connecticut 06901

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of R.V.I. Guaranty Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries (the Company), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2020 (Successor) and 2019 (Predecessor), and the related consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income, changes in stockholder equity and cash flows for the period May 12, 2020 to December 31, 2020 (Successor), the period from January 1, 2020 to May 11, 2020 (Predecessor) and the year ended December 31, 2019 (Predecessor), and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2020 (Successor) and 2019 (Predecessor), and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the period May 12, 2020 to December 31, 2020 (Successor), the period from January 1, 2020 to May 11, 2020 (Predecessor) and the year ended December 31, 2019 (Predecessor) in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### Basis for Opinion

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

#### Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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



#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that
  raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable
  period of time.

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

BDO USA, LLP

New York, NY March 12, 2021

Consolidated Balance Sheets December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Dollars in thousands)

Assets	(Successor) December 31,  2020	(Predecessor) December 31, 2019
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 24,438	\$ 47,291
Investment securities, available-for-sale, at fair value	ψ <b>2</b> 1,130	ψ 17,231
(amortized cost; \$146,600 - 2020; \$155,565 - 2019)	147,011	156,866
Notes receivable	13,256	-
Accrued investment income	861	923
Premiums receivable	2,353	3,796
Reinsurance recoverable	997	1,025
Deferred policy acquisition costs	367	1,118
Mortgages receivable	1,489	710
Assets held for sale	3,216	1,785
Federal taxes recoverable	1,701	151
Deferred tax assets, net	2,298	7,972
Property and equipment, net	151	162
Property on operating lease, net	23,331	23,435
Intangible assets Goodwill	16,377 30,105	4,500
Other assets	2,137	4,458
Total assets	\$270,088	\$254,192
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 7,775	\$ 17,501
Unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses	3,422	1,150
Unearned premiums	6,282	5,615
Derivatives		
Unearned derivative fee revenue	68,239	72,793
Accumulated fair value losses	<u>17,028</u>	35,847
Derivatives, total	85,267	108,640
Junior subordinated debentures	15,464	15,464
Preferred stock, one dollar par value (redeemed in 2020)	110 210	140.270
Total liabilities	<u>118,210</u>	148,370
Commitments and contingencies (Notes 16 and 22)		
Stockholder equity		
Common stock, one dollar par value (100,000,000 shares		
authorized, 50,000,000 issued and outstanding – 2020 and	<b>F</b> O 000	<b>5</b> 0.000
50,000,000 shares issued and outstanding – 2019)	50,000	50,000
Additional paid in capital	95,000	- 54.704
Retained earnings	6,553	54,794
Accumulated other comprehensive income	325 151 979	1,028
Total stockholder equity	151,878 5270,088	105,822 \$254,102
Total liabilities and stockholder equity	<u>\$270,088</u>	<u>\$254,192</u>

## R.V.I. Guaranty Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (Dollars in thousands)

	Successor	Predecess	or
	May 12, 2020 Through December 31, 2020	January 1, 2020 Through May 11, 2020	<u>2019</u>
Revenue			
Net premiums earned	\$ 902	\$ 860	\$ 2,252
Net realized and unrealized gains on derivatives	18,480	10,937	20,118
Net investment income	1,720	1,478	4,799
Net realized investment (losses)/gains	(8)	3	2
Rental income	1,760	802	2,397
Fee income	3,879	520	1,244
Total revenue	26,733	<u>14,600</u>	30,812
Costs and expenses			
Insurance loss provision/(claim recovery)	2,041	461	(611)
Policy acquisition expenses	21	167	415
Other operating and general expenses	16,407	7,258	21,858
Acquisition related expenses	-	4,813	625
Interest expense, net	444	249	1,105
Expenses related to assets held for sale	352	54	<u>516</u>
Total costs and expenses	<u>19,265</u>	13,002	23,908
Income from operations before income taxes	7,468	1,598	6,904
Income taxes	915	<u>318</u>	1,397
Net income	6,553	1,280	<u>5,507</u>
Other comprehensive income, net of tax			
Change in unrealized losses/gains on securities	319	374	1,641
Reclassification adjustment for investment			
losses/gains included in net income	6	(2)	(2)
Release of capital commitment	<del>-</del>	<del>_</del>	16,212
Other comprehensive income	325	<u>372</u>	<u>17,851</u>
Comprehensive income	<u>\$ 6,878</u>	<u>\$ 1,652</u>	<u>\$ 23,358</u>

R.V.I. Guaranty Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholder Equity Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (Dollars in thousands)

			Predecessor		
	Common <u>Stock</u>	Retained <u>Earnings</u>	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	Capital Commitmen	Total Stockholder at <u>Equity</u>
Balance, at December 31, 2018	\$ 50,000	\$ 91,073	\$ (16,823)	\$ (17,265)	\$106,985
Net income		5,507			5,507
Change in unrealized gains on investment securities, net of deferred taxes of \$436			1,641		1,641
Reclassification adjustment for investment securities losses included in net income, net of deferred taxes of \$0			(2)		(2)
Release of capital commitment		(37,786)	16,212	17,265	(4,309)
Dividends paid to stockholders		(4,000)			(4,000)
Balance, at December 31, 2019	50,000	54,794	1,028	-	105,822
Net income		1,280			1,280
Change in unrealized losses on investment securities, net of deferred taxes of \$101			374		374
Reclassification adjustment for investment securities gains included in net income, net of deferred taxes of \$1			(2)		(2)
Balance, at May 11, 2020	<u>\$ 50,000</u>	<u>\$ 56,074</u>	<u>\$ 1,400</u>	<u>s -</u>	<u>\$107,474</u>

## R.V.I. Guaranty Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholder Equity Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (Dollars in thousands)

	Successor							
	Common Stock	Additional Paid <u>In Capital</u>	Reta Earn	ined	Accur O Comp	nulated ther orehensive me/(Loss)	Total Stockholder <u>Equity</u>	
Investment in the Company on May12, 2020	\$ 50,000	\$ 95,000	\$	-	\$	-	\$145,000	
Net income			6,	,553			6,553	
Change in unrealized gains on investment securities, net of deferred taxes of \$85						319	319	
Reclassification adjustment for investment securities losses included in net income, net of deferred taxes of \$2						<u>6</u>	6	
Balance, at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 50,000</u>	<u>\$ 95,000</u>	<u>\$ 6.</u>	<u>,553</u>	<u>\$</u>	325	<u>\$151,878</u>	

# **Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**

Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Dollars in thousands)

	Successor		Successor Pre			
	May	12, 2020	Janua	ry 1, 2020		
		hrough		rough	Yea	r Ended
		ber 31, 2020		11, 2020	Decem	ber 31, 2019
Cash flows - operating activities						
Premiums and sale of derivatives	\$	20,596	\$	8,402	\$	28,120
Losses on insurance and derivative contracts paid, net of recoveries		(17,252)		(470)		(7,471)
Policy acquisition costs		(865)		(494)		(1,188)
Rental income		1,648		729		2,346
Fee income		3,444		454		1,240
Federal income taxes paid		-		_		(1,000)
Proceeds from sale of assets held for sale		_		_		1,085
Acquisition of assets held for sale		(1,681)		_		(1,785)
Proceeds from mortgages receivable		778		280		3,247
Acquisition of mortgages receivable		(853)		(982)		(745)
Net investment income		1,746		1,514		5,069
Interest expense		(876)		204		(1,095)
Other operating and general expenses		(26,055)		(10,002)		(18,311)
Net cash (used in)/provided by operating activities		(19,370)		(365)		9,512
The east (ased my provided by operating activities		(17,570)	-	(303)		7,512
Cash flows - investing activities						
Purchases of investment securities - available-for-sale		(111,802)		(73,272)		(27,026)
Sales/maturities of investment securities - available-for-sale		150,291		45,524		53,273
Purchases of notes receivable		(13,256)		-		-
Acquisition of property and equipment and property on lease		(523)		(80)		(302)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		24,710		(27,828)		25,945
Cash flows - financing activities						(4.000)
Dividends paid to shareholders						(4,000)
Net cash used in financing activities		5.240	-	(20.102)		(4,000)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		5,340		(28,193)		31,457
Cash and cash equivalents						
Beginning of period		19,098		47,291		15,834
End of period	\$	24,438	\$	19,098	\$	47,291
1		,		.,		.,
Reconciliation of net income to cash flows - operating activities						
Net income	\$	6,553	\$	1,280	\$	5,507
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash (used in)/provided by operating activities	:					
Net unrealized (gains)/losses on derivatives		(16,652)		(2,168)		3,778
Other derivative components		(3,684)		(870)		(8,310)
Depreciation and amortization		268		296		888
Amortization, intangible assets		2,198		-		-
Realized investment securities losses/(gains)		8		(3)		(2)
Deferred income taxes		587		2,576		(1,117)
Change in:						
Premiums receivable and other receivables		2,114		(609)		5,343
Deferred policy acquisition costs		(369)		159		342
Mortgages receivable		(77)		(702)		2,009
Asset held for sale		(1,431)		-		(818)
Other assets		(870)		(30)		860
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(11,650)		1,924		1,230
Unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses, net		1,826		474		-
Unearned premiums		1,475		(808)		(1,712)
Federal taxes recoverable		334		(1,884)		1,514
Net cash (used in)/provided by operating activities	\$	(19,370)	\$	(365)	\$	9,512

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Dollars in thousands)

## 1. Organization and Description of Business

R.V.I. Guaranty Co., Ltd. ("the Company") was formed and incorporated in Bermuda 1989. During 2019, the ownership of 98.0% of the Company was transferred from Quantum Partners LP to Quantum Strategic Partners Ltd. ("QSP"), a Cayman Islands exempt Company. On May 12, 2020 100% of the Company was acquired in a business combination pursuant to the terms and conditions of a Stock Purchase Agreement ("SPA"), dated September 12, 2019 by R.V.I. Acquisition Holdings LLC ("RVIAH"), a wholly owned subsidiary of R.V.I. Holdings, LLC ("RVIH"), which is an affiliate of Group1001 as detailed in Note. 11.

The Company is licensed as a property and casualty insurer and primarily underwrites residual value insurance for risks on a worldwide basis. The insurance is purchased by participants in asset finance transactions to obtain third-party financial support for regulatory, catastrophic coverage and accounting issues. The insurance provides coverage for unexpected declines in value of insured assets. Products are offered with varying degrees of residual value coverage with terms varying from 1 to 27 years. The Company focuses on 4 classes of assets: commercial equipment, real estate, passenger vehicles and aircraft. The Company markets business directly and through insurance brokers. The Company's issued policies are classified for these consolidated financial statements as either insurance or derivatives based on the individual contract language; however, all the contracts are considered insurance for state insurance regulatory purposes as well as Federal income tax purposes. All of the commercial real estate business and approximately 1% of the commercial equipment and aircraft business are classified as insurance for these consolidated financial statements. All of the passenger vehicle business and approximately 99% of the commercial equipment and aircraft business are classified as derivative contracts for these consolidated financial statements.

The risk of loss varies by contract. The terms and conditions of an incurred loss are defined in the contracts. Underwriting guidelines include, but are not limited to, exclusions of certain types of assets and take into consideration the availability of a secondary market for insured assets.

Independent Management Ltd., a company incorporated in Bermuda, is the Company's Principal Representative for purposes of preparing financial statements in accordance with accounting principles prescribed or permitted under Bermuda's The Insurance Act 1978 ("The Act").

#### 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### **Basis of Presentation**

These consolidated financial statements are prepared in conformity with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("U.S. GAAP").

#### **Predecessor and Successor Reporting**

On May 12, 2020, the Company was acquired by RVIAH, pursuant to the SPA, and now owns 100% of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries. This business combination is accounted for under the scope of Financial Accounting Standards Board's Accounting ("FASB") Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 805, "Business Combinations ("ASC 805") as RVIAH was deemed to be the accounting acquirer ("Successor") while QSP was deemed the seller ("Predecessor"). Accordingly, the business combination is accounted for using the acquisition method which requires the Company to record the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed from QSP, see Note 11.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Dollars in thousands)

The financial statements separate the Company's presentation into two distinct periods. The period before the closing of the business combination (labeled "Predecessor Period") depicts the financial statements of R.V.I. Guaranty Co., Ltd., and the period after the closing (labeled "Successor Period") depicts the financial statements of the Company, and application of acquisition method of accounting. As a result of the application of the acquisition method of accounting as of the closing, the financial statements for the Predecessor Periods and for the Successor Period are presented on a different basis of accounting and are, therefore, not comparable.

## **Principles of Consolidation**

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

#### **Use of Estimates**

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Material estimates are particularly susceptible to significant change in the near term including accumulated fair value losses on derivatives and unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses.

In the ordinary course of accounting for the items discussed above, management will revise its estimates as more current information becomes available. Such changes in estimates and refinements or estimation methodologies are recorded in the period in which the changes are made and, if material, are disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

#### **Premiums**

Net premiums written are recorded on the accrual basis in accordance with the insurance policies and reinsurance agreements written. Direct and assumed premiums are earned ratably over the term of the contract and ceded premiums reduce gross revenue ratably over the term of the contract. Unearned premiums and prepaid reinsurance premiums represent the portion of premiums written and written premiums ceded which are applicable to the unexpired terms of insured and reinsured assets, respectively.

#### **Derivatives**

In accordance with U.S. GAAP, insurance contracts that pay claims or settle to third-party published values meet the derivative requirements under ASC 815, "Derivatives and Hedging". These instruments are valued using the net present value of expected future cash flows. The change in fair value of these instruments appears on the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income as net realized and unrealized gains or losses on derivatives.

Net realized and unrealized gains or losses on derivatives include net revenues earned, acquisition costs incurred, ceding commissions received, claims paid and realized and unrealized gains and losses pursuant to the Company's pricing models related to these transactions. Derivative fee revenues are recorded as income ratably as they are earned over the life of the transaction. Gross assets and gross liabilities for all derivatives are recorded on the consolidated balance sheets.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Dollars in thousands)

The Company establishes derivative liabilities for unearned derivative fee income related to the unexpired terms of the risks undertaken and derivative assets for the unearned fees related to the portion of the risk that has been shared with various counterparties. Estimates of losses and loss adjustment expenses are included in the fair value of the derivatives.

## **Losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses**

The Company provides residual value insurance contracts assuming the risk of the unexpected decline in value of certain assets. For the insurance business not recorded as derivatives, losses and loss adjustment expenses are based upon estimates of the ultimate aggregate losses inherent in the residual value insurance portfolio as of the reporting date. The evaluation process for determining the level of reserves is subject to certain estimates and judgments. Incurred claims estimates are forecast in advance of a claim notice as a result of active surveillance of the insured assets.

The insurance business not recorded as derivatives comprises the entire insured real estate portfolio and approximately 1% of the insured commercial equipment and aircraft portfolio. These portfolios are non-homogenous insurance contracts and losses are recorded when they become probable and can be reasonably estimated. The Company routinely performs surveillance on these portfolios to identify specific estimated claim reserves. For real estate, the Company considers appraised versus insured values, vacancy rates, tenant credits and market conditions. For commercial equipment and aircraft, the Company considers specific probable asset values, probability of asset returns and other market conditions.

#### **Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs**

Acquisition costs represent direct costs, such as ceded and third-party commissions, premium taxes, employee compensation and other underwriting expenses, that vary with and are primarily related to the acquisition of successful new insurance premium written. These costs are deferred and amortized over the period in which the premiums written are earned. These deferred costs are reviewed for recoverability based on the profitability of the underlying insurance contracts.

Investment income is not anticipated in the recoverability of deferred policy acquisition costs.

For business recorded as derivatives, all policy acquisition costs are expensed as incurred.

#### **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash equivalents include all investments with original maturities of three months or less and are stated at cost, which approximates fair value.

#### **Investment Securities**

The Company reports investments in fixed income and equity securities as available-for-sale and at fair value based on quoted market prices, or, if quoted market prices are not available, discounted expected cash flows using market rates commensurate with the credit quality and expected maturity of the investment. Temporary unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities are included in stockholder equity, net of applicable taxes. The investment securities are regularly reviewed for impairment based on both quantitative and qualitative criteria that include the extent to which cost exceeds market value, the maturity date, the expected duration of that market decline and the financial position of the issuer and whether it is more likely than not that the Company will not sell the security until maturity or until it recovers in value. Unrealized losses that are considered other than temporary

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements** 

Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Dollars in thousands)

are recognized in earnings. For debt securities, an other than temporary loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income when the Company determines that there is a credit loss on a debt security. For these debt securities, the amount representing the credit loss is reported as an impairment loss in the consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income and the amount related to all other factors will be reported in accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss). Realized gains and losses are accounted for on the specific identification method.

Investment income is recognized on the interest method. Amortization of bond premiums and accretion of bond discounts is calculated using the effective interest method and included in investment income.

Short-term investments are recorded at fair value. Short-term investments are those with original maturities greater than 3 months but less than 1 year.

#### **Notes Receivable**

The Company reports notes receivable at the principal balance outstanding. Interest income is accrued on the unpaid principal balance and recognized in investment income. The principal balance outstanding is recorded net of purchase premiums or discounts, deferred loan costs and any allowance for loan losses.

#### **Property and Equipment**

Property and equipment are recorded at cost and are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated economic life of the asset. The Company generally capitalizes property and equipment expenditures greater than one thousand dollars. Furniture and fixtures and computer equipment are depreciated over 5 and 3 years, respectively.

#### **Property on Operating Lease**

Property on operating lease is recorded at cost and is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the building. Tenant improvements are amortized over the shorter of the useful life of the improvement or the remaining term of the lease.

#### **Internal Use Software Costs**

The Company develops various aspects of its proprietary technology platform. The primary applications relate to (1) a transactional platform which provides the Company with the ability to perform policy processing, client and asset analysis, production tracking, asset portfolio management, premium booking, cash collection, and (2) the internal use database that is designed to support the analysis and reporting needs of the Company. The software and related costs of developing the transactional platform and database have been capitalized in accordance with ASC 350-40, "Internal Use Software", and are included with property and equipment. The Company tests the software each year for impairment and will write off any impairments accordingly. The internal use software is amortized on a straight-line basis over 3 years.

#### **Income Taxes**

The Company accounts for income taxes using the liability method in accordance with ASC 740, "Income Taxes". The liability method measures the expected future tax effects of temporary differences at the enacted tax rates applicable for the period in which the deferred tax asset or liability is expected to be realized or settled. Temporary differences are differences between the tax basis of an asset or liability and its reported amount in the consolidated financial statements that will result in

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Dollars in thousands)

future increases or decreases in taxes owed on a tax return compared to amounts already recognized in the consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income. The Company evaluates the need for a valuation allowance against its deferred tax assets on a regular basis. In the course of its review, the Company assesses all available evidence, both positive and negative, including future sources of income, tax planning strategies, future contractual cash flows and reversing temporary differences. Additional valuation allowance benefits or charges could be recognized in the future due to changes in management's expectations regarding the realization of tax benefits. Uncertain tax positions taken or expected to be taken in a tax return by the Company are recognized in the consolidated financial statements when it is more likely than not that the position would be sustained upon examination by tax authorities. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company had recognized all its tax benefits.

#### Goodwill and Identifiable Intangible Assets, Net

Goodwill represents the excess of purchase price over the value assigned to the tangible and identifiable intangible assets, net of liabilities assumed of acquired businesses. Goodwill is not subject to amortization but is tested for impairment annually through a qualitative or quantitative assessment and when events and circumstances indicate that the estimated fair value of the Company may no longer exceed its carrying value. The qualitative factors include economic environment, business climate, market capitalization, operating performance, competition, and other factors. The Company has the option to proceed directly to the quantitative test without performing the qualitative test. The Company has identified one operating segment or reporting units for the purposes of goodwill impairment testing. If goodwill is quantitatively assessed for impairment and the reporting unit's carrying value exceeds its fair value, the difference is recorded as an impairment.

Identifiable intangible assets consist of state insurance licenses, proprietary software, customer relationships and trade name. The Company amortizes finite lived identifiable assets over their estimated useful lives, ranging from 3 to 10 years, on a straight-line basis. Such assets are tested annually for impairment.

#### **Impairment of Identifiable Intangible Assets**

The Company reviews its finite-lived intangible assets, for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. For these assets, an impairment loss is indicated when the undiscounted future cash flows estimated to be generated by the asset group are not sufficient to recover the unamortized balance of the asset group. If indicators exist, the loss is measured as the excess of carrying value over the asset groups' fair value, as determined based on discounted future cash flows, asset appraisals or market values of similar assets.

#### **Rental Income and Expense**

Rental income and expense are recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

#### **Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)**

Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) includes temporary unrealized gains and losses on investment securities.

#### **Foreign Currency**

The U.S. dollar is the functional currency of the Company's operations. Exchange gains and losses arising from transactions of foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and liabilities are included in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income in the period in which they occur.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Dollars in thousands)

#### **Fee Income**

On January 1, 2019, the Company adopted ASC 606, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" using the modified retrospective method. The guidance excludes revenue from insurance contracts, investments, derivatives and financial instruments from its scope. The adoption of this new standard specifically impacted the fee income. Under ASC 606, the Company continues to recognize fee income as services are provided to the customers. The adoption of ASC 606 did not result in a cumulative-effect adjustment to the retained earnings.

#### 3. Investment Securities

The amortized cost, estimated gross unrealized gains and losses and estimated fair value of investments at December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

		Estimated			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized <u>Losses</u>	Fair Value	
2020 - Successor					
Investment securities, available-for-sale					
U.S. government and other government					
Agencies	\$ 4,095	\$ 63	\$ -	\$ 4,158	
Municipal bonds	6,671	73	_	6,744	
Asset-backed securities	25,266	66	(31)	25,301	
Mortgage-backed securities	59,846	229	(90)	59,985	
Corporate bonds	28,639	108	(10)	28,737	
Short-term deposits	22,083	4	(1)	22,086	
Total at December 31, 2020	<u>\$146,600</u>	<u>\$ 543</u>	<b>\$</b> (132)	<u>\$147,011</u>	
		]	Estimated		
		Gross	Gross		
	Amortized	Unrealized	Unrealized	Fair	
	Amortized <u>Cost</u>	Unrealized <u>Gains</u>	Unrealized <u>Losses</u>	Fair <u>Value</u>	
2019 - Predecessor					
2019 - Predecessor Investment securities, available-for-sale					
Investment securities, available-for-sale					
Investment securities, available-for-sale U.S. government and other government	Cost	<u>Gains</u>	Losses	<u>Value</u>	
Investment securities, available-for-sale U.S. government and other government agencies	<u>Cost</u> \$ 15,909	<u>Gains</u> \$ 260	Losses	<b>Value</b> \$ 16,169	
Investment securities, available-for-sale U.S. government and other government agencies Municipal bonds	<b>Cost</b> \$ 15,909 8,638	<u>Gains</u> \$ 260 220	Losses  \$ -	<b>Value</b> \$ 16,169 8,858	
Investment securities, available-for-sale U.S. government and other government agencies Municipal bonds Asset-backed securities	Cost \$ 15,909 8,638 28,020	<b>Gains</b> \$ 260 220 41	<u>Losses</u> \$ - (9)	<b>Value</b> \$ 16,169 8,858 28,052	
Investment securities, available-for-sale U.S. government and other government agencies Municipal bonds Asset-backed securities Mortgage-backed securities	Cost \$ 15,909 8,638 28,020 19,586	<b>Gains</b> \$ 260 220 41 352	Losses  \$ - (9) (1)	<b>Value</b> \$ 16,169	

Estimated fair values approximate market values and are based on either quoted market prices or model derived valuations. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, approximately \$4,700 and \$4,600, respectively, of the investment portfolio are restricted assets on deposit with U.S. government authorities as required to comply with U.S. statutory requirements. Investments with estimated fair

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Dollars in thousands)

values of approximately \$55,200 and \$71,300 as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, are maintained in a required trust for the benefit of the Company's insurance subsidiary. The Company is not exposed to significant concentrations of credit risk within its investment portfolio.

The following tables summarize all securities in an unrealized loss position as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the aggregate estimated fair value and gross unrealized loss by length of time the amounts have continuously been in an unrealized loss position.

		In Loss Po	sition For			
	Less than 1	12 Months	12 Mor	nths or More	To	tal
	Estimated	Gross	Estimate	ed Gross	Estimated	Gross
	Fair	Unrealize	d Fair	Unrealized	Fair	Unrealized
2020 - Successor	<b>Value</b>	Loss	<b>Value</b>	Loss	<b>Value</b>	Loss
Fixed income securities						
U.S. government and other						
government agencies	\$ -	\$ -	\$	- \$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Municipal bonds	-	-			-	-
Asset-backed securities	6,146	(31)	)		6,146	(31)
Mortgage-backed securities	28,211	(90)	)		28,211	(90)
Corporate bonds	6,787	(10)	)		6,787	(10)
Short-term deposits	940	(1)	<u></u>	<u> </u>	940	(1)
Total at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 42,084</u>	\$ (132)	\$		<u>\$ 42,084</u>	<u>\$ (132)</u>
		In Loss Po	sition For			
	Less than 1	2 Months	12 Mor	nths or More	To	tal
	<b>Estimated</b>	Gross	Estimate	ed Gross	Estimated	Gross
	Fair	Unrealize	d Fair	Unrealized	Fair	Unrealized
<u> 2019 - Predecessor</u>	<b>Value</b>	Loss	<b>Value</b>	Loss	<b>Value</b>	Loss
Fixed income securities						
U.S. government and other						
government agencies	\$ -	\$ -	\$	- \$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Municipal bonds	_	-			-	-
Asset-backed securities	248	-	4,4	76 (9)	4,724	(9)
Mortgage-backed securities	340	-	53	(1)	875	(1)
Corporate bonds	2,482	(2)	3,74	48 (2)	6,230	$\phantom{aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa$
Total at December 31, 2019	\$ 3,070	\$ (2)	\$ 8,75	<u>\$ (12)</u>	\$ 11,829	\$ (14)

The Company owned 30 and 33 securities with an unrealized loss position as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Investment income, including amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts, and gains/(losses) on sale of investments for January 1 through May 11, 2020; May 12 through December 31, 2020; and the year ended December 31, 2019, were derived from:

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements** 

Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Dollars in thousands)

	Successor Predeces May 12, 2020 January 1, 2020		or
	Through December 31, 2020	Through <u>May 11, 2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Net investment income			
Interest and dividends			
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 330	\$ 350	\$ 599
Preferred stock	-	-	7
U.S. government and other government			
agencies	100	152	452
Municipal bonds	12	80	294
Mortgage and asset-backed securities	690	379	1,123
Corporate bonds	457	631	2,604
Floating rate common securities	18	5	30
Notes receivable	<u>289</u>		<del>-</del>
Total investment income	1,896	1,597	5,109
Expenses	(176)	(119)	(310)
Net investment income	<u>\$ 1,720</u>	<u>\$1,478</u>	<u>\$ 4,799</u>
Net realized investment (losses)/gains			
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ -
U.S. government and other government			
agencies	(5)	-	-
Corporate bonds	(6)	-	-
Municipal bonds	<del>_</del>	<u> </u>	2
Net realized investment (losses)/gains	<u>\$ (8)</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>

Proceeds from the sale of investments were \$57,553 and \$16,730 for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The original costs of these investments were \$57,414 and \$16,941 for years end December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

#### **Promissory Note**

On July 31, 2019, the Company cancelled its promissory note due from QSP. The book value of the promissory note was \$17,265 as of December 31, 2018 and was classified as a reduction to stockholder equity. The initial book value of the promissory note was \$37,786 and was reduced by the earnings of the Bermuda Trust ("Trust") which was terminated in 2010. The accumulated reduction of the promissory note was credited to other comprehensive income, net of deferred income taxes. In 2019, a charge to retained earnings of \$4,309 was recorded to reflect the deferred tax write off resulting from the cancellation of the promissory note.

#### Liquidity

Business risks for the Company include the matching of the cash flows of the investment portfolio with the expected payment of policy liabilities and to assure that there is adequate unrestricted cash to meet the Company's operating obligations. The amortized cost and estimated fair value of the fixed income securities as of December 31, 2020 by effective maturity are presented below. Actual maturities may

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Dollars in thousands)

differ from effective maturities as certain investments may be subject to call or prepayment risk, with or without call or prepayment penalties:

<u>Due In</u>	Amortized <u>Cost</u>	Estimated <u>Fair Value</u>
2021	\$ 44,689	\$ 44,736
2022 - 2025	9,035	9,158
2026 - 2030	6,543	6,619
2031 and later	1,221	1,212
Mortgage and asset-backed securities	85,112	85,286
Total	<u>\$ 146,600</u>	<u>\$ 147,011</u>

There are statutory insurance restrictions on the investments owned by the Company and its insurance subsidiary. Management believes that there is adequate liquidity to meet the ongoing obligations of the Company while continuing to comply with the statutory regulations.

#### 4. Mortgages Receivable

In 2018, the Company was assigned a mortgage note receivable for the purpose of mitigating losses on the Company's residual value insurance policy supporting the financing of the property. During 2019, the Company took title to and sold this property and incurred additional expenses of \$277 on this property, which are included in other operating and general expenses.

In 2019, the Company was assigned another mortgage note receivable for the purpose of mitigating losses on the Company's residual value insurance policy supporting the financing of the property. During the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company capitalized costs of \$190 and \$129 on this receivable which is included in mortgages receivable and no impairment loss was required.

In 2020, the Company was assigned two mortgage notes receivable for the purpose of mitigating losses on the Company's residual value insurance policies supporting the financing of these properties. In 2020, the underlying collateral on one of these mortgage notes receivable was sold. During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company capitalized costs primarily of overhead and property taxes of \$589 on the remaining mortgage note receivable, which is included in mortgages receivable and no impairment loss was required. The building is currently available for sale by the owner and is expected to be sold within 1 year.

#### 5. Fair Value Measurements

The Company has adopted ASC 820, "Fair Value Measurement", for all financial instruments accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis. ASC 820 requires fair value to be determined based on the exchange price that would be received for assets or paid to transfer liabilities (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the assets or liabilities in an orderly transaction between market participants. ASC 820 emphasizes that an entity's valuation technique for measuring fair value should maximize observable inputs and minimize unobservable inputs.

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements** 

Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Dollars in thousands)

ASC 820 established a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy as defined by ASC 820 are as follows:

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 – Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active and model derived valuations whose inputs are observable or whose significant value drivers are observable.

Level 3 – Unobservable significant inputs to the valuation model.

The following tables show, by level within the fair value hierarchy, the Company's financial assets and liabilities that are accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2020 and 2019. The financial assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The Company's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement requires judgment and may affect the asset's or liability's placement within the fair value hierarchy levels.

Recurring Fair Value Measurements by Level:

	Successor							
	December 31, 2020							
	]	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total
Assets:	_		•		_			
Investment securities, available-for-sale:								
U.S. government and other government agencies	\$	1,304	\$	2,854	\$	_	\$	4,158
Municipal bonds		-		6,744		-		6,744
Asset-backed securities		_		25,301		_		25,301
Mortgage-backed securities		-		59,985		-		59,985
Corporate bonds		_		28,737		_		28,737
Short-term deposits		_		22,086		_		22,086
Total investment securities, available-for-sale		1,304	_1	145,707	_	-		147,011
<b>Total investment securities</b>	<u>\$</u>	1,304	<u>\$1</u>	<u>145,707</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$1</u>	<u>147,011</u>
Liabilities:								
Derivative liabilities:								
Commercial equipment/aircraft	\$	-	\$	_	\$	66,792	\$	66,792
Passenger vehicle	_	<u>-</u>	_	<u> </u>	_	18,475	_	18,475
Total derivative liabilities	\$		<u>\$</u>		\$	85,267	<u>\$</u>	85,267

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Dollars in thousands)

	Predecessor				
	<b>December 31, 2019</b>				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	<u>Total</u>	
Assets:					
Investment securities, available-for-sale:					
U.S. government and other government agencies	\$ 12,599	\$ 3,570	\$ -	\$ 16,169	
Municipal bonds	_	8,858	_	8,858	
Asset-backed securities	_	28,052	_	28,052	
Mortgage-backed securities	_	19,937	_	19,937	
Corporate bonds	_	76,976	_	76,976	
Short-term deposits	111	6,763	-	6,874	
Total investment securities, available-for-sale	12,710	144,156		156,866	
Total investment securities	<u>\$ 12,710</u>	<u>\$144,156</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$156,866</u>	
Liabilities:					
Derivative liabilities:					
Commercial equipment/aircraft	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 90,136	\$ 90,136	
Passenger vehicle	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	18,504	18,504	
Total derivative liabilities	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$108,640</u>	<u>\$108,640</u>	

The following tables provide additional information about the significant unobservable (Level 3) inputs developed internally by the Company to determine accumulated fair value losses and gains of derivative policies as of December 31, 2020 and 2019:

December 31, 2020 - Successor

Fair Value Losses	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input	Range
\$17,028	Future probable value	Unemployment forecasts	4.6% - 9.8%
	-	GDP growth rate forecasts	(0.2%) - 8.7%
		Light vehicle sales forecasts (million)	14.8 - 18.1
		Lease Supply Index	0.2 - 0.3
		Used vehicle stock forecasts	0.3 - 3.2
		Used vehicle competitive index forecasts	0.2 - 4.2
		Exchange rate (US\$/CAD\$) forecasts	0.8 - 0.9
		Market incentive level	8.7 - 10.6
		Gasoline spending per household income	0.7% - 0.9%
		S&P 500 volatility Index range	14 - 21
		Oil Price % of CPI Total in Canada	0.2 - 0.3%

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Dollars in thousands)

Decembe	er 31,	<u> 2019 -</u>	<b>Predecessor</b>

Fair Value Losses	Valuation Technique	<u>Unobservable Input</u>	Range
\$35,847	Future probable value	Unemployment forecasts	3.5% – 4.6%
	-	GDP growth rate forecasts	0.5% - 3.5%
		Light vehicle sales forecasts (million)	16.3 - 18.0
		Lease Supply Index	0.2 - 0.2
		Used vehicle stock forecasts	0.2 - 2.9
		Used vehicle competitive index forecasts	0.2 - 3.6
		Exchange rate (US\$/CAD\$) forecasts	0.7 - 0.8
		Market incentive level	8.9 - 10.0
		Gasoline spending per household income	0.8% - 1.0%
		S&P 500 volatility Index range	16 - 22
		Oil Price % of CPI Total in Canada	0.3% - 0.4%

#### **Investment Securities**

The Company uses the market approach for recurring fair value measurements and the valuation techniques use inputs that are observable, or can be corroborated by observable data, in an active marketplace.

The following information relates to the classification into the fair value hierarchy:

**Fixed Income** - Short-term investments are classified as Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. For securities classified as Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, the Company uses third-party pricing models. Such pricing models use standard inputs including, but not limited to, benchmark yields, reported trades, broker/dealer quotes, issuer spreads, two-sided markets, benchmark securities and other reference data.

Derivative Liabilities - The derivative liabilities include unrealized gains and losses in the fair value calculation of certain of the Company's residual value contracts. The Company has determined that contracts that pay claims or settle to third-party published values meet the requirements under ASC 815 to be recorded as derivatives. The fair value calculation uses a valuation model that was internally developed and uses an income approach. Many of the assumption inputs are obtained from independent third parties such as Black Book, Moody's, specific guidebook asset values and appraisals. Additional assumptions include, but are not limited to, unemployment forecasts, gasoline spending per household income, used vehicle stock and competitive index forecasts, lease supply index, light vehicle sales forecasts, external appraisals and Gross Domestic Product ("GDP") growth rate. These forecasts are included in the internally developed model to calculate the future probable values of passenger vehicles. Specific guidebook asset values and appraisals are used in calculating probable values for the commercial equipment accounted for as derivatives. The probable values are then compared to the insured values and the fair value of the liabilities is then determined using an income approach. These liabilities were classified as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

The following tables present the changes in Level 3 derivatives measured on a recurring basis for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The Level 3 balances consist of certain Company contracts recorded as derivatives under ASC 820:

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Dollars in thousands)

			Successor		
	May 12, 2020	Net Realized /Unrealized Losses Included in <u>Earnings</u>	Purchases and <u>Issuances</u>	Sales and <u>Settlements</u>	December 31, <u>2020</u>
Derivative liability, net by asset class:					
Commercial equipment/aircraft Passenger vehicle Net derivative liability	\$ 84,329 <u>21,274</u> <u>\$105,603</u>	\$(25,773) (10,824) \$(36,597)	\$ 8,236 <u>8,025</u> <u>\$16,261</u>	\$ - <u>-</u> <u>\$</u> -	\$ 66,792 <u>18,475</u> <u>\$85,267</u>
			Predecessor		
	January 1, <u>2020</u>	Net Realized /Unrealized Losses Included in <u>Earnings</u>	Purchases and <u>Issuances</u>	Sales and <u>Settlements</u>	May 11, 2020
Derivative liability, net by asset class:					
Commercial equipment/aircraft Passenger vehicle Net derivative liability	\$ 90,136 <u>18,504</u> <u>\$108,640</u>	\$(10,511) (1,390) \$(11,901)	\$ 4,704 <u>4,159</u> <u>\$ 8,863</u>	\$ - <u>-</u> <u>\$</u> -	\$ 84,329 <u>21,273</u> <u>\$105,602</u>
			Predecessor		
	January 1, <u>2019</u>	Net Realized /Unrealized Losses Included in <u>Earnings</u>	Purchases and <u>Issuances</u>	Sales and Settlements	December 31, <u>2019</u>
Derivative liability, net by asset class: Commercial equipment/aircraft Passenger vehicle Net derivative liability	\$ 93,863	\$(14,971) (12,067) \$(27,038)	\$11,244 <u>11,262</u> <u>\$22,506</u>	\$ - <u>\$</u> -	\$ 90,136 18,504 \$108,640

There were no transfers between levels during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

#### 6. Assets Held for Sale

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, assets held for sale are stated at the lower of depreciated cost or fair value less costs to sell. Occasionally, the Company will take deed of a real estate property for the purpose of mitigating any potential losses on the Company's residual value insurance policy supporting the financing of the property.

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements** 

Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Dollars in thousands)

In 2019, the Company took deed of a property and classified it as real estate held for sale. During the years ended December 31,2020 and 2019, the Company capitalized costs of \$0 and \$1,785, respectively. This property is expected to be sold in 2021.

In 2020, the Company took deed of another property and classified it as real estate held for sale. During 2020, the Company capitalized costs of \$1,681 for this property. This property is expected to be sold in 2021 and no impairment loss was required at December 31, 2020.

At December 31, 2020 and 2019, the assets relating to the real estate properties held for sale are presented below. There were no liabilities relating to the real estate properties held for sale.

	Successor	Predecessor	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	
Assets Held for Sale			
Property and equipment	<u>\$ 3,216</u>	<u>\$ 1,785</u>	
Total assets held for sale	<u>\$ 3,216</u>	<u>\$ 1,785</u>	

Income and expenses for the real estate properties held for sale for January 1 through May 11, 2020; May 12 through December 31, 2020; and the year ended December 31, 2019 are as follows:

	Successor Predecessor		or
	May 12, 2020 Through December 31, 2020	January 1, 2020 Through May 11, 2020	<u>2019</u>
Income Related to Assets Held for Sale	<u>s -</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>
<b>Expenses Related to Assets Held for Sale</b>			
Impairment loss	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Operating and general expenses  Total expenses related to assets held for	sale 352 \$ 352	54 <b>§ 54</b>	516 <b>§ 516</b>

#### 7. Property and Equipment, Net

At December 31, 2020 and 2019, property and equipment, net consist of the following after purchase price step-up allocation:

	Successor 2020	Predecessor 2019
Office furniture and equipment	\$ 11	\$ 19
Computer equipment	66	382
Internally developed software	<u> 138</u>	<u>213</u>
	215	614
Less, accumulated depreciation and amortization	64	<u>452</u>
Total property and equipment, net	<u>\$ 151</u>	<u>\$ 162</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Dollars in thousands)

Depreciation and amortization expense for property and equipment are as follows:

	Successor	<b>Predecessor</b>	
	May 12, 2020 Through <u>December 31, 2020</u>	January 1, 2020 Through May 11, 2020	<u>2019</u>
Depreciation and amortization expense	<u>\$ 64</u>	<u>\$ 40</u>	<u>\$ 135</u>

During January 1 through May 11, 2020 and May 12 through December 31, 2020; the Company did not dispose of any fully depreciated assets no longer in use. During 2019, the Company disposed of \$1,891 fully depreciated assets no longer in use.

#### 8. Property on Operating Lease, Net

During 2016, the Company purchased real estate property for the purpose of mitigating any potential losses on the Company's residual value insurance policy supporting the financing of the property. At December 31, 2020 and 2019, the property on operating lease after purchase price step-up allocation are as follows:

	Successor 2020	Predecessor 2019	
	<u>2020</u>	2017	
Property on operating lease	\$23,535	\$25,458	
Less, accumulated depreciation and amortization	204	<u>2,023</u>	
Total property on operating lease, net	<u>\$23,331</u>	<u>\$23,435</u>	

The future minimum lease payments on the operating lease as of December 31, 2020 for each of the 5 succeeding fiscal years is as follows:

	Future
	Minimum
Due In	<b>Lease Payments</b>
2021	\$2,525
2022	2,562
2023	2,598
2024	2,635
2025	2,369

For January 1 through May 11, 2020; May 12 through December 31, 2020; and the year ended December 31, 2019, operating expenses, including depreciation and amortization, for the property on operating lease were \$942, \$998, and \$2,753, respectively.

#### 9. Trust Preferred Securities

In November, 2002 the Company established a Grantor Trust, R.V.I.G. Preferred Securities, L.L.T. ("The Grantor Trust"), under the laws of Connecticut. In December, 2002 the Company purchased 100% of the Floating Rate Common Securities (the "Common Securities") from The Grantor Trust for \$464. The Grantor Trust issued and sold 15,000,000 of The Grantor Trust's Floating Rate Capital

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Dollars in thousands)

Securities, with a liquidation amount of \$1 per capital security (the "Capital Securities"), to an unaffiliated pool of investors, and received proceeds of \$15,000. The entire proceeds from the sale by The Grantor Trust to the holders of the Capital Securities were combined with the entire proceeds from the sale by The Grantor Trust to the Company of the Common Securities. These funds were used by The Grantor Trust to purchase \$15,464 in principal amount of Floating Rate Junior Subordinated Deferrable Interest Debentures (the "Debentures") from the Company. The net outstanding debt of the Company to external parties is \$15,000.

The Debentures accrue cash distributions and bear interest at a rate equal to the 3-month Libor plus 4.0% per annum. Interest is paid quarterly in arrears. Interest expense was \$273, \$481 and \$1,008 for January 1 through May 11, 2020; May 12 through December 31, 2020; and the year ended December 31, 2019, respectively.

At the option of the Company, interest payments can be deferred for up to twenty consecutive quarterly periods and no interest will be due or payable. The deferral of interest subjects the Company to certain restrictions, such as the declaration of dividends, or the repayment, repurchase or redemption of debt, junior to the Debentures. As of December 31, 2020, and 2019, respectively, the Company did not defer interest payments and does not plan to defer future interest payments. The Debentures can be redeemed by the Company, in whole or in part, but in all cases in a principal amount with integral multiples of one thousand dollars on any March 4, June 4, September 4 or December 4, with a final maturity date of December 4, 2032.

## 10. Intangible Assets

The Company identified intangible assets as a result of the acquisition of the Company on May 12, 2020. These intangible assets consist of both indefinite lived state insurance licenses, which are not subject to amortization, as well as finite lived assets which are amortized on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the finite lived assets.

The following table summarizes these intangible assets, net of accumulated amortization as of December 31, 2020 and 2019:

	Successor 2020	Predecessor 2019
Intangible assets:		
State insurance licenses	\$ 6,375	\$ 4,500
Software	2,200	-
Trade name	1,100	-
Customer relationships	<u>8,900</u>	
Sub-total	18,575	4,500
Less, accumulated amortization Total intangible assets, net	2,198 <b>\$16,377</b>	<u>-</u> <u>\$ 4,500</u>

The intangible assets are tested annually for impairment and no impairment loss was recorded. A fair value purchase price step-up allocation of \$1,875 to the previously held insurance licenses was recorded through the measurement period.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (Dollars in thousands)

## 11. Acquisition and Goodwill

On May 12, 2020, RVIG and all of its subsidiaries were acquired by RVIAH a wholly owned subsidiary of RVIH pursuant to a Stock Purchase Agreement, dated September 12, 2019, for consideration of \$145,000 in cash. A portion of the purchase price, \$18,125, has been held in escrow pursuant to an escrow agreement until the 18-month anniversary of the closing.

This transaction is accounted for under ASC 805 as a business combination. RVIG constitutes a business with inputs, processes and outputs. Accordingly, the acquisition of RVIG constitutes the acquisition of a business for purposes of ASC 805 and is accounted for using the acquisition method. The Company has elected pushdown accounting and RVIG has recorded the fair value of its assets and liabilities purchased by RVIAH.

The following represents the purchase price allocation of this business combination.

Total consideration	\$145,000
Cash and cash equivalents	19,098
Fixed maturity investments, available for sale, at fair value	184,716
Accrued investment income	1,018
Premiums receivable	4,309
Reinsurance recoverable	1,016
Mortgages receivable	1,413
Assets held for sale	1,535
Federal taxes recoverable	2,037
Deferred tax assets, net	2,971
Property and equipment, net	135
Property on operating lease	23,400
State insurance licenses	6,375
Intangible assets – software	2,200
Intangible assets – trade name	1,100
Intangible assets – customer relationships	8,900
Other assets	1,335
Total identifiable assets acquired	261,558
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	19,424
Unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses	1,365
Unearned premium	4,807
Derivatives:	
Unearned derivative fee revenue	71,923
Accumulated fair value losses	33,680
Derivatives, total	105,603
Junior subordinated debentures	15,464
Net identifiable liabilities acquired	<u>146,663</u>
Goodwill	<u>\$ 30,105</u>

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (Dollars in thousands)

#### 12. Revolving Line of Credit

The Company entered into a financing agreement with a bank that permitted it to borrow for general business purposes, at any time through May, 2020, thereafter renewable annually in the Bank's sole discretion, up to \$15,000 at an interest rate of 90 day Libor plus 2.75%. Amortization of any outstanding balance is interest only with principal due at maturity. A one-time commitment fee of .50% was paid at time of note closing. There is an unused commitment fee equal to .50% per annum unless the Company maintains a minimum average of \$1,500 in depository balances during any quarter. No unused commitment fee was incurred in 2020 and 2019.

This revolving line of credit was secured by a first mortgage lien and a conditional assignment of rents and leases on a Company owned property leased to others. Interest expense, including amortization of cost to secure the debt was \$32, \$0 and \$97 for January 1 through May 11, 2020; May 12 through December 31, 2020; and the year ended December 31, 2019, respectively.

On November 30, 2020 this agreement was replaced with another financing agreement with a related party (see Note 23) that permits the Company to borrow for general purposes, at any time through November 30, 2023, up to \$20,000 at an interest rate of 90 day Libor plus 1.5%. The Company will repay the amount of each revolving loan advance in full within 364 days of the date on which such amount is borrowed. There is an unused commitment fee of 0.25% per annum. Unused commitment fee incurred was \$4 as of December 31, 2020.

## 13. Unpaid Losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses on Insurance Contracts

The following table provides a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances of reserves for losses and loss adjustment expenses:

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Dollars in thousands)

	Successor May 12, 2020 Through December 31, 2020	Predecessor January 1, 2020 Through May 11, 2020	2019
Gross unpaid losses and loss adjustment	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	1111, 11, 2020	
expenses, beginning of period	\$ 1,365	\$ 1,150	\$ 1,181
Less, reinsurance recoverable	1,016	1,025	1,056
Net balance, beginning of period	<u>349</u>	<u> 125</u>	125
Changes to loss provision:			
Provision	2,116	497	(548)
Recovery on real estate	(35)	(14)	
Gross change to loss provision	2,081	483	(548)
Less, recoverable	40	22	63
Net change to loss provision	<u>2,041</u>	<u>461</u>	<u>(611)</u>
Less, paid claims and loss adjustment expenses: Gross paid Recovery on real estate Gross paid claims and loss adjustment expenses Less, recoverable on paid Net paid claims and loss adjustment expenses	(59) 35	(32) 14 (18) (31) 13	(1,833) (1,833) (94) (1,739)
Less, impairment reclassification	<del>-</del>	<u>250</u>	(2,350)
Gross unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses, end of period Less, reinsurance recoverable Net balance, end of period	3,422 997 <b>\$ 2,425</b>	1,365 1,016 <b>\$ 349</b>	1,150 1,025 \$ 125

#### 14. Derivatives

Although the Company and its insurance subsidiary are licensed as property and casualty insurers by the Bermuda and Connecticut insurance regulators, respectively, certain of its products, in accordance with U.S. GAAP, are recorded as derivatives. The Company has determined that contracts that pay claims or settle to third-party published values meet the requirements under ASC 815 to be recorded as derivatives. Under ASC 815, contracts that have as part of the settlement process reference to third-party indexes are not eligible for the ASC 815 scope exception for insurance accounting and, accordingly, are accounted for as derivatives.

The fair value is estimated using a valuation model that was internally developed and uses an income approach. The model includes, among other things, projected future claims, probable estimated asset values at contract end date using third-party published values and market surveillance. For assets in which the probable future values during a reporting period either increase or decrease premium is calculated which generates the fair value adjustment to mark to market. The model and the related assumptions are updated quarterly with current market information. The fair value of insurance contracts accounted for as derivatives reflects the estimated value of the contracts at that reporting date.

Net realized and unrealized gains and losses on insurance contracts accounted for as derivatives include the mark to market fair value adjustment, the total of the earned derivative fee revenue, losses paid and the costs to acquire these contracts. Changes in net realized and unrealized gains and losses on

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements** 

Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Dollars in thousands)

derivative financial instruments are reflected in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income. If a derivative has an increase in estimated fair value during a period, the increase will add to the Company's total revenue for that period. Conversely, if a derivative has a decline in estimated fair value during the period, the decline will be deducted from the Company's total revenue for that period. Cumulative unrealized gains and losses are reflected in either derivative assets or derivative liabilities in the Company's consolidated balance sheets. Unrealized gains and losses resulting from changes in the fair value of derivatives occur because of the related impact on estimated pricing of a contract.

The Company recorded net realized and unrealized gains before income taxes on derivative financial instruments of \$10,937, \$18,480 and \$20,118 for January 1 through May 11, 2020; May 12 through December 31, 2020; and the year ended December 31, 2019 respectively. The components of net realized and unrealized gains on derivatives are as follows:

	Successor	Predecessor	
	May 12, 2020 Through <u>December 31, 2020</u>	January 1, 2020 Through May 11, 2020	<u>2019</u>
Derivative fee revenue	\$ 19,945	\$ 9,733	\$ 30,816
Fair value adjustment losses	16,652	2,168	(3,778)
Net realized/unrealized losses included			
in earnings	36,597	11,901	27,038
Cost to acquire derivatives	(865)	(494)	(1,188)
Losses paid Net realized and unrealized gains on	(17,252)	<u>(470)</u>	(5,732)
Derivatives	<u>\$ 18,480</u>	\$ 10,937	\$ 20,118

During January 1 through May 11, 2020; May 12 through December 31, 2020 and the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company recorded loss provisions of approximately \$(825), \$3,155 and \$1,500, respectively related to its insured aircraft portfolio. These provisions are included in the fair value adjustment losses above.

The derivative liabilities represent the gross unearned revenue and cumulative unrealized gains and losses on the derivative contracts. The derivative assets represent the portion of unearned revenue and cumulative unrealized gains and losses shared with third-party reinsurers. There were no derivative assets at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The components of the Company's derivative liabilities are as follows at December 31:

	<u>Successor</u> <u>2020</u>	Predecessor 2019
<b>Derivative Liabilities</b>		
Unearned derivative fee revenue	\$ 68,239	\$ 72,793
Accumulated fair value losses	<u> 17,028</u>	35,847
Total derivative liabilities	<u>\$ 85,267</u>	<u>\$108,640</u>

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Dollars in thousands)

#### 15. Estimated Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The following methods and assumptions were used by the Company in estimating its fair value disclosure for financial instruments. These determinations were based on available market information and appropriate valuation methodologies. Considerable judgment is required to interpret market data to develop the estimates and, therefore, the estimates may not necessarily be indicative of the amount the Company could realize in a current market exchange. Due to the relatively short-term nature of cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, premiums receivable and accrued investment income, their carrying amounts are reasonable estimates of fair value.

	Carrying <u>Value</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
December 31, 2020 - Successor		
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 24,438	\$ 24,438
Fixed maturity investments, available-for-sale	147,011	147,011
Notes receivable	13,256	13,256
Mortgages receivable	1,489	1,489
Liabilities		
Derivative liabilities	\$ 85,267	\$ 85,267
Trust preferred securities	15,464	15,464
December 31, 2019 - Predecessor		
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 47,291	\$ 47,291
Fixed maturity investments, available-for-sale	156,866	156,866
Notes receivable	-	-
Mortgages receivable	710	710
Liabilities		
Derivative liabilities	\$108,640	\$108,640
Trust preferred securities	15,464	15,464

#### **Investment Securities**

The fair values of investment securities, shown in Note 3, approximate market values, which are based on quoted market prices or model derived valuations.

#### **Derivative Contracts**

The Company's insurance contracts recorded as derivatives are recorded at fair value (see Note 14).

#### 16. Commitments and Contingencies

#### **Operating Leases**

The lease on the corporate office space, located in Stamford, Connecticut, expires December 31, 2023. The future minimum lease payments for this lease are as follows:

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Dollars in thousands)

<u>Year</u>	Future Minimum <u>Lease Payments</u>
2021	\$ 695
2022	713
2023	730

The Company also leases office equipment and a small office under various month to month operating leases. Total rent expense incurred by the Company was \$297, \$392 and \$687 for January 1 through May 11, 2020; May 12 through December 31, 2020; and the year ended December 31, 2019, respectively.

## 17. Stockholder Equity

#### **Preferred Stock**

In accordance with the Purchase Agreement dated May 8, 1997, a Series A non-voting mandatorily redeemable preference share ("Series A") was authorized, issued and fully paid. This share is redeemable for one dollar together with any accrued but unpaid dividends. The share was redeemed on May 12, 2020.

#### **Dividends Paid to Shareholders**

There were no dividends declared and paid in 2020. On March 8, 2019 the Board of Directors ("BOD") authorized and declared a dividend totaling \$4,000. The dividends, net of required withholding taxes, were paid to the Company's shareholders during the year ended December 31, 2019.

#### **Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)**

Balances of related after-tax components comprising other comprehensive income/(loss) included in stockholder equity at December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	Unrealized	Change in Fair	Accumulated
	Gains/(Losses)	Value of Capital	Other Comprehensive
	On Securities	<u>Commitment</u>	<u>Income/(Loss)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2018 - Predecessor Net change for 2019	\$ (611)	\$ (16,212)	\$ (16,823)
	1,639		<u>17,851</u>
Balance at December 31, 2019 – Predecessor	1,028	-	1,028
Net change for January 1, 2020 through May 11, 2020 – Predecessor	372	-	372
Purchase price allocation adjustment to additional paid in capital	(1,400)	-	(1,400)
Net change for May 12, 2020 through December 31, 2020 - Successor Balance at December 31, 2020 - Successor	325	<u>-</u>	325
	\$ 325	\$ -	<u>\$ 325</u>

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Dollars in thousands)

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company agreed to a release of the capital commitment relating to its promissory note due from QSP as disclosed in Note 3.

#### 18. Statutory Requirements

These consolidated financial statements are prepared on a U.S. GAAP basis, which differs in certain respects from accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the insurance regulatory authorities of the Connecticut State Insurance Department ("CID") and the statutory requirements of the Bermuda Monetary Authority ("BMA"). The significant differences between statutory accounting practices and U.S. GAAP are as follows:

- contracts accounted for as derivatives under U.S. GAAP are treated as insurance for statutory purposes;
- acquisition costs and ceding commissions and allowances are charged/credited to operations incurred for statutory reporting and deferred and amortized as the related insurance premiums are earned for U.S. GAAP;
- fixed-maturity investments are generally reported at amortized cost for statutory and fair value for U.S. GAAP;
- certain changes in net deferred income taxes are recognized as a separate component of gains and losses in surplus for statutory purposes. Under U.S. GAAP, certain changes in the Company's net deferred income tax balances are recorded as income tax expense or benefit;
- unpaid losses, loss adjustment expenses and unearned premiums are presented net of reinsurance for statutory reporting and gross for U.S. GAAP; and
- certain assets designated as "non-admitted assets" are charged directly to surplus for statutory purposes but are reflected as assets under U.S. GAAP.

The Company is a Bermuda regulated Class 3A insurer and prepares its statutory financial statements in conformity with the accounting principles set forth in The Act, amendments thereto and related regulations. Premiums assumed from its affiliates were \$7,200, \$15,200 and \$20,400 for January 1 through May 11, 2020; May 12 through December 31, 2020; and the year ended December 31, 2019, respectively.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company's statutory capital and surplus has exceeded the minimum statutory capital and surplus required by The Act. The Company is prohibited from declaring or paying any dividends during any financial year if it would cause the Company to fail to meet its solvency margin and minimum liquidity ratio. Under The Act, if a company fails to meet its solvency margin and minimum liquidity ratio on the last day of any financial year, it shall not, without the approval of the BMA, declare or pay any dividends during the next financial year. The Company has met both the solvency margin and the minimum liquidity ratio since its inception. The amount of dividends which can be paid by the Company is restricted to 15% of the previous year's total statutory capital and surplus by The Act without prior approval of the BMA.

The Company's insurance subsidiary is subject to comprehensive regulation by its state of domicile, Connecticut. Under these regulations, there are certain limits on dividend payments and intercompany transactions. The maximum amount of dividends that can be paid to shareholders without prior approval of the Connecticut Insurance Commissioner is subject to restrictions relating to statutory surplus and net income and further restricted to an insurance company's earned surplus. The maximum

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Dollars in thousands)

dividend is limited to the greater of (1) 10% of statutory surplus or (2) net income. No dividends were paid or declared during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

In addition to the Connecticut comprehensive regulations, the Connecticut Insurance Commissioner as a stipulation of the approval of the acquisition, has ordered that for a two year period from the date of acquisition prior approval of the Commissioner will be required with respect to any dividend's paid by the domestic insurer.

The insurance subsidiary is also required to adhere to minimum risk-based capital ("RBC") requirements developed by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the insurance subsidiary's capital exceeded these minimum RBC requirements.

The statutory amounts for each of the statutory companies are below:

(in millions)	Statutory Gross Written Premiums and Sale of Derivatives	Statutory Capital and <u>Surplus</u>	Statutory Net <u>Income</u>
December 31, 2020 - Successor			
R.V.I. Guaranty Co., Ltd. (Bermuda)	\$ 22.6	\$105.9	\$ 7.3
R.V.I. America Insurance Company (Connecticut)	27.3	79.9	4.2
December 31, 2019 - Predecessor			
R.V.I. Guaranty Co., Ltd. (Bermuda)	\$ 18.4	\$105.3	\$ 4.1
R.V.I. America Insurance Company (Connecticut)	25.0	78.1	2.9

#### 19. Taxes

The Company and its consolidated affiliates (the "Consolidated Group") are subject to U.S. taxation and file a consolidated Federal tax return. The Consolidated Group participates in an agreement that the tax attributes of each subsidiary are determined as if each such subsidiary were filing a separate Federal income tax return on a stand-alone basis. Each subsidiary will be timely paid the tax effect of any losses or credits used by the Consolidated Group in computing the tax liability on the consolidated Federal income tax return filed by the Parent.

The Company has recognized all its tax benefits. The Company classifies interest on tax deficiencies as interest expense and income tax penalties are included in other operating and general expenses. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, no interest or penalties were recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Dollars in thousands)

The components of the provision for income taxes are as follows:

	Successor	Predecessor	
	May 12, 2020 Through December 31, 2020	January 1, 2020 Through May 11, 2020	<u>2019</u>
Current tax expense/(benefit)	\$ 328	\$ (1,886)	\$ 2,514
Deferred tax expense/(benefit)	<u> 587</u>	2,204	(1,117)
Total	<u>\$ 915</u>	\$ 318	\$ 1,397

A reconciliation of the U.S. Federal statutory rate to the Company's effective tax are as follows:

	Successor	Predecessor	
	May 12, 2020 Through	January 1, 2020 Through	
	<b>December 31, 2020</b>	May 11, 2020	<u>2019</u>
U.S. statutory tax	21.0%	21.0%	21.0%
Non-taxable investment income	(0.7)	(0.5)	(0.9)
Tax rate differential on tax net			
operating loss carryback	(8.0)	-	-
Other – net	<del>_</del>	(0.6)	0.1
Effective income tax rate	<u>12.3%</u>	<u>19.9%</u>	20.2%

For the period ended December 31, 2020, the Company incurred a Federal tax net operating loss ("NOL") of approximately \$4,500. This Federal tax NOL will be carried back to the year ended December 31, 2016. This carryback results in a Federal tax rate differential of 14% as the Federal tax rate in 2016 was 35% versus the current enacted Federal tax rate of 21%.

Deferred income tax balances reflect the effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. Deferred income tax assets represent amounts available to reduce income taxes payable on taxable income in future years. The Company evaluates the recoverability of these future tax deductions by assessing the adequacy of future expected taxable income from all sources, including reversal of taxable temporary differences.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Dollars in thousands)

The components of the net deferred tax assets for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are comprised of the following:

	Successor	<b>Predecessor</b>
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Assets:		
Deferred compensation	\$ -	\$ 1,781
Unearned premiums and derivative fee revenue	3,130	3,293
Unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses	50	1,155
Derivative components	1,937	2,135
Leasing commissions	248	_
Accrued rent receivable	372	-
Other	<u> 185</u>	<u>199</u>
Total deferred tax assets	_5,922	8,563
Liabilities:		
Intangible assets	3,439	-
Deferred policy acquisition costs	78	235
Unrealized gains on investments	86	273
Other	21	83
Total deferred tax liabilities	3,624	<u>591</u>
Net deferred tax assets	<u>\$ 2,298</u>	<u>\$ 7,972</u>

The Company is not under examination by the Internal Reserve Service.

#### 20. Reinsurance and Risk Syndication

In the normal course of business, the Company has entered into reinsurance agreements and reinsured exposures to limit losses and increase capacity. This risk sharing does not relieve the Company from primary liability to the holders of its contracts and, to the extent that a counterparty would be unable to meet its obligations, the Company would be liable. Management believes its counterparties are financially sound and will continue to meet their obligations. The Company did not cede premium during 2020 and 2019.

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements** 

Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Dollars in thousands)

The following table illustrates the effect of reinsurance on the insurance contracts for the years ended December 31:

	Successor	Predecessor	
	May 12, 2020 Through <u>December 31, 2020</u>	January 1, 2020 Through <u>May 11, 2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Premiums written			
Direct	\$ 2,377	\$ 53	\$ 540
Assumed	-	-	-
Ceded	<del>_</del>	<del>_</del>	
Net premiums written	<u>\$ 2,377</u>	<u>\$ 53</u>	<u>\$ 540</u>
Premiums earned			
Direct	\$ 819	\$ 818	\$ 2,130
Assumed	83	42	141
Ceded		<del>_</del>	(19)
Net premiums earned	<u>\$ 902</u>	<u>\$ 860</u>	<u>\$ 2,252</u>
Income and loss adjustment			
provision changes			
Direct	\$ 2,081	\$ 483	\$ (548)
Assumed	-	-	-
Ceded	(40)	(22)	(63)
Net income and loss adjustment			
provision changes	<u>\$ 2,041</u>	<u>\$ 461</u>	<u>\$ (611)</u>
Unearned premiums			
Direct	\$ 5,558	\$ 3,999	\$ 4,765
Assumed	724	808	850
Ceded	<del>_</del>	<del>_</del>	
Net unearned premiums	<u>\$ 6,282</u>	<u>\$ 4,807</u>	<u>\$ 5,615</u>

#### 21. Employee Benefit Plans

#### Variable Compensation Plan

Effective January 1, 2000, the BOD approved a Variable Compensation Plan ("VCP") effective for the years ending December 31, 2000 and thereafter. The annual aggregate value of the VCP awards is based, in part, on the Company's financial performance as determined by the Compensation Committee of the BOD. Individual employee awards are established as a percentage of an employee's base salary and are based on individual, departmental and overall Company performance. All employees are eligible for awards in accordance with the terms of the VCP.

#### **Defined Contribution Plan**

The Company has a defined contribution 401(k) Savings Plan ("The 401(k)"). The 401(k) is subject to the provisions of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 ("ERISA").

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Dollars in thousands)

The Plan's eligibility requirements for employees include a minimum of one month of service and a minimum age requirement of 21 years. Eligible employees may contribute up to 100% of their eligible compensation subject to certain limitations in the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. The Company makes a contribution at a rate of 3% of base salary plus the Company matches 70% of employee contributions up to an additional 3% of base salary to each employee. Employees are fully vested in their voluntary contributions and in the employer match. Company contributions of approximately \$131, \$218 and \$342 were made during January 1 through May 11, 2020; May 12 through December 31, 2020; and the year ended December 31, 2019, respectively.

#### 2012 RVI Group Performance Award and Cash Bonus Plan

Effective January 1, 2012, the BOD approved the 2012 RVI Group Performance Award and Cash Bonus Plan (the "2012 Plan"). The 2012 Plan is an unfunded compensation program maintained to provide long-term deferred cash compensation to eligible employees. Eligible employees are awarded units which entitle them to receive a cash payment commencing on the seventh anniversary date of the award and final payment made on the tenth anniversary of the award date. Payments began in the first quarter of 2019. These units vest in equal installments over four years. The aggregate value of these awards is calculated quarterly using a profit sharing percentage multiplied by the change in net economic capital ("NEC") in the Company. NEC is determined as though residual value insurance contracts, which are required to be accounted for as derivatives under U.S. GAAP (see Note 14), are accounted for as though they are exempt from derivative accounting. The 2012 Plan expense was \$730, \$0 and \$2,701 for January 1 through May 11, 2020; May 12 through December 31, 2020; and the year ended December 31, 2019, respectively. Effective May 12, 2020, the 2012 Plan was terminated due to the purchase of the Company and all outstanding units became fully vested and were paid in June 2020. The liability for the 2012 Plan is \$0 and \$11,022 as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

#### 22. Risks and Uncertainties

The following is a description of the most significant risks facing the Company and how the Company mitigates those risks:

Legal/Regulatory Risk is the risk that changes in the legal or regulatory environment in which an insurer operates will occur and create additional claims costs or expenses not anticipated by the insurer in pricing its products. These changes could include regulatory initiatives designed to reduce insurer profits or new legal theories which may create costs for the insurer beyond those recorded in the consolidated financial statements. The risk is reduced by underwriting and loss adjusting practices that identify and minimize the adverse impact of these risks. In addition, although the Company is not currently a party to any litigation where the outcome would have a material adverse effect on its financial condition, the Company's status as an insurance carrier places it at an increased risk of litigation.

**Credit Risk** is the risk that issuers of securities owned by the Company will default or other parties, including reinsurers, will not pay. The Company minimizes this risk by adhering to a conservative investment strategy and by maintaining reinsurance and credit and collection policies.

**Interest Rate and Liquidity Risk** is the risk that interest rates will change and cause a change in the value of an insurer's investments and that current liabilities are greater than positive cash flows. The Company mitigates this risk by attempting to match the maturity schedule of its assets with the expected

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Dollars in thousands)

payouts of its liabilities. To the extent that liabilities come due more quickly than assets mature, the Company may have to sell assets prior to maturity and recognize a loss.

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company's 5 largest clients comprised approximately 72% and 69% of statutory gross written premiums, respectively. None of the 5 clients had the same percentages in both years. Should the Company discontinue doing business with these clients, the impact may be significant.

#### **Concentration of Credit Risk**

The areas where significant concentrations of credit risk may exist include reinsurance recoverable on paid and unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses and prepaid reinsurance premiums (collectively "reinsurance assets"), investments, cash and cash equivalents and premiums receivable. The Company's reinsurance assets at December 31, 2020 amounted to \$1,000 and resulted from reinsurance arrangements in the normal course of its operations. A credit exposure exists with respect to reinsurance assets as they may be uncollectible. The Company manages its credit risk in its reinsurance relationships by transacting with reinsurers that it considers financially sound and, if necessary, the Company may hold collateral in the form of trust accounts. This collateral can be drawn on for the amounts that remain unpaid beyond specified time periods on an individual reinsurer basis.

The Company's available-for-sale investment portfolio is managed by external managers in accordance with guidelines that have been tailored to meet specific investment strategies, including standards of diversification, which limits among other things, the allowable holdings of any single issue. The Company did not have an aggregate investment in a single entity, in excess of 10% of its statutory admitted assets at December 31, 2020 and 2019.

The Company maintains a substantial portion of its cash and cash equivalents in one financial institution that the Company considers high quality. Premiums receivable consist of amounts relating to insurance and derivative contracts. The Company extends credit to its customers in the normal course of business and monitors the balances of individual accounts to assess any collectability issues. The Company has not experienced significant losses related to receivables in the past.

#### Impact of Coronavirus ("COVID-19") Pandemic

As a result of the impact of COVID-19 the Company implemented a work-from-home policy and continues enforcement to varying degrees, based on state government regulations where the Company maintains offices. The Company has been able to maintain its operations at very-close-to-normal levels. Management does not believe that COVID-19 will have a significant impact on its business. The outbreak of COVID-19 has significantly affected the U.S. economy and financial markets. However, the Company has been able to absorb any minimal incremental losses associated with the economic impact of the COVD-19 pandemic. The full extent to which the COVID-19 pandemic will impact the Company business, results of operations, financial condition and its cash flows will depends on future developments that are highly uncertain and cannot be accurately predicted, including new information that may emerge concerning COVID-19 and the actions to contain it or treat its impact and the economic impact on local, regional, national and international markets.

On March 27, 2020, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Action ("CARES Act") was enacted. The CARES Act, among other things, includes provisions relating to refundable payroll tax credits, deferment of employer-side social security payments, net operating loss carryback periods, for

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Dollars in thousands)

up to 5 years, alternative minimum tax credit refunds, modifications to the net interest deduction limitations and technical corrections to tax depreciation methods for qualified improvement property. As a result of temporary tax differences reversing after the acquisition, the Company incurred a Federal tax net operating loss of approximately \$4,500. This tax loss carryback results in a reduction to the Company's effective tax rate of approximately 8%. The Company continues to examine the impacts this CARES Act may have on our business, but the Company does not expect that they will be material.

#### 23. Related Party

#### **Revolving Line of Credit**

On November 30, 2020, the Company entered into a financing agreement with Delaware Life Insurance Company ("DLIC") of Group1001. Under this financing agreement, DLIC permits the Company to borrow, for general purposes, at any time through November 30, 2023 up to \$20,000 at an interest rate of 90 day Libor plus 1.5%. The Company will repay the amount of each revolving loan advance in full within 364 days of the date on which such amount is borrowed. There is an unused commitment fee equal to .25% per annum. Unused commitment fee incurred was \$4 as of December 31, 2020.

#### **Notes Receivable**

During 2020, the Company purchased third party investment grade notes receivable that were syndicated from an affiliate of Group1001. The principal amortizes over a 4 and 20 year period.

## 24. Subsequent Events

The Company's management has performed subsequent events procedures through March 12, 2021, which is the date the consolidated financial statements were available to be issued and there were no subsequent events requiring adjustment to the consolidated financial statements or disclosures as stated herein.