Qatar Reinsurance Company Limited

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

The Directors are responsible for preparing the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Directors are required to prepare financial statements for each financial year. As per provisions of applicable law Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS'). By law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing those financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- State whether applicable Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with applicable laws and regulations. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF QATAR REINSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Qatar Reinsurance Company Limited and its subsidiaries (collectively 'the Group') for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise Consolidated Statement of Income, Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity, Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes 1 to 32, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) issued by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

In our opinion the consolidated financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the Group's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its loss for the year then ended; and

- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the IASB.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements section of our report below. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the consolidated financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements is appropriate. Our evaluation of the directors' assessment of the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting included:

- We confirmed our understanding of management's going concern assessment process;

- We obtained a parental support letter and assessed the ability of the parent entity to provide the necessary funding to support management's going concern assessment which covered 12 months ending 30 April 2022;

- Obtained and reviewed management cash flow forecast and tested the forecast for arithmetical accuracy;

- Performed enquiries of management and those charged with governance to identify risks or events that may impact the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, including those related to the impact of COVID-19 on the business; and

- Assessed the appropriateness of the going concern disclosures by comparing them for consistency with management's assessment and reviewed them for compliance with the relevant reporting requirements.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of 12 months ending 30 April 2022 from when the consolidated financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

Overview of our audit approach

Key audit matters	• Valuation of gross IBNR provision for reinsurance and insurance contract liabilities
Audit scope	• We performed an audit of the complete financial information of Qatar Reinsurance Company Limited and its three components and audit procedures on specific balances for a further two components. • The components where we performed procedures accounted for more than 98% of loss before tax, 98% gross written premium and 99% of total assets.
Materiality	• Overall materiality of $15.5m which represents 2% of adjusted equity.

An overview of the scope of the Group audit

Tailoring the scope

Our assessment of audit risk, our evaluation of materiality and our allocation of performance materiality determine our audit scope for each company of within the Group. Taken together, this enables us to form an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We take into account size, risk profile, the organisation of the Group and effectiveness of group-wide controls, including controls and changes in the business environment when assessing the level of work to be performed.

The Group is a subsidiary of Qatar Insurance Company which is based in Doha, Qatar. In establishing the overall approach to the Group audit, we determined the type of work that needed to be performed by us, as the Group engagement team, or other EY network firms, operating under our direction and oversight. EY Doha performed audit procedures over investments and IT. Where the work was performed by an EY network firm, we determined the level of involvement we needed to have in the audit work to be able to conclude whether sufficient appropriate audit evidence had been obtained.

The Audit Engagement Partner and senior members of the audit team reviewed the work performed by the EY network firms. This, together with audit procedures performed by us, gave us the evidence we needed for our opinion on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

In assessing the risk of material misstatement to the consolidated financial statements, and to ensure we had adequate quantitative coverage of significant accounts in the consolidated financial statements, we identified three reporting components of the Group. The Group reporting components consists of QIC Europe Limited, Markerstudy Insurance Company Limited and Zenith Insurance Plc. We performed audit procedures related to the Group's components as noted below. In doing so, we also considered qualitative factors and checked we obtained sufficient coverage across all consolidated financial statements line items in the consolidated financial statements. This scope provided us with coverage of more than 95% of adjusted equity.

Details of the three components which were audited by component teams are set out below:

Component	Scope	Auditor
QIC Europe Limited	Full	EY Malta
Markerstudy Insurance Company Limited	Full	EY Gibraltar
Zenith Insurance Plc	Full	EY Gibraltar

Involvement with component teams

In establishing our overall approach to the Group audit, we determined the type of work that needed to be undertaken at each of the components by us, as the primary audit engagement team, or by component auditors from other EY global network firms operating under our instruction.

The primary audit team provided detailed audit instructions to the component teams which included guidance on areas of focus, including the relevant risks of material misstatement detailed above, and set out the information required to be reported to the primary audit team.

For the work performed by component auditors, we determined the appropriate level of involvement to enable us to determine that sufficient audit evidence had been obtained as a basis for our opinion on the Group as a whole.

For all components, the primary audit team reviewed key working papers and participated in the component teams' planning, including the component teams' discussion of fraud and error. The work performed on the components, together with the additional procedures performed at Group level, gave us appropriate evidence for our opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) that we identified. These matters included those which had the greatest effect on: the overall audit strategy, the allocation of resources in the audit; and directing the efforts of the engagement team. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Risk	Our response to the risk	Key observations communicated to the Audit Committee
Valuation of the gross IBNR provisions for reinsurance and insurance contract liabilities (included within Reinsurance and Insurance Contract Liabilities and Reinsurance Contract Assets, Note 13) **(2020: $1.2b, 2019: $0.8b)** The valuation of gross provisions for reinsurance and insurance contract liabilities incorporates judgement for the expected ultimate cost of claims	• We understood and assessed the design and operational effectiveness of the key controls in the reserving process including the review and approval of the reserves, and controls over the extraction of data from the appropriate sources. • Supported by our actuarial specialists we evaluated management's methodology against market practice and challenged management's assumptions and their assessment of major sensitivities, based on our market knowledge and industry data. The main areas of judgement include the level of reserves held for specific losses, the loss development patterns selected and the initial expected loss ratios.	Taken as a whole, we consider that management's judgements in the areas highlighted are reasonable based on the information available at the date of the report. The Group's provisions lie within what we consider to be a reasonable range of estimates. In addition, we consider that the disclosures made are satisfactory and in accordance with IFRS.

incurred, but not yet reported (IBNR), at the reporting date. It is reasonably possible that uncertainties inherent in the reserving process, delays in insurers reporting losses to the Group, together with the potential for adverse development, could lead to the ultimate amount paid varying materially from the amount estimated at this reporting date.	• Using management's data, we independently re-projected a proportion of the claims provisions investigating significant differences between our projections and management's booked reserves. Using our own re-projections, we then considered whether the provisions for insurance liabilities held at the year- end fall within a reasonable range of estimates. • Benchmarking catastrophe, large losses, assumptions and rates used in inherently uncertain classes and new growing classes, against other comparable industry participants to challenge and assess the reserving assumptions. • Tested the completeness and accuracy of the claims and premium data used within the reserving process by reconciling the data used in the actuarial projections to the underlying policy administration and finance systems. • We have read the related disclosures and considered whether they satisfy the requirements of accounting standards.	

Our application of materiality

We apply the concept of materiality in planning and performing the audit, in evaluating the effect of identified misstatements on the audit and in forming our audit opinion.

Materiality

The magnitude of an omission or misstatement that, individually or in the aggregate, could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of the users of the consolidated financial statements. Materiality provides a basis for determining the nature and extent of our audit procedures.

We determined materiality for the Group to be $15.5million (2019: $10.3 million), which is 2% (2019: 1.5%) of adjusted equity (2019: adjusted equity). We believe that adjusted equity provides us with a measurement of materiality which is most closely aligned to the key focus of the entity and the users of the consolidated financial statements.

We calculated materiality at the planning stage of the audit and then during the course of our audit, we reassessed initial materiality at year end based on actual 2020 results.

Performance materiality

The application of materiality at the individual account or balance level. It is set at an amount to reduce to an appropriately low level the probability that the aggregate of uncorrected and undetected misstatements exceeds materiality.

On the basis of our risk assessments, together with our assessment of the Group's overall control environment, our judgement was that performance materiality was 50% (2019: 50%) of our planning materiality, namely $7.7m (2019: $5.1m). We have determined the percentage as 50% due to changes in the Group as a result of the reorganisation during the year and the audit differences noted in the prior year.

Audit work at component locations for the purpose of obtaining audit coverage over significant consolidated financial statement accounts is undertaken based on a percentage of total performance materiality. The performance materiality set for each component is based on the relative scale and risk of the component to the Group as a whole and our assessment of the risk of misstatement at that component. In the current year, the range of performance materiality allocated to components was \$5.4m to \$1.4m (2019: \$3.7m to \$1m).

Reporting threshold

An amount below which identified misstatements are considered as being clearly trivial.

We agreed with the Audit Committee that we would report to them all uncorrected audit differences in excess of \$779K (2019: \$510K), which is set at 5% of planning materiality, as well as differences below that threshold that, in our view, warranted reporting on qualitative grounds.

We evaluate any uncorrected misstatements against both the quantitative measures of materiality discussed above and in light of other relevant qualitative considerations in forming our opinion.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the consolidated financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 1, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

- We obtained a general understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the Group and determined that the direct laws and regulations related to company law and tax legislation, and the financial reporting framework (IFRSs) and the relevant tax compliance regulations in the UK and overseas jurisdictions in which the Group operates. Our considerations of other laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements included permissions and supervisory requirements of the Bermuda Monetary Authority ('BMA').
- We understood how the Group is complying with these legal and regulatory frameworks by making enquiries of management, internal audit, and those responsible for legal and compliance matters. We reviewed correspondence between the Group and regulatory bodies; reviewed minutes of the Board and Committees; and gained an understanding of the Group's approach to governance.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with such laws and regulations including those at the components impacting the group. Our procedures involved making enquiry of those charged with governance and senior management for their awareness of any non-compliance of laws or regulations; inquiring about the policies that have been established to prevent non-compliance with laws and regulations by officers and employees both at a group and component level; inquiring about the Group's methods of enforcing and monitoring compliance with such policies; and inspecting significant correspondence with the regulators.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the Group's consolidated financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by considering the controls that the Group has established to address risks identified by the Group, or that otherwise seek to prevent, deter or detect fraud. We also considered areas of significant judgement, including complex transactions, performance targets, economic or external pressures and the impact these have on the control environment and their potential to influence management to manage earnings or influence the perceptions of stakeholders. The fraud risk was considered to be higher within the valuation of gross incurred but not reported (IBNR) reserves and estimated premium income.

  Our audit procedures included:

  - We reviewed accounting estimates for evidence of management bias. Supported by our Actuaries we assessed if there were any indicators of management bias in the valuation of gross IBNR reserves and the recognition of estimated premium income.
  - Evaluated the business rationale for significant and/or unusual transactions.
  - Tested the appropriateness of journal entries recorded in the general ledger, particularly in respect of judgemental areas including gross IBNR reserves and estimated premium income.

In addition, we considered the impact of Covid-19 on the Group, including an assessment of the consistency of operations and controls in place as they transitioned to operating remotely for a significant proportion of 2020, we made enquiries of management via the use of video conferencing. We performed analytical review procedures to assess for unusual movements throughout the year. Our audit procedures also incorporated unpredictability into the nature, timing and extent of our testing.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Groups directors, as a body, in accordance with our engagement letter dated 26 April 2021. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Group's directors those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Group and the Group's directors as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

DocuSigned by:

Ernst & Young LLP

0763E72D20D94D2...

Ernst & Young LLP
London
1 May 2021

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	***2020*** ***USD ('000)***	*2019* *USD ('000)*
Gross written premiums	5	**2,147,282**	2,211,316
Premiums ceded to reinsurers	5	**(1,232,986)**	(877,725)
Net premiums		**914,296**	1,333,591
Movement in net unearned premium reserve	5	**210,946**	(195,035)
Net earned premiums		**1,125,242**	1,138,556
Gross claims paid	5	**(1,500,844)**	(1,575,362)
Reinsurance recoveries	5	**755,850**	807,618
Movement in net outstanding claims	5	**(234,524)**	(61,257)
Commission income	5	**236,723**	212,557
Commission expense	5	**(511,537)**	(579,303)
Other operating income	7	**16,545**	-
Net underwriting results		**(112,545)**	(57,191)
Investment income	6	**66,015**	107,421
Finance costs	6	**(6,757)**	(13,682)
Net investment income	6	**59,258**	93,739
Net underwriting results and investment income		**(53,287)**	36,548
Operating and administrative expenses	8	**(60,325)**	(59,688)
Depreciation	16	**(1,965)**	(2,522)
Loss for the year before tax		**(115,577)**	(25,662)
Tax charge	10	**(4,929)**	(2,628)
Loss for the year		**(120,506)**	(28,290)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

For the year ended 31 December 2020

	2020 ***USD ('000)***	*2019* *USD ('000)*
Loss for the year	**(120,506)**	(28,290)
Other comprehensive income (OCI)		
OCI to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Net changes in fair value during the year	**19,038**	66,475
Foreign currency translation differences foreign operations	**12,049**	7,018
Total other comprehensive income	**31,087**	73,493
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	**(89,419)**	45,203

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

At 31 December 2020

	Notes	***2020 USD (‘000)***	*2019 USD (‘000)*
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	11	**997,729**	1,034,368
Insurance and other receivables	12	**1,814,711**	1,526,197
Reinsurance contract assets	13	**2,606,350**	2,214,868
Investments	14	**1,666,008**	1,391,143
Investment properties	15	**3,657**	6,148
Property and equipment	16	**1,893**	3,584
Intangible assets	17	**57,459**	61,568
TOTAL ASSETS		**7,147,807**	6,237,876
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Provisions, reinsurance and other payables	18	**633,840**	495,905
Short term borrowing	23	**449,246**	493,463
Amounts due to related parties	28	**393,254**	164,753
Reinsurance and insurance contract liabilities	13	**4,448,067**	3,951,230
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**5,924,407**	5,105,351
SHAREHOLDERS’ EQUITY			
Share capital	24	**1,000**	1,000
Contributed Surplus	25	**897,937**	695,368
Fair value reserve	26	**38,242**	19,204
Foreign currency translation reserve		**12,145**	96
Retained earnings		**(169,648)**	(26,867)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS’ EQUITY		**779,676**	688,801
Subordinated perpetual debt	27	**443,724**	443,724
TOTAL EQUITY		**1,223,400**	1,132,525
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**7,147,807**	6,237,876

Authorised signatory

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

Qatar Reinsurance Company Limited

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Share capital USD ('000)	*Contributed surplus USD ('000)*	*Fair value reserve USD ('000)*	*Foreign currency translation reserve USD ('000)*	*Retained earnings USD ('000)*	*Total shareholders' equity USD ('000)*	*Subordinated perpetual debt USD ('000)*	*Total equity USD ('000)*
Balance at 1 January 2019	1,000	695,368	(47,271)	(6,922)	23,698	665,873	443,845	1,109,718
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(28,290)	(28,290)	-	(28,290)
Net changes in investments at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI")	-	-	66,475	-	-	66,475	-	66,475
Foreign currency translation reserve	-	-	-	7,018	-	7,018	-	7,018
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	66,475	7,018	(28,290)	45,203	-	45,203
Subordinated perpetual debt							(121)	(121)
Interest on perpetual debt	-	-	-	-	(22,275)	(22,275)	-	(22,275)
Balance as at 31 December 2019	**1,000**	**695,368**	**19,204**	**96**	**(26,867)**	**688,801**	**443,724**	**1,132,525**
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(120,506)	(120,506)	-	(120,506)
Net changes in investments at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI")	-	-	19,038	-	-	19,038	-	19,038
Foreign currency translation reserve	-	-	-	12,049	-	12,049	-	12,049
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	19,038	12,049	(120,506)	(89,419)	-	(89,419)
Contribution from Parent Company	-	202,569	-	-	-	202,569	-	202,569
Interest on perpetual debt	-	-	-	-	(22,275)	(22,275)	-	(22,275)
Balance as at 31 December 2020	**1,000**	**897,937**	**38,242**	**12,145**	**(169,648)**	**779,676**	**443,724**	**1,223,400**

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	***2020*** ***USD ('000)***	*2019* *USD ('000)*
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Loss for the year		**(120,506)**	(28,290)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property and equipment	16	**1,965**	2,522
Amortization of intangible assets		**6,264**	9,010
Interest and investment income		**(54,651)**	(93,739)
Provision for employees' end of service benefits	19	**12**	56
Loss on disposal of property and equipment		**124**	315
Gain on sale of investment properties		**(331)**	-
Net unrealised gain on investments		**(4,607)**	2,145
Income tax		**4,929**	2,136
Movements in working capital		**(166,801)**	(105,845)
Reinsurance contract assets			
Insurance and other receivables		**(290,669)**	303,900
Net movement in insurance reserves		**105,354**	374,798
Provisions, reinsurance and other payables		**129,969**	(124,126)
Due to related parties		**228,501**	(627,664)
Cash generated from (used in) operations		**6,354**	(178,937)
Income tax paid		**(644)**	(274)
Employees' end of service benefits paid	19	**(164)**	(194)
Net cash generated from (used in) operating activities		**5,546**	(179,405)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Interest and investment income received		**64,057**	93,645
Net cash movement in investments		**(241,893)**	118,558
Dividend income received		**-**	93
Purchase of property and equipment	16	**(398)**	(46)
Sale of investment properties		**2,895**	-
Net cash (used in) generated from investing activities		**(175,339)**	212,250
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Net movement in short term borrowings		**(44,216)**	5,495
Capital contribution from parent		**202,569**	-
Interest paid on perpetual debt		**(22,275)**	(22,275)
Interest paid on lease liabilities		**(45)**	(111)
Repayment of lease liabilities		**(2,879)**	(3,487)
Net cash generated from (used in) financing activities		**133,154**	(20,378)
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(36,639)**	12,467
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	11	**1,034,368**	1,021,901
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	11	**997,729**	1,034,368

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

1 LEGAL STATUS AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Qatar Reinsurance Company Limited (the "Company") is primarily engaged in the business of reinsurance and was authorised as a Class 4 insurer by the Bermuda Monetary Authority ("BMA") on 24 November 2015.

The Company was originally incorporated on 6 December 2009 in the Qatar Financial Centre ("QFC") in Doha, Qatar under the name of "Q-Re LLC" and with Registration Number 00117. The Company subsequently changed its name to Qatar Reinsurance Company LLC on 18 February 2014. On 24 November 2015, the Company completed the transfer of its seat of incorporation from the QFC to Bermuda and was incorporated in Bermuda under the name of Qatar Reinsurance Company Limited as an exempted company with limited liability and with registration number 50896.

On 26 January 2018 the address of the registered office of the Company changed from Clarendon House, 2 Church Street, Hamilton HM 11, Bermuda, to 71 Pitts Bay Road, Pembroke HM 08, Bermuda, which is also the address of the Company's head office.

The Company is wholly owned by a single shareholder - QIC Capital LLC ("QICC") – a limited liability holding company incorporated in the QFC. QICC is a majority-owned (95.74%) subsidiary of Qatar Insurance Company S.A.Q. ("QIC"), a Qatar Shareholding Company listed on the Qatar Stock Exchange and the ultimate parent of the QIC group of companies. The Company operates from its head office in Bermuda and its branch offices established in Switzerland, United Kingdom, Singapore (placed into run-off with effect from 20 July 2018) and the Dubai International Financial Centre.

These consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial information of the Company and its subsidiaries ("collectively "the Group"), all of which have 31 December as their financial year end.

Subsidiaries
In 2018 the Company held 100% of the share capital of Qatar Reinsurance Services LLC. This subsidiary was a limited liability company incorporated in the QFC on 13 October 2015 and was primarily engaged in providing management services to the Group. On 28 November 2019 ownership of Qatar Reinsurance Services LLC was transferred to QICC and the name changed to QIC Global Services (Doha) LLC. The company continues to provide management services to the Group.

On 25 July 2018 the Company completed the acquisition of 100% of the share capital of the Markerstudy Group's Gibraltar-based insurance companies, namely: Markerstudy Insurance Company Limited; Zenith Insurance PLC; St. Julians Insurance Company Limited: and Ultimate. At the time the Gibraltar-based insurance companies underwrote more than 5% of the UK motor insurance market. Ultimate has been placed into runoff and has been de-registered with the insurance regulator in Gibraltar.

On 1 September 2018 the Company acquired 100% of the share capital of QIC Europe Limited ("QEL"). QEL is a limited liability company incorporated in Malta and is authorised by the Malta Financial Services Authority to conduct insurance and reinsurance business in a number of classes of business. Prior to this acquisition QEL was a wholly owned subsidiary of QIC and as such was considered a related party to the Company through common ownership.

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 30 April 2021.

2 APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS ("IFRS")

New and amended standards and interpretations in effect:

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Group's annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019, except for the adoption of certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. The Group has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

2 APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS ("IFRS") (CONTINUED)

Following amendments adopted by the Group had no impact on the consolidated financial statements for the reporting period.

- Amendments to IFRS 3: Definition of a Business
- Amendments to IFRS 7, IFRS 9 and IAS 39 Interest Rate Benchmark Reform
- Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 Definition of Material
- Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting issued on 29 March 2018
- Amendments to IFRS 16 Covid-19 Related Rent Concessions

New and revised standards in issue but not yet in effect:

The new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Group's financial statements are disclosed below. The Group intends to adopt these new and amended standards and interpretations, if applicable, when they become effective.

- **IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts - Standard issued in May 2017 (Amended in June 2020)**

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts issued. It also requires similar principles to be applied to reinsurance contracts held and investment contracts with discretionary participation features issued. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 with an earlier application is permitted.

IFRS 17 provides comprehensive guidance on accounting for insurance contracts and investment contracts with discretionary participation features. For general insurance contracts, IFRS 17 requires discounting of loss reserves expected to be paid in more than one year as well as risk adjustment, for which confidence level equivalent disclosure will be required.

In order to further evaluate the effects of adopting IFRS 17, an IFRS 17 Group Implementation Team has been set up sponsored by the Group Chief Financial Officer of QIC, comprising senior management from Finance, Risk, Operations and Investment Operations.

Implementation team has successfully completed the first phase (Gap analysis) and currently working on the detailed operational and financial impact.
.

- **Other new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective**

The following new and amended standards and interpretations are effective from 1 January 2022, except for 'Amendments to IAS 1: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current', which will be effective from 1 January 2023.

- Reference to the Conceptual Framework – Amendments to IFRS 3
- Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use – Amendments to IAS 16
- Onerous Contracts – Costs of Fulfilling a Contract – Amendments to IAS 37
- IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards – Subsidiary as a first-time adopter
- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments – Fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities
- IAS 41 Agriculture – Taxation in fair value measurements
- Amendments to IAS 1: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current
- Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (IBOR) : Phase 2 – Amendments

3 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Statement of compliance
The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB.

Basis of preparation
The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. These consolidated financial statements are presented in United States Dollars (USD) and rounded to the nearest thousand (USD '000), unless otherwise indicated.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in these consolidated statement of financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liability simultaneously. Income and expense are not offset in the consolidated statement of income unless required or permitted by any accounting standard or interpretation, as specifically disclosed in the accounting policies of the Group

The consolidated financial statements also provide comparative information in respect of the previous financial year.

The Group presents its consolidated statement of financial position broadly in order of liquidity. An analysis regarding recovery or settlement within 12 months after reporting date (no more than 12 months) and more than 12 months after reporting date (more than 12 months) is presented in Note 29.

Going concern

The Board of Directors and senior management have completed going concern assessments of the Company. The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the global economy and the ability of individuals, businesses, and governments to operate. The Group is closely monitoring the situation and has activated its business continuity planning and other risk management practices to manage the potential business disruption COVID-19 outbreak may have on its operations and financial performance. A full assessment of COVID-19 is presented in Note 31.

After considering the impact of COVID-19 for the next 12 months on the Group, these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Group will continue in existence for the foreseeable future. Moreover, the Company's ultimate parent has confirmed in writing its commitment to continue providing financial support to the Company for at least a period of 12 months from the date of approval of the Company's financial statements, so as to enable the Company to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due and to adequately meet the regulatory solvency capital requirement.

a) Consolidation, translation and financial instruments

i) Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries
The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and its investees that are considered as subsidiaries as at 31 December 2020 (together referred to as the "Group").

Subsidiaries are investees that the Company has control over. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

3 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

a) Consolidation, translation and financial instruments (continued)

i) Basis of consolidation (continued)

Subsidiaries (continued)
Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption and When the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the statement of comprehensive income from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

The financial statements of the subsidiary companies are prepared for the same reporting period as the Company, using consistent accounting policies.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income ("OCI") are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interest having a deficit balance. All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Changes in the Company's ownership interests in a subsidiary that do not result in the Company losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Company loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest and other components of equity, while any resultant gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognised at fair value.

The carrying amounts of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Company.

Non-controlling interests represent the portion of profit or loss and net assets not held by the Group and are presented separately in the consolidated statement of income and within equity in the consolidated statement of financial position, separately from company shareholders' equity.

Transactions eliminated on consolidation
Inter-company balances and transactions, and any unrealised gains arising from intra-group transactions are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Business combination
The management uses the following criteria to evaluate whether a business combination has substance to apply the acquisition method or as per under the uniting of interests' method where the transaction lacks substance as described in IFRS 3 – Business Combinations:

- the purpose of the transaction;
- the involvement of outside parties in the transaction, such as non-controlling interests or other third parties;
- whether or not the transaction is conducted at fair value;
- The existing activities of the entities involved in the transactions; whether or not it is bringing entities together into a reporting entity that did not exist before; and
- where a new company is established, whether it is undertaken in connection with an IPO or spin-off or other change in control and significant change in ownership.

3 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

a) Consolidation, translation and financial instruments (continued)

i) Basis of consolidation (continued)

Business combination (continued)

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred in a business combination, measured at fair value on the date of acquisition and the amount of any non-controlling interest ("NCI") in the acquiree. Total fair value is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred by the Group, liabilities incurred by the Group to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are recognised and expensed as a part of administrative expenses in the consolidated statement of income.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree**.**

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, is measured at fair value with the changes in fair value recognised in the income statement.

Goodwill, if any, is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for NCI in the acquiree, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed as at the date of acquisition. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in consolidated statement of income.

Common control transactions

Business combinations involving the transfer of business and net assets in a transaction under common control, are accounted for at the carrying values of the underlying net assets of the transferred business. There are no bargain gain or goodwill on transfer of assets recognised by the Group on common control transactions.

Goodwill

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

Where goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually (as at 31 December) and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units), to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) is less than the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit (group of cash-generating units) to which goodwill has been allocated, an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

On disposal of the relevant cash-generating unit, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

3 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

a) Consolidation, translation and financial instruments (continued)

i) Basis of consolidation (continued)

Intangible assets
Intangible assets acquired in a business combination and recognized separately from goodwill are initially recognized at cost which is their fair value as at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition,

- Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the consolidated statement of income.
- Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually either individually or at the cash generating unit level. Such intangibles are not amortised. The useful life of an intangible asset with an indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether indefinite life assessment continues to be supportable. If not, the change in the useful life assessment from indefinite to finite is made on prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the consolidated statement of income when the asset is derecognised.

The current economic lives applied to the Group's intangible assets are as follows:

Intangible assets acquired	*Economic Life*
Framework agreement	10 years
Non life insurance license	Indefinite

ii) Foreign currency translation

Foreign operations
The individual financial statements of the Group entities are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which they operate (functional currency). For the purpose of these consolidated financial statements, the results and financial position of the subsidiary is expressed in the presentation currency of the Company.

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated to United States Dollars using exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date. Income and expenses are also translated to United States Dollars at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date, which do not significantly vary from the average exchange rates for the year. A foreign currency translation reserve is included separately under equity. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated to the respective functional currencies at the rate of exchange prevailing at the yearend. The resultant exchange differences are included in the consolidated statement of income.

Any goodwill arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

b) Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

IFRS 9 contains three principal classification categories for financial assets: measured at amortised cost (AC), fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). IFRS 9 classification is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flows.
.

3 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

b) Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

IFRS 9 removes the requirement relating to bifurcation of an embedded derivative from an asset host contract. However, entities are still required to separate derivatives embedded in financial liabilities where they are not closely related to the host contract.

IFRS 9 largely retains the existing requirements for the classification of financial liabilities with the exception of the treatment of the gains and losses from the Group's own credit, which arise where the Group has chosen to measure a liability at fair value through profit or loss, these gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income. There continue to be two measurement categories for financial liabilities: fair value and amortised cost.

i) Initial recognition
Financial assets and liabilities are initially recognised on the trade date. The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on their contractual terms and the business model for managing the instruments. Financial instruments are initially measured at their fair value, except in the case of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at FVTPL, transaction costs are added to, or subtracted from the amount. Trade receivables are measured at the transaction price. The Day 1 gain or loss is recognised when the fair value of financial instruments at initial recognition differs from the transaction price.

ii) Day 1 profit or loss
When the transaction price of the instrument differs from the fair value at origination and the fair value is based on a valuation technique using only inputs observable in market transactions, the Group recognises the difference between the transaction price and fair value in net trading income. In those cases where fair value is based on models for which some of the inputs are not observable, the difference between the transaction price and the fair value is deferred and is only recognised in profit or loss when the inputs become observable, or when the instrument is derecognised.

iii) Measurement categories of financial assets and liabilities
The Group classifies all of its financial assets based on the business model for managing the assets and the asset's contractual terms, measured at either:

- Amortised cost;
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); or
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

The Group classifies and measures its derivative and trading portfolio at FVTPL. The Group may designate financial instruments at FVTPL, if so doing eliminates or significantly reduces measurement or recognition inconsistencies.

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

Financial instruments – initial recognition
a) Financial investments at amortised cost
The Group only measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

The details of these conditions are outlined below.
(i) Business model assessment
The Group determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective.

3 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

b) Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

Financial instruments – initial recognition (continued)
The Group's business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios and is based on observable factors such as:

- How the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the key management personnel
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way those risks are managed
- How managers of the business are compensated (for example, whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected)
- The expected frequency, value and timing of sales are also important aspects of the Group's assessment

The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios into account. If cash flows after initial recognition are realised in a way that is different from the original expectations, the Group does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model, but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

(ii) The SPPI test
As a second step of its classification process the Group assesses the contractual terms of financial assets to identify whether they meet the SPPI test. Principal' for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (for example, if there are repayments of principal or amortisation of the premium/discount).

The most significant elements of interest within a lending arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. To make the SPPI assessment, the Group applies judgement and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated, and the period for which the interest rate is set.

In contrast, contractual terms that introduce a more than de-minimis exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the amount outstanding. In such cases, the financial asset is required to be measured at FVTPL.

b) Debt instruments at FVOCI
The Group classifies debt instruments at FVOCI when both of the following conditions are met:

- The instrument is held within a business model, the objective of which is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets
- The contractual terms of the financial asset meet the SPPI test

FVOCI debt instruments are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising due to changes in fair value recognised in OCI. Interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. On derecognition, cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in OCI are reclassified from OCI to profit or loss.

c) Equity instruments at FVOCI
Upon initial recognition, the Group occasionally elects to classify irrevocably some of its equity investments as equity instruments at FVOCI when they meet the definition of definition of Equity under IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation* and are not held for trading. Such classification is determined on an instrument-by- instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these equity instruments are never recycled to profit. Dividends are recognised in profit or loss as investment income when the right of the payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the instrument, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments at FVOCI are not subject to an impairment assessment.

During 2020 and 2019 there have been no equity instruments at FVOCI.

3 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

b) Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

Financial instruments – initial recognition (continued)

d) Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets and financial liabilities in this category are those that are not held for trading and have been either designated by management upon initial recognition or are mandatorily required to be measured at fair value under IFRS 9. Management only designates an instrument at FVTPL upon initial recognition when one of the following criteria are met. Such designation is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis:

- The designation eliminates, or significantly reduces, the inconsistent treatment that would otherwise arise from measuring the assets or liabilities or recognising gains or losses on them on a different basis;
- The liabilities are part of a group of financial liabilities, which are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy; or
- The liabilities containing one or more embedded derivatives, unless they do not significantly modify the cash flows that would otherwise be required by the contract, or it is clear with little or no analysis when a similar instrument is first considered that separation of the embedded derivative(s) is prohibited

Financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL are recorded in the statement of financial position at fair value. Changes in fair value are recorded in profit and loss with the exception of movements in fair value of liabilities designated at FVTPL due to changes in the Group's own credit risk. Such changes in fair value are recorded in the Own credit reserve through OCI and do not get recycled to the profit or loss. Interest earned or incurred on instruments designated at FVTPL is accrued in interest income or interest expense, respectively, using the EIR, taking into account any discount/ premium and qualifying transaction costs being an integral part of instrument. Interest earnt on assets mandatorily required to be measured at FVTPL is recorded using contractual interest rate. Dividend income from equity instruments measured at FVTPL is recorded in profit or loss as other operating income when the right to the payment has been established.

e) Derivative financial instruments

A derivative is a financial instrument or other contract with all three of the following characteristics:

- Its value changes in response to the change in a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided that, in the case of a non-financial variable, it is not specific to a party to the contract (i.e., the 'underlying').
- It requires no initial net investment or an initial net investment that is smaller than would be required for other types of contracts expected to have a similar response to changes in market factors.
- It is settled at a future date.

The Group enters into derivative transactions with various counterparties. The Group uses derivative financial instruments for economic hedging purposes such as forward currency contracts and interest rate swaps to hedge its foreign currency risks interest rate risks and equity price risk, respectively. Derivatives are recorded at fair value and carried as assets when their fair value is positive and as liabilities when their fair value is negative. The changes in the fair value of derivatives are included in net trading income unless hedge accounting is applied.

Derivatives embedded in host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not held for trading or designated at FVTPL. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of FVTPL category. However, as an exception to above, a policyholder's option to surrender an insurance contract for a fixed amount (or for an amount based on a fixed amount and an interest rate) is not separated and measured at fair value even if the exercise price differs from the carrying amount of the host insurance liability.

Embedded derivatives that meet the definition of insurance contracts are treated and measured as insurance contracts.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value on derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which are recognised in OCI and later reclassified to profit or loss when the hedged item affects profit or loss. However, there were no cash flow hedges used during the year.

3 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Impairment of financial assets
The Group applies a three-stage approach to measuring expected credit losses (ECL) on financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt instruments classified as FVOCI. Assets migrate through the three stages based on the change in credit quality since initial recognition.

a) Overview
The Group records an allowance for expected credit loss for debt financial assets not held at FVPL. Equity instruments are not subject to impairment under IFRS 9.

The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (the lifetime expected credit loss or LTECL), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the 12 months' expected credit loss (12mECL). The 12mECL is the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

The Group has established a policy to perform an assessment, at the end of each reporting period, of whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument.

Based on the above process, the Group categorizes its FVOCI assets into stages as described below:

Stage 1: When financial instruments are first recognised, the Group recognises an allowance based on 12 month ECLs. Stage 1 also include financial instruments where the credit risk has improved and the instrument has been reclassified from Stage 2.

Stage 2: When a financial instrument has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Group records an allowance for the life time ECLs. Stage 2 also include instruments, where the credit risk has improved and the loan has been reclassified from Stage 3.

Stage 3: Includes financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date. For these assets, lifetime ECL are recognised and treated, along with the interests calculated. When transitioning financial assets from stage 2 to stage 3, the percentage of provision made for such assets should not be less than the percentage of provision made before transition. Purchased or originated credit impaired assets are financial assets that are credit impaired on initial recognition and are recorded at fair value at original recognition and interest income is subsequently recognised based on a credit-adjusted EIR. ECLs are only recognised or released to the extent that there is a subsequent change in the expected credit losses.

For financial assets for which the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering either the entire outstanding amount, or a proportion thereof, the gross carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced. This is considered a (partial) derecognition of the financial asset.

b) The calculation of ECLs

The Group calculates ECLs based on probability-weighted scenarios to measure the expected cash shortfalls, discounted at an approximation to the EIR. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive.

3 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

b) The calculation of ECLs (continued)

The mechanics of the ECL calculations are outlined below and the key elements are, as follows:

- The Probability of Default ("PD") is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon.

- The Exposure at Default ("EAD ") is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date.

- The Loss Given Default ("LGD") is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that are expected to receive, including from the realisation of any collateral.

Impairment losses and releases are accounted for and disclosed separately from modification losses or gains that are accounted for as an adjustment of the financial asset's gross carrying value.

The mechanics of the ECL method are summarised below:

Stage 1: The 12 month ECL is calculated as the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. The Group calculates the 12mECL allowance based on the expectation of a default occurring in the 12 months following the reporting date. These expected 12-month default probabilities are applied to a forecast EAD and multiplied by the expected LGD and discounted by an approximation to the original EIR.

Stage 2: When a financial asset has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Group records an allowance for the LTECLs. The mechanics are similar to those explained above, but PDs and LGDs are estimated over the lifetime of the instrument. The expected cash shortfalls are discounted by an approximation to the original EIR.

Stage 3: For financial asset considered credit-impaired, the Group recognises the lifetime expected credit losses for these financial assets. The method is similar to that for Stage 2 assets, with the PD set at 100%.

Debt instruments measured at fair value through OCI
The ECLs for debt instruments measured at FVOCI do not reduce the carrying amount of these financial assets in the statement of financial position, which remains at fair value. Instead, an amount equal to the allowance that would arise if the assets were measured at amortised cost is recognised in OCI as an accumulated impairment amount, with a corresponding charge to profit or loss. The accumulated loss recognised in OCI is recycled to the profit and loss upon derecognition of the assets.

b) Forward looking information
The Group, for forward looking information, relies on a broad range of forward looking information as economic inputs, such as:

- GDP growth
- Unemployment rates
- Central Bank base rates

The inputs and models used for calculating ECLs may not always capture all characteristics of the market at the date of the financial statements. To reflect this, qualitative adjustments or overlays are occasionally made as temporary adjustments when such differences are significantly material.

3 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

i) Fair value reserve

The fair value reserve represents the gains and losses arising from changes in fair value based on the year-end fair valuation of FVOCI investments.

c) Reinsurance operations

i) Insurance and other receivables

Insurance and other receivables are recognised on business written and measured on initial recognition at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. The carrying value of the receivables is reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, with the impairment loss recorded in the consolidated statement of income. After initial measurement, premiums and other receivables are measured at amortised cost as deemed appropriate.

Premiums receivables are derecognised when the derecognition criteria for financial assets, as described in Note 3 (b), have been met.

Indemnification assets acquired as part of a business combination are initially recognized and measured at fair value as at acquisition date, adjusted for any contractual limitations and credit risk of the indemnifying party. At the end of each subsequent reporting period indemnification asset shall be measured on the same basis as the indemnified liability, subject to any contractual limitations on this amount and, for an indemnification asset that is not subsequently measured at fair value, management's assessment of the collectability of that asset. The indemnification asset shall be derecognized only when it is collected, sold or when the Acquirer otherwise loses the right to it.

Some insurance contracts permit the Company to sell assets acquired in settling a claim (for example, salvage). The Company included estimates of salvage recoveries as an allowance in the measurement of the insurance liability for claims, and salvage asset is recognised in other assets as the liability is settled or established during the year. The allowance is the amount that can reasonably be recovered from the disposal of the salvage asset. Salvage asset is presented as part of Insurance and other receivables in the consolidated statement of financial position.

ii) Reinsurance contract assets

The Company cedes insurance risk in the normal course of business as part of its businesses model. Reinsurance assets represent balances recoverable from reinsurance companies. Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the outstanding claims provision or settled claims associated with the reinsurers' policies and are in accordance with the related reinsurance contract.

Reinsurance assets are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date, or more frequently, when an indication of impairment arises during the reporting year. Impairment occurs when there is objective evidence as a result of an event that occurred after initial recognition of the reinsurance asset that the Company may not receive all outstanding amounts due under the terms of the contract and the event has a reliably measurable impact on the amounts that the Company will receive from the reinsurer. The impairment loss is recorded in the income statement.

iii) Reinsurance and other payables

Reinsurance and other payables are recognised when due and measured on initial recognition at the fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequently, reinsurance and other payables are measured at amortised cost, as deemed appropriate.

3 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

c) Reinsurance operations (continued)

iv) Gross written premiums
Gross written premiums are recognised when written and include an estimate for written premiums receivable at the reporting date. Gross written premiums are comprised of premiums on business incepting in the current financial year together with adjustments to estimates of premiums written in prior accounting periods. Estimates are included for pipeline premiums.

Premium on reinsurance contracts are recognised as revenue (earned premiums) proportionally over the period of risk coverage. The portion of premium recognised as written on in-force contracts that relates to unexpired risks at the reporting date are reported as the unearned premium reserve.

v) Premiums ceded to reinsurers
Reinsurance premiums comprise the total premiums payable for the reinsurance cover provided by retrocession contracts entered into during the year and are recognised on the date on which the policy incepts. Reinsurance premiums also include any adjustments arising in the accounting period in respect of retrocession contracts incepting in prior accounting periods. Unearned reinsurance premiums are those proportions of premiums written in a year that relate to periods of risk after the reporting date.

vi) Reinsurance contract liabilities
Reinsurance contract liabilities include the outstanding claims provision and the provision for unearned premium. Reinsurance contract liabilities are recognised when contracts are entered into and premiums are charged.

- ***Provision for outstanding claims***

Provision for outstanding claims is recognised at the date the claims are known and covers the liability for losses and loss adjustment expenses based on loss reports from independent loss adjusters and management's best estimate.

Claims provision also includes liability for claims incurred but not reported as at the reporting date. The liability is calculated at the reporting date using a range of historic trends, empirical data and standard actuarial claim projection techniques. The current assumptions may include a margin for adverse deviations. The liability is not discounted for the time value of money.

- ***Unearned premium reserve***

The provision for unearned premiums represents that portion of premiums received or receivable, after deduction of the reinsurance share, which relates to risks that have not yet expired at the reporting date. The provision is recognised when contracts are entered into and premiums are charged, and is brought to account as premium income over the term of the contract in accordance with the nature and type of reinsurance contract written by the Company.

Reinsurance contract liabilities are derecognised when the contract expires, discharged or cancelled by any party to the insurance contract.

At each reporting date, the Company reviews its unearned premium and unexpired risk, and a liability adequacy test is performed in accordance with IFRS 4 to determine whether there is any overall excess of expected claims and deferred acquisition costs over unearned premiums. This calculation uses current estimates of future contractual cash flows after taking account of the investment return expected to arise on assets relating to the relevant non-life insurance technical provisions. If these estimates show that the carrying amount of the unearned premiums (less related deferred acquisition costs) is inadequate, the deficiency is recognised in the income statement by setting up a provision for premium deficiency.

vii) Gross claims paid
Gross claims paid include all claims paid during the year and the related external claims handling costs that are directly related to the processing and settlement of claims.

3 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

c) Reinsurance operations (continued)

viii) Commission earned and paid
Commissions earned and paid are recognised at the time the policies are underwritten or deferred and amortised over the same period over which the corresponding premiums are recognised in accordance with the earning pattern of the underlying reinsurance contract.

d) Investment income

Interest income
Interest income is recognised in the income statement as it accrues and is calculated by using the effective interest rate method, except for short-term receivables when the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Dividend income
Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive the dividends is established or when received. The right to receive the dividend is established based on the ex-dividend date.

e) General

i) Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less in the consolidated statement of financial position. The cash equivalents are readily convertible to cash and are not subject to a significant risk of a change in value.

ii) Short term borrowings
Short term borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred and it is subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the consolidated statement of income over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

iii) Investment properties
Investment properties are properties held for capital appreciation. Investment properties are measured initially at cost. Subsequent to initial acquisition, investment properties are then marked to a fair value. The fair values of investment properties are estimated by the Management's external valuer, by reference to market evidence of recent transactions for similar properties. Any change in value is recognised in the consolidated statement of income.

iv) Property and equipment
Property and equipment are carried at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group. Ongoing repairs and maintenance are charged to the consolidated statement of income during the financial period they are incurred.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation applied are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate. Impairment reviews are performed when there are indicators that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Impairment losses are recognised in the consolidated statement of income as an expense.

An item of property and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognised in the consolidated statement of income in the year the asset is derecognised.

3 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

e) General (continued)

v) Depreciation
Depreciation is provided on a straight line basis on all property and equipment and investment properties, other than freehold land which is determined to have an indefinite life. The rates of depreciation are based upon the following estimated useful lives:

Furniture & fixtures - 2 to 5 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate at each financial year end.

vi) Impairment of non-financial assets
An assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that an asset or group of assets is impaired. If such evidence exists, the estimated recoverable amount of that asset is determined and an impairment loss is recognised for the difference between the recoverable amount and the carrying amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the consolidated statement of income.

vii) Provisions
The Group recognises provisions in the consolidated financial statements when the Group has a legal or constructive obligation (as a result of a past event) that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. The provision is created by charging the consolidated statement of income for any obligations as per the calculated value of these obligations and the expectation of their realisation at the reporting date.

viii) Employees' end of service benefits
Provision is made for amounts payable in respect of employees' end of service benefits based on contractual obligations or respective local labour laws of the Group entities, whichever is higher, and is calculated using the employee's salary and period of service at the reporting date.

ix) Income tax
Although the Company is domiciled in Bermuda where there is no tax levied on corporate profits, the Group does have branch offices and subsidiaries in taxable jurisdictions. Current income tax assets and liabilities in these branches and subsidiaries for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the countries where the Group operates branches and subsidiaries, and generates taxable income.

Deferred income tax is provided, using the liability method, for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values for financial reporting purposes. Currently enacted tax rates are used to determine deferred tax. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset as there is a legally enforceable right to offset. The tax effects on the temporary differences are disclosed under other receivables or payables as deferred tax.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the unused tax losses and credits can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Income tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in the consolidated statement of income for the year except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly to other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised in equity.

3 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

e) General (continued)

x) Leases

Although The determination of whether an arrangement is a lease, or contains a lease, is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception date and requires an assessment of whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset, even if that asset is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Group as a lessee
The Group recognises right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for those leases previously classified as operating leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The right-of-use assets for most leases are recognised based on the carrying amount as if the standard had always been applied, apart from the use of incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application. In some leases, the right-of-use assets are recognised based on the amount equal to the lease liabilities, adjusted for any related prepaid and accrued lease payments previously recognised. Lease liabilities are recognised based on the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application.

Group as a lessor
Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases.

Rental income is recognised as revenue in the consolidated statement of income on a straight line basis over the lease term. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same bases as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

xi) Share capital
The Company has issued ordinary shares that are classified as equity instruments. Incremental external costs that are directly attributable to the issue of these shares are recognised in equity.

xii) Segment reporting
An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Group's other components. All operating segments' operating results are reviewed regularly by the management to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

4 CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions in the application of the Group's accounting policies, which are described in Note 3, that could affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors and parameters that are considered to be relevant and available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require material adjustment to the carrying value of assets or liabilities affected in future reporting periods. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies
The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations, that management has made in the process of applying its accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

4 CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (CONTINUED)

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies (continued)

Estimated credit losses
Assessment of whether credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and incorporation of forward-looking information in the measurement of ECL. Refer to Note 3 for Inputs, assumptions and techniques used for estimating impairment of financial assets for more information.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty
The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the statement of financial position date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year:

Claims made under insurance contracts
Claims and loss adjustment expenses are charged to the consolidated statement of income as incurred based on the estimated liability for compensation owed to contract holders or third parties damaged by the contract holders. Liabilities for unpaid claims are estimated using the input of assessments for individual cases reported to the Company and management estimations for the claims incurred but not reported. The method for making such estimates and for establishing the resulting liability is continually reviewed. Any difference between the actual claims paid and the provisions made are included in the consolidated statement of income in the year of settlement. As of 31 December 2020, the net estimate for unpaid claims amounted to USD 1,394,798,000 (2019: USD 1,081,861,000).

For certain lines of business (non-life), in order to estimate the liabilities, the expected loss ratios are calculated for all underlying insurance contracts. The amounts estimated as the difference between the current estimated losses and the reported loses are set aside as the incurred but not reported reserve for the losses that have been incurred but which are not yet known or have still to be reported.

Impairment of insurance and other receivables
An estimate of the collectible amount of insurance and other receivables is made when collection of the full amount is no longer probable. This determination of whether these insurance and other receivables are impaired entails the Company evaluating, the credit and liquidity position of the policyholders and the insurance companies, historical recovery rates including detailed investigations carried out as at reporting date and feedback received from their legal department. The difference between the estimated collectible amount and the book amount is recognised as an expense in the consolidated statement of income. Any difference between the amounts actually collected in the future periods and the amounts expected will be recognised in the consolidated statement of income at the time of collection.

As of 31 December 2020 the net carrying values of insurance receivable and reinsurance receivables amounted to USD 1,101,186,000 (2019: USD 999,391,000) which includes a provision for impairment on insurance receivable and reinsurance receivable amounting to USD 437,000 (2019: USD 394,000).

5 SEGMENT INFORMATION

For management reporting purposes, the Company is organised into business segments based on their products and structure. The reportable operating segments are comprised of Property, Casualty and Other Segments. These segments are the basis on which the Company reports its operating segment information. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the consolidated financial statements. No inter-segment transactions occurred in 2020 and 2019.

The Property Segment includes business written under the lines of business that includes Property Catastrophe, North America and International Property, Energy, Aviation, Marine, Agriculture and Engineering.

The Casualty Segment includes all Casualty lines and the Motor lines of business.

Other Segment includes business recognised by the Company as Credit and Surety, Residual Value Insurance, and Structured Finance.

5 SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Segment statement of income for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Property USD ('000)	*Casualty USD ('000)*	*Other USD ('000)*	*Total Insurance USD ('000)*	*Investments USD ('000)*	*Un-allocated (Expenses)/ Income USD ('000)*	*Total USD ('000)*
Gross written premiums	**669,306**	**1,467,187**	**10,789**	**2,147,282**	**-**	**-**	**2,147,282**
Premiums ceded to reinsurers	**(259,474)**	**(972,060)**	**(1,452)**	**(1,232,986)**	**-**	**-**	**(1,232,986)**
Net premiums	**409,832**	**495,127**	**9,337**	**914,296**	**-**	**-**	**914,296**
Movement in net unearned premium reserve	**(36,607)**	**242,060**	**5,493**	**210,946**	**-**	**-**	**210,946**
Net earned premiums	**373,225**	**737,187**	**14,830**	**1,125,242**	**-**	**-**	**1,125,242**
Gross claims paid	**(478,869)**	**(962,819)**	**(59,156)**	**(1,500,844)**	**-**	**-**	**(1,500,844)**
Reinsurance recoveries	**272,490**	**437,783**	**45,577**	**755,850**	**-**	**-**	**755,850**
Movement in net outstanding claims	**(177,404)**	**(49,777)**	**(7,343)**	**(234,524)**	**-**	**-**	**(234,524)**
Commission income	**57,914**	**176,424**	**2,385**	**236,723**	**-**	**-**	**236,723**
Commission expense	**(182,089)**	**(323,433)**	**(6,015)**	**(511,537)**	**-**	**-**	**(511,537)**
Other operating income	**-**	**16,545**	**-**	**16,545**	**-**	**-**	**16,545**
Net underwriting results	**(134,733)**	**31,910**	**(9,722)**	**(112,545)**	**-**	**-**	**(112,545)**
Investment income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**63,367**	**2,648**	**66,015**
Finance costs	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(6,757)**	**-**	**(6,757)**
Net investment income	-	-	-	-	**56,610**	**2,648**	**59,258**
Total (loss) income	**(134,733)**	**31,910**	**(9,722)**	**(112,545)**	**56,610**	**2,648**	**(53,287)**
Operating and administrative expenses (including tax)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(65,254)**	**(65,254)**
Depreciation	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1,965)**	**(1,965)**
Segment results	**(134,733)**	**31,910**	**(9,722)**	**(112,545)**	**56,610**	**(64,571)**	**(120,506)**

5 SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Segment statement of income for the year ended 31 December 2019

	Property USD ('000)	*Casualty USD ('000)*	*Other USD ('000)*	*Total Insurance USD ('000)*	*Investments USD ('000)*	*Un-allocated (Expenses)/ Income USD ('000)*	*Total USD ('000)*
Gross written premiums	634,841	1,536,655	39,820	2,211,316	-	-	2,211,316
Premiums ceded to reinsurers	(258,640)	(589,968)	(29,117)	(877,725)	-	-	(877,725)
Net premiums	376,201	946,687	10,703	1,333,591	-	-	1,333,591
Movement in net unearned premium reserve	(49,393)	(160,478)	14,836	(195,035)	-	-	(195,035)
Net earned premiums	326,808	786,209	25,539	1,138,556	-	-	1,138,556
Gross claims paid	(493,805)	(1,016,725)	(64,832)	(1,575,362)	-	-	(1,575,362)
Reinsurance recoveries	261,038	490,716	55,864	807,618	-	-	807,618
Movement in net outstanding claims	12,300	(63,270)	(10,287)	(61,257)	-	-	(61,257)
Commission income	61,382	138,040	13,135	212,557	-	-	212,557
Commission expense	(178,833)	(383,242)	(17,228)	(579,303)	-	-	(579,303)
Net underwriting results	(11,110)	(48,272)	2,191	(57,191)	-	-	(57,191)
Investment income	-	-	-	-	107,702	(281)	107,421
Finance costs	-	-	-	-	(13,682)	-	(13,682)
Net investment income	-	-	-	-	94,020	(281)	93,739
Total income	(11,110)	(48,272)	2,191	(57,191)	94,020	(281)	36,548
Operating and administrative expenses (including tax)	-	-	-	-	-	(62,316)	(62,316)
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	(2,522)	(2,522)
Segment results	(11,110)	(48,272)	2,191	(57,191)	94,020	(65,119)	(28,290)

5 SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

The profit or loss for each segment does not include the allocation of finance costs on Group borrowings or net investment income on Group investments. The results also exclude the allocation of any Group operating expense and depreciation on assets. Assets and liabilities of the Group are commonly used across the operating segments.

The geographical split of gross written premiums based on the location of the customer is as follows:

	2020 USD (‘000)	*2019 USD (‘000)*
Africa	**1,176**	1,224
Americas	**470,290**	451,370
Asia	**22,932**	101,207
Europe	**1,648,659**	1,652,040
Oceania	**4,225**	5,475
	2,147,282	2,211,316

6 NET INVESTMENT INCOME

	2020 USD (‘000)	*2019 USD (‘000)*
Interest income on FVTPL	**16,462**	30,124
Interest income under effective interest method	**52,173**	62,609
Dividend income	**-**	93
Net realised gain (loss) on sale of investments	**(84)**	12,750
Unrealised gains on investments	**4,607**	10,811
Impairment loss on investment	**(2,649)**	(499)
Other income and net gains (losses)	**1,586**	(156)
	72,095	115,732
Less: Advisory fee	**(6,080)**	(8,311)
Investment income	**66,015**	107,421
Finance costs (Note 23)	**(6,757)**	(13,682)
Net investment income	**59,258**	93,739

Other income and net gains (losses) includes gains on the disposal of investment properties and rental income net of related expenses.

During 2020, USD 6,143,000 (2019: USD 15,533,000) of changes in fair value of investments was recycled from other comprehensive income into profit and loss.

7 OTHER OPERATING INCOME

During the year existing quota share reinsurance treaties with Markerstudy Insurance Company Limited (“MICL”) and with Zenith Insurance PLC (“ZIP”) pertaining to UW year 2020 were novated internally within the QIC Group in favour of Qatar Insurance Company (QIC), retrospective from 1 January 2020. The novation of this quota share was agreed on 30 September 2020 through internal agreement between the Group and QIC.

As the contract was running at an underwriting profit for period up to 30 September 2020, it was agreed that QIC will adequately compensate the Group for the loss of this profit as a result of this retrospective transfer of business. Accordingly, a sum of USD 16,545,000 was recorded as other operating income in the consolidated statement of income of the Group as compensation in lieu of the transfer of the quota share reinsurance treaty book with MICL and ZIP in favour of QIC with effect from 1 January 2020.

8 OPERATING AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2020 USD ('000)	2019 USD ('000)
Employees related costs	**28,565**	34,519
Rental expenses	**2,495**	1,864
Maintenance & IT expenses	**2,592**	1,926
Travel expenses	**383**	902
Professional fees	**5,701**	7,887
Board of directors' remuneration (Note 9)	**230**	431
Other expenses	**20,359**	12,159
	60,325	59,688

9 BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

In accordance with the Bye-Laws of the Company, the Board of Directors' remuneration and expenses for the year 2020 has been proposed at USD 230,000 (2019: USD 431,000).

10 TAX

Total tax charges are derived from Qatar Reinsurance Company Limited, QEL and Markerstudy Insurance Company Limited and are comprised as follows:

	2020 USD ('000)	2019 USD ('000)
Income tax	**4,530**	2,352
Withholding tax	**(13)**	3
VAT	**412**	273
Total tax charge	**4,929**	2,628

Qatar Reinsurance Company Limited - Bermuda
The Company has received an undertaking from the Bermuda government exempting it from all Bermuda local income, withholding and capital gains tax until 31 March 2035. At the present time no such taxes are levied in Bermuda.

The Company does incur income tax on business written in its Zurich and London offices. The total income tax amounts to USD 735,000 (2019: USD 222,000).

QEL - Malta
The income tax expense for the year differs from the theoretical taxation applicable in Malta of 35% on the Company's profit from ordinary activities before tax of 35%, as follows:

	2020 USD ('000)	2019 USD ('000)
Profit before tax	**7,357**	3,776
Income tax at Malta's statutory income tax rate of 35%	**2,575**	1,322
Income tax effect of other charges	**(2)**	9
Income tax charge	**2,573**	1,331

10 TAX (CONTINUED)

Markerstudy Insurance Company Limited ("MICL") - Gibraltar

The tax assessed for MICL for the year differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in Gibraltar of 10% as follows:

	2020	*2019*
	USD ('000)	*USD ('000)*
(Loss) Profit before tax	**(21,514)**	7,188
Income tax at Gibraltar's statutory income tax rate of 10%	**(2,151)**	719
Expenses not deducted for tax purposes	**37**	2
Difference between depreciation and capital allowance	**(33)**	-
Income not taxable	**(549)**	(73)
Effect of tax losses	**2,696**	(648)
UK corporate tax on UK property	**1,222**	200
Income tax charge	**1,222**	200

MICL has incurred income tax of USD 1,222,000 (2019: USD 200,000) which relates to the UK income tax/ corporation tax in respect of MICL's UK property portfolio.

Zenith Insurance PLC ("ZIP") - Gibraltar

The tax assessed for ZIP for the year differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in Gibraltar of 10% as follows:

	2020	*2019*
	USD ('000)	*USD ('000)*
(Loss) Profit before tax	**3,863**	(38,743)
Income tax at Gibraltar's statutory income tax rate of 10%	**386**	(3,874)
Expenses not deducted for tax purposes	**68**	3
Difference between depreciation and capital allowance	**(91)**	-
Income not taxable	**(1,209)**	(598)
Effect of tax losses	**846**	4,469
Income tax charge	**-**	-

11 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in banks and on hand, as well as short-term time deposits which are considered as highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash.

	2020	*2019*
	USD ('000)	*USD ('000)*
Cash in hand and bank balances	**301,280**	301,236
Time deposits – short term	**696,449**	733,132
	997,729	1,034,368

Time deposits are held for various periods of maturity which are less than three months. These time deposits are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. As such, the carrying values disclosed above reasonably represent the approximate fair value of the deposits as at 31 December 2020 and 2019. The average interest rate on time deposits is 2.31 % (2019: 3.28 %) per annum.

12 INSURANCE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2020 USD ('000)	*2019 USD ('000)*
Insurance receivables from insurance companies		
In course of collection	**54,119**	129,003
Not yet due	**1,047,504**	870,782
Provision for doubtful receivables	**(437)**	(394)
	1,101,186	999,391
Other receivables		
Deferred commission	**299,983**	356,305
Deposit premium/Funds withheld	**257,778**	51,758
Indemnification asset	**121,837**	105,248
Salvage asset	**18,237**	-
Loan receivable	**-**	2,432
Prepayments	**5,317**	1,398
Deferred tax	**8,585**	8,262
Advances against indemnity	**20**	20
Others receivables	**1,768**	1,383
	713,525	526,806
	1,814,711	1,526,197

Indemnification asset
The Group has recorded an indemnification asset for uncertainties about the settlement amounts of certain insurance liabilities acquired. Nil fair value was first assigned to the indemnification asset as at the acquisition-date and as subsequently re-measured for the purposes of disclosure in the Group's consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018. An amount of USD 121,837,000 (2019: USD 105,248,000) has been assigned as re-measured for each of the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019.

Any default on the future settlement of the amount of this indemnification asset to the Group has itself been indemnified by the Group's ultimate parent, QIC.

Salvage asset
During the year a subsidiary of the Company, QIC Europe Limited (QEL), acquired by way of salvage an Airbus A330-343 aircraft bearing manufacturer's serial number 1427. The aircraft was acquired pursuant to settlement of a valid claim on residual value insurance policy issued by QEL. As on the date of balance sheet this asset has been recorded as Salvage asset under Insurance and other receivables. The value at which the asset has been recorded is at fair value based on letters of intent received by QEL from interested buyers net of legal and other costs and stands at USD 18,237,000.

Deferred commission
Movements in the deferred commission during the year are as follows:

	2020 USD ('000)	*2019 USD ('000)*
Balance at 1 January	**356,305**	296,741
Expensed during the year	**(511,537)**	(579,303)
Commission deferred during the year	**455,215**	638,867
Balance at 31 December	**299,983**	356,305

13 REINSURANCE AND INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES AND REINSURANCE CONTRACT ASSETS

	2020 USD ('000)	*2019 USD ('000)*
Gross reinsurance and insurance contract liabilities		
Claims reported unsettled	**2,208,730**	2,036,847
Claims incurred but not reported	**1,188,811**	848,479
Unearned premiums	**1,050,526**	1,065,904
	4,448,067	3,951,230
Retrocedants share of reinsurance and insurance contract liabilities		
Claims reported unsettled	**1,308,494**	1,282,992
Claims incurred but not reported	**694,249**	520,472
Unearned premiums	**603,607**	411,404
	2,606,350	2,214,868
Net reinsurance and insurance contract liabilities		
Claims reported unsettled	**900,236**	753,855
Claims incurred but not reported	**494,562**	328,007
Unearned premiums	**446,919**	654,500
	1,841,717	1,736,362

Movements in claims provision during the year are as follows:

	2020			*2019*		
	Reinsurance /Insurance contract liabilities USD ('000)	***Retrocedant's share USD ('000)***	***Net USD ('000)***	*Reinsurance contract liabilities USD ('000)*	*Retrocedant's share USD ('000)*	*Net USD ('000)*
As at 1 January	**2,885,326**	**1,803,464**	**1,081,862**	2,698,369	1,793,745	904,624
Claims incurred and other movement during the year	**1,934,647**	**955,129**	**979,518**	1,646,338	817,337	829,001
Claims paid during the year	**(1,500,844)**	**(755,850)**	**(744,994)**	(1,575,362)	(807,618)	(767,744)
Portfolio transfer	**-**	**-**	**-**	(19,842)	-	(19,842)
Foreign exchange	**78,412**	**-**	**78,412**	135,823	-	135,823
As at 31 December	**3,397,541**	**2,002,743**	**1,394,798**	2,885,326	1,803,464	1,081,862

Movements in provision for unearned premium during the year are as follows:

	2020			*2019*		
	Reinsurance /Insurance contract liabilities USD ('000)	***Retrocedant's share USD ('000)***	***Net USD ('000)***	*Reinsurance contract liabilities USD ('000)*	*Retrocedant's share USD ('000)*	*Net USD ('000)*
As at 1 January	**1,065,904**	**411,404**	**654,500**	952,135	495,195	456,940
Premiums written	**2,147,282**	**1,232,986**	**914,296**	2,211,316	877,725	1,333,591
Premiums earned	**(2,166,025)**	**(1,040,783)**	**(1,125,242)**	(2,100,072)	(961,516)	(1,138,556)
Foreign exchange	**3,365**	**-**	**3,365**	2,525	-	2,525
As at 31 December	**1,050,526**	**603,607**	**446,919**	1,065,904	411,404	654,500

14 INVESTMENTS

Investments are carried at fair value as at 31 December 2020 and 2019.

	2020 ***USD ('000)***	*2019* *USD ('000)*
Financial investments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	**98,121**	119,854
Financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	**1,567,887**	1,271,289
Total investments	**1,666,008**	1,391,143

	2020	
	FVTPL ***USD ('000)***	***FVOCI*** ***USD ('000)***
Managed funds	**13,256**	**-**
Derivative financial investments (Note 22)	**2,947**	**8,624**
Bonds	**47,228**	**1,559,263**
Internationally quoted shares	**18,615**	**-**
Unquoted shares and private equity	**16,075**	**-**
Total	**98,121**	**1,567,887**

	2019	
	FVTPL *USD ('000)*	*FVOCI* *USD ('000)*
Managed funds	23,825	-
Derivative financial investments (Note 20)	2,415	-
Bonds	66,405	1,271,289
Internationally quoted shares	16,638	-
Unquoted shares and private equity	10,571	-
Total	119,854	1,271,289

The movement of ECL on the FVOCI is as follows:

	2020 ***USD ('000)***	*2019* *USD ('000)*
Balance at 1 January	**2,099**	1,530
Impairment loss on investment	**2,649**	499
FX difference	**167**	70
Balance at 31 December	**4,915**	2,099

15 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	2020	*2019*
	USD ('000)	*USD ('000)*
Net carrying value at 1 January	**6,148**	5,893
FX difference	**240**	255
Disposal during the year	**(2,731)**	-
Net carrying value at 31 December	**3,657**	6,148

The fair values of investment properties were estimated by the Management's external valuer, by reference to market evidence of recent transactions for similar properties. The fair value measurement of all investment properties has been categorised as a level 3 fair value based on the inputs to the valuation technique used. The Group has no restrictions on the realisability of its investment properties. Rental income and direct operating expenses arising in respect of such properties during the year have been included in net investment income in the Consolidated statement of income.

16 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Furniture and fixtures USD ('000)	*Leases USD ('000)*	*Total USD ('000)*
Cost:			
At 1 January 2019	7,723	5,852	13,575
Additions during the year	46	-	46
Disposals during the year	(768)	-	(768)
At 31 December 2019	**7,001**	**5,852**	**12,853**
Additions during the year	**97**	**301**	**398**
Disposals during the year	**(93)**	**(104)**	**(197)**
At 31 December 2020	**7,005**	**6,049**	**13,054**
Accumulated depreciation:			
At 1 January 2019	5,600	1,600	7,200
Charge during the year	924	1,598	2,522
Disposals during the year	(453)	-	(453)
At 31 December 2019	**6,071**	**3,198**	**9,269**
Charge during the year	**473**	**1,492**	**1,965**
Disposals during the year	**(47)**	**(26)**	**(73)**
At 31 December 2020	**6,497**	**4,664**	**11,161**
Net book value:			
At 31 December 2020	**508**	**1,385**	**1,893**
At 31 December 2019	930	2,654	3,584

17 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Effective July 25, 2018, the Company acquired 100% of the share capital of Markerstudy's Gibraltar-based insurance companies. The movements in the related intangible assets were as follows:

	Framework agreement USD ('000)	*Non-life insurance Licenses USD ('000)*	*Total USD ('000)*
At 1 January 2019	58,385	9,270	67,655
FX difference	2,923	-	2,923
Amortization expenses	(9,010)	-	(9,010)
At 31 December 2019	52,298	9,270	61,568
FX difference	3,223	(1,068)	2,155
Amortization expenses	(6,264)	-	(6,264)
At 31 December 2020	**49,257**	**8,202**	**57,459**

(i) Intangible assets

The following table summarizes the intangible assets recorded in connection with the business acquisitions:

	Amount USD ('000)	***Economic useful Life***
Framework Agreement	62,639	10 years
Non-life insurance Licenses	7,887	Indefinite
Intangible assets as of the acquisition date	70,526	
Accumulated FX difference	2,207	
Accumulated amortisation expenses	(15,274)	
Net Intangible assets as at 31 December 2020	57,459	

(a) Framework agreement

As part of the transaction related to the sale and purchase of the Carriers, Qatar Re and Markerstudy Group have signed a framework agreement ("Framework Agreement"), which will govern their relationship for the coming 10-year period. Under this agreement, the Carriers will have the right to first refusal for all the non-life insurance business generated by Markerstudy Group (MSG). The Framework Agreement has been valued by applying the dividend discount model ("DDM") under the Income Approach. The fair value of the Agreement has been supported by independent study and is expected to have an estimated useful life of 10 years from the time of acquisition.

The forecasted cashflows used in the model are based on expected annual gross written premium of GBP 850 million. Cashflows to the Group are based on the following key considerations:

- Dividends that will be available for distribution to the Group after making the required investment in the Carriers' reserves to maintain the minimum solvency capital requirement ("SCR") in accordance with the regulations of Gibraltar;
- The return on investments of 3.0% per annum made by the Carriers in securities using the SCR reserves; and
- The return on investments of 2.5% per annum made by the Carriers using the insurance related cash flows.

17 INTANGIBLE ASSETS (CONTINUED)

An independent study and assessment of the carrying value of the Framework Agreement was performed at year end. Based on the independent models, it was concluded that the carrying value was not impaired as at 31 December 2020.

The key assumptions above are considered reasonable and under normal circumstances are expected to continue if not improve based on the current business trends. However, management are aware that certain prevailing economic, market and other conditions as at the end of the year can change significantly over relatively short periods of time and that many uncertainties remain as to the effect the Coronavirus (COVID-19) crisis will have on the Carriers and the broader domestic and global economies, which is a constantly evolving situation. Significant decreases in the business written by the Carriers and the ability to achieve the return on investments could have an adverse impact on the carrying value of the Framework Agreement.

(b) Non-life insurance Licenses
Markerstudy Group insurance companies have regulatory licenses from the Gibraltar Financial Services Commission (GFSC) to underwrite non-life insurance business in the United Kingdom and the rest of the European Union. The cost of establishing a licensed insurance company in Gibraltar had been estimated to be approximately GBP 2 million (USD 2,631,000). Accordingly, under the Cost Approach, the value of the three licenses of the Carriers were estimated to be GBP 6 million which equated to USD 7,887,000 at the time of acquisition. The estimated value of the licenses at 31 December 2020 has increased to USD 8,202,000 based solely on the change in the applicable foreign exchange rate. The non-life insurance licenses of the Carriers have an indefinite useful life.

An independent study and assessment of the carrying value of the non-life insurance licenses was performed at year end. Based on the independent comparison of the cost of similar licenses along with the continued market for such licenses, it was concluded that the carrying value of each of the licenses was not impaired as at 31 December 2020.

18 PROVISIONS, REINSURANCE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2020 ***USD ('000)***	*2019* *USD ('000)*
Deferred commission	**148,005**	118,983
Due to reinsurance companies	**349,160**	269,073
Other payables:		
Employees' end of service benefits (Note 19)	**242**	451
Board of directors' remuneration payable	**248**	494
Derivative financial liabilities (Note 22)	**43,850**	25,865
Accrued interest on subordinated perpetual debt	**6,621**	6,621
Accrued expenses	**17,220**	9,937
Lease liability	**661**	2,453
Other liabilities	**1,502**	1,521
Taxes and levies	**66,331**	60,507
	633,840	495,905

The carrying values disclosed above reasonable approximate the fair values at the reporting date.

Movements in the deferred commission during the year are as follows:

	2019 ***USD ('000)***	*2019* *USD ('000)*
Balance at 1 January	**118,983**	163,081
Earned during the year	**(236,723)**	(212,557)
Commission deferred during the year	**265,745**	168,459
Balance at 31 December	**148,005**	118,983

19 EMPLOYEES' END OF SERVICE BENEFITS

	2020 **USD ('000)**	*2019* *USD ('000)*
As at 1 January	**451**	618
Charge for the year	**12**	56
Adjusted during the year	**(57)**	(29)
Payment made during the year	**(164)**	(194)
As at 31 December	**242**	451

Provision is made for amounts payable in respect of employees' end of service benefits based on contractual obligations or respective local labour laws of the Group entities, whichever is higher, and is calculated using the employee's salary and period of service at the reporting date.

20 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The following table compares the fair values of the financial instruments to their carrying values:

	2020		*2019*	
	Carrying amount USD ('000)	***Fair value USD ('000)***	*Carrying amount USD ('000)*	*Fair Value USD ('000)*
Cash and cash equivalents	**997,729**	**997,729**	1,034,368	1,034,368
Loans and receivables:				
Insurance and other receivables	**1,500,827**	**1,500,827**	1,195,322	1,195,322
Investments:				
Financial investments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	**98,121**	**98,121**	119,854	119,854
Financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	**1,567,887**	**1,567,887**	1,271,289	1,271,289
	4,164,564	**4,164,564**	3,620,833	3,620,833
Reinsurance and other payables	**485,836**	**485,836**	428,211	428,211
Short term borrowings	**449,246**	**449,246**	493,463	493,463
Due to related parties	**393,254**	**393,254**	148,553	148,553
	1,328,336	**1,328,336**	1,070,227	1,070,227

21 DETERMINATION OF FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUES HIERARCHY OF INVESTMENTS

The Group measures financial instruments such as derivatives, and non-financial assets such as investment properties, at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability

Or

- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group.

21 DETERMINATION OF FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUES HIERARCHY OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

- Level 2: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

- Level 3: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period. There have been no transfers between level 1 and level 2 in either direction in 2020 or 2019.

31 December 2020	*Level 1 USD ('000)*	*Level 2 USD ('000)*	*Level 3 USD ('000)*	*Total fair value USD ('000)*
Derivative assets	**-**	**11,571**	**-**	**11,571**
Investment securities	**1,625,106**	**13,256**	**16,075**	**1,654,437**
Investment properties	**-**	**-**	**3,657**	**3,657**
Insurance and other receivables	**-**	**-**	**140,074**	**140,074**
	1,625,106	**24,827**	**159,806**	**1,809,739**
Derivative liabilities	**-**	**(43,850)**	**-**	**(43,850)**

31 December 2019	Level 1 USD ('000)	Level 2 USD ('000)	Level 3 USD ('000)	Total fair value USD ('000)
Derivative assets	-	2,415	-	2,415
Investment securities	1,370,348	7,809	10,571	1,388,728
Investment properties	-	-	6,148	6,148
Insurance and other receivables	-	-	105,248	105,248
	1,370,348	10,224	121,967	1,502,539
Derivative liabilities	-	(25,865)	-	(25,865)

21 DETERMINATION OF FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUES HIERARCHY OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Valuation techniques

Listed investment in equity securities and debt securities.

When fair values of publicly traded equity securities and debt securities are based on quoted market prices, or binding dealer price quotations, in an active market for identical assets without any adjustments, the instruments are included within Level 1 of the hierarchy.

Managed funds

In the absence of a quoted price in an active market, they are valued using observable inputs such as recently executed transaction prices in securities of the issuer or comparable issuers and yield curves. Adjustments are made to the valuations when necessary to recognise differences in the instrument's terms. To the extent that the significant inputs are observable, the Group categorises these investments as Level 2.

Over-the-counter derivatives

The Group enters into derivative financial instruments with various counterparties, principally financial institutions with investment grade credit ratings. Derivatives are valued using valuation techniques with market observable inputs are mainly options contracts.

Unlisted equity investments

Unquoted equity investments are recorded at fair values adopting market approach and applying price to book value multiple to arrive at the value of investment. There are no active markets for these investments.

Unlisted managed funds

The Group invests in managed funds, including private equity funds, which are not quoted in an active market and which may be subject to restrictions on redemptions such as lock up periods, redemption gates and side pockets. The Group's investment managers considers the valuation techniques and inputs used in valuing these funds as part of its due diligence prior to investing, to ensure they are reasonable and appropriate and therefore the NAV of these funds may be used as an input into measuring their fair value. In measuring this fair value, the NAV of the funds is adjusted, as necessary, to reflect restrictions on redemptions, future commitments, and other specific factors of the fund and fund manager. In measuring fair value, consideration is also paid to any transactions in the shares of the fund. Depending on the nature and level of adjustments needed to the NAV and the level of trading in the fund, the Group classifies these funds as Level 3.

Insurance and other receivables

Indemnification assets acquired as part of a business combination are initially recognized and measured at fair value as at the acquisition date and are adjusted for any contractual limitations and credit risk of the indemnifying party. At the end of each subsequent reporting period the indemnification asset shall be measured on the same basis as the indemnified liability, subject to any contractual limitations on this amount. For an indemnification asset that is not subsequently measured at fair value, management's assessment of the collectability of that asset is used to determine the fair value. Group classifies this asset as Level 3.

Salvage assets acquired pursuant to settlement of a valid claim on residual value insurance policy has been recorded at fair value based on letters of intent received from interested buyers net of legal and other costs. Group classifies this asset as Level 3.

Investment properties

The fair values of investment properties were estimated by the Management's external valuer, by reference to market evidence of recent transactions for similar properties. Group classifies this asset as Level 3.

21 DETERMINATION OF FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUES HIERARCHY OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Level 3 reconciliation

The following table shows a reconciliation of all movements in the fair value of financial instruments categorised within Level 3 between the beginning and the end of the reporting period:

	2020 USD ('000)	*2019 USD ('000)*
Balance at 1 January	**121,967**	14,971
Additions during the year	**22,710**	107,472
Sales during the year	**(2,731)**	-
Net gain (loss) charged to income statement	**17,860**	(476)
Balance at 31 December	**159,806**	121,967

Sensitivity analysis

For the fair value of equity securities and receivables, reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the significant unobservable inputs, holding other inputs constant, would have following effects on net profit.

	Changes in assumption	***2020 USD ('000)***	*2019 USD ('000)*
FV of the securities and receivables	5%	**7,807**	5,791
FV of the securities and receivables	-5%	**(7,807)**	(5,791)

22 DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

In the ordinary course of business, the Group enters into various types of transactions that involve derivative financial instruments. A derivative financial instrument is a financial contract between two parties where payments are dependent upon movements in price in one or more underlying financial instrument, reference rate or index. Derivative financial instruments include forward contracts, swaps and equity options structures.

The Company employs various derivative option strategies which are intended for hedging currency exposure, managing interest rate and insurance risk, and for income enhancement. The derivative financial instruments held by the Company include forward contracts, swaps and equity options structures.

The Group has purchased interest rate swap contracts to match the expected liability duration of insurance contracts, to swap floating rates of the backing assets, to fixed rates over the main duration of the related insurance contracts. The Group also manages exchange rate risk on the Group's net currency exposure by using forward exchange contracts. Both of these strategies are considered as economic hedges, but do not meet the hedge accounting criteria.

Derivative products valued using a valuation technique with market observable inputs (Level 2) are mainly interest rate swaps, currency swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts. The most frequently applied valuation techniques include forward pricing and swap models, using present value calculations. The models incorporate various inputs including the credit quality of counterparties, foreign exchange spot and forward rates and interest rate curves

The table below shows the notional amounts analysed by the term to maturity. The notional amount is the amount of a derivative's underlying asset, reference rate or index and is the basis upon which changes in the value of derivatives are measured. The notional amounts indicate the volume of transactions outstanding at yearend and are neither indicative of the market risk nor credit risk.

22 DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

31 December 2020	***Notional amount USD ('000)***	***Derivative asset USD ('000)***	***Derivative liability USD ('000)***	***Within 3 months USD ('000)***	***3 to 12 months USD ('000)***
Over the Counter Derivatives:					
Credit and interest rate derivatives	**280,600**	**-**	**(43,471)**	**15,000**	**265,600**
Equity derivatives	**17,790**	**-**	**(370)**	**17,790**	**-**
Foreign exchange derivatives	**837,738**	**11,571**	**(9)**	**555,545**	**282,193**
	1,136,128	**11,571**	**(43,850)**	**588,335**	**547,793**

31 December 2019	*Notional amount USD ('000)*	*Derivative asset USD ('000)*	*Derivative liability USD ('000)*	*Within 3 months USD ('000)*	*3 to 12 months USD ('000)*
Over the Counter Derivatives:					
Credit and interest rate derivatives	265,100	-	(24,928)	40,000	225,100
Equity derivatives	24,628	-	(708)	24,628	-
Foreign exchange derivatives	359,538	2,415	(229)	359,538	-
	649,266	2,415	(25,865)	424,166	225,100

Various option strategies are employed for hedging, risk management and income enhancement. All calls sold are on assets held by the Group.

Credit and interest rate derivatives

Credit and interest rate derivatives include swap contracts to exchange one set of cash flows for another, generally fixed and floating interest payments in a single currency without exchanging principal. In the case of credit default swaps the counterparties agree to make payments with respect to defined credit events based on specified notional amounts. The forward exchange derivative contracts are over-the-counter contracts transacted in the over-the-counter market and changes in contract values are settled daily.

Equity derivatives

Equity derivatives include options and swaps and are contractual agreements in relation to a specified equity instrument at a specified price and date in the future. The equity derivative contracts are over-the-counter contracts transacted in the over-the-counter market and changes in contract values are settled daily.

Foreign Exchange derivatives

Foreign exchange derivatives include forwards and options and are contractual agreements in relation to a specified currency at a specified price and date in the future. The options are contractual agreements under which the seller (writer) grants the purchaser (holder) the right, but not the obligation, to either buy or sell at fixed future date or at any time during a specified period, a specified amount of a currency, at a pre-determined price. The interest rate and credit derivative contracts are over-the-counter contracts transacted in the over-the-counter market and changes in contract values are settled daily.

23 SHORT TERM BORROWINGS

As part of the Group's margin trading strategy, the Group uses borrowings to finance its fixed income securities.

	2020 (USD '000)	*2019 (USD '000)*
Borrowings against fixed income securities	**449,246**	493,463

The net decrease in short term borrowings consists of a net repayment of USD 44,217,000 (2019: USD 5,496,000) in the form of cash. There was nil impact on the net decrease due to any impact of foreign currency exchange differences. As of 31 December 2020 and 2019, interest expense related to these short term borrowings amounted to USD 6,757,000 and USD 13,682,000, respectively.

24 SHARE CAPITAL

	2020		2019	
	No of shares	***USD***	*No of shares*	*USD*
Authorised				
Ordinary shares of USD 1 each	**1,200,000**	**1,200,000**	1,200,000	1,200,000
Issued and fully paid up				
Ordinary shares of USD 1 each	**1,000,000**	**1,000,000**	1,000,000	1,000,000

There has been no movement in the authorised or issued and fully paid share capital of the Company during 2020 and 2019.

25 CONTRIBUTED SURPLUS

The Contributed surplus reflects the amount of consideration received from QIC Capital L.L.C. in excess of the par value of the shares issued.

The Contributed surplus recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position is distributable to the shareholders as a dividend in the normal course of business, subject to certain restrictions and provisions in this respect that are specified in the Bermuda Companies Act 1981.

The Contributed surplus as at 31 December 2020 and 2019 is comprised of the following:

		2020	2019
		USD ('000)	*USD ('000)*
(i)	On cancellation of shares after change in legal domicile	**251,651**	251,651
(ii)	On merger of Antares Re business as on 31 December 2015	**243,717**	243,717
(iii)	Contribution from Parent Company during 2016	**200,000**	200,000
(iv)	Contribution from Parent Company during 2020	**202,569**	-
		897,937	695,368

26 FAIR VALUE RESERVE

The fair value reserve arose from the revaluation of financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in 2020 and 2019 and in previous years as per the accounting policies detailed in Note 3.

27 PERPETUAL SUBORDINATED TIER 2 FIXED RATE NOTES

On 13 March 2017, the Company issued USD 450 million Regulation S Perpetual non-call 5.5 year subordinated Tier 2 notes into the international debt capital markets listed on the Irish Stock Exchange. The carrying value of the notes is USD 443,724,000 (2019 USD 443,724,000), which reflects the net proceeds received after related expenses.

These notes meet the characteristics as set forth in the Insurance (Eligible Capital) Rules 2012 issued in Bermuda to be treated as Tier 2 capital. The notes are guaranteed on a subordinated basis by QIC. The initial coupon has been set at 4.95% per annum and will remain fixed until the first call date in September 2022, when it will be reset on the basis of the mid swap rates for U.S. dollar interest rate swap transactions with a maturity of five years plus the initial margin, and will be reset every five years thereafter. The notes have been assigned an issue rating of 'BBB+' by S&P Global Ratings and have provided eligible Tier 2 capital to further enhance the Company's financial strength.

28 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND AMOUNTS DUE TO RELATED PARTIES

a) Transaction with related parties

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions and directors of the Group and companies of which they are key management personnel. Parties are also considered to be related through common ownership. The Group enters into transactions with its associate and key management personnel in the normal course of business. The pricing policies and terms of these transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions

Significant related party transactions included reinsurance agreements with QIC and shared costs with related service companies under common ownership.

The balance due to related parties predominantly represents balances due to Qatar Insurance Company S.A.Q (the "ultimate parent company") in respect of internal quota share arrangements in place with the Group entities.

The significant related party transactions and amount due to related parties were as follows:

	2020 ***USD ('000)***	*2019* *USD ('000)*
Reinsurance premium to QIC	**(603,107)**	(568,843)
Reinsurance recoveries from QIC	**1,154,803**	1,111,329
Net commission from QIC	**183,278**	94,001
Amounts due to related parties	**393,254**	164,753
Intercompany service charges	**16,114**	5,449

Outstanding related party balances at reporting date are unsecured and interest free.

b) Compensation of key management personnel

	2020 ***USD('000)***	*2019* *USD('000)*
Salaries and other short term benefits	**3,333**	1,406
Employees' end of service benefits	**145**	70
Total	**3,478**	1,476

Key management personnel consist of the chief executive officers, chief underwriting officers, non-executive directors and executive directors charged to the Group for each of the entities within the Group.

Certain non-executive directors are associated with QIC, the ultimate parent of the Group, and are accordingly compensated by QIC. Other non-executive directors are compensated in accordance with their director agreements. The Directors' remuneration for all entities within the Group expensed for the year ended 31 December 2020 is detailed in Note 9.

29 RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group in the normal course of its business derives its revenue mainly from assuming and managing insurance risks for profit while also benefiting from the investment return on its invested asset base. The Group is mainly exposed to the following risks;

- Insurance risk,
- Market, investment, liquidity and concentration risk
- Credit risk,
- Operational and systems risk
- Group risk,
- Strategic risk and
- Reputational

The primary objective of the Group's risk and financial management framework is to protect the Group's shareholders from events that hinder the sustainable achievement of financial performance objectives, including failing to exploit opportunities. In order to achieve this, it is of critical importance to have efficient and effective risk management systems in place.

a) Governance framework

The Group has established a sound and effective Corporate Governance framework that is appropriate to the size, nature, complexity and risk profile of the Group. The governance framework supports the sound and prudent management of the Company and its subsidiaries' activities to ensure the protection of policyholders and other applicable stakeholders.

A risk management function has been established with clear terms of reference from the board of directors, its committees and the associated executive management committees, across the Group. This is supplemented with a clear organisational structure with documented delegated authorities and responsibilities from the board of directors to executive management committees and senior managers. Lastly, a Group policy framework which sets out the risk profiles for the Group, risk management, control and business conduct standards for the Group's operations has been put in place. Each policy has a member of senior management charged with overseeing compliance with the policy throughout the Group.

The Board of Directors approves the Group's risk appetite and risk management policies, and meets regularly to approve any commercial, regulatory and organisational requirements of such policies. These policies define the Group's identification of risk and its interpretation, limits its structure to ensure the appropriate quality and diversification of assets, align underwriting and reinsurance strategy to the corporate goals, and specify reporting requirements.

(b) Capital management framework

The Group is regulated by the Bermuda Monetary Authority ("BMA") as group supervisor. The Group is required by the BMA to hold available statutory capital and surplus of an amount that is equal to or exceeds the Enhanced Capital Requirement ("ECR"). The ECR is the higher of the Bermuda Solvency Capital Requirement ("BSCR") (the BMA standard formula capital requirement) and the Minimum Margin of Solvency ("MSM"). The BSCR forms part of the regulatory regime that has achieved equivalence with Europe's Solvency II.

Capital adequacy is maintained with reference to risk appetite and tolerance statements, which are defined in terms of the Group's regulatory and internal model solvency ratios. The Group's risk appetite defines what it seeks to achieve based on normal commercial situations. At any given time, the capital management policy is to maintain a strong capital base to enable the Group to support the business plan based on its own view of the capital required, while meeting regulatory capital requirements on an ongoing basis.

The Risk Management Framework is embedded in strategic planning, decision making and budgeting. As part of this framework, the level of capital is assessed to maintain solvency at the thresholds targeted within the risk appetite and tolerance statements, given the Group's risk profile. The Group Solvency Self-Assessment ("GSSA") processes enable the Group to identify, assess, monitor, manage and report on the current and emerging risks that the Group faces, and to determine the capital necessary to ensure that overall solvency needs are met at all times.

29 RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(b) Capital management framework (continued)

The Capital Management Action Plan identifies the various thresholds below which available capital may be depleted, and the actions that will be adopted to maintain capital adequacy in line with the risk appetite and tolerance statements. The capital position can be managed by either increasing the amount of available capital or by taking action which reduces the required capital. The approach taken depends on the specific circumstances of the event giving rise to the depletion of available capital.

The BMA have introduced a three-tiered capital system, which is designed to assess the quality of insurers' capital resources eligible to satisfy their regulatory capital requirement. The tiered capital system (Tiers 1, 2 and 3) classifies capital instruments into a given tier based on their loss absorbency characteristics. The highest-quality capital is eligible for Tier 1, which is able to absorb losses under all circumstances, including as a going-concern, during run-off, wind-up and insolvency. Tier 2, while providing full protection to policyholders in a wind-up or insolvency, has moderate loss absorbency on a going-concern basis. Tier 3 meets, on a limited basis, some of the characteristics exhibited in Tiers 1 and 2.

Eligibility limits are applied to each tier in determining the amounts eligible to cover regulatory capital requirement levels. Only Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital are eligible to cover the MSM (a minimum of 80% Tier 1 capital and a maximum of 20% of Tier 2 capital). A minimum of 60% of Tier 1 capital and a maximum of 15% of Tier 3 capital must be available to cover the ECR. Eligible capital consists of paid-in share capital, perpetual non-call 5.5 year subordinated Tier 2 notes and retained earnings.

Balances and ratios at the end of 2019 indicate the requirements and compliance for 2020. At the end of 2019, the Company had total available statutory capital and surplus of USD 1,036.0 million (USD 1,089.0 million at the end of 2018) exceeding the MSM and ECR by USD 275.9 million (2018: USD 495.3 million) and resulting in an ECR ratio of 136% (183% at the end of 2018). The Company's BSCR coverage ratio was 155% at the end of 2019 (207% at the end of 2018).

At the end of 2019, the eligible capital for the Group as determined per above exceeded the ECR. However, due to the 20% restriction Tier 2 capital applied in the MSM assessment, USD 296 million of the subordinated debt is deemed ineligible and this resulted in a shortfall of USD 20 million in respect of the eligible capital for MSM test. A formal report of the breach and remediation plan was submitted to the BMA. As a part of the plan, an additional USD 202.6 million of Tier 1 capital was injected into the Group during 2020. This Tier 1 capital injection has boosted the eligible capital to assure that both the ECR and MSM test have been met as at 31 December 2020. The Group ECR and BSCR coverage ratios at the end of 2020 is expected to be 159%.

During the first quarter of 2020, St. Julians Insurance Company Limited ("St. Julians"), a subsidiary of the Company, reported to the Gibraltar Financial Services Commission ("GFSC"), with copy to the BMA, the non-compliance with its Solvency Capital Requirement ("SCR") as determined using the standard formula approach set out in the Solvency II Delegated Regulation, with an SCR coverage ratio or 57%. St. Julians also reported non-compliance to the GFSC and BMA with both its SCR and its Minimum Capital Requirement ("MCR") at 30 June 2020 having coverage ratios of 87% and 76% respectively. To address the non-compliance with both the MCR and SCR, St. Julian's received a GBP 2.16 million Tier 1 capital contribution from the Company in August 2020; introduced GBP 3.4 million Tier 2 ancillary own funds in the form o a letter of credit in July 2020; and entered into an adverse development cover reinsurance contract with the Company in September 2020. At 30 September 2020, the reported MCR and SCR coverage ratios were 250% and 184% respectively. The expected MCR and SCR as at 31 December 2020 is expected to be 246% and 236% respectively.

MICL maintained its own funds in excess of the MCR and SCR throughout the year except for the first quarter of 2020, where the SCR ratio dropped to 90%. MICL reported the breach to the GFSC with copy to the BMA along with the Capital Management Action Plan ("CMAP"). This breach of solvency ratio was rectified through the reallocation of the Tier 2 capital across the Gibraltar companies. At 30 December 2020, the MCR and SCR are expected to be 294% and 171% respectively.

At the end of the year the companies within the Group are each expected to remain compliant with regulatory capital requirements.

29 RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(c) Risk Management framework

The Group has established a risk management framework by which risks are identified, measured, mitigated and managed. The Group has established a framework of internal controls which seeks to mitigate risks and limit the probability of losses or other adverse outcomes during the implementation of the strategic objectives and business plan, as well as providing a framework for the overall management and oversight of the business. The controls are rated according to their effectiveness of both design and performance, with independent challenge provided by the risk management function. Internal audit also provides independent assurance. The framework provides a basis for understanding the risks that the Group is exposed to and its ability to identity, assess, control and mitigate these risks.

(d) Insurance risk

The principal risk the Group faces under insurance contracts is that the actual claims or the timing thereof, differ from expectations. This is influenced by the frequency of claims, severity of claims, and subsequent development of long-tail claims.

The Group manages the insurance risk through the careful selection and implementation of its underwriting strategy and guidelines together with the adequate reinsurance arrangements and proactive management of claims. The concentration of insurance risk exposure is mitigated by careful selection and implementation of the underwriting strategy of the Group. Underwriting limits are in place to enforce risk selection criteria, and an exposure management framework monitors and limits exposure to peak peril zones within the context of defined risk appetite.

Insurance risk can be broken down into underwriting (including catastrophe risk) and reserve risk.
Underwriting risk relates to the unexpired risk on business already incepted or bound and reflects the risk that premiums are not sufficient to cover future losses. The Group manages underwriting risk through various governance and control mechanisms under the oversight of the Underwriting and Portfolio Management Committee (“UPMC”), which comprises senior representatives from the underwriting, risk, claims and actuarial functions.

Detailed policies and guidelines exist relating to:

- Underwriting authorities;
- Pricing methodologies; and
- Risk accumulations.

In relation to catastrophe risk pricing utilises proprietary pricing tools blended with internal analysis. Aggregate catastrophe risk is subject to defined limits which are monitored using an internally developed exposure management tool.

The Group purchases both treaty and facultative reinsurance to manage insurance risk in the context of the defined risk appetite, to protect the capital base and manage volatility.

The Group actively manages claims in order to identify, measure and manage losses while delivering on obligations to policyholders.

The reserve risk element of insurance risk arises from the inherent uncertainty surrounding the adequacy of the reserves or technical provisions set aside to cover the insurance liabilities. The risk is that the current reserves, including those incurred but not yet reported, are not sufficient to cover the run off of the claims which have already occurred.

Reserve risk exposure is managed within the actuarial function and through defined reserving practices which are overseen and approved by the Reserving Committee, which comprises various members of the executive management team. The Reserving Committee ultimately determines the management best estimate or reserves based on advice from the reserving actuaries and consultation with underwriters, exposure management and claims. If there were any disagreement between the Reserving Committee and the loss reserve specialist (a role defined under Bermuda regulatory requirements), these would be escalated to the Board for resolution.

29 RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(d) Insurance risk (continued)

Key assumptions
The principal assumption underlying the liability estimates is that the Group's future claims development will follow a similar pattern to past claims development experience. This includes assumptions in respect of average claim costs, claim handling costs, claim inflation factors and claim numbers for each accident year. Additional qualitative judgments are used to assess the extent to which past trends may not apply in the future, for example one-off occurrence changes in market factors such as public attitude to claiming, economic conditions, as well as internal factors such as portfolio mix, policy conditions and claims handling procedures. Judgment is further used to assess the extent to which external factors such as judicial decisions and government legislation affect the estimated. Other key circumstances affecting the reliability of assumptions include variation in interest rates, delays in settlement and changes in foreign currency rates.

Sensitivities
The general insurance claims provisions are sensitive to the key assumptions shown below. It has not been possible to quantify the sensitivity of certain assumptions such as legislative changes or uncertainty in the estimation process.

The analysis below is performed for possible movements in key assumptions with all other assumptions held constant, showing the impact on net liabilities, net profit and equity.

	Change in assumptions	*Impact on liabilities USD ('000)*	*Impact on net profit USD ('000)*	*Impact on equity USD ('000)*
31 December 2020				
Net incurred claim cost	10%	**97,952**	**(97,952)**	**(97,952)**
Net incurred claim cost	-10%	**(97,952)**	**97,952**	**97,952**
31 December 2019				
Net incurred claim cost	10%	82,900	(82,900)	(82,900)
Net incurred claim cost	-10%	(82,900)	82,900	82,900

Claims development table

The Group maintains reserves in respect of its insurance business in order to protect against adverse future claims experience and developments. The following tables show the estimates of cumulative incurred claims, including both claims notified and IBNR for each successive accident year at each reporting date, together with cumulative payments to date. The top half of each table below illustrates how the Group's estimate of total claims outstanding for each accident year has changed at successive year-ends. The bottom half of the table reconciles the cumulative claims to the amount appearing in the consolidated statement of financial position.

With the exception of the proportional and non-proportional reinsurance business, an accident-year basis is considered to be most appropriate for the business written by the Group. Given the nature of reinsurance claims and the difficulties in identifying an accident year for each reported claim, these claims are reported separately and aggregated by reporting year (reporting year basis) – that is, with reference to the year in which the Group was notified of the claims. This presentation is different from the basis used for the claims development tables for the other insurance claims and entities of the Group, where the reference is to the actual date of the event that caused the claim (accident-year basis).

29 RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(d) Insurance risk (continued)

Claims development table (continued)

The following table represents the claims development on gross claims. The impact of ceded reinsurance has not been taken into consideration.

Details	*2015*	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*	*2020*	*Total*
At the end of the accident year	662,979	1,125,516	1,575,219	1,774,801	1,434,649	1,515,165	
One year later	718,479	1,308,103	1,518,283	1,883,325	1,668,687		
Two years later	779,600	1,331,784	1,548,526	2,015,630			
Three years later	790,757	1,391,813	1,620,760				
Four years later	806,278	1,405,205					
Five years later	822,265						
Estimate of cumulative claims	**822,265**	**1,405,205**	**1,620,760**	**2,015,630**	**1,668,687**	**1,515,165**	**9,047,712**
Claims paid in same year	(137,121)	(357,727)	(333,043)	(414,409)	(304,099)	(371,148)	
One year later	(407,324)	(936,504)	(1,035,938)	(1,296,461)	(965,884)		
Two years later	(512,103)	(1,089,012)	(1,127,972)	(1,576,173)			
Three years later	(591,816)	(1,170,162)	(1,205,574)				
Four years later	(644,935)	(1,211,954)					
Five years later	(703,748)						
Cumulative claims paid	**(703,748)**	**(1,211,954)**	**(1,205,574)**	**(1,576,173)**	**(965,884)**	**(371,148)**	**(6,034,481)**
Total gross claims liabilities 2015 – 2020	**118,517**	**193,251**	**415,186**	**439,457**	**702,803**	**1,144,017**	**3,013,231**
Reserve in respect of prior years (Before 2015)							**384,310**
Total gross claims liabilities							**3,397,541**
Current estimate of surplus/(deficiency)	(159,286)	(279,689)	(45,541)	(240,829)	(234,038)		
Surplus/(deficiency) % of initial gross reserve	(24%)	(25%)	(3%)	(14%)	(16%)		

29 RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(e) Market risk

Market risk can cause the Group to suffer losses due to unfavourable developments in the financial markets. Market risk arises as a result of our currency exposures, interest rate and default risk on the fixed income portfolio, and equity price risk as a result of the equities that the Group holds within the investment portfolio.

The Group limits market risk by maintaining a diversified portfolio and by continuous monitoring of developments in equity and bond markets. In addition, The Group actively monitors the key factors that affect stock and bond market movements, including analysis of the operational and financial performance of investees. The Group's investment guidelines and associated mandates are intended to limit its exposures to market risk and volatility, and the adherence to these guidelines and their continued suitability are overseen by the Investment Committee of the Board. In particular the Group limits its exposure to assets such as fixed income securities, cash deposits, private equity, hedge funds and other (non-fixed income/non-equity) managed funds.

However the investment portfolio is heavily weighted towards the fixed income securities and cash deposits. The allocation to other investments such as equities and alternatives is less than 4% (2019: 2%) of the overall invested assets.

(i) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument (asset or liability) will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group is exposed to currency risk to the extent that its assets are denominated in different currencies to its liabilities. Certain currency risk is managed through hedging. The table below summarises the Group's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk at reporting date by categorising financial assets and liabilities by major currencies.

31 December 2020

	USD and Others* USD ('000)	***QAR USD ('000)***	***GBP USD ('000)***	***Euro USD ('000)***	***Total USD ('000)***
Cash and cash equivalents	**98,960**	**336,837**	**559,824**	**2,108**	**997,729**
Insurance and other receivables	**360,656**	**-**	**1,371,245**	**82,810**	**1,814,711**
Investments	**1,658,038**	**-**	**2,447**	**5,523**	**1,666,008**
Reinsurance contract assets	**903,165**	**-**	**1,617,665**	**85,520**	**2,606,350**
Total Assets	**3,020,819**	**336,837**	**3,551,181**	**175,961**	**7,084,798**
Provisions, reinsurance and other payables	**144,114**	**-**	**486,062**	**3,664**	**633,840**
Short term borrowings	**449,246**	-	-	-	**449,246**
Reinsurance contract liabilities	**1,026,714**	**-**	**3,178,912**	**242,441**	**4,448,067**
Total Liabilities	**1,620,074**	**-**	**3,664,974**	**246,105**	**5,531,153**

31 December 2019

	USD and Others USD ('000)*	*QAR USD ('000)*	*GBP USD ('000)*	*Euro USD ('000)*	*Total USD ('000)*
Cash and cash equivalents	47,262	733,509	253,456	141	1,034,368
Insurance and other receivables	197,168	104	1,243,831	85,094	1,526,197
Investments	1,375,643	-	10,396	5,104	1,391,143
Reinsurance contract assets	1,163,223	139	959,843	91,663	2,214,868
Total Assets	2,783,296	733,752	2,467,526	182,002	6,166,576
Provisions, reinsurance and other payables	239,172	-	255,821	912	495,505
Short term borrowings	493,463	-	-	-	493,463
Reinsurance contract liabilities	1,020,844	811	2,664,198	265,377	3,951,230
Total Liabilities	1,753,479	811	2,920,019	266,289	4,940,598

*Others mainly represents exposure in minor currencies with immaterial currency risk.

29 RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(e) Market risk (continued)

(i) Currency risk (continued)

The analysis that follows is performed for reasonably possible movements in key variables with all other variables held constant, showing the impact on profit before tax and equity due to changes in the fair value of currency sensitive monetary assets and liabilities including insurance contract claim liabilities. The correlation of variables will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate impact on market risk, but to demonstrate the impact due to changes in variables, it is necessary to change the variables on an individual basis.

	Changes in variables	***Impact on profit or loss*** 31 December 2020 USD ('000)	*31 December 2019 USD ('000)*
Currency			
Euro	+10%	**(876)**	(2,967)
GBP	+10%	**25,971**	32,053
		25,095	29,086
Euro	-10%	**876**	2,967
GBP	-10%	**(25,971)**	(32,053)
		(25,095)	(29,086)

The method used for deriving sensitivity information and significant variables did not change from the previous year.

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk of changes in market interest rates which may reduce the overall return of interest bearing securities, or reduce the fair market value of the fixed income security. The Group invests in fixed income securities, and holds cash deposits that are subject to interest rate risk.

The Group's interest risk policy requires managing interest rate risk by maintaining an appropriate mix of fixed and variable rate instruments. The policy also requires it to manage the maturities of interest bearing financial assets and interest bearing financial liabilities.

The Group manages and limits its interest rate risk by monitoring changes in interest rates in the currencies in which its cash and investments are denominated, and reacting to these changes in a timely and efficient manner. The Group diversifies its portfolio such that it has no significant concentration of interest rate risk.

The sensitivity of the Group's investment portfolio to interest rate movements is detailed below, assuming linear movements in interest rates:

	31 December 2020		*31 December 2019*	
Changes in variables	***Impact on profit or loss (USD '000)***	***Impact on equity (USD '000)***	*Impact on profit or loss (USD '000)*	*Impact on equity (USD '000)*
+50 basis points	**(130)**	**(40,657)**	(340)	(35,987)
-50 basis points	**130**	**40,657**	340	35,987

29 RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(e) Market risk (continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk (continued)

The Group's interest rate risk based on contractual arrangements is as follows:

31 December 2020

	Up to 1 year (USD '000)	***1 to 5 years (USD '000)***	***Over 5 years (USD '000)***	***Total (USD '000)***	***Effective interest rate (%)***
Cash and cash equivalents	**997,729**	**-**	**-**	**997,729**	**2.20%**
Debt securities	**206,090**	**733,970**	**666,431**	**1,606,491**	**3.06%**
	1,203,819	**733,970**	**666,431**	**2,604,220**	
Short term borrowings	**449,246**	**-**	**-**	**449,246**	

31 December 2019

	Up to 1 Year (USD '000)	*1 to 5 Years (USD '000)*	*Over 5 years (USD '000)*	*Total (USD '000)*	*Effective interest rate (%)*
Cash and cash equivalents	1,034,368	-	-	1,034,368	3.40%
Debt securities	178,542	442,300	716,852	1,337,694	4.03%
	1,212,910	442,300	716,852	2,372,062	
Short term borrowings	493,463	-	-	493,463	

(iii) Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value of or income from a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.

The Group's equity price risk exposure relates to financial assets and financial liabilities whose values will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices. The Group's risk appetite and tolerance statements, and Investment Mandate limit the exposures to equity price risk.

The analysis below is performed for reasonably possible movements in key variables with all other variables held constant, showing the impact on profit or loss and equity.

		31 December 2020		*31 December 2019*	
	Changes in variables	***Impact on profit or loss (USD '000)***	***Impact on equity (USD '000)***	*Impact on profit or loss (USD '000)*	*Impact on equity (USD '000)*
Qatar Market	+10%	**-**	**-**	-	-
International Markets	+10%	**1,861**	**1,861**	1,664	1,664
Qatar Market	-10%	**-**	**-**	-	-
International Markets	-10%	**(1,861)**	**(1,861)**	(1,664)	(1,664)

The method used for deriving sensitivity information and significant variables did not change from the previous year.

29 RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(f) Investment risk

Investment risk can arise as a result of implementing an inappropriate investment strategy. The Group's investment strategy is tailored to meet the Group's business needs, objectives and regulatory requirements.

The Investment Committee of the Board approves and monitors the implementation of the Investment Mandate by the investment advisors, taking into consideration these objectives and requirements. An update on the investment portfolio is included in the Investment Committee meeting materials. Asset allocations are compared to minimum and maximum allocations and constraints per the investment mandate and, risk appetite and, tolerance statements to ensure compliance.

(g) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises when the Group is unable to meet its payment obligations as and when they fall due. The Group measures this risk by assessing the appropriateness of the controls in place to monitor and manage liquidity risk exposure and supplement this with cash flow analysis arising from stress testing exercises such as those conducted as part of the Exposure Management Framework.

Liquidity risk is managed through the Group's overall investment strategy which is focused on allocations to more liquid instruments and wider monitoring of the overall liquidity profile of the investment portfolio. At an operational level, liquidity requirements are monitored on a regular basis, and management ensures that sufficient funds are available to meet any commitments as they arise. The actuarial team provide information to the investment managers on a quarterly basis relating to the maturity profile of the insurance liabilities in order to facilitate appropriate asset allocations. The Group risk appetite statements in relation to liquidity require that the average duration of assets is no longer than the average duration of liabilities.

Maturity profiles

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the financial assets and financial liabilities of the Group based on remaining undiscounted contractual obligations, including interest payable and receivable. For insurance contracts liabilities and reinsurance contract assets, maturity profiles are determined based on estimated timing of net cash outflows from the recognised insurance liabilities. Unearned premiums and the reinsurer's share of unearned premiums have been excluded from the analysis as they are not contractual obligations.

31 December 2020	*Up to a year USD ('000)*	*1 to 5 years USD ('000)*	*Over 5 years USD ('000)*	*Total USD ('000)*
Financial assets: Non derivatives				
Financial investments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	**83,862**	**7,998**	**3,314**	**95,174**
Financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	**170,174**	**725,972**	**663,117**	**1,559,263**
Insurance and other receivables	**1,378,990**	**121,837**	**-**	**1,500,827**
Reinsurance contract assets	**1,514,272**	**488,368**	**103**	**2,002,743**
Cash and cash equivalents	**997,729**	**-**	**-**	**997,729**
	4,145,027	**1,344,175**	**666,534**	**6,155,736**
Financial liabilities: Non derivatives				
Reinsurance and other payables	**441,324**	-	-	**441,324**
Lease liability	**661**	**-**	-	**661**
Short term borrowings	**449,246**	-	-	**449,246**
Due to related parties	**393,254**	-	-	**393,254**
Reinsurance contract liabilities	**2,471,845**	**924,341**	**1,355**	**3,397,541**
	3,756,330	**924,341**	**1,355**	**4,682,026**

29 RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(g) Liquidity risk (continued)

Maturity profiles (continued)

31 December 2019	*Up to a year USD ('000)*	*1 to 5 Years USD ('000)*	*Over 5 years USD ('000)*	*Total USD ('000)*
Financial assets: Non derivatives				
Financial investments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	93,315	24,124	-	117,439
Financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	136,262	418,175	716,852	1,271,289
Insurance and other receivables	1,054,985	105,248	-	1,160,233
Reinsurance contract assets	1,387,106	416,017	341	1,803,464
Cash and cash equivalents	1,034,368	-	-	1,034,368
	3,706,036	963,564	717,193	5,386,793
Financial liabilities: Non derivatives				
Reinsurance and other payables	399,893	-	-	399,893
Lease liability	1,703	750	-	2,453
Short term borrowings	493,463	-	-	493,463
Due to related parties	148,533	-	-	148,533
Reinsurance contract liabilities	823,654	1,188,634	873,038	2,885,326
	1,867,246	1,189,384	873,038	3,929,668

(h) Concentration risk

Concentration risk can arise when the investment portfolio is not appropriately diversified across counterparties, geographical regions and industries. Concentration risk is measured with reference to the Group's risk appetite and tolerance statements, which limit the concentration of asset holdings on a regional, country and counterparty level, ensuring the investment portfolio is appropriately diversified.

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from both the underwriting and investment activities of the Group. This represents the risk of counterparties defaulting and not being able to make payments resulting in losses to Qatar Re. A credit risk event can occur due to the failure of reinsurers to settle claims in full, failure of a broker to pass on premiums or failure of a bank or invested party to return cash.

To monitor the Group's credit risk, the outwards reinsurance team actively monitors exposure to single reinsurance counterparties. The technical accounting department prepare and monitor aged debt reports, establishing provisions for amounts which are not expected to be recovered due to default. Exposure to brokers is captured within a dashboard by the underwriting department. The security rating of all banking and custodian counterparties is actively monitored. For all classes of financial assets held by the Group, other than those relating to reinsurance contracts, the maximum credit risk exposure to the Group is the carrying value as disclosed in the consolidated financial statements at the reporting date.

To minimise our exposure to significant losses from reinsurer insolvencies, the Company evaluates the financial condition of its reinsures. At each reporting date, management performs an assessment of creditworthiness of reinsurers and updates the reinsurance purchase strategy, ascertaining suitable allowance for impairment. Minimum security ratings or collateral requirements are in place for reinsurance counterparties. An approval process is in place for accepting all new reinsurers and banking counterparties, with minimum security ratings also in place for all banking and investment counterparties. All brokers are subject to due diligence procedures.

29 RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

Age analysis of gross receivable balances at yearend is as follows:

31 December 2020	***< 30 days USD ('000)***	***31 to 60 days USD ('000)***	***61 to 90 days USD ('000)***	***91 to 120 days USD ('000)***	***Above 120 days USD ('000)***	***Total USD ('000)***
Insurance premiums and other receivables	**1,620,391**	**6,960**	**1,520**	**5,685**	**180,155**	**1,814,711**

31 December 2019	*< 30 days USD ('000)*	*31 to 60 days USD ('000)*	*61 to 90 days USD ('000)*	*91 to 120 days USD ('000)*	*Above 120 days USD ('000)*	*Total USD ('000)*
Insurance premiums and other receivables	1,031,231	16,197	32,503	63,571	16,731	1,160,233

Credit exposure by credit rating
The table below provides information regarding the credit risk exposure of the Group by classifying the invested assets according to the credit ratings of external rating agencies.

31 December 2020	***AAA USD ('000)***	***AA USD ('000)***	***A USD ('000)***	***BBB & Below USD ('000)***	***Unrated USD ('000)***	***Total USD ('000)***
Cash and cash equivalents	**84,126**	**164,178**	**673,423**	**74,148**	**1,854**	**997,729**
Debt securities	**13,727**	**121,472**	**655,924**	**789,943**	**25,425**	**1,606,491**

31 December 2019	*AAA USD ('000)*	*AA USD ('000)*	*A USD ('000)*	*BBB & Below USD ('000)*	*Unrated USD ('000)*	*Total USD ('000)*
Cash and cash equivalents	31,568	264,574	664,870	73,106	250	1,034,368
Debt securities	3,695	80,364	541,615	702,022	9,998	1,337,694

Impaired financial assets
At 31 December 2020 there are impaired insurance receivables of USD 437,000 (2019: USD 394,000). For assets to be classified as "past–due and impaired" contractual payments must be in arrears for more than 90 days. No collateral is held as security for any past due or impaired assets.

The Group records all impairment allowances for insurance receivables in a separate impairment allowance account. A reconciliation of the allowance for impairment losses on insurance receivables is as follows:

29 RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

Impaired financial assets (continued)

	2020 ***USD ('000)***	*2019* *USD ('000)*
At 1 January	**394**	403
Charged during the year	**43**	(9)
At 31 December (Note 10)	**437**	394

Impairment losses and releases related to ECLs for debt instruments measured at FVOCI are accounted for and disclosed separately from modification losses or gains that are accounted for as an adjustment of the financial asset's gross carrying value. The ECLs do not reduce the carrying amount of these financial assets in the statement of financial position, which remains at fair value. Instead, an amount equal to the allowance that would arise if the assets were measured at amortised cost is recognised in OCI as an accumulated impairment amount, with a corresponding charge to profit or loss. The accumulated loss recognised in OCI is recycled to the profit and loss upon derecognition of the assets. The amount recycled is disclosed in Note 6.

The movement in ECL during the year is disclosed in Note 14.

(j) Operational and systems risk

Operational risk arises from the failure of or inadequate processes, people or systems or from external events that impact the operational capability of the Group. The Group monitors operational risk exposures through its risk register and emerging risk processes which are overseen by the Risk & Capital Committee of the Board. This risk register and emerging risk process also cover strategic risks, reputational risks and legal and litigation risks.

The Group seeks to manage operational risk exposure through the implementation of a robust internal control framework and an effective governance framework. The Group has detailed systems and procedures manuals with effective segregation of duties, access controls, authorisation and reconciliation procedures, staff training and assessment processes etc. with a compliance and internal audit framework. Business risks such as changes in environment, technology and the industry are monitored through the Group's strategic planning and budgeting process. The Group has established business continuity and disaster recovery plans.

(k) Group risk

Group risk represents the risk arising as a result of being part of an insurance group, including exposures resulting from intra-group transactions. It arises from the relationship that the Group has with the parent group, including the reinsurance cover provided by QIC and the dependence on the QIC group credit rating and parental guarantee. Operational dependency is limited to only one material intra-group outsourcing contract relating to investment advisory services.

(l) Strategic risk

The Group has identified a number of strategic risks within the risk register, covering risks to the planning, communication and execution of the business plan, and risks associated with the management and availability of capital. The risk of business strategy failure is mitigated through the review and sign off of the Group's business plan by the Board and alignment of the business plan, risk appetite, capital requirements and underwriting guidelines. Stress and scenario testing help to identify and assess the risks to the business plan. All Board members and Officers of the Group are subject to requirements to confirm that they are fit and proper to discharge their responsibilities, which includes providing the necessary strategic direction.

(m) Reputational risk

Reputational risk arises as a result of adverse publicity regarding business practices or associations. The risk is mitigated through the Group's corporate governance framework and Board oversight of its strategies, policies and risk appetite. The Group is committed to complying with sound business practices and compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

30 CONTINGENCIES, GUARANTEES AND COMMITMENTS

The Group, like most other insurance and reinsurance companies, is continuously involved in legal proceedings, claims and litigation in the normal course of business. As at 31 December 2020 there are no additional contingent liabilities to establish in relation to any of these legal proceedings.

The Group is also subject to insurance solvency regulations in all of the territories in which it issues insurance contracts. There are no contingencies associated with the Group's compliance or lack of compliance with these regulations.

Letters of Credit:
The Company provides letters of credit to clients as additional security for outstanding recoverables from the Company. The majority of these clients represent U.S. insurance companies. As the Company is not an admitted reinsurer in the U.S., the terms of certain U.S. reinsurance contracts require Qatar Re to provide letters of credit or other terms of collateral to clients in order that such clients may include any recoverable balances from Qatar Re as an admitted asset in their U.S. statutory financial statements. The Company has in place unsecured letter of credit facilities with various highly rated banking institutions that are for the provision of a letter of credit mostly in favour of U.S. ceding companies, as well as ceding companies from other jurisdictions. These banking institutions are all included on the NAIC List of Qualified U.S. Financial Institutions. Letters of Credit under these facilities totalling USD 614,349,000 were issued as at 31 December 2020 (2019: USD 505,257,000).

Guarantee:
The Company has provided a guarantee to QEL, whereby the Company guarantees certain amounts payable to QEL by specified third parties. The intent of the guarantee is to transfer credit risk to the Company as a part of a capital management strategy. The maximum amount payable under the guarantee as at 31 December 2020 was USD 324,420,000 (2019: USD 258,079,000).

In 2018, the Company had provided a guarantee to ZIP and MICL, whereby the Company guaranteed certain amounts payable to ZIP and MICL by a specified third party. The intent of the guarantee was to transfer credit risk to the Company as a part of a capital management strategy. The maximum amount payable under the guarantee was approximately USD 190,590,000 at 31 December 2018. During 2019 this guarantee was transferred to QIC.

31 IMPACT OF COVID-19

The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the global economy and the ability of individuals, businesses, and governments to operate. Across the globe, travel, trade, business, working arrangements and consumption have been materially impacted by the pandemic.

The Group is closely monitoring the situation and has activated its business continuity planning and other risk management practices to manage the potential business disruption COVID-19 outbreak may have on its operations and financial performance.

The Group may be impacted by any policies, practices, laws, or regulations introduced by governments which require or compel insurers to defer insurance premiums, pay claims in relation to COVID-19 losses which would not otherwise be payable under the relevant policy or in the normal course of business. The extent of the impact on our business and results of operations is largely dependent on the evolving future developments and the actions taken globally to address its impact. The Group had incurred Covid claims of USD 57,158,000, net of reinsurance, for the year ended 31 December 2020.

The Group's investment portfolio is exposed to the current market volatility. Investment portfolios have certain exposures in economies that are relatively dependent on the price of crude oil. The Group also has an exposure of a receivable balance from a managing general agency (MGA). The management of the group and the MGA have mutually agreed to extend the repayment, given the current circumstances. Due to the uncertainties about global markets and economic performance, changes have been incorporated in the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) calculation to reflect the observable current Macro-Economic factors and forward-looking information

The Group's capital, liquidity and funding positions remain robust and the Group remains operationally strong in the face of unprecedented global uncertainty presented by the COVID-19 pandemic. The Group has recognized the full impact of the expected Covid losses and expects no further deterioration in the losses. The Group expects this uncertainty and consequent capital contraction to influence rates across wholesale and reinsurance markets.

32 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

There are no events that are material to the operations of the Group that have occurred since the reporting date.