FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2018

GARD MARINE & ENERGY INSURANCE (EUROPE) AS

for the year to 20 February 2018

Gard Marine & Energy Insurance (Europe) AS

Board of Directors' Report

INTRODUCTION

The Board of Directors hereby submits the report and accounts of Gard Marine & Energy Insurance (Europe) AS for the 2018 financial year, covering the 12 month period to 20 February 2018. This is Gard Marine & Energy Insurance (Europe) AS (the "Company") fourth year of operation.

In the opinion of the Board of Directors the report and accounts for the year to 20 February 2018 gives a true and fair picture of the Company and its activities and result.

The Company is complying with all statutory solvency and capital requirements.

Beyond what has been dealt with in this report, and the risks and uncertainties the marine insurance industry in general is faced with, the Board of Directors does not consider there to be any special risks or uncertainties connected to the business activities of the Company.

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Gard Marine & Energy Limited and a part of the Gard group (the "group") where Gard P. & I. (Bermuda) Ltd. is the ultimate owner.

THE OPERATION IN GENERAL

<u>Marine & Energy insurance</u>

The Company is a joint stock company established in Arendal on 26 June 2014. As from 1 January 2015, the Company has offered marine and energy insurance to its customers in countries where there is a requirement that the insurer is domiciled within the European Union/European Economic Area. The customers are shipowners, shipyards, contractors and oil companies.

<u>The Company's branch office in the United Kingdom</u>

Gard Marine & Energy Insurance (Europe) AS has established a branch in the United Kingdom. The branch is established in the United Kingdom as a branch of an Overseas Firm in accordance with the EU rules for Free Movement of Services.

<u>Gard AS</u>

Gard AS is the general agent for the Company. All insurance products are offered through Gard AS on basis of delegation of authority. Gard AS is registered as insurance agent for Gard P. & I. (Bermuda) Ltd, Assuranceforeningen Gard - gjensidig -, Gard Marine & Energy Limited (the Norwegian branch of the parent company), and the Company in accordance with the Norwegian legislation on insurance intermediary activities based on the EU insurance mediation directive.

Gard AS has offices in Arendal, Bergen and Oslo. Further, Gard AS has wholly owned subsidiaries in London (Gard (UK) Limited), New York (Gard (North America) Inc.), Hong Kong (Gard (HK) Ltd), Helsinki (Oy Gard (Baltic) Ab), Piraeus (Gard (Greece) Ltd), Tokyo (Gard (Japan) K.K.) and Singapore (Gard (Singapore) Pte. Ltd). The subsidiaries main function is to be the local representative of the parent company.

<u>Personnel and organisation</u>

As a result of the appointment of Gard AS as the agent of the Company there are at the end of the year only 14 persons employed in the Company. These persons include, inter alia, the Managing Director, the Legal Director (Company Secretary) and the Accounting Manager.

In the period from 21 February, 2017 to 20 February, 2018 the level of absence due to sickness has been below the corresponding average in the insurance industry. The total number of days of absence due to sickness corresponded to a percentage of 0.34 percent against 4.8 percent for the insurance industry in general. The organisation is focusing on preventing occupational injuries as a result of long time use of PCs and other office equipment. There have been no injuries or accidents in connection with the operations.

The Company's objective is to promote gender equality, ensure equal opportunities and rights, and to prevent discrimination due to ethnicity, national origin, descent, skin color, language, religion and faith.

The working environment in the Company has in the period to 20 February 2018 been good.

Environmental damage

The Company is an insurance provider and the environmental footprint is therefore limited as the products, in the form of insurance cover, do not have an environmental impact. The Company's impact on climate and the environment is therefore primarily connected to business travel made by the limited number of staff.

The Company fully supports the UN Principles of Responsible Investment and actively encourage the fund managers to sign up to them. These Principles recognise that long term sustainable returns are dependent on stable, well-functioning and well governed social, environmental and economic systems.

Research and development

The Company does not carry out research and development activities.

FUND MANAGEMENT

A major part of the Company's investment portfolio is invested through a "Common Contractual Fund" structure established in Ireland. The investment structure represents a common legal framework for the management of the funds belonging to all risk carriers in the Gard group consisting of Assuranceforeningen Gard - gjensidig -, Gard P. & .I (Bermuda) Ltd, Gard Marine & Energy Limited, Gard Marine & Energy Insurance (Europe) AS and Gard Reinsurance Co Ltd. The objective of the investment structure is saving of management costs and optimizing the total returns within the investment guidelines. The portfolio managers in the Common Contractual Fund structure are all specialists within the class of assets the individual manager has been given a mandate to manage.

The general investment guidelines for the management of the funds of the Company are determined by the Board of Directors. The general guidelines determined by the Board of Directors contain, *inter alia*, provisions as to the currency composition of the investments and the types of financial instruments that can be used. The percentage of the investment held in US dollar must be in the range between 30 percent and 75 percent. Each portfolio manager employed shall not manage more than 30 percent of the total fund. The guidelines permit also investments in real estate funds, futures, options and other derivatives for the purpose of improving risk management, efficiency and liquidity of the portfolio. The individual portfolio manager's mandate is composed on the basis of an index enabling the Company to measure the individual manager's performance against a benchmark.

The Administration reports on the performance and composition of the portfolio at each Board of Directors meeting. For each meeting, a compliance report is produced showing whether there are non-conformities in relation to the investment guidelines.

In the view of the Board of Directors the Company's investments can be described as having a medium risk profile.

INSURANCE BUSINESS

Market share

At the inception of the accounts for the year 2018, the global market share for the parent company Gard Marine & Energy Limited including its subsidiaries was 4.72 percent for the business area Marine and 3.5 percent for the business area Energy. The market shares were unchanged at the end of the year.

Reinsurance

The insurance activities of the Company is reinsured in the commercial reinsurance market. The retention for any one event any one vessel was in accounts for the year to 20 February 2018, USD 40 million.

The Company has entered into a separate reinsurance treaty with its parent company. The reinsurance treaty covers a proportion of the risks retained under the above market reinsurance arrangements. Pursuant to this separate reinsurance treaty 70 percent of the insurance liabilities of the Company not covered by the market reinsurance arrangements was ceded to the parent company as reinsurance in the accounts for the year to 20 February 2018. 90 percent for claim years before 2017.

FINANCIAL RISK

The economic capital required for the Company had increased to USD 30 million at the end of the year, up from USD 13 million one year ago. This is due to a change in the Company's internal reinsurance agreement with Gard Marine & Energy Limited. The Company is now ceding 70 percent through a quota share agreement to Gard Marine & Energy Limited as from 21 February 2017, down from 90 percent prior to that date. Due to the change in the internal reinsurance agreement the Company's share capital was increased by USD 10.1 million.

Insurance risk

The Company has the benefit of Gard group's external reinsurance programs in addition to the internal reinsurance contracts. Insurance risk is up from last year due to changes to the reinsurance treaty with Gard M&E Limited.

A set of extreme events for insurance risk have been identified and the realistic possible loss to the Company has been calculated. The highest insurance loss for own account from the identified extreme events is USD 15 million, which is 28 percent of the Company's equity.

Reverse stress testing has been conducted. A net insurance loss of USD 18 million will endanger the Company's solvency. This corresponds to two losses in excess of USD 40 million.

Market risk

Market risk is slightly down from last year. The entity remains over weighted to developed government bonds and investment grade corporates.

The economic capital required for the market risk is up from last year due to gain in equity exposure. Equity risk is the main market risk component contributing to an increased economic capital this year. According to the stress tests, the highest estimated market loss to the Company is USD 2 million due to a 30 percent fall in equity prices.

A reverse stress test demonstrates that a market loss of USD 23 million will endanger the Company's solvency. This loss represents 67 percent of the initial value of the investment portfolio.

With the increase in the assets held by the Company, the market risk profile is likely to be changed during the next 12 months to be more in line with the market risk profile of the Gard group overall.

Counterparty default risk

The main sources of counterparty default risk are the parent company Gard Marine & Energy Limited, reinsurers, cash deposits at banks, and receivables from policyholders. In addition, the Company is exposed to counterparty default risk on claims recoveries, claims paid for co-insurers and fronting for direct insurers. Counterparty default risk on securities is included in market risk.

The main reinsurer of the Company is Gard Marine & Energy Limited, which covers 70 percent as from 20 February 2017 (90 percent for claims years before that date) of all risks undertaken not reinsured elsewhere. The counterparty exposure against the intra-group reinsurer is large compared to the overall operation and the capitalization.

Gard Marine & Energy Limited has issued a parent company guarantee covering the Company's obligations arising out of or in connection with any policy of insurance, contract of reinsurance or surety bond issued by the Company

Liquidity risk

The duration of investable assets shall meet the pay-out profile of the Company's liabilities. The investable assets consist of a liquid portfolio that can be liquidated in a short period of time. The liquidity risk is deemed low.

Operational risk

The operational risk of the Gard group is assessed annually through the internal self-assessment. Results of the self-assessment are used to manage operational risk and to quantify the internal operational risk charge. Operational risk for the Company as calculated by the standard formula has gone up over the last year.

Capital and solvency position

The Company is complying with all statutory solvency and capital requirements.

The parent company, Gard Marine & Energy Limited, is well capitalized and able to inject capital in the Company in the event this would be required to meet strategic goals.

ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 2018

The Company has been granted dispensation by the Norwegian Financial Supervisory Authority and the Tax Authority from the requirements to present the annual accounts in Norwegian currency and in the Norwegian language. In accordance with this the annual accounts are presented in United States Dollar (USD) and in the English language. Comparing figures as per 20 February 2017 are included in brackets.

Result

The net result was a profit of USD 7.5 million (profit of USD 2.5 million).

The technical result was a profit of USD 2.9 million (profit of USD 1.5 million).

Premiums

The gross earned premium in the year ending 20 February 2018 was USD 78.2 million (USD 84.9 million). Earned premium for own account was USD 19.5 million (USD 7.2 million) and below plan. A softer market has resulted in falling rate levels. There is also low demand in some segments.

Claims

Gross incurred claims during the period was USD 72.6 million (USD 57.4 million). Net incurred claims for own account was USD 13.5 million (USD 5.3 million). The claims development has been better than plan.

Non-technical result

The net income derived from assets was a profit of USD 6.1 million in the year ending 20 February 2018 (USD 0.9 million).

Total equity

Total equity has increased to USD 53.2 million (USD 35.5 million). The share capital has been increased by USD 10.2 million in the year to reflect increased exposure after change to the internal reinsurance contract. The equity shall meet unforeseen fluctuations in claims exposure, possible catastrophes, extraordinary claims patterns that fall within the Company's liabilities and to meet capital requirements

Technical provisions

As at 20 February 2018 the Company's net premium reserve was USD 11.5 million (USD 3.3 million) as provision for the part of agreed premium written that exceeds the end of the financial year.

As at 20 February 2018 the Company's net provision to cover reported and unreported claims amounted to USD 12.0 million (USD 7.1 million).

The Board of Directors are of the opinion that the equity and technical provisions are sufficient to cover all technical liabilities for year to 20 February 2018 and earlier.

Cash flow analysis

The Company's bank deposit as of 20 February 2018 amounted to USD 12.7 million (USD 18.0 million). Net cash flows from operating activities consist primarily of incoming payments in the form of premiums and outgoing payments in the form of claims and operating expenses. Operating liquidity (cash) is balanced by transfers to and from the investment portfolio. This year the share capital has been increased by USD 10.2 million and been transferred to the investment portfolio.

CONTINUED OPERATION AND THE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

The Board of Directors expects a moderate and stable premium growth over the next three years. A combined ratio net in the area from 97 to 105 percent is expected and a positive return from the investment portfolio of around 2 to 4 percent per year.

Against this background and pursuant to the Norwegian Accounting Act of 1998, section 3-3a, the Board of Directors is of the opinion that it is basis for continued operation. The year-end accounts are based on these premises.

GOVERNING CORPORATE BODIES

The Board of Directors of the Company are composed as shown on page 1.

Board of Directors

Trond Eilertsen and Jane Sy shall retire by rotation at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting but can be re-elected.

* * *

The Board of Directors wishes to express its gratitude to customers, business associates and correspondents for their participation and support to the Company, and thanks all employees of Gard AS for their loyalty and interest throughout the year.

Arendal, 23 April 2018

Board of Directors
Gard Marine & Energy Insurance (Europe) AS

Trond Eilertsen Chairman	Jane Sy	Ian Beveridge
Nils Aden	Yngvil Åsheim	Rolf Thore Roppestad Managing Director

GARD MARINE & ENERGY INSURANCE (EUROPE) AS

Statement of comprehensive income

Amounts in USD 000's	Notes	21.02.17 to 20.02.18	Restated* 21.02.16 to 20.02.17
Technical account			
Gross earned premium	4,5	78,232	84,879
Ceded reinsurance	5	(58,749)	(77,710)
Earned premium for own account	5	**19,483**	**7,168**
Other insurance related income		**57**	**25**
Gross incurred claims	5	72,582	57,434
Reinsurers' share of gross incurred claims	5	(59,044)	(52,134)
Claims incurred for own account	5	**13,538**	**5,300**
Acquisition costs		6,177	6,329
Agents' commission	7	8,972	9,788
Commission received	7	(12,696)	(16,225)
Insurance related expenses for own account	7	**2,454**	**(109)**
Other insurance related expenses	7	**613**	**475**
Technical result		**2,935**	**1,527**
Non-technical account			
Interest and similar income	8	5,896	148
Change in unrealised gain/(loss) on investments		(337)	842
Gain/(loss) on realisation of investments		576	(40)
Other investment expenses		1	(32)
Non-technical result	16	**6,137**	**918**
Profit before tax		**9,072**	**2,445**
Taxation	9	1,603	(101)
Net result		**7,469**	**2,546**

*See note 2.2 and 16.

GARD MARINE & ENERGY INSURANCE (EUROPE) AS

Balance sheet

Amounts in USD 000's	Notes	As at 20.02.18	Restated* As at 20.02.17
Assets			
Investments			
Financial investments at fair value through profit or loss			
Equities and investment funds	10, 11	2,500	1,894
Bonds and bond funds	10, 11	43,057	17,655
Other financial investments	10, 11	1	0
Total investments	16	**45,557**	**19,549**
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions			
Reinsurers' share of gross premium reserve	5, 11	30,161	32,218
Reinsurers' share of gross claims reserve	5, 11	59,449	50,197
Total reinsurers' share of technical provisions	5	**89,611**	**82,415**
Receivables			
Receivables from direct insurance operations			
Policyholders	12	1,361	953
Intermediaries	12	42,994	34,590
Receivables from reinsurance operations			
Receivables from reinsurance operations	11	6,960	1,705
Receivables from group companies		0	16
Other receivables		10	9
Total receivables	11	**51,325**	**37,273**
Other assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	11, 13	12,694	18,006
Deferred tax asset	9	0	275
Total other assets		**12,694**	**18,281**
Prepayments and accrued income			
Accrued income and other prepayments		5,070	4,178
Total prepayments and accrued income		**5,070**	**4,178**
Total assets		**204,257**	**161,696**

*See note 2.2 and 16.

GARD MARINE & ENERGY INSURANCE (EUROPE) AS

Balance sheet

Amounts in USD 000's	Notes	As at 20.02.18	Restated* As at 20.02.17
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Statutory reserve	14	43,449	33,268
Other equity		9,704	2,236
Total equity		**53,153**	**35,504**
Technical provisions			
Gross premium reserve	5, 11	41,705	35,525
Gross claims reserve	5, 11	71,502	57,336
Total technical provisions	5, 11	**113,207**	**92,861**
Provision for other liabilities			
Income tax payable	9, 11	115	0
Deferred tax	9	1,173	0
Total provisions for other liabilities		**1,288**	**0**
Payables			
Payables arising out of direct insurance operations		2,483	1,065
Payables arising out of reinsurance operations		6,280	1,470
Payables arising out of reinsurance operations - group companies		19,479	22,911
Payables to group companies		168	272
Other payables	11	207	150
Total payables		**28,617**	**25,868**
Accruals and deferred income			
Accruals and deferred income		7,992	7,462
Total accruals and deferred income		**7,992**	**7,462**
Total liabilities		**151,104**	**126,192**
Total equity and liabilities		**204,257**	**161,696**

*See note 2.2 and 16.

GARD MARINE & ENERGY INSURANCE (EUROPE) AS

Statements of changes in equity

Amounts in USD 000's	Notes	Statutory reserve	Other equity	Total
Equity as at 21.02.16		**33,268**	**(310)**	**32,958**
Net result		0	2,546	2,546
Equity as at 20.02.17		**33,268**	**2,236**	**35,504**
Equity as at 21.02.17		**33,268**	**2,236**	**35,504**
Net result		0	7,469	7,469
Capital increase	14	10,181	0	10,181
Equity as at 20.02.18		**43,449**	**9,704**	**53,153**

GARD MARINE & ENERGY INSURANCE (EUROPE) AS

Statement of cash flow

Amounts in USD 000's	Notes	21.02.17 to 20.02.18	Restated* 21.02.16 to 20.02.17
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit before tax		9,072	2,445
Tax paid	9	(5)	0
Change in unrealised (gain)/loss on investments		337	(842)
Change in receivables and payables		(11,304)	(6,697)
Change in technical provisions and other accruals		12,788	323
Financial investments		(26,345)	(49)
Change in valuation due to change in exchange rates		(35)	0
Net cash flow from operating activities		**(15,492)**	**(4,820)**
Cash flow from financial activities			
Increase of share capital		10,181	0
Net cash flow from financial activities		**10,181**	**0**
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		(5,312)	(4,820)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		18,006	22,825
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		**12,694**	**18,006**
		12,694	

*See note 2.2 and 16.

GARD M&E INSURANCE (EUROPE) AS

Notes to the accounts

Note 1 – Corporate information

Gard Marine & Energy Insurance (Europe) AS ("the Company") is a wholly owned subsidiary of Gard Marine & Energy Ltd ("Gard M&E"). and a part of the Gard group (the "group") where Gard P. & I. (Bermuda) Ltd. is the ultimate owner. The Company is registered and domiciled in Norway and licensed by the Norwegian Ministry of Finance to carry out direct insurance of Marine and Energy risks.

Note 2 - Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of the Accounts
This year's accounts include the activity from 21 February 2017 to 20 February 2018.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Regulations for annual accounts for general insurance companies approved by the Norwegian Ministry of Finance.

2.2 Changes to presentation and classification
The Company has changed its accounting policy on financial investments by moving the booking of entries from transactions at security level to transactions at fund level. The new accounting policy does not influence valuations, but rather the composition of the Comprehensive income, Balance sheet and Statement of cash flow, hence the restated numbers due to the change. Subsequently, equities and investments funds will solely be composed of equity funds and similar, and bonds will primarily consist of bond funds and similar.

The most significant impacts to the Comprehensive Income statement are;

a) Interest and similar income is reinvested and will have a yearly income distribution that takes place prior to the financial year end
b) Change in unrealised gain/(loss) on investments will mainly relate to the change in fund value
c) Gain/(loss) on realisation of investments will be due to sales of shares in the fund
d) Investment management expenses are charged to the funds and included in the change in market value of the fund.

Comparative information has been restated accordingly. See Note 16 for further details.

2.3 Use of accounting estimates when preparing the accounts
The preparation of the accounts requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect valuation of assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and contingent liabilities. Due to circumstances in the future these estimates may change. Estimates and their assumptions are considered continuously and accounts adjusted accordingly.

2.4 Foreign currency
Functional currency and presentation currency
The accounts are prepared in USD, which is both the functional currency and presentation currency of the Company.

Transactions in foreign currency
Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the rate applicable on the transaction date. Monetary items in a foreign currency are retranslated into USD using the exchange rate applicable on the balance sheet date. The currency exposure of the provision for claims is assessed to be equivalent to the same currency exposure as claims paid. The opening and closing balances of the provision for claims in foreign currency are translated into USD based on the same method as for monetary items. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value expressed in foreign currency are translated into USD using the exchange rate applicable on the transaction date. Translation differences are recognised in the income statement as they occur during the accounting period. Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings, cash and cash equivalents and financial investments are presented as part of the non-technical result as Interest and similar income and Change in unrealised gain/(loss) on investments respectively. All foreign exchange gains and losses relating to technical operations are presented in the income statement as part of the technical result.

2.5 Provisions, contingent liabilities and assets
Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. For potential obligations whose likelihood is neither remote nor not probable (i.e. not 'more likely than not'), a contingent liability is disclosed.

There is no provision for contingent liabilities recognised in the balance sheet.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements but are disclosed if it is likely that resources embodying economic benefits will flow to the Company.

2.6 Events after the reporting period
New and material information on the Company's financial position at the end of the reporting period, which becomes known after the end of the reporting period, is recorded in the annual accounts. Events after the reporting period that do not affect the Company's financial position at the end of the reporting period but which will affect the financial position in the future are disclosed if significant.

2.7 Other significant accounting policies
Other significant accounting policies are presented and described in other notes to the financial statements, together with the more expanded disclosures for that particular area. This is done to make the disclosures more relevant to the users and make it easier to get an overview of the relevant note. The following table includes other significant accounting policies that are described in other notes to the financial statements, including the number of the note:

Accounting policy	Note
Technical result	5
Technical provisions	5
Insurance related expenses	7
Non-technical items	8
Tax	9
Financial Investments	10
Cash and cash equivalents	13

GARD MARINE & ENERGY INSURANCE (EUROPE) AS

Notes to the accounts

Note 3 - Intra-group transactions

Reinsurance agreement with Gard M&E Ltd.

The Company cedes to Gard M&E Ltd. by way of reinsurance 70 per cent of the Company's Marine & Energy risk underwritten by the Company that is not reinsured elsewhere (90 per cent previous year).

	Ceded to Gard M&E Ltd.	
Amounts in USD 000's	21.02.17 to 20.02.18	21.02.16 to 20.02.17
Reinsurance	45,459	64,516
Reinsurers' share of gross settled claims	45,873	36,846
Reinsurance commission	11,530	14,827

	Ceded to Gard M&E Ltd.	
Amounts in USD 000's	21.02.17 to 20.02.18	21.02.16 to 20.02.17
Reinsurers' share of claims reserve	3,325	4,517

Insurance agency agreement

The operations and insurance activities of the Company are carried out by the insurance intermediaries Gard AS, Gard (UK) Ltd., and Oy Gard Baltic Ab. Gard (UK) Ltd. and Oy Gard Baltic Ab are fully owned by Gard AS. Gard AS is a fully owned subsidiary of Gard P. & I. (Bermuda) Ltd.

The Company has entered into an insurance agreement with Gard (UK) Ltd. where Gard (UK) Ltd. is performing certain day-to-day operational functions for the Company's branch in the UK.

	Insurance services invoiced	
Amounts in USD 000's	21.02.17 to 20.02.18	21.02.16 to 20.02.17
Gard AS	9,765	5,828
Gard (UK) Ltd.	602	605
Oy Gard Baltic Ab	505	452

Note 4 - Gross written premium by geographical areas

Amounts in USD 000's	21.02.17 to 20.02.18	21.02.16 to 20.02.17
EEA	78,189	67,891
Norway	(36)	(85)
Other areas	6,259	8,342
Total gross written premium	**84,412**	**76,148**

The geographical split is made based on the location of the individual Member or client.

GARD MARINE & ENERGY INSURANCE (EUROPE) AS

Notes to the accounts

Note 5 - Technical result and technical provisions

Accounting policy

Premiums

Premiums are based on the insurance contracts where one party (the insurer) has accepted a significant risk from another party (the policyholder) by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event adversely affects the policyholder. Premiums are recognised over the insurance policy period.

Unearned premiums are those proportions of premiums written in a year that relate to periods of risk after the reporting date. Unearned premiums are calculated on a daily pro-rata basis. The proportion attributable to subsequent periods is deferred as gross premium reserve.

Reinsurance premiums

Reinsurance premiums are recognised as an expense over the underlying policy period.

Claims expenses

Expenses regarding incurred claims and other administrative expenses are recognised in the period they are incurred.
Paid claims include an allocated portion of both direct and indirect claims handling cost.

Amounts in USD 000's	Marine	Energy	21.02.17 to 20.02.18 Total
Technical result			
Gross written premiums	75,742	8,670	84,412
Gross earned premium	71,744	6,488	78,232
Ceded reinsurance	(54,002)	(4,748)	(58,749)
Earned premium for own account	**17,743**	**1,740**	**19,483**
Claims incurred, gross			
Incurred this year	52,771	5,861	58,633
Incurred previous years	14,011	(62)	13,949
Total claims incurred, gross	**66,782**	**5,800**	**72,582**
Reinsurers' share of gross incurred claims	(54,564)	(4,480)	(59,044)
Claims incurred for own account	**12,218**	**1,320**	**13,538**

GARD MARINE & ENERGY INSURANCE (EUROPE) AS

Notes to the accounts

Note 5 - Technical result and technical provisions continued

Accounting policy

Technical provisions are calculated in accordance with the regulations for annual accounts for insurance companies.

Gross premium reserve

The gross premium reserve is amortised over the risk period and is calculated and accounted for in the balance sheet as a provision for the part of premium written that exceeds the end of the financial year. Changes in the provision are charged to the income statement.

Gross claims reserve

The gross claims reserve comprises estimates of the expected remaining exposure from claims that have been reported to the Company (RBNS), and from claims that have been incurred, but which have not yet been reported (IBNR).

Provisions for reported claims are made by assessing the liability of each claim. Actuarial methods are used in estimating the total cost of outstanding claims. The claim provisions have not been discounted.

In accordance with the Norwegian regulations for insurance companies provisions for internal claims handling expenses (unallocated loss adjustment expenses, or ULAE) and binary events are included in the 'Gross claims reserve'.

Insurance contract liabilities

Insurance contract liabilities are the main items in the balance sheet based upon judgements and estimates.
Estimates have to be made both for the expected total cost of claims reported and for the expected total cost of claims incurred but not reported at the balance sheet date. Standard actuarial methods are used in estimating the total cost of outstanding claims.
The actuarial method uses historical data as one of the elements in the model to estimate the future claims costs.
It can take a significant period of time before the ultimate claims cost can be established with certainty.

			As at 20.02.18
Amounts in USD 000's	Marine	Energy	Total
Technical provisions gross			
Provisions, at the beginning of the year	(56,190)	(1,146)	(57,336)
Claims paid	57,407	1,009	58,416
Claims incurred - gross this year	(52,771)	(5,861)	(58,633)
Claims incurred - gross previous years	(14,011)	62	(13,949)
Provisions, at the end of the year	**(65,565)**	**(5,937)**	**(71,502)**
Reinsurers' share of claims provision	54,476	4,973	59,449
Provisions net, at the end of the year	**(11,089)**	**(964)**	**(12,052)**
Provision for unearned premiums, gross	(36,162)	(5,543)	(41,705)
Reinsurers' share of premium provision	26,221	3,940	30,161
Provision for unearned premiums, net	**(9,940)**	**(1,603)**	**(11,543)**
Provision for outstanding claims			
Technical provision gross	(101,727)	(11,480)	(113,207)
Technical provision net	(21,029)	(2,567)	(23,596)

Sensitivity analysis has been performed in order to evaluate how sensitive gross claims reserve is dependent on the actuarial methods applied. The Company applied the following methods: Development factor method, Bornhuetter Ferguson, Apriori reduced method and Benktander. Based on these methodologies the gross claim reserve range between USD 71.5 million and USD 72.2 million. (Between USD 57.3 million to USD 58.0 million as at 20.02.17).

GARD MARINE & ENERGY INSURANCE (EUROPE) AS

Notes to the accounts

Note 6 - Differences between Solvency II and balance valuation

Amounts in USD 000's	Solvency II	Balance sheet	As at 20.02.18 Differences
Assets			
Reinsurance recoverables			
Reinsurers' share of gross premium reserve	0	30,161	(30,161)
Reinsurers' share of expected cash flow for unexpired cover net of reinsurer commission provision	22,782	0	22,782
Reinsurers' share of gross claims reserves	59,449	59,449	0
Discounting effect of reinsurers' share of gross claims reserves	(1,309)	0	(1,309)
Reinsurers' share of Bound but not incepted (BBNI) - net	(20)	0	(20)
Losses occuring during - net	(390)	0	(390)
Reinsurance recoverables	**80,512**	**89,611**	**(9,098)**
Liabilities			
Technical provisions			
Gross premium reserves	0	41,705	(41,705)
Gross expected cash flow for unexpired cover net of commission provision	35,672	0	35,672
Gross claims reserves	71,502	71,502	0
Discounting effect of gross claims reserves	(1,447)	0	(1,447)
Risk Margin	2,323	0	2,323
Technical provisions	**108,050**	**113,207**	**(5,157)**

Reinsurance recoverables

Reinsurers' share of expected cash flow for unexpired cover net of reinsurer commission provision claims covers the combined ratio share of reinsurers' share of gross premium reserves less reinsurance commission provisions.

Discounting effect of reinsurers' share of gross claims reserve shows the reduction in reinsurers' share of gross claims reserve, in order to arrive at net present value of the reserves as at balance sheet date.

Reinsurers' share of Bound but not incepted (BBNI) – net, covers the net of reinsurers' share of premiums, claims and commission based on agreements with customers entered into but not incepted as at the balance sheet date.

Losses occurring during is covering expected cash flow of extended reinsurance in order to align the coverage period with the premium reserve period.

Technical provisions

Bound but not incepted (BBNI) – net is covering the net of gross premiums, claims and commission from customer agreements entered into, but not incepted as at the balance sheet date.

Gross expected cash flow for unexpired cover net of commission provision is covering the combined ratio share of gross premium reserve less commission provisions. This represents the expected claims costs related to the gross premiums reserve as at balance sheet date.

Discounting effect of gross claims reserve is showing the reduction in gross claims reserve, in order to arrive at net present value of the reserves as at balance sheet date.

The risk margin is calculated as a 6% charge on future yearly cash flows, which is based on Solvency Capital Requirement in respect of non-hedgeable risks. The risk margin represents cost of capital an insurance company would require to take on the obligations of a given company.

GARD MARINE & ENERGY INSURANCE (EUROPE) AS

Notes to the accounts

Note 7 - Insurance related expenses and number of staff

Accounting policy

Insurance related expenses for own account consist of broker and agent commissions, sales and administrative expenses, less commission received on ceded reinsurance premiums. Sales expenses are recognised in the period in which they are incurred. The administrative expenses and commission received are expensed over the underlying policy period.

Insurance related expenses are accounted for in the period they are incurred.

Amounts in USD 000's	21.02.17 to 20.02.18	21.02.16 to 20.02.17
Acquisition costs and commissions		
Sales related salaries and wages	306	625
Other acquisition costs	5,871	5,703
Agents' commission	8,972	9,788
Commission received	(12,696)	(16,225)
Insurance related expenses for own account	**2,454**	**(109)**
Number of part-time staff	**14**	**14**

Remuneration to Group Leadership Team, Board of Directors and Committees

The Group Leadership Team consists of the Group Directors.

Amounts in USD 000's	Salary incl. bonus	Board remuneration	Total remuneration
Group Leadership Team			
Rolf Thore Roppestad (CEO)	70		70
Bjørnar Andresen (SVP)	38		38
Christen Guddal (SVP)	28		28
Steinar Bye (SVP)	38		38
Kristian Dalene (SVP)	26		26
Kjetil Eivindstad (SVP)	31		31

The table below provides information regarding payments made in the financial year 2018 to members of the Board of Directors within the group. Remuneration relating to the financial year 2018, but not yet paid, is accrued for in the accounts.

	Salary incl. bonus	Board remuneration	Total remuneration
Members of the Board of Directors of the Company			
Trond Eilertsen (Chairman)		20	20
Morten W. Høegh (Member)		15	15
Jane Sy (Member)		15	15
Yngvil Åsheim (Member)		15	15
Ian Beveridge (Member)		15	15
Nils Aden (New member)		0	0
Total	**231**	**80**	**311**

GARD MARINE & ENERGY INSURANCE (EUROPE) AS

Notes to the accounts

Note 7 - Insurance related expenses and number of staff continued

The CEO has a remuneration guarantee that comes into force if the Board should ask him to leave his position. The remuneration guarantee gives him 12 months' salary in addition to a contractual six months' notice period.

The majority of the Group Leadership Team and certain key personnel have a pension scheme that gives them the right to retire at 60 years of age and covers income included and above 12 times the base amount (see note 16 for definition of base amount).
The full pension requires a thirty year accrual period in Gard, or it will be reduced accordingly.

Gard P. & I. (Bermuda) Ltd. has given a collective bonus promise to all employees within the group including the CEO. A bonus will be paid if predefined targets are met. Members for GLT (Group leadership team) and other Key Employees, as defined in the legislation, are participating in the collective bonus scheme subject to certain adjustments required by the new Finance Institution Act of 2015 (Finansforetaksloven). The bonus will be paid through the companies where the employees work and refunded by Gard P. & I. (Bermuda) Ltd. A maximum possible bonus is 20 per cent of gross salary. For all employees, excluding GLT and other Key employees, a bonus of 18 per cent of gross salary is excpected to be paid for the year to 20 February 2018.

The key features of the special terms for members of GLT and Key Employees can be summarised as follows:
1. The maximum bonus payable to members of GLT and other Key Employees shall be reduced to 80 per cent of the bonus payable to employees in general under the collective scheme as outlined above.
2. The payment of a proportion of the bonus triggered by the collective scheme under (1) above shall be deferred for a period of 39 months from the expiry of the financial year the bonus is linked. The payment after three years of the deferred component is subject to some further terms and conditions, including defined financial performance target for the three years period.
3. An individual component based on an individual assessment conducted by the CEO in consulation with the Chairman of the Excecutive Committee of Gard P. & I. (Bermuda) Ltd.

Amounts in USD 000's	21.02.17 to 20.02.18	21.02.16 to 20.02.17
Remuneration auditor		
Statutory audit	33	24
Non audit services	0	10
Total auditors' fee	**33**	**34**

Note 8 - Non-technical items

Accounting policy

Other income and expenses are accounted for in the period they are incurred.

Amounts in USD 000's	21.02.17 to 20.02.18	Restated 21.02.16 to 20.02.17
Interest and similar income		
Income from financial investments held for trading (portfolio investments)	68	0
Foreign exchange gain/(loss)	5,293	(279)
Dividend	535	426
Total interest and similar income	**5,896**	**148**

Note 9 - Tax

Accounting policy

The tax expense consists of tax payable and changes in deferred tax.

Deferred tax/tax asset is calculated on all differences between the book value and the tax value of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax is calculated at the nominal tax rate of temporary differences and the tax effect of tax losses carried forward at the tax rate at the end of the accounting year. Changes in tax rates are accounted for when the new rate has been approved and changes are presented as part of the tax expense in the period the change has been made. A deferred tax asset is recorded in the balance sheet, when it is more likely than not that the tax asset will be utilised.

GARD MARINE & ENERGY INSURANCE (EUROPE) AS

Notes to the accounts

Note 9 - Tax continued

Taxes are calculated as follows

Amounts in USD 000's	21.02.17 to 20.02.18	21.02.16 to 20.02.17
Basis for income tax expenses, changes in deferred tax and tax payable		
Profit before tax	**9,072**	**2,445**
Permanent differences	(3,673)	(161)
Basis for the tax expenses for the year	**5,399**	**2,284**
Change in temporary differences	(5,937)	(2,177)
Basis for payable taxes in the income statement	**(538)**	**107**
Change in tax losses carried forward	(538)	107
Taxable income (basis for payable taxes in the balance sheet)	**0**	**0**

Income tax expenses		
Tax paid UK	5	0
Tax correction earlier year	(183)	0
Change in deferred tax	1,666	544
Accrual tax in foreign branches	115	(645)
Tax expenses on Net result	**1,603**	**(101)**

Income tax payable		
Tax at the beginning of the period	0	645
Tax payable related to the period	120	(645)
Tax paid during the year	(5)	0
Tax payable at the end of the period	**115**	**0**

Deferred tax/ tax asset		
Specification of tax effect resulting from temporary differences		
Portfolio investments	286	172
Tax loss carried forward	212	171
Other temporary differences	90	(196)
Contingency reserve*	(5,421)	956
Total temporary differences	**(4,833)**	**1,103**
Deferred tax asset, 25 per cent of total temporary differences	(1,208)	276
Currency effect posted to Non-technical result	35	(1)
Net deferred tax asset/(deferred tax) of total temporary differences*	**(1,173)**	**275**

Reconciliation of the tax expense		
Profit before tax	9,072	2,445
Calculated tax 25%	**2,268**	**611**
Tax expense	1,603	(101)
Difference	**665**	**712**
The difference consist of:		
Tax correction earlier year	(183)	0
Permanent differences not subject to tax	918	40
Currency effect posted to Non-technical result	35	(1)
Tax in foreign branches	(120)	645
Other differences	14	28
Sum explained differences	**665**	**712**

* As a result of changes to the Norwegian accounting regulations for insurance companies, contingency reserve has been reclassified to other equity. Related deferred tax asset has been recognized as applicable depending on tax jurisdiction. Deferred tax liability has been calculated as the difference between the treatment of contingency reserve in the financial statements and in the tax accounts, and is deemed to be a temporary difference. On 7 February 2018, the Norwegian Ministry of Finance issued a consultation paper with proposals for changes in the tax legislation for insurance and pension entities taking effect from the tax year 2018. No change in the tax treatment of contingency reserves has been decided.

Note 10 - Financial investments at fair value through profit or loss

Accounting policy

Classification
The group classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables and held to maturity investments. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of the financial assets at initial recognition.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets held for trading. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short-term.

Loans and receivables
Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are classified as receivables and payables in the balance sheet.

Recognition and measurement
Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date – the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Investments are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value, and transaction costs are expensed in the statement of comprehensive income. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Loans, receivables and held to maturity investments are initially recognised at fair value including direct and incremental transaction costs and measured subsequently at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

Unrealised gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the 'Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' category are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within 'Change in unrealised gain/loss on investments' in the period in which they arise. Realised gains or losses are presented within 'Gains on realisation of investments'. Dividends and interest income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as part of 'Interest and similar income' when the right to receive payments is established. Dividends from investments are recognised when the Company has an unconditional right to receive the dividend.

Dividend paid is recognised as a liability at the time when the General Meeting approves the payment of the dividend.

Offsetting financial investments
Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Impairment of financial assets
The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation, and where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

For the loans and receivables category, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognised in the consolidated income statement. If a loan or held-to-maturity investment has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract. The Company may measure impairment on the basis of an instrument's fair value using an observable market price.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

GARD MARINE & ENERGY INSURANCE (EUROPE) AS

Notes to the accounts

Note 10 - Financial investments at fair value through profit or loss

Determination of fair value

The following describes the methodologies and assumptions used to determine fair values.

Financial investments at fair value through profit or loss

The fair value of financial assets classified as financial investments at fair value through profit or loss and the fair value of bonds included is determined by reference to published price quotations in an active market. For unquoted financial assets the fair value has been estimated using a valuation technique based on assumptions that are supported by observable market prices.

Assets for which fair value approximates carrying value

For financial assets and liabilities that have a short-term maturity, it is assumed that the carrying amounts approximate to their fair value. This assumption is also applied to demand deposits, and savings accounts without a specific maturity.

Fair value hierarchy

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial investments by valuation technique.

Financial investments in Level 1

The fair value of financial investments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service or regulatory agency, and those prices represents actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Company is the last trade price. These investments are included in Level 1. investments included in Level 1 comprise primarily listed equity common stocks, futures, US, UK and Germany listed government bonds.

Financial investments in Level 2

The fair value of financial investments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value of an investment are observable, the investment is included in Level 2.

Investments listed in the following have been classified on level 2 in the pricing hierarchy:
- Equity funds and bond funds where fair values are determined by using quoted market prices of the assets where the funds have invested.
- Equity futures, interest futures, currency futures, currency forwards and interest rate swaps where fair values are determined on the basis of the price development on an underlying asset or instrument. All deriviatives are priced by standard and well recognized methods.

If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the investment is included in Level 3.

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial investments include:
- Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar investments;
- The fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves;
- The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date, with the resulting value discounted back to present value;
- Other techniques, such as discounted cash flow analysis, are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial investments.

Note that all of the resulting fair value estimates are included in Level 2 except for financial investments explained below.

Financial investments in Level 3

Level 3 includes securitised debt investments and investments in less liquid fund structures.

								Restated
				As at 20.02.18				As at 20.02.17
	Quoted market prices	Observable market data	Non observable market data		Quoted market prices	Observable market data	Non observable market data	
Amounts in USD 000's	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial investments								
Equities and investment funds	0	2,500	0	2,500	0	1,894	0	1,894
Bonds and bond funds	11,893	31,164	0	43,057	0	17,655	0	17,655
Cash incl. in other financial investments	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total financial investments	**11,894**	**33,664**	**0**	**45,557**	**0**	**19,549**	**0**	**19,549**
Financial liabilities								
Financial liabilities incl. in other payables	0	5	0	5	0	7	0	7
Total financial liabilities	**0**	**5**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**7**	**0**	**7**

GARD MARINE & ENERGY INSURANCE (EUROPE) AS

Notes to the accounts

Note 10 - Financial investments at fair value through profit or loss continued

Equities and investment funds

The majority of investments held are subfunds of the Gard Common Contractual Fund, a legal fund structure establised in Ireland. Each subfund hold well diversified portfolios with different investment objectives, and the underlying holdings are common stocks traded on regional stock exchanges. The Company possesses only minority interests in quoted companies.

Amounts in USD 000's	Investment profile	Currency	As at 20.02.18 Market value
Equity funds			
Gard Global Equity Fund II	Global equity	USD	2,500
Total Equity funds			**2,500**
Total Equities and investment funds			**2,500**
The part of Equity funds invested in quoted shares			2,500

Bonds and bond funds

Amounts in USD 000's	Investment profile	Currency	As at 20.02.18 Market value
Bond funds			
Gard Global Credit Bond Fund I	Global corporate bonds	USD	6,796
Gard Global Treasury Fund	Government debt	USD	24,368
Northern Trust Cash Fund	Money market US Dollar	USD	11,893
Total Bond funds			**43,057**
Total Bonds and bond funds			**43,057**

Note 11 - Financial risk

Risk management framework

The purpose of the risk management system is to ensure that material risks are managed in accordance with the Company's corporate objectives and risk-bearing capacity. The risk management system consists of the following components:

Risk appetite and limits: Overall Risk Appetite and Comfort Zone (target range for capitalisation) are defined in accordance with risk-bearing capacity and corporate objectives. This cascades into limits by risk type and legal entities. This forms the basis for all risk management, monitoring and reporting.

Risk policies: There are group policies describing the processes and procedures for managing material risk exposures. The purpose of the policies is to ensure consistent and adequate risk and capital management.

Risk management cycle: Material risks are identified, assessed regulary, managed proactively, monitored regulary and reported to the relevant responsible body.

GARD MARINE & ENERGY INSURANCE (EUROPE) AS

Notes to the accounts

Note 11 - Financial risk continued

Main financial risks

Credit risk

The risk of economic losses resulting from the default of third parties, split into:

Credit default risk
The risk that actual credit losses will be higher than expected due to the failure of counterparties to meet their contractual debt obligation.

Credit spread risk.
The risk of economic losses due to the difference in yield between a defined rating class bucket and trasury bills/bonds with the same duration.

Credit migration risk.
The risk that a portfolio's credit quality will materially deteriorate over time, without allowing a re-pricing of the constituent loans to compensate the creditor for the higher default risk being undertaken.

Counterparty default risk
The main sources of counterparty default risk are reinsurers, cash deposits at banks, and receivables from policyholders.

The credit exposure on the reinsurance program is in line with the guidelines of only accepting reinsurers with an A- or higher rating. The Group is, however, faced with BBB rating exposure through the IG Pooling agreement. Among the thirteen clubs, four have ratings of BBB or lower.

Banks and custodians are in line with the guidelines with a credit rating of at least A/stable.

The credit risk in respect of receivables is handled by policies and by close follow up. Outstanding receivables can be netted off against outstanding claims payments to reduce the risk of doubtful debts.

The tables below show the credit risk exposure as at 20 February 2018. Assets are classified according to the median rating amongst the three market leading providers, Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch. Top rated assets are denoted with AAA rating and US long-term sovereign credit rating is equivalent to a AAA rating due to an applied median approach.

Credit risk exposure in balance sheet

For accounting purposes bond funds are presented as unrated in the table below.

Amounts in USD 000's	As at 20.02.18	Restated As at 20.02.17
Bonds and bond funds		
AA	11,893	0
Not rated (rating of underlying securities presented in a separate table)	31,164	17,655
Total bonds and bond funds	**43,057**	**17,655**
Cash included in other financial investments		
A	1	0
Total cash included in other financial investments	**1**	**0**
Reinsurers` share of gross premium reserve		
A	30,161	32,218
Total reinsurers' share of gross premium reserve	**30,161**	**32,218**
Reinsurers` share of gross claims reserve		
A	51,951	45,658
BBB	6,002	3,287
Not rated	1,496	1,252
Total reinsurers' share of gross claims reserve	**59,449**	**50,197**
Receivables		
A	6,960	0
Not rated	44,365	37,273
Total receivables	**51,325**	**37,273**
Cash and cash equivalents		
AA	12,694	18,006
Total cash and cash equivalents	**12,694**	**18,006**

Note 11 - Financial risk continued

The table below presents the rating of underlying securities held in equity and bond funds on a look-through basis.

Amounts in USD 000's	As at 20.02.18	As at 20.02.17
Bond funds		
AAA	24,541	14,067
AA	12,101	364
A	2,193	829
BBB	4,018	2,142
BB	204	204
B	0	49
Total bond funds	**43,057**	**17,655**

Age analysis of receivables after provision for bad debt

Amounts in USD 000's	As at 20.02.18	Restated As at 20.02.17
Not due	43,333	33,064
0-60 days	4,759	2,367
61-90 days	274	0
Above 90 days	2,959	1,843
Total	**51,325**	**37,273**

Analysis of provision for bad debt

Amounts in USD 000's	As at 20.02.18	As at 20.02.17
Balance as at the beginning of the period	13	0
Provision for receivables impairment	82	13
Receivables written off during the year as uncollectable	(9)	(8)
Unused amounts reversed	9	8
Balance as at the end of the period	**95**	**13**

The creation and release of provision for impaired receivables has been included in 'other insurance related expenses' in the income statement. Amounts charged to the allowance account are generally written off, when there is no expectation of recovering additional cash.

Market risk

Market risk arises from the investment activities and the sensitivity of liabilities to changes in market price. The sensitivity analysis of investments assets aims to illustrate the risk of economic losses resulting from deviations in the value of assets caused by changes in observable market prices differing from expected values. The three main market risks selected for testing of sensitivity due to price changes are;

Equity risk

The risk of economic losses resulting from deviations of market values of equities from expected values. The equity portfolio is well diversified, although with skewedness towards emerging markets and smaller companies compared to a global market capitalised benchmark.
This is expected to generate a slightly higher return combined with higher volatility over time. The equity portfolio is being managed by a selection of specialist fund managers.

Interest rate risk

The risk of economic losses resulting from deviations in actual interest rates from expected interest rates. The term structure of interest bearing assets is broadly matched to the expected duration of the liabilities. The sensitivity analysis for bond instruments is testing the portfolio's interest rate sensitivity with a weighted average duration approach. Interest sensitive liabilities are not part of the analysis.

Currency risk

The risk of economic losses resulting from actual foreign exchange rates differing from expected foreign exchange rates.
Foreign currency exposure are assumed to be tightly matched across the balance sheet and managed with an emphasise on major currency exposures. Currency forward derivatives may also serve as an effective tool for mismatch adjustments. The sensitivity analysis for foreign currencies only applies to investments assets and illustrates the impact on values given changes in exchange rates against USD.

GARD MARINE & ENERGY INSURANCE (EUROPE) AS

Notes to the accounts

Note 11 - Financial risk continued

The table below splits the balance sheet into the major currencies USD, EUR and GBP, and remaining currencies are grouped into Other.

Currency split balance sheet

Amounts in USD 000's	As at 20.02.18	Restated As at 20.02.17
Assets		
USD	157,911	120,474
EUR	44,056	37,571
GBP	215	1,012
Other	2,075	2,639
Total assets	**204,257**	**161,696**
Equity and liabilities		
USD	160,141	130,960
EUR	40,304	30,479
GBP	159	10
Other	3,653	247
Total equity and liabilities	**204,257**	**161,696**
Net asset exposure		
USD	2,229	10,486
EUR	(3,751)	(7,092)
GBP	(56)	(1,002)
Other	1,578	(2,392)

The table below presents the balance sheet split into major currencies including the foreign exchange exposure of the underlying securities held in equity and bond funds on a look-through basis.

Amounts in USD 000's	As at 20.02.18	Restated As at 20.02.17
Assets		
USD	154,013	118,100
EUR	44,650	38,090
GBP	2,870	2,355
Other	2,724	3,150
Total assets	**204,257**	**161,696**
Equity and liabilities		
USD	160,141	130,960
EUR	40,304	30,479
GBP	159	10
Other	3,653	247
Total equity and liabilities	**204,257**	**161,696**
Net asset exposure		
USD	6,128	12,859
EUR	(4,346)	(7,611)
GBP	(2,711)	(2,345)
Other	929	(2,903)

GARD MARINE & ENERGY INSURANCE (EUROPE) AS
Notes to the accounts

Note 11 - Financial risk continued

Financial investments - sensitivity analysis

The analysis below is performed for reasonably possible movements in key market variables with all other variables held constant.

Amounts in USD 000's	As at 20.02.18	As at 20.02.17
Impact on fixed income portfolio investments given an increase of 50 basis points	(269)	(167)
Impact on equity portfolio given a 10% drop in quoted market prices	(247)	(188)
Impact on total investment portfolio given a change of 10% in foreign exchange rates against USD	(390)	(235)

The sensitivity analysis assumes no correlation between equity price, real estate market and foreign currency rate risk. It also assumes that all other receivables and payables remain unchanged and that no management action is taken. The Gard group has no significant risk concentrations which are not in line with the overall investment guidelines set by the Company's Board of Directors. Any impact from risk tested in the table above is not, due to tax regulations, assumed to have any taxable impact.

The methods used above for deriving sensitivity information and significant variables have not changed from the previous year.

Liquidity risk

The risk that cash resources are insufficient to meet financial obligations when they fall due. In respect of catastrophic events there is also a liquidity risk associated with the timing differences between gross cash outflows and expected reinsurance recoveries. Liquidity risk arises primarily due to the unpredictability of the timing of payment of insurance liabilities and the illiquidity of the assets held or when market depth is insufficient to absorb the required volumes of assets to be sold, resulting in asset sale at a discount.

Maturity profile

The following tables set out the maturity profile of liabilities combining amounts expected to be recovered within one year, between one and five years and more than five years.

The Company maintains highly marketable financial investments and diverse assets that can be liquidated in the event of an unforeseen interruption of cash flow.

Amounts in USD 000's	Within 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	No maturity date	As at 20.02.18 Total
Gross claims reserve	28,701	40,942	1,859	0	71,502
Income tax payable	115	0	0	0	115
Payables and accruals	36,402	0	0	0	36,402
Other payables	207	0	0	0	207

Amounts in USD 000's	Within 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	No maturity date	Restated As at 20.02.17 Total
Gross claims reserve	23,015	32,831	1,491	0	57,336
Payables and accruals	33,181	0	0	0	33,181
Other payables	150	0	0	0	150

GARD MARINE & ENERGY INSURANCE (EUROPE) AS

Notes to the accounts

Note 11 - Financial risk continued

Portfolio asset allocation

The table below presents the balance sheet items together with an asset allocation perspective. The portfolio asset allocation is deemed as a better way of representing the actual underlying exposures.

Amounts in USD 000's	Fair value 20.02.18			As at 20.02.18
Financial investments		**Equity**	**Fixed income**	**Other**
Equities and investment funds	2,500	2,500	0	0
Bonds and bond funds	43,057	0	43,057	0
Other financial investments *	1	0	0	1
Total financial investments	**45,557**	**2,500**	**43,057**	**1**
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities incl. in other payables	5	0	5	0
Total financial liabilities	**5**	**0**	**5**	**0**
Net financial investments	**45,552**	**2,500**	**43,052**	**1**
Net per cent	**100%**	**5%**	**95%**	**0%**

* Other financial investments includes cash and cash equivalents.

Note 12 - Receivables from direct insurance operations

Amounts in USD 000's	As at 20.02.18	Restated As at 20.02.17
Direct and received premium	1,359	1,397
Direct and received premium through broker	24,639	18,792
Not closed premium	13,771	7,333
Claims related debtors, co-insurers	4,681	8,035
Provision for bad debts	(95)	(13)
Receivables from direct insurance operations	**44,355**	**35,544**

Note 13 - Cash and cash equivalents

Accounting policy

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks, brokers and fund managers. In the balance sheet, cash and cash equivalents that relate to investment management is presented as Other financial investments. All other cash is presented as Cash and cash equivalents. In the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents do not include cash and cash equivalents presented as 'Other financial investments'.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes bank deposits and cash in hand, of which USD 25,167 as at 20 February 2018 is restricted cash.

(Restricted cash previous year; USD 21,789).

Note 14 - Statutory reserve

Amounts in USD 000's	Shares	Per cent
Owners equity		
Gard Marine & Energy Ltd.	300	100

Par Value is NOK 1,146,703.- per share.

All shares have the same rights in the Company.

All shares are owned by Gard Marine & Energy Ltd.

The Company is consolidated into the accounts of Gard Marine & Energy Ltd. as at 20 February 2018 and the consolidated accounts are available at the office of Gard Marine & Energy Ltd`s management company Lingard Ltd. in Bermuda.

GARD MARINE & ENERGY INSURANCE (EUROPE) AS

Notes to the accounts

Note 15 - Capital requirements

Gard Marine & Energy Insurance (Europe) AS is required to maintain minimum capital and surplus equal to the Solvency Capital Requirement ("SCR") under Solvency II. The SCR, which is part of the Solvency II reporting package, will not be filed with the Norwegian Financial Services Authority (Finanstilsynet) until July 2018. As a result, preliminary figures as at 20 February 2018 are included as at 20 February 2018.

Amounts in USD 000's	As at 20.02.18
Own funds	
Ordinary share capital	42,572
Share premium account	10,581
Reconciliation reserve	(2,139)
Net deferred tax assets	1,027
Excess of assets over liabilities	**52,041**
Tier 1 - Unrestricted	51,014
Tier 3 - Net deferred tax assets	1,027
Total basic own funds / (equal to Excess of assets over liabilities)	**52,041**
Total available own funds to meet the SCR	52,041
Total available own funds to meet the MCR	51,014
Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR	52,041
Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR	51,014
SCR	35,442
MCR	8,861
Ratio of eligible own funds to SCR	**147%**
Ratio of eligible own funds to MCR	**576%**
Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR)	
Linear MCR	6,587
SCR	35,442
MCR cap (45% of SCR)	15,949
MCR floor (25% of SCR)	8,861
Combined MCR	8,861
Absolute floor of the MCR	4,306
MCR	**8,861**
Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR)	
Market risk	3,043
Counterparty default risk	9,888
Non-life underwriting risk	24,945
Diversification	(5,799)
Basic SCR	**32,077**
Calculation of SCR	
Operational risk	3,366
SCR	**35,442**

Note 16 - Change in accounting policy

The Gard Group entities manage the majority of investments through an Irish Common Contractual Fund (CCF).
This umbrella fund structure has several sub funds enabling investment pooling across the legal entities within the Group.
In its capacity as a transparent structure for both tax and regulatory purposes, investors can enjoy the option of choosing reports from fund level and security level. Transactions are generated on a fund level based on the number of shares held by the investor, and on an investor level where underlying security transactions are allocated to investor accounts according to the number of shares held by the investor in the fund.

The Company has changed its accounting policy on investments managed through the CCF by moving the booking of entries from transactions at security level to transactions at fund level. The new accounting policy does not influence valuations, but rather the composition of Comprehensive income and Balance sheet statements, hence the restated numbers due to the change. Subsequently, equities and investment funds will solely be composed of equity funds and similar, and bonds will primarily consist of bond funds and similar.

The change in accounting policy does not impact the tax reporting and the look-through approach still prevails.

An account has been reclassified from 'Intermediaries' to 'Payables arising out of direct insurance' compared to last year.

Impact of change in accounting policy on balance sheet

Amounts in USD 000's	Previously stated As at 20.02.17	Change in accounting policy	Restated As at 20.02.17
Assets			
Investments			
Financial investments at fair value through profit or loss			
Equities and investment funds	1,876	18	1,894
Bonds	17,408	248	17,655
Other financial investments	259	(259)	0
Total investments	**19,542**	**7**	**19,549**
Receivables			
Receivables from direct insurance operations			
Intermediaries	33,912	678	34,590
Total receivables	**36,595**	**678**	**37,273**
Total assets	**161,011**	**684**	**161,696**
Equity and liabilities			
Payables			
Payables arising out of direct insurance operations	154	912	1,065
Payables arising out of reinsurance operations	24,615	(234)	24,381
Payables to group companies	272	0	272
Other payables	143	7	150
Total payables	**25,184**	**684**	**25,868**
Total liabilities	**125,507**	**684**	**126,192**
Total equity and liabilities	**161,011**	**684**	**161,696**

GARD MARINE & ENERGY INSURANCE (EUROPE) AS

Notes to the accounts

Note 16 - Change in accounting policy

Impact of change in accounting policy on statement of comprehensive income

Amounts in USD 000's	Previously stated 21.02.16 to 20.02.17	Change in accounting policy	Restated 21.02.16 to 20.02.17
Non-technical account			
Interest and similar income	88	60	148
Change in unrealised gain/(loss) on investments	981	(139)	842
Gain/(loss) on realisation of investments	(114)	74	(40)
Investment management expenses	(37)	4	(32)
Non-technical result	**918**	**0**	**918**

Impact of change in accounting policy on statement of cash flow

Amounts in USD 000's	Previously stated 21.02.16 to 20.02.17	Change in accounting policy	Restated 21.02.16 to 20.02.17
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit before tax	2,445	0	2,445
Tax paid	0	0	0
Change in unrealised (gain)/loss on investments	(981)	1,823	842
Change in receivables and payables	(6,704)	7	(6,697)
Change in technical provisions and other accruals	323	0	323
Financial investments	97	(1,830)	(1,733)
Change in valuation due to change in exchange rates	0	0	0
Net cash flow from operating activities	**(4,820)**	**0**	**(4,820)**

Arendal, 23 April 2018

The Board of Directors

Gard Marine & Energy Insurance (Europe) AS

Trond Eilertsen Chairman	Nils Aden	Jane Sy
Yngvil Åsheim	Ian Beveridge	Rolf Thore Roppestad Managing Director

To the General Meeting of Gard Marine & Energy Insurance (Europe) AS

Independent Auditor's Report

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Gard Marine & Energy Insurance (Europe) AS showing a profit of USD 7 469 thousand. The financial statements comprise the balance sheet as at 20 February 2018, the income statement, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are prepared in accordance with law and regulations and give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 20 February 2018, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and accounting standards and practices generally accepted in Norway.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with laws, regulations, and auditing standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, including International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company as required by laws and regulations, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Board of Directors' report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director for the Financial Statements

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director (management) are responsible for the preparation in accordance with law and regulations, including fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and accounting standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern. The financial statements use the going concern basis of accounting insofar as it is not likely that the enterprise will cease operations.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with laws, regulations, and auditing standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, including ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. We design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

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

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

audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Opinion on the Board of Directors' report

Based on our audit of the financial statements as described above, it is our opinion that the information presented in the Board of Directors' report concerning the financial statements and the going concern assumption is consistent with the financial statements and complies with the law and regulations.

Opinion on Registration and Documentation

Based on our audit of the financial statements as described above, and control procedures we have considered necessary in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements *(ISAE) 3000, Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information*, it is our opinion that management has fulfilled its duty to produce a proper and clearly set out registration and documentation of the Company's accounting information in accordance with the law and bookkeeping standards and practices generally accepted in Norway.

Oslo, 11 May 2018
PricewaterHouseCoopers AS

Magne Sem
State Authorised Public Accountant