

Audited Consolidated Financial Statements Endurance Specialty Insurance Ltd.

Year Ended December 31, 2017 With Report of Independent Auditors



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Report of Independent Auditors

The Board of Directors Endurance Specialty Insurance Ltd.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Endurance Specialty Insurance Ltd., which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2017, and the related consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in shareholder's equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles; this includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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



Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Endurance Specialty Insurance Ltd. at December 31, 2017, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States require that the incurred and paid claims development prior to the most recent year and the average annual percentage payout of incurred claims disclosed on pages 25 through 34 be presented to supplement the financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the financial statements, is required by the Financial Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information provide any assurance.

Ernst + Young Ltd.

Hamilton, Bermuda April 30, 2018

ENDURANCE SPECIALTY INSURANCE LTD. CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31, 2017

(In thousands of United States dollars except share amounts)

ASSETS

A55E15	
Investments	
Fixed maturity investments, trading at fair value (amortized cost: \$1,454,374)	\$ 1,446,975
Fixed maturity investments, available for sale at fair value (amortized cost: \$5,990,483)	5,980,687
Short-term investments, trading at fair value (amortized cost: \$20,409)	20,667
Short-term investments, available for sale at fair value (amortized cost: \$83,100)	82,850
Equity securities, trading at fair value (cost: \$223)	184
Equity securities, available for sale at fair value (cost: \$539,254)	558,122
Other investments	692,223
Total investments	8,781,708
Cash and cash equivalents	1,196,072
Premiums receivable, net	1,829,702
Insurance and reinsurance balances receivable	108,000
Deferred acquisition costs	240,082
Prepaid reinsurance premiums	895,184
Reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses	2,566,060
Reinsurance recoverable on paid losses	518,818
Accrued investment income	47,189
Goodwill and intangible assets	2,052,641
Net receivable on sales of investments	100,537
Due from affiliates	804
Other assets	419,244
Total assets	\$ 18,756,041
LIABILITIES	
Reserve for losses and loss expenses	\$ 6,896,782
Reserve for unearned premiums	2,430,598
Reinsurance balances payable	921,418
Due to affiliates	448,690
Net payable on purchases of investments	310,043
Deferred tax liability	10,849
Other liabilities	468,127
Total liabilities	11,486,507
Commitments and contingent liabilities	
SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY	
Common shares, ordinary - 12,000,001 issued and outstanding	12,000
Additional paid-in capital	7,527,103
Accumulated other comprehensive income	67,486
Retained loss	(337,055)
Total shareholder's equity	 7,269,534
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity	\$ 18,756,041

ENDURANCE SPECIALTY INSURANCE LTD. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

(In thousands of United States dollars)

Revenues		
Gross premiums written	\$	4,992,721
Ceded premiums written		(2,271,638)
Net premiums written		2,721,083
Change in unearned premiums		(170,397)
Net premiums earned		2,550,686
Net investment income		207,912
Net realized and unrealized gains		20,290
Net impairment losses recognized in net loss		(2,236)
Other underwriting income		7,734
Total revenues		2,784,386
Expenses		
Net losses and loss expenses		2,009,707
Acquisition expenses		226,439
General and administrative expenses		331,627
Amortization of goodwill and intangibles		566,484
Net foreign exchange losses		17,994
Interest expense		10,317
Total expenses		3,162,568
Loss before income taxes		(378,182)
Income tax benefit		125,162
Net loss		(253,020)
Other comprehensive income		
Net unrealized holding gains on investments arising during the period (net of other-than- temporary impairment losses recognized in other comprehensive income, reclassification adjustment and applicable deferred income taxes of \$4,850)		41,443
Foreign currency translation adjustments		61,929
Other comprehensive income		103,372
Comprehensive loss	\$	(149,648)
	φ	(149,040)

ENDURANCE SPECIALTY INSURANCE LTD. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

(In thousands of United States dollars)

Common shares	
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 12,000
Contribution of capital received from the parent	—
Balance, end of year	12,000
Additional paid-in capital	
Balance, beginning of year	3,947,494
Contribution of capital received from the parent	 3,579,609
Balance, end of year	7,527,103
Accumulated other comprehensive income	
Cumulative foreign currency translation adjustments:	
Balance, beginning of year	(118,488)
Push down accounting adjustments	112,708
Foreign currency translation adjustments	 61,929
Balance, end of year	56,149
Unrealized holding gains on investments, net of deferred taxes:	
Balance, beginning of year	61,479
Push down accounting adjustments	(91,585)
Net unrealized holding gains arising during the year, net of other-than-temporary impairment losses and reclassification adjustment	41,443
Balance, end of year	 11,337
Total accumulated other comprehensive income	 67,486
Retained loss	 · · · · · ·
Balance, beginning of year	1,088,769
Push down accounting adjustments	(1,096,498)
Net loss	(253,020)
Dividends on common shares	(76,306)
Balance, end of year	(337,055)
Total shareholder's equity	\$ 7,269,534

ENDURANCE SPECIALTY INSURANCE LTD. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

(In thousands of United States dollars)

Cash flows provided by operating activities:	
Net loss	\$ (253,020)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Amortization of net premium on investments	34,168
Amortization of goodwill, intangibles and depreciation	589,837
Net realized and unrealized gains	(20,290)
Net impairment losses recognized in net loss	2,236
Deferred taxes	(126,766)
Equity in earnings of other investments	(10,200)
Premiums receivable, net	(89,034)
Deferred acquisition costs	(286,800)
Prepaid reinsurance premiums	(119,692)
Reinsurance recoverable	(1,173,671)
Reserve for losses and loss expenses	1,262,332
Reserve for unearned premiums	292,415
Reinsurance balances payable	94,789
Other	(106,097)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	90,207
Cash flows provided by investing activities	
Proceeds from sales and maturities of trading investments	1,425,578
Proceeds from sales and maturities of available for sale investments	3,430,167
Proceeds from the redemption of other investments	112,928
Purchases of trading investments	(139,516)
Purchases of available for sale investments	(4,621,912)
Purchases of other investments	(37,777)
Net purchases of other assets	5,461
Purchases of fixed assets	(32,378)
Net cash paid for subsidiary acquisition	(80)
Net cash flows provided by investing activities	142,471
Cash flows used in financing activities	
Amounts transferred from Sompo America	68,959
Proceeds from issuance of repurchase agreements	50,056
Repayment of repurchase agreements	(50,056)
Proceeds from issuance of debt	232
Repayments of debt	(225)
Dividends on common shares	(76,306)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(7,340)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	 27,544
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	252,882
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	 943,190
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 1,196,072

(Amounts in tables expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except for ratios and share amounts)

1. Organization

Endurance Specialty Insurance Ltd. ("Endurance Bermuda", together with its subsidiaries, the "Company") was organized in Bermuda on November 30, 2001, and is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Sompo International Holdings Ltd. ("Sompo International"). Sompo International is a Bermuda holding company and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Sompo Japan Nipponkoa Insurance Inc. ("SJNKI"). SJNKI is an insurer based in, and licensed under, the laws of Japan. SJNKI is a whollyowned subsidiary of Sompo Holdings, Inc. ("Sompo Holdings"), a publicly-owned holding company, formed under the laws of Japan, whose capital stock is traded on the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

On March 28, 2017, (the "Closing Date"), Sompo Holdings completed its acquisition of Endurance Specialty Holdings Ltd. ("Endurance Holdings") following receipt of all shareholder and regulatory approvals. Pursuant to the agreement and plan of merger entered on October 5, 2016 (the "Merger Agreement"), Endurance Holdings ordinary shares ceased trading on the New York Stock Exchange and each Endurance Holdings issued and outstanding ordinary share was canceled and converted into the right to receive \$93.00 per share. Under the terms of the Merger Agreement, the aggregate consideration for the acquisition was \$6,288.7 million in cash.

On September 27, 2017, Sompo International entered into a Stock and Asset Purchase and Sale Agreement (the "Purchase and Sale Agreement") with Endurance Holdings. Pursuant to the terms of the Purchase and Sale Agreement, Endurance Holdings transferred substantially all of its assets and liabilities, including it's investment in Endurance Bermuda, to Sompo International, effective September 27, 2017. This transaction was considered a transaction with entities under common control and Sompo International elected to apply push down accounting related to the acquisition of Endurance Holdings by Sompo Holdings, which included the purchase price allocations and related goodwill and intangible assets, see Note 10, Goodwill and intangible assets.

Furthermore, on December 31, 2017, Endurance Bermuda undertook an internal restructuring and as a result, Endurance U.S. Holdings Corp. ("Endurance U.S. Holdings"), a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of Endurance Bermuda, merged with Sompo America Holdings Inc. ("Sompo America"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of SJNKI, at book value in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("U.S. GAAP"), with Endurance U.S. Holdings being the surviving entity. Consequently, three operating subsidiaries of Sompo America became wholly-owned subsidiaries of Endurance U.S. Holdings: Sompo America Insurance Company ("Sompo America Insurance"), Sompo America Fire & Marine Insurance Company ("Sompo America Fire & Marine"), and Sompo Seguros Mexico, S.A. de C.V. ("Sompo Mexico"). For additional information, see Note 3, Asset transfers from Sompo America's U.S. GAAP book value as of the date of common control on March 28, 2017. The Consolidated Statement of Loss and Comprehensive Loss includes revenues and expenses for Sompo America from the date of common control of March 28, 2017.

Endurance Bermuda writes specialty lines of insurance and reinsurance on a global basis through its wholly-owned operating subsidiaries:

Operating Subsidiaries	Domicile
Endurance Worldwide Insurance Limited ("Endurance U.K.")	England
Endurance at Lloyd's, managing agent for Lloyd's Syndicate 5151	England
Endurance Assurance Corporation ("Endurance Assurance", formerly Endurance Reinsurance Corporation of America)	Delaware
Endurance American Insurance Company ("Endurance American")	Delaware
Endurance American Specialty Insurance Company ("Endurance American Specialty")	Delaware
Endurance Risk Solutions Assurance Co. ("Endurance Risk Solutions")	Delaware
American Agri-Business Insurance Company ("American Agri-Business"), managed by ARMtech Insurance Services, Inc. (together with American Agri-Business, "ARMtech")	Texas
Sompo America Insurance Company	New York
Sompo America Fire & Marine Insurance Company	New York
Sompo Seguros Mexico, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico

(Amounts in tables expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except for ratios and share amounts)

2. Significant accounting policies

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of U.S. GAAP and include the accounts of Endurance Bermuda and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation. The following are significant accounting and reporting policies adopted by the Company:

(a) Premiums and related expenses

The Company's insurance premiums are earned pro rata over the term of the applicable risk period specified in the insurance policy. The Company's insurance policies cover losses occurring or claims made during the term of the policy. Generally, the Company receives a fixed premium which is identified in the policy and is recorded on the inception date of the contract or when premiums are determinable and earned evenly over the policy term. This premium will only adjust if the underlying insured values adjust. Accordingly, the Company monitors the underlying insured values and records additional or return premiums in the period in which amounts are reasonably determinable.

The Company's reinsurance premiums are earned in proportion to the amount of reinsurance protection provided over the applicable risk period established in the reinsurance contract. Reinsurance contracts written on a losses occurring basis cover losses which occur during the term of the reinsurance contract, typically 12 months. Accordingly, the Company earns the premium on a losses occurring reinsurance contract evenly over the reinsurance contract term. Reinsurance contracts written on a policies attaching basis cover losses from the underlying insurance policies incepting during the terms of the reinsurance contract. Losses under a policies attaching reinsurance contract may occur after the end date of the reinsurance contract, so long as they are losses from policies that began during the reinsurance contract period. The Company typically earns the premiums for policies attaching reinsurance contracts over a 24-month period in proportion to the amount of reinsurance protection provided to reflect the extension of the risk period past the term of the contract and the varying levels of reinsurance protection provided during the reinsurance contract period.

In addition to the applicable risk period, the Company's estimate of its reinsurance premiums written is based on the type of reinsurance contracts underwritten. For excess of loss reinsurance contracts, the deposit premium, as defined in the contract, is generally considered to be the best estimate of the reinsurance contract's written premium at inception. The Company earns reinstatement premiums upon the occurrence of a loss under the reinsurance contract. Reinstatement premiums are calculated in accordance with the contract terms based upon the ultimate loss estimate associated with each contract. For proportional reinsurance contracts, the Company estimates premium, commissions and related expenses based on broker and ceding company estimates and also utilizes judgment in establishing proportional reinsurance contract estimates.

Premiums on the Company's excess of loss and proportional reinsurance contracts are estimated at the time the business is underwritten. Accordingly, this is the amount the Company records as written premium in the period the reinsurance contract is underwritten. As actual premiums are reported by the ceding companies, management evaluates the appropriateness of the original premium estimates and any adjustments to these estimates are recorded in the period in which they become known.

Premiums receivable are recorded at amounts due less any allowance for estimated uncollectible premiums receivable. At December 31, 2017, the Company had an allowance for estimated uncollectible premiums receivable of \$10.1 million.

Acquisition expenses are costs that vary with and are directly related to the successful production of new and renewal business, and consist principally of commissions and brokerage expenses. Acquisition and general and administrative expenses are shown net of commissions, other fees and expense allowances associated with and earned on ceded business. These costs are deferred and amortized over the periods in which the related premiums are earned. Deferred acquisition costs are limited to their estimated realizable value based on the related unearned premiums. Anticipated net investment income is considered in determining the recoverability of deferred acquisition costs.

(Amounts in tables expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except for ratios and share amounts)

2. Significant accounting policies, cont'd.

(b) Reserve for losses and loss expenses

The Company's reserve for losses and loss expenses includes case reserves and reserves for losses incurred but not reported (referred to as "IBNR reserves"). Case reserves are established for losses that have been reported, but not yet paid. IBNR reserves represent a provision for claims that have been incurred but not yet reported to the Company, as well as future loss development on losses already reported, in excess of the case reserves. Case reserves and IBNR reserves are established by management based on reports from reinsurance intermediaries, ceding companies and insureds, and consultations with independent legal counsel. In addition, reserves for IBNR losses and loss expenses are established by management based on reported losses and loss expenses, and actuarially determined estimates of ultimate losses and loss expenses.

The Company uses a variety of actuarial methods to estimate the ultimate losses and loss expenses incurred by the Company. One actuarial method used by the Company to estimate reserves for losses and loss expenses is the expected loss ratio approach, which is based on expected results independent of current loss reporting activity. This approach is typically used for immature loss periods (i.e., the current accident year). Another actuarial method used by the Company to estimate reserves for losses and loss expenses is known as the Bornhuetter-Ferguson method. The Bornhuetter-Ferguson method, uses an initial loss estimate (expected loss technique) for each accident year by business line and type of contract. Under this method, IBNR is set equal to the initial loss estimate multiplied by the expected percent of loss yet to be reported at each valuation date. In a given quarter, if reported losses are less than expected, then the difference would result in a decrease in estimated ultimate losses. If losses are greater than expected, then the difference would result in an increase in estimated ultimate losses by using selected reporting patterns of losses over time. The selected reporting patterns are based on historical information (organized into loss development triangles) and are adjusted to reflect the changing characteristics of the book of business written by the Company. Management uses these multiple actuarial methods, supplemented with professional judgment, to establish the best estimate of reserves for losses and loss expenses.

The Company's loss and loss expense reserves are reviewed regularly, and adjustments, if any, are reflected in earnings in the period in which they become known. The establishment of new loss and loss expense reserves or the adjustment of previously recorded loss and loss expense reserves could result in significant positive or negative changes to the Company's financial condition for any particular period. While management believes the Company's estimate of loss and loss expense reserves is reasonable, the ultimate loss experience may not be reliably predicted, and it is possible losses and loss expenses may be materially different than the total reserve for losses and loss expenses recorded by the Company.

(c) Reinsurance

Reinsurance recoverable on paid and unpaid losses represent estimates of losses and loss expenses that will be recovered from reinsurers. Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the provisions of the reinsurance agreements and consistent with the establishment of the Company's reserve for losses and loss expenses. Ceding commissions earned on ceded business are classified as an offset to acquisition and general and administrative expenses.

(d) Investments

The Company currently classifies its fixed maturity investments, short-term investments and equity securities as trading or available for sale. Trading securities are carried at estimated fair value, with related net realized and unrealized gains or losses included in net loss.

Available for sale securities are carried at estimated fair value, with related net unrealized gains or losses excluded from net loss and included in shareholder's equity as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income. Investment transactions are recorded on a trade date basis. The Company determines the fair value of its trading and available for sale investments in accordance with current accounting guidance, which defines fair value and establishes a fair value hierarchy based on inputs to the various valuation techniques used for each fair value measurement. The use of valuation techniques for any given investment requires a significant amount of judgment and consideration of factors specific to the underlying investment. Fair value measurements determined by the Company seek to maximize observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

(Amounts in tables expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except for ratios and share amounts)

2. Significant accounting policies, cont'd.

(d) Investments, cont'd.

Current accounting guidance establishes three levels as follows:

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

Level 2: Quoted prices for similar assets in markets that are active, quoted prices for identical or similar assets in markets that are not active or inputs that are observable either directly or indirectly. Level 2 inputs include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities other than quoted prices in Level 1; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities. Unobservable inputs reflect the Company's own views about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. Level 3 assets and liabilities include financial instruments whose values are determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies, or similar techniques, as well as instruments for which the determination of fair value requires significant judgment or estimation.

The Company determines the estimated fair value of each individual security utilizing the highest level inputs available.

If the Company has the intent to sell a fixed maturity or short-term security classified as available for sale in an unrealized loss position or it is more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the available for sale security, the Company deems the security to be other-than-temporarily impaired and writes down the carrying value of the security to fair value, thereby establishing a new cost basis. The amount of the write-down is recognized in net loss as an other-than-temporary impairment ("OTTI") loss.

For fixed maturity and short-term investments classified as available for sale in an unrealized loss position for which a decision to sell has not been made and it is not more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the security, the Company performs additional reviews to determine whether the investment will recover its amortized cost. If the amortized cost of the Company's fixed maturity and short-term investments classified as available for sale is, based upon the judgment of management, unlikely to be recovered, the Company writes down the investment by the amount representing the credit related portion of the decline in value, thereby establishing a new cost basis. The amount of the write-down is recognized in net loss as an OTTI loss. The new cost basis is not changed for subsequent recoveries in fair value.

To the extent the Company determines that the amortized cost of the Company's fixed maturity and short-term investments classified as available for sale is likely to be recovered and the decline in value is related to non-credit factors (such as interest rates, market conditions, etc.) and not due to credit related factors, that remaining non-credit portion of the unrealized loss is recorded as a part of accumulated other comprehensive income in the shareholder's equity section of the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet.

For equity securities classified as available for sale, the Company considers its ability and intent to hold the equity security in an unrealized loss position for a reasonable period of time to allow for a full recovery. When the Company determines that the decline in value of an equity security is other-than-temporary, the Company reduces the cost of the equity security to its fair value and recognizes the loss in the Consolidated Statement of Loss and Comprehensive Loss. The new cost basis is not changed for subsequent recoveries in fair value.

Other investments within the Company's investment portfolio are comprised of hedge funds, private investment funds and other investment funds that generally invest in senior secured bank debt, high yield credit securities, distressed debt, macro strategies, multi-strategy, equity long/short strategies, distressed real estate, and energy sector private equity ("alternative funds"). Other investments are accounted for using the equity method of accounting whereby the initial investment is recorded at cost. The carrying values of these investments are increased or decreased to reflect the Company's share of income or loss, which is included in net investment income, and are decreased for dividends. Due to the timing of the delivery of the final valuations reported by the managers of certain of our alternative funds, our investments in those funds are estimated based on the most recently available information including period end valuation statements, period end estimates, or, in some cases, prior month or quarter valuation statements.

(Amounts in tables expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except for ratios and share amounts)

2. Significant accounting policies, cont'd.

(e) Cash equivalents and short-term investments

Cash equivalents include highly liquid short-term deposits and securities with maturities of 90 days or less at the time of purchase. Cash equivalents are valued at amortized cost, which approximates fair value due to the short-term, liquid nature of these securities. Deposits and securities with maturities greater than 90 days and less than 1 year are classified as short-term investments.

(f) Goodwill and intangible assets

As part of the pushdown accounting related to the acquisition of Endurance Holdings by Sompo Holdings, the Company has elected to adopt an accounting alternative available to private companies to amortize goodwill over ten years and to test goodwill for impairment at the Company level rather than the reporting unit level. Prior to the pushdown goodwill was not amortized. Identifiable intangible assets with finite lives are amortized on an accelerated or straight-line basis over their useful lives. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized but are tested for impairment annually at the beginning of the fourth quarter, or more often if impairment indicators arise. In making an assessment of the value of its goodwill and intangible assets, the Company uses both market based and non-market based valuations.

(g) Foreign exchange

Assets and liabilities of foreign operations whose functional currency is not the United States dollar are translated at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date. Revenues and expenses of such foreign operations are translated at weighted average exchange rates during the year. The effect of the translation adjustments for foreign operations is included in accumulated other comprehensive income, net of applicable deferred income taxes. Other monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are revalued at the exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date with the resulting net foreign exchange gains and losses included in net loss. Revenues and expenses denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the prevailing exchange rate on the transaction date.

(h) Derivatives

Current accounting guidance requires the recognition of all derivative financial instruments including embedded derivative instruments, as either assets or liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheet at fair value.

The Company may use various derivative instruments such as foreign exchange forward, future and option contracts; industry loss warranty swaps; interest rate futures, swaps, swaptions, and options; credit default swaps; LIBOR swaps; commodity futures and options; weather swaps and options; loss development covers; and to-be-announced mortgage-backed securities. These derivative instruments are used to manage exposure to interest rate and currency risk, to enhance the efficiency of the Company's investment portfolio, to economically hedge certain risks, and as part of its weather risk management business. Derivatives are recorded at fair value with changes in fair value and any gains or losses are recognized in net realized and unrealized gains, net foreign exchange losses, or other underwriting income in the Consolidated Statement of Loss and Comprehensive Loss.

Where the Company has entered into master netting agreements with counterparties, or the Company has the legal and contractual right to offset positions, the derivative positions may be netted by the counterparty.

(i) Income taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes for its subsidiaries operating in taxable jurisdictions. Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. A valuation allowance is provided when it is more likely than not that some portion of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The accounting guidance allows for the recognition of tax benefits of uncertain tax positions only where the position is more likely than not to be sustained assuming examination by tax authorities. A liability is established for any tax benefit claimed in a tax return in excess of this threshold. Income tax related interest and penalties are included as income tax benefit.

(j) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported and disclosed amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(Amounts in tables expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except for ratios and share amounts)

2. Significant accounting policies, cont'd.

(k) Variable interest entity

Entities that do not have sufficient equity at risk to allow the entity to finance its activities without additional financial support or in which the equity investors, as a group, do not have the characteristic of a controlling financial interest are referred to as variable interest entities ("VIE"). A VIE is consolidated by the variable interest holder that is determined to have the controlling financial interest (primary beneficiary) as a result of having both the power to direct the activities of a VIE that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance and the obligation to absorb losses or right to receive beneficiary of an entity subject to consolidation based on a qualitative assessment of the VIE's capital structure, contractual terms, nature of the VIE's operations and purpose and the Company's relative exposure to the related risks of the VIE on the date it becomes initially involved in the VIE. The Company reassesses its VIE determination with respect to an entity on an ongoing basis. See also Note 4, Investments.

(l) Stock compensation and other stock plans

Endurance Holdings had a share-based employee and non-employee director equity incentive plan ("2007 Equity Incentive Plan") and other share plans. The fair value of the compensation cost incurred under these plans was measured at the grant date and was expensed over the period for which the employee was required to provide services in exchange for the award. Forfeiture benefits were estimated at the time of grant and incorporated in the determination of share-based compensation costs. Awards under the 2007 Equity Incentive Plan generally vested over four years for employees and one year for non-employee directors.

In accordance with Endurance Holding's share-based incentive plan and the Merger Agreement, all of the share-based awards fully vested and were acquired by Sompo Holdings upon the acquisition of Endurance Holdings. These awards were settled in cash to employees in April 2017.

Endurance Holdings charged the Company for the stock based compensation awards granted to employees of the Company based on the fair value of the awards and the underlying vesting periods. For the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company recognized \$31.9 million of stock based compensation expenses for charges from Endurance Holdings from grants of awards under the 2007 Equity Incentive Plan.

(m) Recent accounting pronouncements

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" ("ASU 2014-09"). ASU 2014-09 provides comprehensive guidance on the recognition of revenue from customers arising from the transfer of goods and services. The core principle of the guidance is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for these goods or services. ASU 2014-09 also provides guidance on accounting for certain contract costs and will also require new disclosures. ASU 2014-09 was to be effective for non-public business entities in annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, however, in July 2015, the FASB decided to defer by one year the effective dates of ASU 2014-09, and as a result, ASU 2014-09 will be effective for non-public business entities in annual and interim period beginning after December 15, 2018. Early adoption is permitted. Based on its review, the Company has determined that this standard specifically excludes revenue from the following sources: insurance contracts, Topic 323, Investments-Equity Methods and Joint Ventures; Topic 325, Investment-Others; and Topic 815, Derivatives and Hedging. As substantially all of the Company's revenues are subject to the topics above that are excluded from the standard, the Company has determined that this standard will not have a material impact on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-01, "Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities" ("ASU 2016-01"). ASU 2016-01 requires equity investments (except those accounted for under the equity method of accounting or those that result in the consolidation of the investee) to be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net loss, simplifies the impairment assessment of equity investments without readily determinable values by requiring a qualitative assessment to identify impairment, eliminates the requirement to disclose the methods and significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value for financial instruments measured at amortized cost, requires the use of the exit price notion when measuring the fair value of financial instruments for disclosure purposes, requires separate presentation in other comprehensive income of the portion of the total change in the fair value of a liability

(Amounts in tables expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except for ratios and share amounts)

2. Significant accounting policies, cont'd.

(m) Recent accounting pronouncements, cont'd.

resulting from a change in the instrument-specific credit risk when the organization has elected to measure the liabilities in accordance with the fair value option, requires the separate presentation of financial assets and financial liabilities by measurement category and form of financial asset on the balance sheet or the accompanying notes to the financial statements and clarifies that the reporting organization should evaluate the need for a valuation allowance on a deferred tax asset related to available for sale securities in combination with the organization's other deferred tax assets. ASU 2016-01 is effective for non-public business entities in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018 with early adoption permitted for certain specific provisions of ASU 2016-01. The Company anticipates adopting this guidance effective January 1, 2018. The adoption of this guidance is expected to have a material impact on the Company's results of operations as changes in fair value of equity securities will be included in net loss rather than other comprehensive income. At December 31, 2017, accumulated other comprehensive income included \$18.9 million of net unrealized gains on equity securities, net of taxes.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, Leases ("ASU 2016-02"). ASU 2016-02 requires lessees to recognize lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet for those leases classified as operating leases under previous guidance. ASU 2016-02 is effective for non-public business entities for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2019. Early application is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this guidance.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-13, Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments ("ASU 2016-13"). ASU 2016-13 modifies the recognition of credit losses by replacing the incurred loss impairment methodology with a methodology that reflects expected credit losses and requires consideration of a broader range of reasonable and supportable information to inform credit loss estimates. ASU 2016-13 is applicable to financial assets such as loans, debt securities, trade receivables, off-balance sheet credit exposures, reinsurance receivables, and other financial assets that have the contractual right to receive cash. The measurement of expected credit losses is based on relevant information about past events, including historical experience, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the collectibility of the reported amount. The Company's invested assets are measured at fair value, and therefore those invested assets would not be impacted by the adoption of ASU 2016-13. The Company has other financial assets, such as reinsurance recoverables, that could be impacted by the adoption of ASU 2016-13. ASU 2016-13 is effective for non-public business entities in annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2020. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this guidance; however, it is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's Consolidated Statement of Loss and Comprehensive Loss and financial position.

3. Asset transfers from Sompo America

On December 31, 2017, Sompo America was merged with Endurance U.S. Holdings, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Endurance Bermuda, with Endurance U.S. Holdings continuing as the surviving company. Sompo America's net assets of \$801.2 million were recorded at U.S. GAAP book value on December 31, 2017 and were accounted for as a business combination with an entity under common control.

(Amounts in tables expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except

for ratios and share amounts)

4. Investments

Composition of Net Investment Income and of Invested Assets

The components of net investment income for the year ended December 31, 2017 are as follows:

Fixed income investments	\$ 193,493
Equity securities	17,054
Other investments	10,200
Cash and cash equivalents	4,804
	\$ 225,551
Investment expenses	(17,639)
Net investment income	\$ 207,912

Contractual maturities of the Company's fixed maturity and short-term investments are shown below as of December 31, 2017. Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due within one year	\$ 404,330	\$ 403,406
Due after one year through five years	2,507,214	2,495,549
Due after five years through ten years	1,364,375	1,371,081
Due after ten years	71,422	71,778
Residential mortgage-backed securities	1,620,792	1,607,252
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	612,707	611,418
Collateralized loan and debt obligations	370,752	372,941
Asset-backed securities	596,774	597,754
Total	\$ 7,548,366	\$ 7,531,179

The following table summarizes the fair value of the fixed maturity investments, short-term investments and equity securities classified as trading at December 31, 2017.

Fixed maturity investments	
U.S. government and agencies securities	\$ 71,392
U.S. state and municipal securities	2,602
Foreign government securities	57,427
Government guaranteed corporate securities	2,672
Corporate securities	674,996
Residential mortgage-backed securities	336,179
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	104,760
Collateralized loan and debt obligations	53,185
Asset-backed securities	143,762
Total fixed maturity investments	 1,446,975
Short-term investments	20,667
Total fixed income investments	\$ 1,467,642
Equity securities	
Equity investments	\$ 184
Total equity securities	\$ 184

(Amounts in tables expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except for ratios and share amounts)

4. Investments, cont'd.

In addition to the Company's fixed maturity, short-term and equity investments, the Company invests in alternative funds. The Company's alternative funds are recorded on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet as "other investments". At December 31, 2017 the Company had invested, net of capital returned, a total of \$562.5 million in other investments. At December 31, 2017 the carrying value of other investments was \$692.2 million.

The following table summarizes the composition and redemption restrictions of other investments as of December 31, 2017:

									Ineligible for Redemption in 2018
Alternative funds									
Hedge funds	\$ 431,674	\$	—	\$	5,445				
Private investment funds	99,682		115,665		99,682				
Other investment funds	160,867		—		33,731				
Total other investments	\$ 692,223	\$	115,665	\$	138,858				

Hedge funds – The redemption frequency of the hedge funds range from monthly to biennially with notice periods from 30 to 180 days. Over one year, it is estimated that the Company can liquidate approximately 98.7% of the hedge fund portfolio, with the remainder over the following two years.

Private investment funds – The Company generally has no right to redeem its interest in any private investment funds in advance of dissolution of the applicable partnership. Instead, the nature of these investments is that distributions are received by the Company in connection with the distribution of income or the liquidation of the underlying assets of the applicable limited partnership. It is estimated that the majority of the underlying assets of the limited partnerships would liquidate over 5 to 10 years from inception of the limited partnership. A secondary market, with unpredictable liquidity, exists for limited partner interests in private investment funds.

Other investment funds – Other investment funds includes the Company's investment in ordinary shares issued by Blue Capital Alternative Income Fund Limited, a closed-ended exempted mutual fund company listed on the Specialist Fund Market, a market operated by the London Stock Exchange (symbol LSE:BCAI); the Company's investment in the common stock of Blue Capital Reinsurance Holdings Ltd., a Bermuda-based exempted limited liability holding company whose shares are listed on the New York and Bermuda Stock Exchanges; and the Company's investment in the preference stock of the Blue Capital Mid Vol Fund and the Blue Capital Low Vol Fund (collectively the "Blue Capital investments").

Net Realized and Unrealized Gains

Realized and unrealized gains and losses are recognized in earnings using the first in, first out method. The analysis of gross realized gains and losses, net unrealized gains on trading securities, and the change in the fair value of investment-related derivative financial instruments for the year ended December 31, 2017 are as follows:

Gross realized gains on investment sales	\$ 39,759
Gross realized losses on investment sales	(29,984)
Net unrealized gains on trading securities	10,477
Change in fair value of derivative financial instruments ⁽¹⁾	38
Net realized and unrealized gains	\$ 20,290

(1) For additional information on the Company's derivative financial instruments, see Note 9, Derivatives.

(Amounts in tables expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except for ratios and share amounts)

4. Investments, cont'd.

Unrealized Gains and Losses

The Company classifies some of its investments in fixed maturity investments, short-term investments and equities as available for sale. The amortized cost, fair value and related gross unrealized gains and losses on the Company's securities classified as available for sale at December 31, 2017 are as follows:

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Fixed maturity investments				
U.S. government and agencies securities	\$ 1,179,143	\$ 4,637	\$ (12,245)	\$ 1,171,535
U.S. state and municipal securities	249,859	3,227	(1,195)	251,891
Foreign government securities	211,748	3,739	(1,576)	213,911
Government guaranteed corporate securities	12,869	326	(25)	13,170
Corporate securities	1,777,778	13,141	(12,218)	1,778,701
Residential mortgage-backed securities	1,279,796	3,557	(12,280)	1,271,073
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	507,950	2,985	(4,277)	506,658
Collateralized loan and debt obligations	318,104	1,817	(165)	319,756
Asset-backed securities	453,236	2,213	(1,457)	453,992
Total fixed maturity investments	\$ 5,990,483	\$ 35,642	\$ (45,438)	\$ 5,980,687
Short-term investments	83,100	94	(344)	82,850
Total fixed income investments	\$ 6,073,583	\$ 35,736	\$ (45,782)	\$ 6,063,537
Equity securities				
Equity investments	\$ 539,254	\$ 23,267	\$ (4,399)	\$ 558,122
Total equity securities	\$ 539,254	\$ 23,267	\$ (4,399)	\$ 558,122

(Amounts in tables expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except

for ratios and share amounts)

4. Investments, cont'd.

The following table summarizes, for all available for sale securities in an unrealized loss position at December 31, 2017, the aggregate fair value and gross unrealized loss by length of time the security has continuously been in an unrealized loss position.

		Less than	12 r	nonths		12 months	or g	reater		То	tal	
		nrealized Losses ⁽¹⁾		Fair Value	τ	Inrealized Losses ⁽¹⁾		Fair Value	τ	Inrealized Losses ⁽¹⁾		Fair Value
Fixed maturity investments												
U.S. government and agencies securities	\$	(12,245)	\$	940,384	\$		\$	_	\$	(12,245)	\$	940,384
U.S. state and municipal securities		(1,195)		88,833				_		(1,195)		88,833
Foreign government securities		(1,576)		105,086		—				(1,576)		105,086
Government guaranteed corporate securities		(25)		1,575						(25)		1,575
Corporate securities		(12,218)		1,027,125						(12,218)		1,027,125
Residential mortgage-backed securities		(12,280)		763,375						(12,280)		763,375
Commercial mortgage-backed securities		(4,277)		307,519				_		(4,277)		307,519
Collateralized loan and debt obligations		(165)		75,499						(165)		75,499
Asset-backed securities		(1,457)		281,242		_				(1,457)		281,242
Total fixed maturity investments	\$	(45,438)	\$	3,590,638	\$		\$		\$	(45,438)	\$	3,590,638
Short-term investments		(344)		60,781		_		_		(344)		60,781
Total fixed income investments	\$	(45,782)	\$	3,651,419	\$	_	\$	_	\$	(45,782)	\$	3,651,419
Equity securities	_		_								_	
Equity investments	\$	(4,399)	\$	133,601	\$		\$		\$	(4,399)	\$	133,601
Total equity securities	\$	(4,399)	\$	133,601	\$		\$		\$	(4,399)	\$	133,601

(1) Gross unrealized losses include unrealized losses on non-OTTI and non-credit OTTI securities recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income at December 31, 2017.

As of December 31, 2017, 2,033 available for sale securities were in an unrealized loss position aggregating \$50.2 million. Of those, none at December 31, 2017 had been in a continuous unrealized loss position for twelve months or greater.

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company impaired certain fixed maturity and equity securities where the present value of the cash flows expected to be collected were less than the amortized cost, and therefore recognized in net loss total other-than-temporary impairments of \$2.2 million. As of December 31, 2017, the Company did not have the intent to sell any of the remaining equity securities in an unrealized loss position.

Other Investments

The Company is involved in the normal course of business with VIEs primarily as a passive investor in residential and commercial mortgage-backed securities and through its interests in various other investments that are structured as limited partnerships considered to be third party VIEs. The Company determines whether it is the primary beneficiary of an entity subject to consolidation based on a qualitative assessment of the VIE's capital structure, contractual terms, nature of the VIE's operations and purpose, and the Company's relative exposure to the related risks of the VIE on the date it becomes initially involved in the VIE. The Company determined that it was not the primary beneficiary for any of these investments as of December 31, 2017. The Company believes its exposure to loss with respect to these investments is generally limited to the investment carrying amounts reported in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet and any unfunded investment commitments.

(Amounts in tables expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except for ratios and share amounts)

5. Fair value measurement

The Company determines the fair value of its fixed maturity investments, short-term investments, equity securities, and other assets and liabilities in accordance with current accounting guidance, which defines fair value and establishes a fair value hierarchy based on inputs to the various valuation techniques used for each fair value measurement. The Company determines the estimated fair value of each individual security utilizing the highest level inputs available. Valuation inputs by security type may include the following:

- Government and agencies fixed maturity securities These securities are generally priced by pricing services or index providers. The pricing services or index providers may use current market trades for securities with similar quality, maturity and coupon. If no such trades are available, the pricing service typically uses analytical models which may incorporate option adjusted spreads, daily interest rate data and market/sector news. The Company generally classifies the fair values of government and agencies securities in Level 2. Current issue U.S. government securities are generally valued based on Level 1 inputs, which use the market approach valuation technique.
- Government guaranteed corporate fixed maturity securities These securities are generally priced by pricing services
 or index providers. The pricing service or index providers may use current market trades for securities with similar
 quality, maturity and coupon. If no such trades are available, the pricing service typically uses analytical spread models
 which may incorporate inputs from the U.S. treasury curve or LIBOR. The Company generally classifies the fair
 values of its government guaranteed corporate securities in Level 2.
- Corporate fixed maturity securities These securities are generally priced by pricing services or index providers. The pricing services or index providers typically use discounted cash flow models that incorporate benchmark curves for treasury, swap and high issuance credits. Credit spreads are developed from current market observations for like or similar securities. The Company generally classifies the fair values of its corporate securities in Level 2.
- Equity securities These securities are generally priced by pricing services or index providers. Depending on the type of underlying equity security or equity fund, the securities are priced by pricing services or index providers based on quoted market prices in active markets or through a discounted cash flow model that incorporates benchmark curves for treasury, swap and credit for like or similar securities. The Company generally classifies the fair values of its equity securities in Level 1 or 2.
- Structured securities including agency and non-agency, residential and commercial mortgage, asset-backed securities and collateralized loan and debt obligations These securities are generally priced by broker/dealers. Broker/dealers may use current market trades for securities with similar qualities. If no such trades are available, inputs such as bid and offer, prepayment speeds, the U.S. treasury curve, swap curve and cash settlement may be used in a discounted cash flow model to determine the fair value of a security. The Company generally classifies the fair values of its structured securities in Level 2.
- Other assets and liabilities A portion of other assets and liabilities are composed of a variety of derivative instruments used to enhance the efficiency of the investment portfolio and economically hedge certain risks. These instruments are generally priced by pricing services, broker/dealers and/or recent trading activity. The market value approach valuation technique is used to estimate the fair value for these derivatives based on significant observable market inputs. Certain derivative instruments are priced by pricing services based on quoted market prices in active markets. These derivative instruments are generally classified in Level 1. Other derivative instruments are priced using industry valuation models and are considered Level 2, as the inputs to the valuation model are based on observable market inputs. Also included in this line item are proprietary, non-exchange traded derivative-based risk management products primarily used to address weather and energy risks. The trading market for these weather derivatives are generally linked to energy and agriculture commodities, weather and other natural phenomena. In instances where market prices are not available, the Company uses industry or internally developed valuation techniques such as spread option, Black Scholes, quanto and simulation modeling to determine fair value and classifies these in Level 3. These models may reference prices for similar instruments.

The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, accrued investment income, other investments, net receivable on sales of investments, net payable on purchases of investments and other financial instruments not described above approximated their fair values at December 31, 2017.

(Amounts in tables expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except

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5. Fair value measurement, cont'd.

The following table sets forth the Company's fixed maturity investments, equity securities, short-term investments and other assets and liabilities categorized by the level within the hierarchy in which the fair value measurements fall at December 31, 2017:

	at	Total December 31, 2017	1	oted Prices in Active Markets for entical Assets (Level 1)	Sig	gnificant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Inobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets							
Fixed maturity investments							
U.S. government and agencies securities	\$	1,242,927	\$	34,672	\$	1,208,255	\$
U.S. state and municipal securities		254,493		—		254,493	
Foreign government securities		271,338				271,338	
Government guaranteed corporate securities		15,842		—		15,842	
Corporate securities		2,453,697				2,279,736	173,961
Residential mortgage-backed securities		1,607,252		—		1,607,252	
Commercial mortgage-backed securities		611,418				611,418	
Collateralized loan and debt obligations		372,941				372,941	
Asset-backed securities		597,754				597,754	
Total fixed maturity investments		7,427,662		34,672		7,219,029	173,961
Equity securities							
Equity investments		558,306		27,628		530,678	
Total equity securities		558,306		27,628		530,678	
Short-term investments		103,517				103,517	
Other assets (see Note 9)		269,418		2,099		208,549	58,770
Total assets	\$	8,358,903	\$	64,399	\$	8,061,773	\$ 232,731
Liabilities							
Other liabilities (see Note 9)	\$	143,800	\$	1,259	\$	98,571	\$ 43,970

During the year ended December 31, 2017, no investments were transferred into Level 3, and no investments were transferred out of Level 3 to Level 2.

Level 3 assets represented 2.8% of the Company's total available for sale and trading investments and derivative assets at December 31, 2017. As of December 31, 2017, Level 3 securities were primarily comprised of corporate securities and weather derivatives. There were no material changes in the Company's valuation techniques for the year ended December 31, 2017.

(Amounts in tables expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except for ratios and share amounts)

5. Fair value measurement, cont'd.

Other assets and other liabilities measured at fair value included assets of \$60.8 million and liabilities of \$44.3 million related to proprietary, non-exchange traded derivative-based risk management products used in the Company's weather risk management business, and hedging and trading activities related to these risks. In instances where market prices are not available, the Company may use industry or internally developed valuation techniques such as historical analysis and simulation modeling to determine fair value and are considered Level 3.

Observable and unobservable inputs to these valuation techniques vary by contract requirements and commodity type, are validated using market-based or independently sourced parameters where applicable and may typically include the following:

- Observable inputs: contract price, notional, option strike, term to expiry, interest rate, contractual limits, temperature, rainfall, windspeed, wave height, snow fall, cyclone category;
- Unobservable inputs: correlation, composite weather variable; and
- Both observable and unobservable: forward commodity price.

The Company's weather curves are determined by taking the average payouts for each transaction within its portfolio utilizing detrended historical weather measurements. The Company's commodity curves are determined using historical market data scaled to currently observed market prices. The range of each unobservable input could vary based on the specific commodity, including, but not limited to natural gas, electricity, crude, liquids, temperature or precipitation. Due to the diversity of the portfolio, the range of unobservable inputs could be wide-spread as reflected in the below table on quantitative information. The unobservable inputs are validated at each reporting period and are only changed when corroborated by evidence such as similar market transactions, third-party pricing services and/or broker or dealer quotations or other empirical market data.

The following table presents a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances for all assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis using Level 3 inputs during the year ended December 31, 2017.

	Fixed maturity nvestments	Other assets	Total assets	Other liabilities
Level 3, beginning of year	\$ 179,687	\$ 41,082	\$ 220,769	\$ (26,245)
Total equity income and losses and realized and unrealized gains and losses included in losses	(14,928)	_	(14,928)	_
Total income and losses included in other underwriting income	_	2,073	2,073	1,798
Change in unrealized gains and losses included in other comprehensive income	188	_	188	
Purchases	85,294	—	85,294	—
Issues		27,106	27,106	(43,729)
Sales	(76,280)	—	(76,280)	
Settlements		(11,491)	(11,491)	24,206
Transfers into Level 3	—			
Transfers out of Level 3	—			
Level 3, end of year	\$ 173,961	\$ 58,770	\$ 232,731	\$ (43,970)

(Amounts in tables expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except

for ratios and share amounts)

6. <u>Reserve for losses and loss expenses</u>

Activity in the reserve for losses and loss expenses for the year ended December 31, 2017 is summarized as follows:

Gross reserve for losses and loss expenses, beginning of year	\$	4,903,787
	Φ	
Reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses		1,235,671
Net reserve for losses and loss expenses, beginning of year		3,668,116
Incurred related to:		
Current year		2,138,458
Prior years		(128,751)
Total incurred		2,009,707
Paid related to:		
Current year		(484,188)
Prior years		(1,270,071)
Total paid		(1,754,259)
Amounts transferred from Sompo America ⁽¹⁾		429,415
Fair value adjustments ⁽²⁾		(92,594)
Foreign currency translation and other		70,337
Net reserve for losses and loss expenses, end of year		4,330,722
Reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses		2,566,060
Gross reserve for losses and loss expenses, end of year	\$	6,896,782

(1) Represents the U.S. GAAP book value of Sompo America's reserve for losses and loss expenses and reinsurance recoverable transferred to Endurance Bermuda at the date of common control of March 28, 2017.

(2) Represents the fair value adjustment from applying push down accounting related to the acquisition of Endurance Holdings by Sompo Holdings, see Note 1. Organization.

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company's estimated ultimate losses for prior accident years were reduced by \$128.8 million due to lower claims emergence than originally estimated by the Company.

Reserves for losses and loss expenses are based in part upon the estimation of losses resulting from catastrophic events. Estimation of these losses and loss expenses are based upon the Company's historical claims experience and is inherently difficult because of the Company's short operating history and the possible severity of catastrophe claims. Therefore, the Company uses both proprietary and commercially available models, as well as historical reinsurance industry catastrophe claims experience in addition to its own historical data for purposes of evaluating trends and providing an estimate of ultimate claims costs.

A significant portion of the Company's contracts and policies cover excess layers for high severity exposures. Underwriting results and ultimate claims payments for this type of coverage are therefore not typically reported to the Company until later in the contract and policy lives. As a result, the level of losses reported to date is not necessarily indicative of expected future results.

(Amounts in tables expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except for ratios and share amounts)

6. Reserve for losses and loss expenses, cont'd.

The Company monitors the performance of its underwriting operations through review of discrete information related to its two reportable segments, Insurance and Reinsurance. Within each of these segments, the Company writes a variety of different types of insurance and reinsurance. For reporting purposes, management has combined its many business units, including within the Insurance segment - agriculture, casualty and other specialty, professional lines and property, marine/energy and aviation; and within the Reinsurance segment - catastrophe, property, casualty, professional lines and specialty. Management believes that the businesses combined within these business lines have similarities that make it appropriate to evaluate each as a group.

The Company has included reserves acquired on a retrospective basis within its existing lines of business. In addition, the Company has restated all periods reflected in the various tables at the foreign exchange rates as of December 31, 2017.

The Company incorporates a variety of actuarial methods and judgments in its reserving process. Two key inputs in the various actuarial methods employed by the Company are initial expected loss ratios and expected loss reporting patterns. These key inputs impact the potential variability in the estimate of the reserve for losses and loss expenses and are applicable to each of the Company's business segments. The Company's loss and loss expense reserves consider and reflect, in part, deviations resulting from differences between expected loss and actual loss reporting patterns are based upon internal and external historical data and assumptions regarding claims reporting trends over a period of time that extends beyond the Company's own operating history.

IBNR Reserves and Claims Frequency

The Company establishes loss and loss expense reserves to provide for the estimated costs of paying claims under insurance policies and reinsurance contracts underwritten by the Company. These reserves include estimates for both claims that have been reported and those that have been incurred but not reported and include estimates of all expenses associated with processing and settling these claims. Estimating the ultimate cost of future claims and claim adjustment expenses is based on management judgment and thus, actual losses incurred may vary significantly from management's estimates.

For insurance policies, the Company generally receives claims notices that are recorded by the claims staff within our underwriting, financial and claims systems. When we are notified of insured losses or discover potential losses as part of our claims audits, claims personnel record a case reserve as appropriate for the estimated amount of the exposure at that time. Reserves are also established to provide for the estimated expense of settling claims, including legal and other fees and the general expenses of administering the claims adjustment process.

The Company counts an insurance claim when either an indemnity or allocated adjustment expense amount has been paid, or at any quarter end, the Company recorded a case reserve.

The Company's Reinsurance segment and line of business include contracts written on a proportional or excess of loss basis. For proportional reinsurance business, the Company receives a bordereau indicating the Company's share of losses as well as other financial items. The Company does not have direct access to claims frequency information, and as such, the number of claims represented by the losses reported cannot be determined by the Company. The Company has determined that it is impracticable to provide claims frequency information related to its reinsurance contracts written on a proportional basis. The amount of IBNR related to proportional reinsurance contracts was \$676.9 million at December 31, 2017.

For Reinsurance contracts written on an excess of loss basis, the Company has developed claims frequency information. The Company determines claims frequency for excess of loss contracts when either a loss has been paid or at any quarter-end, the Company recorded a case reserve. Claims are counted by contract.

(Amounts in tables expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except for ratios and share amounts)

6. Reserve for losses and loss expenses, cont'd.

The following tables show, by segment by line of business, the incurred losses and loss expenses and cumulative paid losses and loss expenses, net of reinsurance, as of December 31, 2017. The following also includes the amount of IBNR reserves recorded as well as the cumulative number of reported claims for the Insurance segment lines of business and only excess of loss reinsurance contracts for the Reinsurance segment lines of business. Information for years prior to 2017 are presented as required supplementary information and is unaudited.

Insurance Segment - Agriculture

				1	Incurre	ed losses and	loss exp	ense	es, net of reir	su	rance								
						For the ye	ars ende	d D	ecember 31,									Decem	ber 31, 2017
Accident Year	2008		2009	20)10	2011	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	IBNR eserves	Cumulative number of reported claims
	(unaudit	ed)	(unaudited)	(unau	udited)	(unaudited)	(unaudit	ed)	(unaudited)	(t	inaudited)	(ι	unaudited)	(u	naudited)				
2008	\$ 333,3	380	\$ 318,709	\$ 31	13,296	\$ 313,800	\$ 313,	814	\$ 313,938	\$	313,834	\$	313,834	\$	313,834	\$	313,834	\$ _	30.036
2009		_	298,914	28	84,277	280,798	281,	567	281,594		281,365		281,365		281,365		281,365	_	26,540
2010		_	—	30	05,131	280,330	280,	409	280,166		280,008		280,008		280,008		280,008	_	18,331
2011		_	—		_	520,388	509,	531	508,424		507,930		507,847		507,847		507,847	_	37,061
2012		_	_		_	_	581,	455	576,836		573,376		572,995		572,469		572,469	_	38,297
2013		_	_		_	_		_	566,483		563,158		562,122		562,826		562,048	_	44,045
2014			_		_	_		_	_		451,710		451,843		449,705		449,942	_	53,808
2015		_	_		_	_		_	_		_		241,501		227,634		223,142	_	39,174
2016		_	_		_	_		_	_		_		_		200,353		198,956	_	29,969
2017		_	_		_	_		_	_		_		_		_		288,956	25,197	36,219
Total															-	\$ 3	3,678,567		

				(Cumulativ	e pa	aid losses	an	d loss exp	ens	es, net of	rei	insurance						
						F	for the ye	ars	s ended Do	ecen	nber 31,								
Accident Year		2008	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017
	(un	audited)	(unaudited)	(1	unaudited)	(u	naudited)	(u	inaudited)	(uı	naudited)	(u	inaudited)	(u	inaudited)	(ι	inaudited)		
2008	\$	239,498	\$ 310,235	\$	313,196	\$	313,708	\$	313,722	\$	313,859	\$	313,834	\$	313,834	\$	313,834	\$	313,834
2009		_	178,206		281,996		280,468		280,991		281,058		281,365		281,365		281,365		281,365
2010		_	—		144,296		279,397		279,768		279,859		280,008		280,008		280,008		280,008
2011		_	—		_		461,335		506,905		507,790		507,918		507,847		507,847		507,847
2012		_	—		_		_		478,797		573,781		572,885		572,995		572,469		572,469
2013		_	_		_		_		_		438,034		562,046		562,075		561,652		562,048
2014		_	_		_		_		_		_		352,202		448,046		449,705		449,942
2015		_	_		_		_		_		_		_		122,696		222,212		223,093
2016		_	_		_		_		_		_		_		_		75,894		198,890
2017		_			_		_		_		_		_		_		_		133,055
Total																		\$	3,522,551
									Res	erve	for losse	s ai	nd loss exp	pen	ses, net of	rei	insurance	\$	156,016
																		_	

for ratios and share amounts)

6. <u>Reserve for losses and loss expenses, cont'd.</u>

Insurance	Segment -	Casualty	& Other	Specialty

			Incurr	ed losses and	l loss expense	es, net of reir	isurance					
				For the ye	ars ended D	ecember 31,					Decem	ber 31, 2017
Accident Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	IBNR reserves	Cumulative number of reported claims
	(unaudited) (unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)			
2008	\$ 355,255	5 \$ 357,031	\$ 388,874	\$ 417,047	\$ 408,810	\$ 389,696	\$ 378,564	\$ 366,373	\$ 350,147	\$ 350,026	\$ 35,561	8,252
2009	_	- 269,659	305,249	296,292	292,506	288,401	280,284	269,356	252,267	247,183	25,707	7,400
2010	-	- —	215,663	244,526	241,930	233,730	217,796	191,631	178,806	171,890	23,294	8,662
2011	_	- —	_	222,628	236,154	284,478	284,965	258,184	243,866	237,925	37,238	11,698
2012	_	- —	_	_	246,352	264,986	267,980	258,696	254,513	214,633	47,038	14,875
2013	_		_	_	_	260,679	270,000	302,577	322,459	321,033	87,723	13,602
2014	-	- —	_	_	_	_	228,559	236,389	246,339	229,161	80,976	16,023
2015	_		_	_	_	_	_	242,436	249,934	261,880	87,910	17,145
2016	_	- —	_	_	_	_	_	_	264,047	257,974	147,177	14,796
2017	_		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	312,043	251,000	20,811
Total										\$ 2,603,748		

Cumulative paid lo	osses and loss expenses,	net of reinsurance
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							F	or the ye	ars	ended Do	ecen	nber 31,							
Accident Year		2008	2	2009	2	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	2017
	(ur	naudited)	(un	audited)	(una	audited)	(u	naudited)	(un	audited)	(ur	naudited)	(u	naudited)	(u	naudited)	(u	naudited)	
2008	\$	43,497	\$	97,812	\$	149,951	\$	196,766	\$	228,856	\$	268,609	\$	286,141	\$	292,596	\$	298,070	\$ 301,363
2009		_		23,435		68,675		107,678		133,606		173,915		186,932		199,587		207,746	211,936
2010		_		_		9,311		23,713		56,962		99,982		123,080		131,480		141,112	144,212
2011		_		_		_		11,009		34,031		57,299		88,866		131,110		138,442	171,885
2012		_		_		_		_		15,575		42,343		72,898		102,632		130,830	153,106
2013		_		_		_		_		_		19,523		52,459		141,798		180,166	209,405
2014		_		_		_		_		_		_		17,608		54,937		88,105	115,923
2015		_		_		_		_		_		_		_		32,022		80,638	140,979
2016		_		_		_		_		_		_		_		_		26,561	72,444
2017		_		_		_		_		_		_		_		_		_	23,655
Total																			\$ 1,544,908
					Res	erve for	loss	ses and los	ss ex	penses fi	om	accident	yea	r 2007 and	d pi	rior, net of	rei	nsurance	103,685
												Adju	stn	nent for ur	nall	ocated cla	im	expenses	63,457
										Res	erve	for losse	s ar	nd loss exp	pen	ses, net of	rei	nsurance	\$ 1,225,982

for ratios and share amounts)

6. <u>Reserve for losses and loss expenses, cont'd.</u>

Insurance Segment - Professional Lines

					Incurre	ed	losses and	l los	ss expense	es, ne	t of rein	su	rance							
]	For the ye	ars	ended De	ecem	ber 31,								Decem	ber 31, 2017
Accident Year	:	2008	2009		2010		2011		2012	2	013		2014		2015		2016	2017	IBNR eserves	Cumulative number of reported claims
	(un	audited)	(unaudited)) ((unaudited)	(t	inaudited)	(u	naudited)	(una	udited)	(t	inaudited)	(unaudited)	(u	naudited)			
2008	\$	64,694	\$ 64,442	2 9	\$ 85,214	\$	89,903	\$	98,744	\$	111,328	\$	129,497	\$	139,976	\$	166,269	\$ 165,244	\$ 2,714	359
2009		_	101,354	Ļ	118,872		104,861		107,037	:	109,881		100,413		92,605		94,243	108,811	4,513	1,062
2010		_	_	-	108,454		105,696		101,676		93,016		82,506		74,941		69,472	75,781	5,201	1,826
2011		_		-	_		102,432		98,773		99,886		80,408		99,409		106,040	118,205	10,350	1,742
2012		_	_	-	—		_		102,958	i	104,444		102,512		80,677		70,419	94,856	13,325	2,138
2013		_	_	-	_		_		_		79,849		80,593		71,425		62,360	64,355	15,507	2,413
2014		_	_	-	_		_		_		_		65,462		67,548		58,470	66,867	20,490	4,221
2015		_	_	-	_		_		_		_		_		76,359		74,095	102,429	29,660	5,761
2016		_	_	-	_		_		_		_		_		_		111,250	121,085	65,991	6,333
2017		_		-	_		_		_		_		_		_		_	107,543	93,035	5,784
Total																		\$ 1,025,176		

	Cumulative paid losses and loss expenses, net of reinsurance												
				For the ye	ars ended De	ecember 31,							
Accident Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017			
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)				
2008	\$ (39)	\$ 1,805	\$ 13,935	\$ 15,795	\$ 16,520	\$ 48,905	\$ 72,483	\$ 98,677	\$ 113,083 \$	128,465			
2009	—	1,043	8,754	32,191	37,998	56,124	73,070	77,627	80,199	79,265			
2010	_	_	1,915	15,998	27,540	36,489	46,966	48,962	51,868	65,092			
2011	_	_	_	2,369	11,769	21,268	33,642	71,784	85,006	102,983			
2012	_	_	_	_	2,527	13,129	22,182	29,799	35,622	64,685			
2013	_	_	_	_	_	2,192	13,806	21,288	26,782	37,873			
2014	_	_	_	_	_	_	1,165	7,079	20,018	41,685			
2015	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	1,229	7,116	32,759			
2016	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	2,314	32,824			
2017	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	6,993			
Total									\$	592,624			
			Reserve for	losses and lo	ss expenses fi	om accident	year 2007 an	d prior, net of	freinsurance	91			
						Adju	stment for u	nallocated cla	im expenses	30,006			

Reserve for losses and loss expenses, net of reinsurance \$ 462,649

for ratios and share amounts)

6. <u>Reserve for losses and loss expenses, cont'd.</u>

			Incurr	ed losses and	l loss expense	es, net of reir	surance					
				For the ye	ars ended D	ecember 31,					Decem	ber 31, 2017
Accident Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	IBNR reserves	Cumulative number of reported claims
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)			
2008	\$ 137,999	\$ 125,733	\$ 106,265	\$ 95,358	\$ 106,869	\$ 102,725	\$ 101,376	\$ 100,367	\$ 99,565	\$ 101,374	\$ 360	639
2009	_	79,016	64,312	37,111	34,999	32,769	31,300	31,408	31,121	33,394	366	769
2010	_	—	113,662	68,673	61,462	58,838	57,272	58,653	58,713	55,040	336	1,805
2011	_	—	_	199,100	177,332	161,515	159,411	164,679	168,089	160,833	397	3,003
2012	_	_	_	_	207,006	172,337	159,257	159,276	159,662	166,183	2,790	3,410
2013	—	_	_	—	_	153,314	135,368	121,357	114,707	117,052	4,622	3,990
2014	_	_	_	_	_	_	171,957	144,386	129,149	130,820	7,345	5,301
2015	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	214,855	210,678	213,719	11,104	7,249
2016	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	270,234	246,281	29,192	11,511
2017	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	—	435,383	104,217	13,384
Total										\$ 1,660,079		

				Cumulati	ve p	aid losses	and loss e	xpe	enses, net of	rein	surance					
					1	For the ye	ars ended	De	cember 31,							
Accident Year	2	2008	2009	2010		2011	2012		2013	2	2014		2015	2016		2017
	(una	audited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(u	naudited)	(unaudited	I)	(unaudited)	(una	audited)	(u	inaudited)	(unaudited)	
2008	\$	50,753	\$ 74,822	\$ 81,995	\$	83,888	\$ 96,15	1	\$ 97,195	\$	99,385	\$	100,060	\$ 99,38	3 \$	100,946
2009		_	16,880	27,683		30,353	30,96	5	31,229		30,890		31,188	31,012	2	32,976
2010		_	_	18,997		39,732	45,34	2	48,904		52,084		54,504	56,49	l	54,264
2011		_	_	_		30,369	87,26	7	112,031		134,918		149,967	156,72:	5	157,786
2012		_	_	_		_	27,59	5	105,326		117,380		134,375	142,059)	160,201
2013		_	_	_		_	-	_	31,332		78,855		92,664	99,52)	106,749
2014		_	_	_		_	-	_	_		38,219		77,189	99,42	l	111,477
2015		_	_	_		_	-	_	_		_		59,723	149,03	5	183,348
2016		_	—	_		_	-	_	_		_		_	82,94	7	170,552
2017		_	_			_	-	_	—		_		_	_	-	138,294
Total															\$	1,216,593
				Reserve for	los	ses and los	ss expenses	fr	om accident	year	2007 and	d pi	rior, net of	reinsurance	;	8,129
									Adju	ustme	ent for un	nall	ocated cla	im expense:	3	22,190

Reserve for losses and loss expenses, net of reinsurance \$ 473,805

for ratios and share amounts)

6. <u>Reserve for losses and loss expenses, cont'd.</u>

Reinsurance Segment - Catastrophe

			Incurr	ed losses and	l loss expense	es, net of reir	isurance					
				For the ye	ars ended D	ecember 31,					Decem	ber 31, 2017
Accident Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	IBNR reserves	Cumulative number of reported claims
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)			
2008	\$ 407,114	\$ 380,762	\$ 391,035	\$ 394,592	\$ 386,041	\$ 384,306	\$ 383,992	\$ 386,788	\$ 383,475	\$ 377,112	\$ 158	359
2009	_	104,086	76,492	60,726	57,608	56,904	58,618	60,585	62,463	58,878	455	192
2010	_	—	277,881	240,363	231,847	231,994	237,318	243,464	230,110	195,166	1,558	258
2011	_	_	—	628,379	597,994	595,643	609,709	618,303	630,477	593,273	1,305	625
2012	_	_	_	_	245,149	180,283	163,247	154,378	151,141	151,139	3,360	366
2013	—	—	—	—	_	156,821	129,152	127,732	124,191	122,384	976	325
2014	_	_	_	_	_	_	118,784	104,965	104,692	105,091	952	284
2015	_	_	_	—	_	—	_	53,437	40,395	46,294	8,344	271
2016	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	111,641	106,828	2,719	205
2017	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	171,884	87,130	68
Total										\$ 1,928,049		

							F	or the ye	ars	ended De	ecem	ber 31,								
Accident Year	2()08		2009	2	010		2011		2012	2	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017
	(unau	udited)	(ur	naudited)	(una	udited)	(u	naudited)	(un	audited)	(un	audited)	(ι	unaudited)	(u	inaudited)	(u	naudited)		
2008	\$ 1	56,291	\$	257,630	\$ 3	317,932	\$	355,567	\$	377,364	\$	380,231	\$	382,275	\$	384,340	\$	382,318	\$	376,724
2009		_		28,500		47,394		50,070		51,478		52,644		55,819		59,182		61,496		58,285
2010		_		_		64,018		129,784		157,726		178,803		198,803		213,178		213,792		190,058
2011		_		_		_		236,365		391,051		501,098		567,611		599,577		621,251		587,292
2012		_		_		_		_		56,633		105,764		126,821		134,307		136,881		139,728
2013		_		_		_		_		_		33,755		82,608		106,312		116,314		118,131
2014		_		_		_		_		_		_		38,901		91,430		96,332		101,557
2015		_		_		_		_		_		_		_		18,365		26,391		34,620
2016		_		_		_		_		_		_		_		_		33,295		82,231
2017		_		_		_		_		_		_		_		_		_		125,013
Total																			\$ 1	1,813,639
					Rese	erve for	loss	ses and los	ss ex	penses fr	rom a	accident	yea	ar 2007 and	l pi	rior, net of	rei	nsurance		144
												Adju	ıstr	nent for un	all	ocated cla	im (expenses		5,905
										Res	erve	for losse	s a	nd loss exp	ben	ses, net of	rei	nsurance	\$	120,459

for ratios and share amounts)

6. <u>Reserve for losses and loss expenses, cont'd.</u>

Reinsurance Segment - Property

			Incurr	ed losses and	loss expense	es, net of reir	isurance					
				For the ye	ars ended D	ecember 31,					Decem	ber 31, 2017
Accident Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	IBNR reserves	Cumulative number of reported claims
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)			
2008	\$ 174,462	\$ 152,789	\$ 134,047	\$ 124,187	\$ 125,887	\$ 127,912	\$ 128,016	\$ 126,648	\$ 123,968	\$ 128,585	\$ 17	616
2009	_	152,230	124,010	116,973	114,996	115,202	115,970	116,072	112,641	113,283	448	924
2010	—	—	222,737	217,983	191,579	188,073	189,773	189,561	176,209	195,799	1,042	958
2011	_	—	—	346,088	336,939	314,439	314,352	307,641	337,301	364,606	1,033	711
2012	_	_	_	_	316,321	261,149	242,324	241,467	246,048	241,786	3,405	444
2013	_	_	_	_	_	256,925	241,137	218,954	200,488	192,713	2,829	548
2014	_	_	_	_	_	_	213,660	213,780	199,652	191,417	7,499	561
2015	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	188,719	185,894	179,173	9,052	564
2016	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	171,524	167,236	5,950	372
2017	_	_	_	—	_	_	_	_	_	179,436	59,216	53
Total										\$ 1,954,034		

Cumulative paid losses and loss expenses, net of reinsurance	
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							F	or the ye	ars e	nded D	ecem	ıber 31,							
Accident Year		2008	2	2009	:	2010		2011	2	2012	2	2013		2014		2015		2016	2017
	(ur	audited)	(una	audited)	(un	naudited)	(ur	naudited)	(un	audited)	(un	audited)	(ι	unaudited)	(u	naudited)	(u	naudited)	
2008	\$	31,530	\$	80,433	\$	105,256	\$	108,267	\$	111,016	\$	119,722	\$	123,489	\$	124,930	\$	122,448	\$ 127,427
2009		_		28,338		71,771		90,589		98,025		104,336		107,670		110,444		108,258	109,388
2010		_		_		50,342		118,160		142,248		164,072		176,818		181,455		171,266	191,176
2011		_		_		_		78,272		174,070		256,048		287,457		293,353		327,961	358,266
2012		_		_		_		_		53,908		147,090		192,442		215,131		231,104	228,380
2013		_		_		_		_		_		55,894		139,066		174,114		176,947	178,931
2014		_		_		_		_		_		_		51,886		134,915		159,017	164,054
2015		_		_		_		_		_		_		_		37,775		100,418	138,643
2016		_		_		_		_		_		_		_		_		33,813	111,384
2017		_		_		_		_		_		_		_		_		_	37,567
Total																			\$ 1,645,216
					Res	serve for	loss	es and los	ss ex	penses fi	om a	accident	yea	ar 2007 and	d pr	ior, net of	rei	nsurance	4,547
												Adju	str	ment for un	all	ocated cla	im (expenses	 4,431
										Res	erve	for losse	s a	und loss exp	ben	ses, net of	rei	nsurance	\$ 317,796

for ratios and share amounts)

6. <u>Reserve for losses and loss expenses, cont'd.</u>

Reinsurance Segment - Casualty

			Incurr	ed losses and	loss expense	es, net of reir	isurance					
				For the ye	ars ended D	ecember 31,					Decem	ber 31, 2017
Accident Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	IBNR reserves	Cumulative number of reported claims
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)			
2008	\$ 112,686	\$ 118,742	\$ 116,210	\$ 114,796	\$ 107,342	\$ 101,619	\$ 98,510	\$ 97,265	\$ 93,738	\$ 96,989	\$ 9,657	405
2009	—	116,647	127,101	124,350	128,104	126,637	122,101	115,450	115,033	106,818	6,293	443
2010	—	—	187,044	180,268	176,450	171,315	173,076	160,519	159,786	150,457	13,911	520
2011	_	_	_	199,172	200,048	198,151	205,199	196,106	197,958	194,268	21,002	631
2012	_	_	_	_	196,919	192,373	194,100	184,449	175,562	176,241	19,666	751
2013	_	_	—	_	_	180,389	174,592	172,132	165,974	159,837	28,353	955
2014	_	_	_	_	_	_	127,143	122,149	120,771	131,317	35,671	735
2015	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	121,715	121,968	118,758	36,094	345
2016	_	_	—	_	_	—	—	—	149,902	144,085	60,716	188
2017	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	—	_	149,683	102,302	29
Total										\$ 1,428,453		

Cumulative paid losses and loss expenses, net of reinsurance
--

2008 \$ 8,471 \$ 17,333 \$ 30,523 \$ 43,918 \$ 51,826 \$ 58,414 \$ 67,851 \$ 72,587 \$ 75,901 \$ 80,950 2009 7,366 21,840 34,769 51,575 61,614 70,557 76,462 83,891 89,743
2009 — 7,366 21,840 34,769 51,575 61,614 70,557 76,462 83,891 89,743
2010 — 14,856 34,500 57,028 75,320 92,413 104,068 114,905 123,854
2011 — — — 28,039 51,002 77,751 104,398 116,523 141,453 153,715
2012 — — — 30,664 54,454 75,452 92,068 105,205 117,812
2013 18,590 35,821 56,577 71,690 94,134
2014 — — — — — — — — — 10,402 33,226 49,963 66,077
2015 — — — — — — — — 15,817 34,395 50,335
2016 — — — — — — — — — 18,860 46,890
2017 — — — — — — — — —
Total \$ 844,857
Reserve for losses and loss expenses from accident year 2007 and prior, net of reinsurance 107,656
Adjustment for unallocated claim expenses 11,094
Reserve for losses and loss expenses, net of reinsurance \$ 702,346

for ratios and share amounts)

6. <u>Reserve for losses and loss expenses, cont'd.</u>

Reinsurance Segment - Professional Lines

				Incu	rree	d losses and	l loss ex	xpense	es, no	et of reir	isui	rance							
						For the ye	ars end	ded Do	ecem	ıber 31,								Decem	ber 31, 2017
Accident Year	2008		2009	2010		2011	20	12	2	2013		2014		2015		2016	2017	IBNR eserves	Cumulative number of reported claims
	(unaudite	ł)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unau	dited)	(un	audited)	(u	naudited)	(1	inaudited)	(u	naudited)			
2008	\$ 41,80	00	\$ 50,279	\$ 47,15	7 :	\$ 44,676	\$ 4	7,087	\$	44,530	\$	42,866	\$	41,603	\$	39,063	\$ 37,859	\$ 654	254
2009		_	41,473	43,04	7	41,725	4	0,807		35,815		36,603		36,517		38,763	37,140	893	195
2010	-	_	_	58,22	3	58,638	6	7,406		62,256		53,895		46,731		45,095	42,407	1,209	112
2011	-	_	_	_	_	55,837	5	6,560		55,312		44,947		36,716		31,416	32,895	5,480	58
2012	-	_	_	_	_	_	4	3,540		42,464		43,447		36,728		30,597	32,066	2,212	81
2013	-	_	_	_	_	_		_		49,001		49,581		45,450		41,471	29,950	4,892	49
2014	-	_	_	-	_	_		_		_		92,189		89,162		90,960	79,327	21,051	80
2015	-	_	_	_	_	_		_		_		_		130,790		131,027	128,573	62,672	85
2016	-	_	_	-	_	_		_		_		_		_		150,624	152,439	106,662	17
2017	-	_	_	_	_	_		_		_		_		_		_	159,513	150,972	5
Total																	\$ 732,169		

Cumulative paid losses and loss expenses, net of reinsurance													
For the years ended December 31,													
Accident Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017			
	(unaudited)												
2008	\$ 341	\$ 2,156	\$ 6,200	\$ 12,752	\$ 22,496	\$ 26,811	\$ 30,169	\$ 32,873	\$ 33,434	\$ 34,808			
2009	_	1,043	3,339	7,973	15,675	19,193	23,479	27,049	32,339	34,728			
2010	_	_	2,276	7,375	14,508	24,538	31,340	36,127	36,208	38,043			
2011	_	_	_	1,685	4,943	9,405	15,168	20,124	22,142	24,682			
2012	_	_	_	_	965	1,929	4,204	9,147	13,757	20,071			
2013	_	_	_	_	_	997	2,561	6,694	11,636	18,547			
2014	_	_	_	—	_	_	1,149	6,445	22,821	39,925			
2015	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	2,935	14,351	37,370			
2016	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	1,923	16,844			
2017	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	1,461			
Total										\$ 266,479			

	7,221	Reserve for losses and loss expenses from accident year 2007 and prior, net of reinsurance
	6,943	Adjustment for unallocated claim expenses
-	\$ 479,854	Reserve for losses and loss expenses, net of reinsurance
-		

for ratios and share amounts)

6. <u>Reserve for losses and loss expenses, cont'd.</u>

Reinsurance Segment - Specialty

	Incurred losses and loss expenses, net of reinsurance												
		December 31, 2017											
Accident Year			2009 2010		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	IBNR reserves	Cumulative number of reported claims	
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)				
2008	\$ 125,401	\$ 94,062	\$ 92,051	\$ 79,915	\$ 79,064	\$ 77,569	\$ 75,360	\$ 73,757	\$ 67,616	\$ 67,790	\$ 4,172	176	
2009	_	98,333	81,171	73,288	69,592	67,507	65,235	62,736	62,403	57,784	2,072	124	
2010	_	—	123,888	107,778	97,866	87,097	85,400	84,965	83,085	80,919	664	162	
2011	_	—	_	111,746	100,868	87,061	82,743	83,213	82,243	79,203	865	189	
2012	_	_	_	_	135,936	112,301	100,187	92,650	86,339	80,017	1,596	213	
2013	—	—	—	—	—	103,728	94,049	92,833	84,519	73,273	2,741	220	
2014	_	_	_	_	_	_	121,855	118,162	109,912	95,856	5,305	239	
2015	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	154,496	153,681	144,918	17,548	263	
2016	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	162,260	164,789	52,400	98	
2017	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	185,018	120,307	37	
Total										\$ 1,029,567			

Cumulative paid losses and loss expenses, net of reinsurance	
--	--

	For the years ended December 31,																		
Accident Year		2008	2009			2010	2011		2012		2013			2014		2015		2016	2017
	(ur	audited)	(un	naudited)	(uı	naudited)	(u	naudited)	(un	audited)	(ur	naudited)	(u	inaudited)	(u	naudited)	(u	naudited)	
2008	\$	15,699	\$	38,436	\$	47,584	\$	52,636	\$	59,146	\$	62,090	\$	64,664	\$	65,180	\$	61,558	\$ 61,584
2009		_		13,298		33,154		39,451		43,816		47,568		52,493		52,647		55,080	53,646
2010		_		_		15,165		48,097		57,876		64,253		68,969		72,126		74,851	76,987
2011		_						22,843		44,583		61,107		68,957		73,818		75,848	75,861
2012		_		_		_		_		29,869		53,808		64,354		72,622		74,629	74,006
2013		_		_				_		_		14,783		37,709		52,103		62,546	62,989
2014		_		_		_		_		_		_		23,854		50,122		67,088	71,861
2015		_		_				_		_		_		_		19,071		70,736	100,452
2016		_		_		_		_		_		_		_		_		19,491	70,758
2017		_		_				_		_		_		_		_		_	24,475
Total																			\$ 672,619
					Re	eserve for	los	ses and los	ss ex	penses fr	om	accident	yea	ır 2007 and	l pr	ior, net of	rei	nsurance	27,611
												Adju	stn	nent for un	alle	ocated cla	im e	expenses	7,256
										Res	erve	for losse	s ai	nd loss exp	oen	ses, net of	rei	nsurance	\$ 391,815

(Amounts in tables expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except for ratios and share amounts)

6. Reserve for losses and loss expenses, cont'd.

Reconciliation of Claims Development Tables to Gross Reserve for Losses and Loss Expenses

The following is a reconciliation of the net incurred and paid claims development tables to the reserve for losses and loss expenses in the Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2017.

	December 31, 2017									
	Net reserve for losses an loss expenses	d Reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses	Gross reserve for losses and loss expenses							
Insurance										
Agriculture	\$ 156,0	16 \$ 155,871	\$ 311,887							
Casualty & other specialty	1,225,9	82 956,686	2,182,668							
Professional lines	462,6	49 401,748	8 864,397							
Property, marine/energy & aviation	473,8	05 665,873	1,139,678							
Reinsurance										
Catastrophe	120,4	59 266,397	386,856							
Property	317,7	96 8,063	325,859							
Casualty	702,3	46 3,512	2 705,858							
Professional lines	479,8	54 2,469	482,323							
Specialty	391,8	15 105,441	497,256							
Total	\$ 4,330,7	22 \$ 2,566,060	6,896,782							

Historical Claims Duration

The following is unaudited required supplementary information about historical average claims duration by line of business.

	Average a	Average annual percentage payout of incurred claims by age, net of reinsurance (number of years)											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
Insurance Segment													
Agriculture	71.3%	26.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	%	%	%	%	%			
Casualty & other specialty	18.5%	29.1%	33.6%	27.5%	22.4%	13.0%	11.0%	5.6%	4.3%	3.5%			
Professional lines	1.9%	9.5%	12.2%	15.2%	15.0%	15.2%	8.3%	10.9%	5.9%	6.2%			
Property, marine/ energy & aviation	60.1%	67.8%	25.0%	15.1%	11.4%	11.6%	6.2%	5.1%	2.1%	0.5%			
Reinsurance Segmen	it												
Catastrophe	39.7%	32.4%	14.9%	9.0%	4.5%	3.0%	1.8%	0.8%	0.9%	0.3%			
Property	23.1%	37.2%	18.8%	6.7%	3.3%	4.3%	3.5%	4.1%	0.3%	0.7%			
Casualty	11.5%	13.5%	12.9%	12.0%	9.6%	8.8%	7.0%	6.5%	4.2%	7.2%			
Professional lines	1.9%	9.5%	12.2%	15.2%	15.0%	15.2%	8.3%	10.9%	5.9%	6.2%			
Specialty	17.7%	37.2%	15.6%	8.0%	4.7%	4.1%	2.1%	1.8%	1.3%	2.9%			

Average annual percentage payout of incurred claims by age, net of reinsurance (number of years)

(Amounts in tables expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except

for ratios and share amounts)

7. <u>Reinsurance</u>

The effects of reinsurance on premiums earned and written during the year ended December 31, 2017 are as follows:

	_	E	arned	 Written
Direct		\$	3,015,885	\$ 3,291,445
Assumed			1,641,281	1,701,276
Ceded			(2,106,480)	(2,271,638)
		\$	2,550,686	\$ 2,721,083

The Company purchases reinsurance to reduce its exposure to risk of loss in certain insurance and reinsurance lines of business. Reinsurance recoverables are recorded as assets if the reinsurer is deemed able to meet its obligations. Ceded reinsurance contracts do not relieve the Company from its obligations to policyholders. The Company remains primarily liable to its policyholders for the portion reinsured to the extent that any reinsurer does not meet the obligations assumed under the reinsurance agreements.

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company recorded ceded losses of \$2,034.6 million.

8. <u>Debt and financing arrangements</u>

Credit Facilities

On November 2, 2017, the Company, Sompo International and certain designated subsidiaries entered into a \$200.0 million Uncommitted Letter of Credit and Reimbursement Agreement with Mizuho Bank, Ltd. (the "Mizuho Credit Facility"). As of December 27, 2017, the size of the Mizuho Credit Facility was increased from \$200.0 million to \$350.0 million of uncommitted capacity. The Mizuho Credit Facility requires the compliance with certain customary restrictive covenants. The Obligors (as defined in the Mizuho Credit Facility) are required to pay a fee of 0.2% on the daily aggregate amount of letters of credit issued payable quarterly in arrears. As of December 31, 2017, there were letters of credit outstanding under the Mizuho Credit Facility of approximately \$165.2 million.

On December 21, 2017, the Company, Sompo International and certain designated subsidiaries became an applicant under the Continuing Letter of Credit Agreement (for Standby Letters of Credit) with Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd. (the "BTMU Credit Facility"). The BTMU Credit Facility is a \$100.0 million unsecured letter of credit facility. The BTMU Credit Facility requires the compliance with certain customary restrictive covenants. Each applicant is required to pay a fee of 0.2% on the daily aggregate amount of letters of credit issued payable quarterly in arrears. As of December 31, 2017, there were no letters of credit outstanding under the BTMU Credit Facility.

On March 23, 2016, the Company, Endurance Holdings and certain designated subsidiaries entered into a \$450.0 million fiveyear letter of credit facility with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. ("JPMorgan") as administrative agent (the "JPM Credit Facility"). Effective September 27, 2017, the JPM Credit Facility was amended to replace Endurance Holdings with Sompo International. Sompo International assumed all the rights, duties and obligations of Endurance Holdings as the Parent Borrower pursuant to the terms of the JPM Credit Facility, including the Parent Borrower Guaranty as defined in the JPM Credit Facility. Effective October 30, 2017, Endurance Holdings ceased to be a party to the JPM Credit Facility. The JPM Credit Facility requires the compliance with certain customary restrictive covenants. The applicable borrower is required to pay a fee of 0.4% per annum on the daily stated amount of outstanding letters of credit issued under the JPM Credit Facility. In addition, the JPM Credit Facility requires the applicable borrower to pay to the Lenders a commitment fee of 0.125% per annum on the average daily amount of the unused commitments of the Lenders. The JPM Credit Facility permits a Lender, if requested and in its discretion, to issue a letter of credit pursuant to which it fronts for the other Lenders. For such letters of credit, such fronting lenders may receive certain fronting fees from the applicable borrower.

As of December 31, 2017, there were letters of credit outstanding under the JPM Credit Facility of \$14.5 million.

(Amounts in tables expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except for ratios and share amounts)

8. Debt and financing arrangements, cont'd.

Other Uncommitted Letter of Credit Agreements

The Company is party to certain uncommitted letter of credit reimbursement agreements ("LOC Agreements") that allow for the issuance of letters of credit in a variety of currencies, including U.S. dollars. The fees paid under the LOC Agreements depend on the amount of the outstanding letters of credit and vary from 0.3% to 0.45% on the principal amount of letters of credit outstanding to a fee negotiated at the time of issuance of the individual letters of credit. As of December 31, 2017, there were letters of credit outstanding under the LOC Agreements of \$29.8 million.

9. Derivatives

The Company regularly transacts in certain derivative-based weather risk management products primarily to address weather and energy risks on behalf of third parties. The markets for these derivatives are generally linked to energy and agriculture commodities, weather and other natural phenomena. Generally, the Company's current portfolio of such derivative contracts is of short duration and such contracts are predominantly seasonal in nature. The Company also invests a portion of its investments with third party investment managers with investment guidelines that permit the use of derivative instruments. The Company may enter derivative transactions directly or as part of strategies employed by its external investment managers.

The Company's objectives for holding these derivatives are as follows:

Interest Rate Futures, Swaps, Swaptions and Options - to manage exposure to interest rate risk, which can include increasing or decreasing its exposure to this risk through modification of the portfolio composition and duration.

Industry Loss Warranty ("ILW") Swaps - to manage underwriting risk. The Company has entered into ILW swap contracts which provide reinsurance-like protection to the Company for specific loss events associated with certain lines of its business. The Company has also sold ILW protection, which provides reinsurance-like protection to third parties for specific loss events.

Foreign Exchange Forwards, Futures and Options - as part of its overall currency risk management and investment strategies.

Credit Default Swaps - to manage market exposures. The Company may assume or economically hedge credit risk through credit default swaps to replicate or hedge investment positions. The original term of these credit default swaps is generally five years or less.

To-Be-Announced Mortgage-backed Securities ("TBAs") - to enhance investment performance and as part of the overall investment strategy. TBAs represent commitments to purchase or sell a future issuance of agency mortgage-backed securities. For the period between the purchase of a TBA and issuance of the underlying securities, the Company's position is accounted for as a derivative.

Energy and Weather Contracts - to address weather and energy risks. The Company may purchase or sell contracts with financial settlements based on the performance of an index linked to a quantifiable weather element, such as temperature, precipitation, snowfall or windspeed, and structures with multiple risk triggers indexed to a quantifiable weather element and a weather sensitive commodity price, such as temperature and electrical power or natural gas. Generally, the Company's current portfolio of energy and weather derivative contracts is of comparably short duration and such contracts are predominantly seasonal in nature.

Loss Development Cover – as part of the sale of Montpelier U.S. Insurance Company ("MUSIC") to Selective Insurance Group, Inc. ("Selective"), Montpelier Reinsurance Ltd. (now Endurance Bermuda) entered into a loss development cover with MUSIC which ensures that MUSIC's reserve for losses and loss expenses relating to retained business written on or prior to December 31, 2011 remains adequate. Under the loss development cover, any future adverse development associated with such retained reserves will be protected by Endurance Bermuda and any future favorable development associated with such retained reserves will benefit Endurance Bermuda.

(Amounts in tables expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except

for ratios and share amounts)

9. Derivatives, cont'd.

The fair values and the related notional values of derivatives at December 31, 2017 are noted below.

	Fair Value	Notional Principal Amount
Derivatives recorded in other assets		
Foreign exchange forward contracts	\$ 210	\$ 5,631
Credit default swaps	188	2,700
Interest rate swaps	45	6,651
Interest rate futures	60	19,514
TBAs	208,090	203,000
Energy and weather contracts	60,825	140,187
Total recorded in other assets	\$ 269,418	
Derivatives recorded in other liabilities		
Foreign exchange forward contracts	\$ 646	\$ 32,020
Interest rate swaps	210	14,723
Interest rate futures	151	67,464
TBAs	96,657	94,400
Loss development cover	1,815	24,211
Energy and weather contracts	44,321	269,715
Total recorded in other liabilities	\$ 143,800	
Net derivative asset	\$ 125,618	

At December 31, 2017, derivative assets of \$269.4 million and liabilities of \$143.6 million were subject to master netting agreements, which provide for the ability to settle the derivative asset and liability with each counterparty on a net basis. Interest rate futures are not subject to master netting agreements. At December 31, 2017, the Company's derivative instruments were recorded on a gross basis in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

The gains and losses on the Consolidated Statement of Loss and Comprehensive Loss for derivatives for the year ended December 31, 2017 were as follows:

Total loss included in net foreign exchange losses from foreign exchange forward contracts	\$ (1,185)
Interest rate futures	(747)
Credit default swaps	230
Interest rate swaps	332
TBAs	223
Total gains included in net realized and unrealized gains	38
Energy and weather contracts	3,745
Loss development cover	(14)
Total gain included in other underwriting income	3,731
Total gains from derivatives	\$ 2,584

(Amounts in tables expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except

for ratios and share amounts)

10. Goodwill and intangible assets

The following table shows an analysis of goodwill and intangible assets for the year ended December 31, 2017:

	Goodwill		Intangible assets with indefinite lives		Intangible assets with finite lives		Total
Net balance, beginning at January 1, 2017	\$ 152,579	\$	59,241	\$	210,843	\$	422,663
Push down accounting adjustments ⁽¹⁾	(152,579)		(59,241)		(196,020)		(407,840)
Additions ⁽¹⁾	1,335,460		118,000		1,131,225		2,584,685
Amortization	(100,756)				(465,728)		(566,484)
Foreign currency translation	12,488				7,129		19,617
Net balance at December 31, 2017	\$ 1,247,192	\$	118,000	\$	687,449	\$	2,052,641
Gross balance	\$ 1,335,460	\$	118,000	\$	1,131,225	\$	2,584,685
Accumulated amortization	(100,756)				(450,905)		(551,661)
Accumulated foreign currency translation	12,488				7,129		19,617
Net balance at December 31, 2017	\$ 1,247,192	\$	118,000	\$	687,449	\$	2,052,641
		_		_		_	

(1) Represents the adjustment from applying push down accounting related to the acquisition of Endurance Holdings by Sompo Holdings, see Note 1. Organization.

The original fair value of identifiable intangible assets pushed down consisted of the following, and are included in goodwill and intangible assets on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet, net of amortization and foreign currency translation at December 31, 2017:

	Original Value	Economic Useful Life
Key non-contractual relationships	\$ 97,800	10
Other non-contractual relationships	199,300	Various
Trade names	39,800	Various
Insurance licenses	37,600	Indefinite
Non-compete agreements	6,500	Various
Lloyd's syndicate capacity	80,400	Indefinite
Lloyd's syndicate distribution channel	5,100	10
Renewal rights	261,298	15
Value of business acquired ("VOBA")	 521,395	2
Identifiable intangible assets at original value	\$ 1,249,193	

An explanation of the identifiable intangible assets is as follows:

- Key non-contractual relationships these relationships included the Company's top brokers and consideration was given to the expectation of the renewal of these relationships and the associated expenses;
- Other non-contractual relationships these relationships consisted of the Company's brokers with the exception of those top brokers previously listed above as key non-contractual relationships and consideration was given to the expectation of the renewal of these relationships and the associated expenses;
- Trade names represents the value of the Endurance and ARMtech brands;
- Insurance licenses the value of insurance licenses providing the ability to write reinsurance in 51 jurisdictions in the U.S.;
- Non-compete agreements represent non-compete agreements with key employees;
- Lloyd's syndicate capacity the value of the syndicate capacity, which represents the Company's authorized premium income limit to write insurance business in the Lloyd's marketplace;

(Amounts in tables expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except for ratios and share amounts)

10. Goodwill and intangible assets, cont'd.

- Lloyd's syndicate distribution channel the value of sales of insurance policies that result directly from relationships between Lloyd's and the brokers in the Lloyd's marketplace;
- Renewal rights the value of policy renewal rights taking into consideration written premium on assumed retention ratios and the insurance cash flows and the associated equity cash flows from these renewal policies over the expected life of the renewals;
- VOBA the expected future losses and expenses associated with the policies that were in-force as of the Closing Date of the transaction were estimated and compared to the future premium remaining expected to be earned. The difference between the risk-adjusted future loss and expenses, discounted to present value and the unearned premium reserve, was estimated to be the VOBA; and

For the year ended December 31, 2017, management performed a qualitative assessment of the impairment of the fair value of the Company's intangible assets with indefinite lives. Through the performance of the assessment management concluded no impairment was necessary of the Company's intangible assets. Further, no impairment of the Company's goodwill asset was noted following the annual impairment review during the year ended December 31, 2017.

The useful life of intangible assets with finite lives, including goodwill, ranges from one to 15 years, with a weighted average amortization period of 6.3 years. The Company expects the amortization of the intangible assets with finite lives to approximate \$204 million in 2018, \$117.5 million in 2019, \$92.5 million in 2020, \$88.3 million in 2021, \$45.5 million in 2022 and \$132.5 million thereafter. The Company expects the amortization of goodwill to approximate \$133.5 million per year for the next five years and \$567.2 million thereafter.

11. Commitments and contingencies

Concentrations of credit risk. The areas where significant concentrations of credit risk may exist include reinsurance recoverables, investments and cash and cash equivalents. The Company's reinsurance recoverables on paid and unpaid losses at December 31, 2017 amounted to \$3,084.9 million, and resulted from reinsurance arrangements entered into in the normal course of operations. A credit exposure exists with respect to reinsurance recoverables as they may become uncollectible. The Company manages its credit risk in its reinsurance relationships by transacting with reinsurers that it considers financially sound and, if necessary, the Company may hold collateral in the form of cash, trust accounts and/or irrevocable letters of credit. This collateral can be drawn on for amounts that remain unpaid beyond specified time periods on an individual reinsurer basis.

As of December 31, 2017, substantially all the Company's cash and investments were held by eight custodians.

The Company's investment guidelines limit the amount of credit exposure to any one issuer other than the U.S. Treasury and certain other foreign government obligations rated AAA.

Major production sources. The following table shows the percentage of gross premiums written generated through the Company's largest brokers for the year ended December 31, 2017:

Broker	
Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc.	21.7%
Aon Benfield	13.6%
Willis Companies	8.6%
Total of largest brokers	43.9%

Letters of credit. As of December 31, 2017, the Company had issued letters of credit of \$209.5 million under its credit facilities and letter of credit reimbursement agreements in favor of certain ceding companies to collateralize obligations.

(Amounts in tables expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except for ratios and share amounts)

11. Commitments and contingencies, cont'd.

Investment commitments. As of December 31, 2017, the Company had pledged cash and cash equivalents and fixed maturity investments of \$650.4 million, respectively, in favor of certain ceding companies to collateralize obligations. As of December 31, 2017, the Company had also pledged \$44.9 million of its cash and fixed maturity investments as required to meet collateral obligations for \$44.3 million in secured letters of credit outstanding under its credit facilities. In addition, at December 31, 2017, cash and fixed maturity investments with fair values of \$308.9 million were on deposit with U.S. state regulators, respectively.

The Company is subject to certain commitments with respect to other investments at December 31, 2017. See Note 4, Investments.

Investment assets held in trust. During 2015, Endurance Bermuda established a multi-beneficiary reinsurance trust (the "Endurance Reinsurance Trust") domiciled in Delaware. The Endurance Reinsurance Trust was established as a means of providing statutory credit to Endurance Bermuda's U.S. cedants. As of December 31, 2017, the fair value of the assets held in the Endurance Reinsurance Trust exceeded \$852.6 million, the minimum value required on that date.

During 2015, Endurance Bermuda also established a second multi-beneficiary reinsurance trust (the "Reduced Collateral Trust") domiciled in Delaware. The Reduced Collateral Trust was established as a means of providing statutory credit to Endurance Bermuda's U.S. cedants in connection with a reduction in collateral requirements in certain states. As of December 31, 2017, the fair value of the assets held in the Reduced Collateral Trust exceeded \$38.8 million, the minimum value required on that date.

Endurance Bermuda is party to a reinsurance trust (the "MUSIC Trust"). The MUSIC Trust was established as a means of providing statutory credit to MUSIC in support of the business retained in connection with the 2011 sale of MUSIC to Selective. As of December 31, 2017, the fair value of the assets held in the MUSIC Trust was \$25.2 million, the minimum value required on that date.

The Company is party to a Lloyd's Deposit Trust Deed (the "Lloyd's Capital Trust") in order to meet Endurance Corporate Capital Limited ("ECCL")'s ongoing funds at Lloyd's ("FAL") requirements. The minimum value of cash and investments held by the Lloyd's Capital Trust is determined on the basis of ECCL's Individual Capital Assessment, which is used to determine the required amount of FAL. As of December 31, 2017, the fair value of assets held in the Lloyd's Capital Trust was \$323.6 million, which met the minimum value required on that date.

Premiums received by Syndicate 5151 are required to be received into the Lloyd's Premiums Trust Funds (the "Premiums Trust Funds"). Under the Premiums Trust Funds' deeds, assets may only be used for the payment of claims and valid expenses for a stated period of time. As of December 31, 2017, the fair value of assets held in the Premiums Trust Funds was \$240.2 million.

The Company's investment assets held in trust appear on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet as cash and cash equivalents, fixed maturity investments, short-term investments and accrued investment income, as appropriate.

Lloyd's New Central Fund. The Lloyd's New Central Fund is available to satisfy claims if a member of Lloyd's is unable to meet its obligations to policyholders. The Lloyd's New Central Fund is funded by an annual levy imposed on members, which is determined annually by Lloyd's as a percentage of each member's gross written premiums (0.35% with respect to 2017). In addition, the Council of Lloyd's has power to call on members to make an additional contribution to the Lloyd's New Central Fund of up to 3% of their underwriting capacity each year should it decide that such additional contributions are necessary. The Company currently estimates that its 2017 obligation to the Lloyd's New Central Fund will be approximately \$1.4 million and accrues for this obligation ratably throughout the year on a quarterly basis.

Lloyd's also imposes other charges on its members and the syndicates on which they participate, including an annual subscription charge (0.40% of gross written premiums with respect to 2017), a market modernization levy (2017 - 0.09%) and an overseas business charge, levied as a percentage of gross international premiums (defined as business outside the U.K. and the Channel Islands), with the percentage depending on the type of business written. Lloyd's also has power to impose additional charges under Lloyd's Powers of Charging Byelaw. The Company currently estimates that its 2017 obligation to Lloyd's for such charges will be approximately \$3.4 million and accrues for this obligation ratably throughout the year on a quarterly basis.

(Amounts in tables expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except for ratios and share amounts)

11. Commitments and contingencies, cont'd.

Reinsurance commitments. In the ordinary course of business, the Company enters into reinsurance agreements that may include terms which could require the Company to collateralize certain of its obligations.

Employment agreements. The Company has entered into employment agreements with certain officers that provide for long term incentive awards, executive benefits and severance payments under certain circumstances.

Operating leases. The Company leases office space and office equipment under operating leases. Future minimum lease commitments at December 31, 2017 are as follows:

Year ending December 31,	A	Amount
2018	\$	22,417
2019		23,732
2020		22,344
2021		20,219
2022		18,273
2023 and thereafter		139,861
	\$	246,846

Total lease expense under operating leases for the year ended December 31, 2017 was \$21.0 million. Total sublease income included in total lease expense under operating leases for the year ended December 31, 2017 was \$0.3 million.

Legal Proceedings. The Company is party to various legal proceedings generally arising in the normal course of its business. While any proceeding contains an element of uncertainty, the Company does not believe that the eventual outcome of any litigation or arbitration proceeding to which it is presently a party could have a material adverse effect on its financial condition, results of operations or business. Pursuant to the Company's insurance and reinsurance agreements, disputes are generally required to be finally settled by arbitration.

12. Shareholder's equity

The Company's share capital at December 31, 2017 is comprised as follows:

Common shares	
Authorized - \$1.00 par value each	20,000,000
Issued, outstanding and fully paid:	
Ordinary common shares - \$1.00 par value each	12,000,001

Accumulated other comprehensive income

The following table presents the changes in accumulated other comprehensive income balances by component for the year ended December 31, 2017:

	avai	alized gains on ilable for sale securities	t	eign currency ranslation djustments	Total
Beginning balance	\$	61,479	\$	(118,488)	\$ (57,009)
Push down accounting adjustments ⁽¹⁾		(91,585)		112,708	21,123
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications		61,736		61,929	123,665
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income ⁽²⁾		(20,293)		_	(20,293)
Net current year other comprehensive income		41,443		61,929	103,372
Ending balance	\$	11,337	\$	56,149	\$ 67,486

(1) Represents the adjustment from applying push down accounting related to the acquisition of Endurance Holdings by Sompo Holdings, see Note 1. Organization.

(2) All amounts are net of tax.

(Amounts in tables expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except

for ratios and share amounts)

12. Shareholder's equity, cont'd.

The following table presents the significant items reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income during the year ended December 31, 2017:

Details about accumulated other comprehensive income components	Amount reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income		Affected line item in the Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
Unrealized holding gains on available for sale securities	\$	(22,965)	Net realized and unrealized gains
		2,236	Net impairment losses recognized in net loss
		(20,729)	Total before income taxes
		436	Income tax benefit
	\$	(20,293)	Total net of income taxes

13. Related party transactions

Affiliates of the Company during the year ended December 31, 2017 included Sompo Holdings, its ultimate parent company, and the following subsidiary companies of Sompo Holdings:

Affiliates	Domicile
SJNKI	Japan
Sompo Canopius Lloyd's Syndicate 4444	England
Endurance Global Weather Risk Advisors Limited	England
Blue Capital Management Ltd., manager of Blue Water Re Ltd. and Blue Water Re II Ltd.	Bermuda

Intercompany reinsurance arrangements

The Company reinsured affiliates for property and casualty risks on an excess-of-loss and quota share basis and ceded a portion of it's direct and assumed business to affiliates. The Company also entered into fronting agreements with an affiliate, so that the affiliate could transact with counterparties who prefer to enter into contracts with rated reinsurers.

The following table presents the impact in the Consolidated Statement of Loss and Comprehensive Loss of the related party reinsurance arrangements during the year ended December 31, 2017:

Gross premiums written	\$ 17,225
Ceded premiums written	(204,558)
Net premiums earned	(181,882)
Net losses and loss expenses	(215,891)
Acquisition expenses	(38,260)

(Amounts in tables expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except

for ratios and share amounts)

13. Related party transactions, cont'd

The following table presents the impact in the Consolidated Balances Sheet of the related party reinsurance arrangements at December 31, 2017:

Premiums receivable	\$ 4,049
Insurance and reinsurance balances receivable	174
Deferred acquisition costs	102
Prepaid reinsurance premiums	43,706
Reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses	312,247
Reinsurance recoverable on paid losses	58,064
Reserve for losses and loss expenses	7,520
Reserve for unearned premiums	6,257
Reinsurance balances payable	54,751

Other intercompany balances

At December 31, 2017, the Company had a balance of \$0.8 million due from affiliates. At December 31, 2017, the Company had a balance of \$448.7 million due to affiliates. The amount due to affiliates includes an unsecured promissory note for \$200.0 million between Sompo International and Endurance Bermuda dated June 1, 2011. At December 31, 2017, the unsecured promissory note is partially offset by other unsecured intercompany balances between December 31, 2017 and the Company. Interest on the unsecured promissory note is payable quarterly in arrears at a rate of 5.1%. The principal amount of the unsecured promissory note matures on June 1, 2021.

14. Pension plan

The Company provides pension benefits to eligible employees through various defined contribution plans sponsored by the Company. Under the Company's defined contribution plans, the Company makes contributions to its employees' accounts in amounts ranging from 3% to 12% of its employees' eligible earnings. In addition, under certain defined contribution plans, employee contributions may be supplemented by matching contributions made by the Company based on the level of employee contribution. Lastly, the Company may provide additional contributions, depending on its annual financial performance. The employee and Company contributions in the defined contribution plans are invested at the election of each employee in one or more of several investment portfolios offered by third party investment advisors. Company contributions for the year ended December 31, 2017 resulted in an expense of \$17.5 million being recorded in earnings.

(Amounts in tables expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except

for ratios and share amounts)

15. Statutory requirements and dividend restrictions

The Company's insurance and reinsurance operations are subject to insurance and/or reinsurance laws and regulations in the jurisdictions in which they operate, the most significant of which are Bermuda, the United States, the United Kingdom and Singapore. These regulations include certain restrictions on the amount of dividends or other distributions, such as loans or cash advances, available to shareholders without prior approval of the insurance regulatory authorities.

The combined statutory capital and combined statutory net income (loss) for the Company's principal operating subsidiaries, excluding Syndicate 5151, in their respective jurisdictions were as follows:

Statutory capital	Bermuda 2017	United States 2017	U.K. ⁽¹⁾ 2017	Singapore 2017
Required statutory capital	\$ 1,986,361	\$ 346,469	\$ 172,868	\$ 3,741
Actual statutory capital	5,202,911	1,569,806	485,759	83,470
Statutory net income (loss)	Bermuda	United States	U.K.	Singapore
Year Ended 31 December, 2017	\$ 334,033	\$ (1,120)	\$ (43,624)	\$ 24,001

(1) U.K. includes the statutory capital of Endurance U.K.

Bermuda

Endurance Bermuda is a registered Class 4 insurer under the Insurance Act 1978 ("Bermuda Insurance Act") and related regulations as amended (the "Insurance Act"). Endurance Bermuda is required to maintain minimum solvency standards and to hold available statutory capital and surplus equal to or exceeding the Enhanced Capital Requirement as determined by the Bermuda Monetary Authority ("BMA") based upon a standard mathematical model that correlates the risk underwritten to the capital that is dedicated to the business. The required capital noted in the table above has been based on the Enhanced Capital Requirement. In addition to the Enhanced Capital Requirement, Endurance Bermuda is required to maintain a minimum statutory liquidity ratio and solvency margin. For all periods presented herein, Endurance Bermuda materially exceeded these minimum requirements.

Endurance Bermuda's ability to pay dividends and make capital distributions is subject to certain regulatory restrictions based on the Enhanced Capital Requirement, limits on the amount of Endurance Bermuda's premiums written and net reserves for losses and loss expenses and a minimum general capital and surplus requirement of \$100.0 million. At December 31, 2017, Endurance Bermuda can pay dividends of \$1,130.9 million to Sompo International without prior approval under Bermuda law.

United States

Endurance Assurance, Endurance American, Endurance American Specialty and Endurance Risk Solutions are subject to regulation by the Delaware Department of Insurance. American Agri-Business is subject to regulation by the Texas Department of Insurance. Sompo American Insurance and Sompo America Fire & Marine are subject to regulation by the New York Department of Insurance. Sompo International's Delaware, Texas, and New York domiciled entities must maintain a minimum level of statutory capital as established by such jurisdictions. The amount of required capital is determined through the use of the Risk Based Capital model established by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners and adopted by Delaware, Texas and New York. The required capital noted in the table above has been based on the Risk Based Capital model and represents the authorized control level risk based capital for these entities.

Dividends for each U.S. operating subsidiary are limited to the greater of 10% of policyholders' surplus or statutory net income, excluding realized capital gains for Sompo International's Delaware domiciled entities. In addition, dividends may only be declared or distributed out of earned surplus. At December 31, 2017, Endurance Assurance, Endurance American, Endurance Risk Solutions and Endurance American Specialty did not have earned surplus and thus were precluded from declaring or distributing dividends during 2017 without the prior approval of the applicable insurance regulator. If the parent company is also an insurer, as is the case with Endurance American, Endurance American Specialty and Endurance Risk Solutions, the parent company or companies must also meet their own dividend eligibility requirements in order to pass along any dividends received from subsidiary insurance companies. During 2017, American Agri-Business paid a dividend of \$2.5 million. At December 31, 2017, American Agri-Business (with notice to the Texas Department of Insurance) could pay dividends of \$3.7 million without prior regulatory approval. At December 31, 2017, Sompo America Insurance could pay dividends of \$57.2 million and Sompo American Fire & Marine could pay dividends of \$7.5 million. No dividends were paid during 2017 by Sompo American Insurance or Sompo American Fire & Marine.

(Amounts in tables expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except for ratios and share amounts)

15. Statutory requirements and dividend restrictions, cont'd.

U.K.

Endurance U.K.

The required and actual statutory capital amounts in the "U.K." category in the table above include amounts related to Endurance U.K. Under the jurisdiction of the United Kingdom's Prudential Regulation Authority ("PRA"), Endurance U.K. must maintain a margin of solvency at all times under the Solvency II Directive from the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority which was effective January 1, 2016. The regulations stipulate that insurers are required to calculate their minimum capital requirement ("MCR") and solvency capital requirement ("SCR"). Insurers can either apply for approval of an internal model to calculate the SCR or adopt the standard formula. Endurance U.K. has utilized the standard formula for the SCR since transition to Solvency II regime from December 31, 2016. As of December 31, 2017, the provisional SCR was \$172.9 million and there was surplus capital of \$312.9 million with actual Own Funds Available of \$485.8 million.

The PRA regulatory requirements impose no explicit restrictions on Endurance U.K.'s ability to pay a dividend, but Endurance U.K. would have to notify the PRA 28 days prior to any proposed dividend payment. Dividends may only be distributed from profits available for distribution. At December 31, 2017, Endurance U.K did not have retained profits available for distribution.

Endurance at Lloyd's

The Company participates in the Lloyd's market through Syndicate 5151, which is managed by Endurance at Lloyd's and is capitalized through ECCL. As a corporate member of Lloyd's, ECCL is subject to the oversight of the Council of Lloyd's.

ECCL is required to deposit cash, securities or letters of credit (or a combination of these assets) with Lloyd's in order to satisfy its FAL requirements, which are met through the Lloyd's Capital Trust. At December 31, 2017, ECCL had total tier 1 capital of \$295.7 million which is made up of Funds At Lloyds of \$323.6 million and the syndicate's reconciliation reserve less foreseeable distributions, deficit of \$27.9 million.

Singapore

Endurance Bermuda's Singapore branch ("Singapore Branch") is subject to Fund Solvency and Capital Adequacy requirements by the Monetary Authority of Singapore as a foreign company in Singapore and is regulated by the Monetary Authority of Singapore pursuant to the Insurance Act in Singapore. At December 31, 2017, the Singapore Branch complied with the capital requirements promulgated by the Monetary Authority of Singapore.

Switzerland

In 2008, Endurance Bermuda established a branch in Zurich, Switzerland named Endurance Specialty Insurance Ltd. Pembroke (Bermuda) Zurich Branch. In 2015, Endurance U.K. established a branch in Zurich named Endurance Worldwide Insurance Limited, London, Zurich Branch. Swiss law does not impose additional regulation upon a Swiss branch of a foreign reinsurer.

(Amounts in tables expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except for ratios and share amounts)

16. <u>Taxes</u>

The Company has operating subsidiaries and branch operations in the United States, United Kingdom, Switzerland and Singapore, which are subject to the relevant taxes in those jurisdictions. During 2015, the United States Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") commenced an examination of the 2012-2013 income tax returns of Endurance Bermuda. The audit was settled in 2017 with no changes to the income tax returns.

In January 2017, the Switzerland tax authority issued a tax assessment for the Swiss branch of Endurance Bermuda for years 2013 and 2014. The Company disagreed with the assessment and is appealing the assessment. Although the timing and ultimate resolution of the Swiss assessment is uncertain, the Company does not expect the resolution of the examinations to result in a material change to the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows. As of December 31, 2017, none of the Company's other operating subsidiaries or branch operations were under examination in any of the jurisdictions in which they operate. The Company remains subject to examination for tax years 2009 through 2017.

Endurance Bermuda is not required to pay any income or capital gains taxes in Bermuda. Endurance Bermuda has received written assurance dated May 16, 2011 from the Minister of Finance of Bermuda under the Exempted Undertakings Tax Protection Act of 1966 of Bermuda, as amended, that in the event any legislation is enacted in Bermuda imposing any tax computed on profits or income, or computed on any capital asset, gain or appreciation or any tax in the nature of estate duty or inheritance tax, such tax shall not be applicable to the Company until March 31, 2035 provided that the assurance is subject to the condition that it will not prevent the application of any taxes payable by the Company in respect of real property or leasehold interests in Bermuda held by it. Endurance Bermuda intends to operate in a manner such that they will owe no United States tax other than premium excise tax and withholding taxes on certain investments.

The income tax benefit was as follows for the year ended December 31, 2017:

Current income tax expense	\$ (5,835)
Deferred income tax benefit	130,997
Income tax benefit	\$ 125,162

Of the 2017 current income tax expense, \$8.9 million related to taxes incurred in the United States, \$0.4 million related to taxes incurred in Mexico, and \$3.5 million related to tax benefit in the United Kingdom. Of the deferred income tax benefit, \$109.1 million related to deferred income tax benefit in the United States, \$0.4 million related to deferred income tax benefit in Mexico, \$19.9 million related to deferred income tax benefit in the United Kingdom and \$1.6 million related to deferred income tax benefit in the United Kingdom and \$1.6 million related to deferred income tax benefit in the United Kingdom and \$1.6 million related to deferred income tax benefit in the United Kingdom and \$1.6 million related to deferred income tax benefit in the United Kingdom and \$1.6 million related to deferred income tax benefit in the United Kingdom and \$1.6 million related to deferred income tax benefit in the United Kingdom and \$1.6 million related to deferred income tax benefit in the United Kingdom and \$1.6 million related to deferred income tax benefit in the United Kingdom and \$1.6 million related to deferred income tax benefit in the United Kingdom and \$1.6 million related to deferred income tax benefit in the United Kingdom and \$1.6 million related to deferred income tax benefit in the United Kingdom and \$1.6 million related to deferred income tax benefit in the United Kingdom and \$1.6 million related to deferred income tax benefit in the United Kingdom and \$1.6 million related to deferred income tax benefit in the United Kingdom and \$1.6 million related to deferred income tax benefit in the United Kingdom and \$1.6 million related to deferred income tax benefit in the United Kingdom and \$1.6 million related to tax benefit in the United Kingdom and \$1.6 million related to tax benefit in the United Kingdom and \$1.6 million related to tax benefit in the United Kingdom and \$1.6 million related to tax benefit in the United Kingdom and \$1.6 million related to tax benefit in the United Kingdom and \$1.6 million related

The actual income tax benefit attributable to loss for the year ended December 31, 2017 differed from the amount computed by applying the combined effective rate of 0% under Bermuda law to loss before income taxes, as a result of the following:

Computed expected tax expense	\$ —
Tax benefit effect on foreign taxes	133,345
Change in valuation allowance	(8,183)
Income tax benefit	\$ 125,162

(Amounts in tables expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except

for ratios and share amounts)

16. Taxes, cont'd.

Deferred income taxes represent the tax effect of the differences between the book and tax bases of assets and liabilities. Net deferred income tax assets and liabilities consisted of the following as of December 31, 2017:

Deferred income tax assets: Unearned premium \$ 23,497 30,464 Loss reserves 60.491 Net operating loss carryforward Deferred compensation 8,847 Deferred interest 30,012 Unrealized investment losses 1.221 Realized investment losses 5,520 Syndicate losses declared in future periods 15,081 Other 8,400 Total deferred income tax assets 183,533 Deferred income tax liabilities: Deferred acquisition costs (1,109)Loss reserves (13,800)Unrealized investment gains (1,699)Temporary differences related to acquisition (132,516)Other (586)Total deferred income tax liabilities (149,710)Valuation allowance (44, 672)Net deferred income tax liability (10,849)\$

Net income tax payments for the year ended December 31, 2017 totaled \$22.8 million. Net operating loss carryforwards gross of tax in the amount of \$238.9 million, \$36.2 million, and \$34.8 million are available for application against future taxable income in the United States, United Kingdom, and Endurance Bermuda's branches in Singapore, respectively. These net operating loss carry forwards have no expiration date in the United Kingdom and Singapore. In the United States, the net operating loss carry forwards expire through 2037.

A valuation allowance is provided when it is more likely than not that some portion of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. At December 31, 2017, management has established a valuation allowance of \$44.7 million against net deferred tax assets of the Company. The valuation allowance was \$41.2 million against certain of the United States subsidiaries deferred tax assets and a full valuation allowance of \$3.5 million against Endurance Bermuda's Singapore branch.

As of December 31, 2017 the Company had no material uncertain tax positions.

Effective December 22, 2017, the U.S. enacted tax legislation which is referred to as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 ("TCJA"). The TCJA made significant changes to the Internal Revenue Code effective January 1, 2018 including but not limited to a reduction in the corporate tax rate from 35% to 21%, changes in the loss reserve discounting methodology, and implementation of a base erosion and anti-abuse tax.

Income tax amounts are recorded based on initial analysis and current interpretation of the tax reform legislation. Given the complexity of the legislation, anticipated guidance from the U.S. Treasury, and the potential for additional guidance from the FASB, these income tax amounts may be adjusted during 2018.

(Amounts in tables expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except for ratios and share amounts)

17. Subsequent events

On January 3, 2018, Sompo International and the Company announced it has reached an agreement to purchase the operating subsidiaries of Lexon Surety Group LLC ("Lexon") for \$200.0 million plus the Undistributed Earnings from January 1, 2017 through the date of close. Lexon, the second largest independent surety insurer in the U.S., is comprised of Lexon Insurance Company, Bond Safeguard Insurance Company and Fortress National Group LLC. Lexon has been offering a broad array of commercial and contract surety bonds, court and probate bonds, and U.S. custom bonds through a nationwide network of agents since 2001. The transaction is pending regulatory approvals.

On February 8, 2018, Sompo International and the Company announced that it had reached an agreement to purchase A&A, S.r.l. ("A&A"), a leader in the Italian agriculture insurance market since 1996, for a base purchase price of Euro 10.0 million plus one or more variable contingent amounts in accordance with the Sales and Purchase Agreement. The transaction closed on March 27, 2018.