ALLIED WORLD ASSURANCE COMPANY, AG

FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT

(FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2020)

Contents

Overview

References in this Financial Condition Report to the terms "we," "us," "our," the "Company" or other similar terms mean Allied World Assurance Company, AG, a Swiss company authorized by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority ("FINMA"), unless the context requires otherwise. References to the term "Allied World Holdings" means Allied World Assurance Company Holdings, Ltd, and to the term "Allied World Group" means Allied World Holdings and its subsidiaries. The Allied World Group is majority owned by Fairfax Financial Holdings Limited ("Fairfax"). References to "$" are to the lawful currency of the United States. References to "CHF" are to the lawful currency of Switzerland. References to "m's" are to millions.

This Financial Condition Report (this "Report") has been compiled in accordance with FINMA Circular 2016/2 (Insurer Public Disclosure).

We will make available, free of charge through our website (www.awac.com), this Report as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file our annual regulatory returns. This Report has been reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors of the Company (the "Board").

Summary

<u>Company background</u>:

We are a Swiss incorporated company authorized by FINMA to conduct insurance and reinsurance business. We, through our head office in Zug and Bermuda branch office, provide property, casualty and specialty insurance and reinsurance solutions to clients in Switzerland, Europe and worldwide. Further details on the Company's business activities are included in Section A of this Report.

<u>Business and performance</u>:

The Company reported gross premium written of $105.2 million in 2020 compared to $87.9 million in 2019 and an underwriting loss of $18.7 million in 2020 compared to an underwriting profit of $2.1 million in 2019. The net investment result for 2020 was $7.1 million compared to $3.8 million for 2019. Overall, the Company reported a loss after tax of $13.6 million in 2020 compared to a net profit of $7.1 million in 2019. Further details on the Company's performance in 2020 are included in Section B of this Report.

<u>System of governance</u>:

The Board has ultimate responsibility for ensuring that the Company complies with applicable regulatory requirements. The Board has established an effective system of governance to ensure the sound and prudent management of the Company's business. Further details on the Company's system of governance are included in Section C of this Report.

<u>Risk profile</u>:

Risks relevant to the Company's business and operations are outlined in Section D of this Report. The primary risk for the Company is underwriting risk. We have established an enterprise risk management ("ERM") framework that is integrated into the management of our business to manage and monitor relevant risks.

<u>Valuation for solvency purposes</u>:

In Section E of this Report, we describe the principles and methods used for valuation of the different asset classes. We also discuss the market-value assessment of the insurance provisions for solvency purposes.

<u>Capital management</u>:

As of December 31, 2020, the Company's Swiss Solvency Test (the "SST") ratio was 145.0% compared to 140.2% as of December 31, 2019. The target capital of $175.2 million for 2020 was $11.1 million higher than the prior year. The risk-bearing capital amounts to $241.4 million for 2020 and was $220.8 million for 2019. Details of the composition of the target capital and risk-bearing capital are included in Sections F and G of this Report.

The annual quantitative reporting templates and the Swiss statutory financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 and report of the external auditor thereon, are included in the appendices hereto.

Recent developments:

In March 2020, the coronavirus ("COVID-19") outbreak was declared a global pandemic and has since caused significant disruption globally to economies and financial markets. The pandemic has resulted in significant market volatility and, due to its ongoing nature, the Company continues to closely monitor the potential impacts on its business, operations, investments, capital and liquidity positions. Heretofore, the maturity and resiliency of our team and systems have enabled us to effectively address the operational challenges presented by the COVID-19 pandemic. On May 12, 2020, Allied World Assurance Holdings (Ireland) Ltd ("AWHI") contributed an amount of $25.0 million (CHF 24.3 million) to the Company to help solidify the Company's capital position, in the wake of potential COVID-19 insurance and investment losses. For the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company incurred $20 million, net of reinstatement premium, related to COVID-19 insurance related losses.

A. Business Activity

Our Strategy:

Our business objective is to generate attractive returns on equity while preserving our capital. We seek to achieve this objective by executing the following strategies:

- *Capitalize on profitable underwriting opportunities.* Our management and insurance and reinsurance underwriting teams are positioned to identify business with attractive risk/reward characteristics. We pursue a strategy that emphasizes profitability, not market share. Key elements of this strategy are prudent risk selection, appropriate pricing and adjusting our business mix to remain flexible and opportunistic. We seek ways to take advantage of underwriting opportunities that we believe will be profitable.

- *Exercise underwriting and risk management discipline.* We believe that we exercise underwriting and risk management discipline by: (i) maintaining a diverse spread of risk across product lines and geographic regions, (ii) managing our aggregate property catastrophe exposure through the application of sophisticated modelling tools, (iii) monitoring our exposures on non-property catastrophe coverages, (iv) adhering to underwriting guidelines across our business lines and (v) fostering a culture that focuses on ERM and strong internal controls.

- *Employ a diversified investment strategy.* We follow a diversified investment strategy designed to emphasize the preservation of capital, provide adequate liquidity for the prompt payment of claims and generate a positive return. Our investment portfolio consists primarily of investment-grade, fixed-maturity securities of short-to medium-term duration.

Material Lines of Business and Geographic Areas:

We provide innovative property, casualty and specialty insurance and reinsurance solutions to clients in Switzerland, Europe and worldwide.

- The focus of the reinsurance business is predominantly on assumed property catastrophe reinsurance business and medium- to short-tail casualty reinsurance business with mainly European exposure.

- The focus of the direct insurance business, which is predominantly written from the Company's Bermuda branch, is on large multinational companies domiciled in North America. From our Swiss head office, we write Swiss risks for multinational programs.

Distribution:

As a commercial (re)insurer, we primarily offer products through independent intermediaries, including retail brokerage firms and excess and surplus lines wholesale brokers. We typically pay a commission to agents and brokers for business that we accept from them.

Due to a number of factors, including transactional size and complexity, the distribution infrastructure of the reinsurance marketplace is characterized by relatively few intermediary firms.

Company & Branch Information:

The Company is a public limited company ("Aktiengesellschaft") with its registered office at Park Tower, 15th Floor, Gubelstrasse 24, 6300 Zug, Switzerland (CHE-115.661.837). The Company's Bermuda branch office is located at 27 Richmond Road, Pembroke HM 08, Bermuda and is licensed as a Class 3A insurer by the Bermuda Monetary Authority.

Effective as of June 26, 2019, all of the issued and outstanding capital stock of the Company was transferred from Allied World Assurance Company Holdings, GmbH (the predecessor of Allied World Holdings) to another wholly-owned subsidiary of AWHI. As a result of this transfer, the immediate parent of the Company is AWHI. The Company's ultimate parent into which the results of the Company are consolidated is Fairfax.

Intra-group Transactions:

Pursuant to intra-group services agreements, certain of the Company's functions receive support from individuals and/or teams employed by certain subsidiaries of Allied World Holdings, including accounting and treasury, investment management, information technology, catastrophe modelling, claims, internal audit, human resources, legal and compliance, risk management, ceded reinsurance, operations, actuarial and underwriting.

There were no related-party transactions outside the ordinary conduct of business during the year ended December 31, 2020.

External Auditor:

The Company's external auditor is PricewaterhouseCoopers AG, an auditing firm subject to public supervision (Birchstrasse 160, 8050 Zurich, Switzerland).

Significant Events:

With the exception of the impacts from the COVID-19 pandemic noted in the summary section above, there were no significant business or other events that occurred during 2020 that had a material impact on the Company.

B. 2020 Performance

Underwriting Performance:

The following table summarizes the net underwriting results for the years ending December 31, 2020 and 2019. Details by line of business can be seen in Appendix A (Annual Quantitative Reporting Templates).

Net underwriting results for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 ($ m's)

	Total		Direct Swiss business		Direct non-Swiss business		Indirect business	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Gross premium written	105.2	87.9	2.3	1.9	35.9	28.7	67.1	57.3
Premium ceded	(35.2)	(32.1)	(1.1)	(1.0)	(21.8)	(21.6)	(12.3)	(9.5)
Net premium written	**70.0**	**55.8**	**1.2**	**0.9**	**14.1**	**7.1**	**54.8**	**47.8**
Change in gross unearned premium	(8.2)	1.1	0.4	(1.0)	(4.6)	2.1	(4.0)	-
Change in ceded unearned premium	(0.9)	0.5	(0.2)	0.5	(2.2)	0.1	1.5	(0.2)
Net premium earned	**60.9**	**57.4**	**1.4**	**0.4**	**7.3**	**9.3**	**52.3**	**47.6**
Total income from underwriting business	**60.9**	**57.4**	**1.4**	**0.4**	**7.3**	**9.3**	**52.3**	**47.6**
Losses and loss expenses paid, gross	(27.1)	(81.1)	-	-	(8.3)	(43.2)	(18.8)	(37.8)
Losses and loss expenses paid, ceded	4.6	23.8	-	-	4.0	15.7	0.6	8.1
Change in reserves for losses and loss expenses, gross	(68.5)	15.2	(1.1)	(0.1)	(24.0)	23.8	(43.4)	(8.5)
Change in reserves for losses and loss expenses, ceded	26.4	0.5	0.5	0.1	21.4	2.4	4.5	(2.0)
Net losses and loss expenses	**(64.6)**	**(41.6)**	**(0.6)**	**-**	**(6.9)**	**(1.3)**	**(57.1)**	**(40.2)**
Acquisition costs and administrative expenses, gross	(22.3)	(21.0)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(5.1)	(5.2)	(16.6)	(15.1)
Acquisition costs and administrative expenses, ceded	7.3	7.3	0.4	0.3	5.5	6.2	1.4	0.8
Net acquisition costs and administrative expenses	**(15.0)**	**(13.7)**	**(0.2)**	**(0.4)**	**0.4**	**1.0**	**(15.2)**	**(14.3)**
Total expenses from underwriting business	**(79.6)**	**(55.3)**	**(0.8)**	**(0.4)**	**(6.5)**	**(0.3)**	**(72.3)**	**(54.5)**
Net underwriting profit/(loss)	**(18.7)**	**2.1**	**0.6**	**-**	**0.8**	**9.0**	**(20.0)**	**(6.9)**
Investment income	10.0	8.1						
Investment expenses	(2.9)	(4.3)						
Net investment income	**7.1**	**3.8**						
Operating result	**(11.6)**	**5.9**						
Interest expenses for interest-bearing liabilities	(0.6)	(0.5)						
Other income/(expenses)	(1.3)	1.4						
Net profit/(loss) before taxes	**(13.5)**	**6.8**						
Direct tax expense/benefit	(0.1)	0.3						
Net profit/(loss)	**(13.6)**	**7.1**						

Gross premium written for 2020 was $105.2 million, an increase of $17.3 million from 2019, primarily due to an increase in our direct non-Swiss general casualty lines, our direct Swiss construction lines and our Swiss property catastrophe assumed reinsurance business. Net premium written for 2020 was $70.0 million compared with $55.8 million for 2019. Ceded premium for 2020 was $35.2 million compared to $32.1 million in 2019, which was mainly driven by the increase in the Swiss treaty and facultative reinsurance business.

Net losses and loss expenses in 2020 amounted to $64.6 million compared to $41.6 million in 2019. The net loss ratio for 2020 increased to 106.1% from 72.4% in 2019, driven by losses in the Swiss treaty reinsurance and the non-Swiss direct insurance business. The increase in losses of the Swiss assumed reinsurance business was mainly driven by non-damage business interruption claims and event cancellation claims caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The increase in losses and loss expenses in the non-Swiss direct business was driven by claims in professional lines and healthcare professional lines of business.

Acquisition costs, comprised of commissions and brokerage fees, are costs that are directly related to the acquisition of new and renewal business. Administrative expenses represent the necessary costs to maintain the Company's daily operations and administer its business and primarily consist of salary expenses, maintenance costs and professional fees. Net acquisition costs and administrative expenses were $15.1 million for 2020 compared to $13.7 million for 2019. Net acquisition costs and administrative expenses increased compared to 2019 by $1.1 million and $0.3 million, respectively.

Investment Performance:

The following table shows a breakdown of the investment income and expenses by asset class for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

Investment income and expenses for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 ($ m's)

	2020					2019				
	Debt Securities	Equity Securities	Other investments	Real Estate	**Total**	Debt Securities	Equity Securities	Other investments	Real Estate	**Total**
Investment income	5.7	1.1	0.1	0.3	**7.2**	5.4	0.8	0.7	0.5	**7.4**
Realized gains	2.2	-	0.1	-	**2.3**	-	-	-	-	**-**
Accretion of bond	0.5	-	-	-	**0.5**	0.7	-	-	-	**0.7**
Total investment income	**8.4**	**1.1**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**10.0**	**6.1**	**0.8**	**0.7**	**0.5**	**8.1**
Amortization/ depreciation	-	-	-	(0.6)	**(0.6)**	-	-		(0.6)	**(0.6)**
Realized losses	(0.6)	-	-	-	**(0.6)**	(1.8)	-	-	-	**(1.8)**
Other investment expenses	(1.7)	-	-	-	**(1.7)**	(1.9)	-		-	**(1.9)**
Total investment expenses	**(2.2)**	**-**	**-**	**(0.6)**	**(2.9)**	**(3.7)**	**-**	**-**	**(0.6)**	**(4.3)**
Total net investment return	**6.2**	**1.1**	**0.2**	**(0.3)**	**7.1**	**2.4**	**0.8**	**0.7**	**(0.1)**	**3.8**

To help ensure adequate liquidity for the payment of claims, we take into account the maturity and duration of our investment portfolio and our liability profile. In making investment decisions, we consider the impact of various catastrophic events to which we may be exposed. Our investment portfolio consists primarily of investment-grade, fixed-maturity securities of short- to medium-term duration, including a substantial allocation to government bonds and mixed-use real estate. All assets are invested in accordance with the investment principles required by FINMA Circular 2016/5 (Investment Guidelines – Insurance Companies).

Total net investment return for 2020 was $7.1 million compared to $3.8 million for 2019. The increase in net investment return was driven by an increase in net realized gains of $3.5 million. Interest income from debt securities increased slightly by $0.3 million, while rental income from real estate further decreased in 2020 compared to the prior year by $0.2 million. Other investment expenses mainly consist of custody and investment fees for internal and external asset management.

C. Corporate Governance & Risk Management

Our corporate governance framework is reflective of the nature, scale and complexity of the Company's business.

Board of Directors:

The Board is the ultimate administrative, management and supervisory body of the Company and is responsible for ensuring that appropriate controls and procedures are maintained by the Company. The Board is also responsible for the effective, prudent and ethical oversight of the Company and is ultimately responsible for ensuring that risk and compliance are properly managed in the Company. The following individuals are members of the Board:

- Mr. Wesley D. Dupont, Chairman
- Mr. John R. Bender
- Mr. Martin Frey, independent non-executive director

Management:

The Board delegates the operational management of the Company to the Managing Director and Management. The Managing Director manages the operations of the Company, oversees the management of its employees, and monitors the risks of the Company. The Management support the Managing Director in the fulfilment of her responsibilities and may carry out other duties subject to approval, where necessary, and oversight of the Board and Managing Director. The following individuals are the Managing Director and members of the Management:

- Ms. Marie-Laure Queneuder, Managing Director and Chief Underwriting Officer
- Mr. Christoph Murg, Vice President, Finance and Treasurer
- Mr. Eric Pizarro, Senior Vice President, Head of Capital Modelling, with responsibility for the risk management function
- Ms. Sarah Mitchell, Vice President, Assistant General Counsel, with responsibility for the compliance function

During 2020, the Managing Director formally established the Executive Management Committee, which is comprised of the Managing Director and Management. The Executive Management Committee is responsible for reviewing the performance of the responsibilities of the Managing Director and Management and for overseeing the implementation of the strategies and policies approved by the Board. Meetings of the Executive Management Committee take place on a quarterly basis and are chaired by the Managing Director, or in her absence, another member of the committee.

Risk Management:

Although the assumption of risk is inherent in our business, we believe that we have developed a strong ERM framework that is integrated into the management of our business. Our ERM framework consists of numerous systems, processes and controls with oversight by our management and the Board. It is implemented across the Company to identify, quantify, monitor and, where possible, mitigate internal and external risks that could materially impact our operations, financial condition and reputation.

The key elements of our ERM framework include the:

- Risk strategy and governance framework;
- Risk Register;
- Risk appetites and tolerances (and relevant monitoring procedures);
- Own risk and solvency assessment (the "ORSA") process and reports; and
- Swiss Solvency Test model, which is used to determine regulatory solvency capital requirements and is comprised of FINMA's standard models for reinsurance (StandRe), market risk, credit risk and aggregation (collectively, the "FCM"), and an external vendor model for natural catastrophe risk.

Our ERM framework supports our Company-wide, risk-based, decision-making processes by providing reliable and timely risk information. Our primary ERM objectives are to ensure the sustainability of the Company and to maximize our risk-adjusted returns on capital. Our ERM framework is a dynamic process, with periodic updates being made to reflect organizational processes, changes in risk profiles and recalibration of models, as well as to stay current with changes within our industry and the global economic environment. Utilizing the SST results, we review the relative interaction between risks impacting us from various sources, including our underwriting practices and the investments we make.

Our management's ERM efforts are overseen by the Board, which reviews and recommends the overall Company-wide risk appetite and oversees management's compliance therewith. The Board reviews risk management methodologies, standards, tolerances and strategies, and reviews management's processes for monitoring and aggregating risks across our organization.

The output from the ERM framework, including the SST results, are integrated into the management, strategic decision-making processes and completion of the ORSA.

The ORSA is a top-down strategic analysis process that integrates risk management, capital management and strategic planning to determine the current and future capital requirements of the Company. The output of the process provides the Company with a view of own solvency needs in the form of an annual report that is submitted to, and reviewed by, the Board.

Mr. Eric Pizarro, Senior Vice President, Head of Capital Modelling, is the manager responsible for the Company's risk management function. Mr. Pizarro is a Zug-based employee of the Company and reports to management and the Board on risk management matters.

Internal Controls System:

Our internal controls system is a critical component for the safe and sound operation of the Company, and comprises a coherent, comprehensive and continuous set of mechanisms designed to secure at least the following:

- That the Company operates effectively and efficiently, and within agreed risk tolerances, as it pursues its objectives;
- Availability and reliability of financial and non-financial information; and
- Compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

We have implemented both entity-wide and process-specific control procedures that help management ensure that the Company's day-to-day operations are appropriately controlled. A mix of internal controls is required to ensure a robust internal controls environment throughout the Company. They include a range of activities as diverse as approvals, authorizations, verifications, reconciliations, reviews of operating performance, security of assets, segregation of duties, checks for compliance with agreed exposure limits and operating guidelines, and following-up on non-compliance.

Management is responsible for, and assumes ownership of, the internal controls system. They set the "tone at the top" for integrity and ethics to ensure a positive control environment, and they assign responsibility for the establishment of specific internal controls procedures. Management is accountable to the Board, which provides guidance and oversight. The Board, coupled with effective upward communication channels and capable financial, legal, risk management, actuarial, claims, human resources and internal audit functions, is a key element of our robust internal controls system.

Compliance Function:

The Company's compliance function promotes an organizational culture committed to integrity, ethical conduct and compliance with the law. It also sets standards, policies and procedures to provide reasonable assurance that the Company achieves its financial, operational and strategic objectives in accordance with its compliance obligations. In support of that mission, the compliance function:

- Works proactively with business partners to develop policies, procedures and processes that enable the Company to achieve its strategic objectives in a manner consistent with its ethical standards and applicable law;
- Drives the Company toward a business culture that builds and actively promotes compliance, and encourages and requires employees to conduct business with honesty and integrity in an ethical and law-abiding fashion;
- Promotes open and free communication regarding the Company's ethical and compliance obligations, including mechanisms that allow for anonymity or confidentiality so that the organization's employees may report or seek guidance regarding potential or actual wrongdoing without fear of retaliation;
- Provides training and guidance regarding applicable laws, regulations and the Company's policies, and clearly communicates ethical guidance;
- Identifies compliance risks affecting the Company and works to minimize those risks;
- Prevents or promptly detects and resolves issues of misconduct or non-compliance to the extent possible; and
- Takes whatever steps may reasonably be necessary to enhance and protect the Company's reputation for integrity and ethics throughout its business community.

Ms. Sarah Mitchell, Vice President, Assistant General Counsel, is the manager responsible for the Company's compliance function. Ms. Mitchell is a Zug-based employee of the Company and reports to management and the Board on compliance matters.

Internal Audit Function:

The Company's internal audit function provides an independent and objective assurance and consulting activity that is guided by a philosophy of adding value to improve the operations of the Company. It assists the Company in accomplishing its objectives by bringing a systematic and disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of the Company's risk management, control and governance processes. The Company's internal audit function governs itself by adherence to the mandatory elements of The Institute of Internal Auditors' (the "IIA") International Professional Practices Framework, including the Core Principles for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing, the Code of Ethics, the International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing, and the Definition of Internal Auditing.

The internal audit function, with strict accountability for confidentiality and safeguarding records and information, is authorized full, free and unrestricted access to any and all of the Company's records, physical properties and personnel pertinent to carrying out any engagement. All directors, officers and employees are requested to assist the Internal Audit Department in fulfilling its roles and responsibilities.

The Company's internal audit function reports to the Board on the design and effectiveness of internal controls. In addition, the internal audit function tests how well existing internal controls are functioning, and recommends any necessary changes and improvements. This includes performing examinations of operating and financial controls; conducting efficiency and effectiveness reviews, conducting reviews of compliance with laws and other external regulations and evaluating the design and execution of internal controls and the Company's Risk Register.

The scope of internal auditing encompasses, but is not limited to, the objective examination and evaluation of evidence for the purpose of providing independent assessments to the Board and management on the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's governance, risk management and internal controls. This includes:

- Evaluating risk exposure relating to the achievement of the Company's strategic objectives;

- Evaluating the reliability and integrity of information and the means used to identify, measure, classify and report such information;

- Evaluating systems established to ensure compliance with policies, plans, procedures, laws and regulations that could have a significant impact on the Company;

- Evaluating the compliance of the Company's directors, officers and employees with policies, procedures and applicable laws, regulations and governance standards;

- Evaluating the means of safeguarding assets and, as appropriate, verifying the existence of such assets;

- Evaluating the effectiveness and efficiency with which resources are employed;

- Evaluating operations or programs to ascertain whether results are consistent with established objectives and goals and whether the operations or programs are being carried out as planned;

- Monitoring and evaluating governance processes and the effectiveness of the Company's risk management processes;

- Assisting the Company's risk management function in assessing and validating the Company's ERM procedures;

- Performing consulting and advisory services related to governance, risk management and controls as appropriate for the Company;

- Reporting periodically on the internal audit function's purpose, authority, responsibility and performance relative to its plan;

- Reporting significant risk exposures and control issues, including fraud risks, governance issues and other matters needed or requested by the Board;

- Evaluating specific operations at the request of the Board or management, as appropriate; and

- Assisting management in testing internal controls over financial reporting.

Annually, the head of the Company's internal audit function submits to senior management and the Board a risk-based internal audit plan for review and approval. The internal audit plan consists of a work schedule and resource requirements for the calendar year. The internal audit plan is developed based on a prioritization of the audit universe using a risk-based methodology, including input of management and the Board. The head of the Company's internal audit function reviews and adjusts the plan, as necessary, in response to changes in the Company's business, risks, operations, programs, systems and controls. Any significant deviation from the approved internal audit plan is communicated to management and the Board.

A written report is prepared and issued following the conclusion of each internal audit engagement and internal audit results are communicated to the Board. The internal audit report includes management's response and corrective action taken or to be taken in regard to the specific findings and recommendations. Management's response, whether included within the original audit report or provided thereafter, includes a timetable for anticipated completion of action to be taken and an explanation for any corrective action that will not be implemented. The Company's internal audit function is responsible for appropriate follow-up on engagement findings and recommendations. All significant findings remain in an open issues file until cleared.

The Company's internal audit function is free from interference from any element in the organization in order to maintain the necessary independence, including on matters of audit selection, scope, procedures, frequency, timing or report content. The Company's internal audit function has no direct operational responsibility or authority over any of the activities audited. The Company's internal audit function does not implement internal controls, develop procedures, install systems, prepare records or engage in any other activity that may impair an internal auditor's judgment.

The internal audit function maintains a quality assurance and improvement program that covers all aspects of internal audit activity. The program includes an evaluation of the function's conformance with the IIA's Definition of Internal Auditing and the Standards and an evaluation of whether internal auditors apply the IIA's Code of Ethics. The program will also assess the efficiency and effectiveness of the internal audit function and identify opportunities for improvement.

D. Risk Profile

The Company utilizes various tools to assist in the identification and assessment of risks in order to obtain a holistic view of its risk profile and enable the organization to assess the relationships between material risks. We have identified the following as the main categories of risk within our business:

- *Insurance risk*: This is the risk of fluctuations in amounts payable to policyholders and cedents, including premium risk, catastrophe risk and reserve risk. This is the primary risk for the Company.
- *Credit risk*: This primarily emanates from the ceding of claims and claim expenses to outward reinsurers. The ceding of claims and expenses to other reinsurers is a principal risk management activity, and it requires careful monitoring of the concentration of our reinsured exposures and the creditworthiness of the reinsurers to which we cede business.
- *Market risk*: The Company's largest exposures are to interest rate risk, credit spreads, foreign exchange rate risk, equities and real estate.
- *Operational risk*: This encompasses a wide range of risks related to our operations, including corporate governance, claims settlement processes, regulatory compliance, employment practices, human resources and information technology exposures (including disaster recovery, cyber-security and business continuity planning).
- *Group risk:* This includes the potential adverse impact on the Company as a result of intra-group interactions and/or reputation.
- *Strategic risk:* This risk arises from the inability to implement or achieve appropriate business plans and/or strategies.

The Company utilizes various tools to assess these material risks, including the SST, the FCM, external vendor models for natural catastrophe risk, the ORSA, the Risk Register, and stress and scenario testing.

The Company underwrites catastrophe exposures which, by definition, are a source of concentration risk. Catastrophe risk is quantified and monitored using third-party catastrophe models and mitigated using outward reinsurance.

The Company has two significant risk concentrations other than the catastrophic risk noted above. The Company owns real estate in Zug valued at $37.7 million as of December 31, 2020. The Company also holds $183.7 million of U.S. government bonds (including accrued interest). The risk from each of these risk concentrations has been considered within the SST.

Risk Mitigation:

We use three forms of risk mitigation: (1) avoidance of risk, (2) transfer of risk (*e.g.,* reinsurance purchasing), and (3) limitation of risk (*e.g.,* setting risk appetite limits and tolerances, establishment of risk controls, etc.).

Risk Scenarios and Expected Shortfall:

We assess the risk profile quantitatively through the Solvency Capital Requirement ("SCR") of the SST.

Expected shortfall from SST by risk category as of December 31, 2020 ($ m's)	
	Expected Shortfall
1) Distribution based model	
Insurance risk	(135.5)
Market risk	(24.2)
(Insurance and market risk)	**(141.7)**
2) Aggregation with scenarios	
(Insurance and market risk) including scenarios	**(141.7)**
3) Expected Result (financial result, technical result)	
Expected insurance result	3.9
Expected financial performance over 1 year risk free	3.3
(Insurance and market risk) incl. expected result	**(134.5)**
4) Aggregation with credit risk	
Credit risk	(12.7)
Capital for insurance, market and credit risks (SCR)	**(147.2)**
5) Market value margin	
Discounted market value margin	(28.0)
Target capital	**(175.2)**

The insurance risk calculation incorporates 15 scenarios specified by FINMA and three scenarios defined by the Company. The assumed reinsurance portfolio, and in particular assumed reinsurance property catastrophe business, is the main driver of insurance risk for the Company. The primary driver of catastrophic risk stems from perils within Europe. Catastrophe risk is quantified with an external vendor model.

Market risk, credit risk, risk aggregation and market value margin are quantified using the FCM.

There was no significant change to the Company's risk profile in 2020.

The Company does not attempt to quantify the operational risks to which it is exposed. It does, however, seek to reduce the likelihood and severity of operational risks through its ERM framework, as described above. Taking into account the controls in place that mitigate operational risks, there is a low likelihood of an operational risk loss of any significance.

ALLIED WORLD
A FAIRFAX Company

E. Valuation for Solvency Purposes

Market Value Assessment of Assets:

The following table shows the assets used for solvency purposes as of December 31, 2020:

Assets used for solvency purposes as of December 31, 2020 ($ m's)	Original Currency	Statutory Balance Sheet	SST Balance Sheet	Difference
Real estate	CHF	24.4	37.7	(13.3)
Fixed-income securities	Multiple	195.6	310.1	(114.5)
Equity Securities	USD	20.0	23.0	(3.0)
Other investments	USD	35.7	35.7	-
Collective investments	Multiple	28.0	27.9	0.1
Asset backed securities	USD	7.7	7.8	(0.1)
Total investments		**275.7**	**406.5**	**(130.8)**
Other assets				
Cash and cash receivables	Multiple	147.0	43.6	103.4
Receivables from insurance business	Multiple	38.2	38.2	-
Fixed assets	Multiple	13.3	-	13.3
Other receivables	Multiple	0.2	0.2	-
Other assets	Multiple	2.4	2.4	-
Total other assets		**201.1**	**84.4**	**116.7**
Total market-consistent value of assets		**476.8**	**490.9**	**(14.1)**

The statutory amounts shown above are consistent with the Company's audited statutory financial statements as of December 31, 2020. The Company's statutory financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Swiss accounting and financial reporting legislation, Art. 957 to 962 Code of Obligation and the relevant insurance supervisory law, particularly the revised Insurance Supervisory Ordinance and the revised Insurance Supervisory Ordinance – FINMA. The Company recognized and valued assets and liabilities for SST purposes in accordance with FINMA Circular 2017/3 (Swiss Solvency Test (SST)).

In the table above, fixed maturity investments, equities, reinsurance recoverables (shown as negative liabilities) and other investments are presented differently when compared to the audited statutory financial statements. The presentation above is consistent with that used for the SST balance sheet for the year ending December 31, 2020.

The market value assessment of assets for solvency purposes has resulted in the following differences with the valuation shown in the audited financials.

- *Fixed maturity investments and other investments*: For solvency purposes, all investments are carried at their current fair value. For statutory purposes, they are carried at a maximum value equal to their amortized cost, less impairment. At the reporting date, the Company held investments in treasury bonds within its investment portfolio. Highly liquid investments, including short-term bonds, with an original maturity of twelve months or less at the time of purchase are classified under cash and cash equivalents.

- *Equities and collective investments:* For solvency purposes, all equities are carried at their current fair value. For statutory purposes, they are carried at a maximum value equal to their cost value, less impairment. Under this valuation principle, the value of the equity securities and collective investments as of December 31, 2020 is $2.9 million below their current market value.

- *Real Estate:* The Company owns a mixed-used real estate in Zug valued at $37.7 million. Under statutory accounting policy, the real estate is broken down into its investment component, which is disclosed under total investments and its own use component, which is disclosed under other assets. For the SST balance sheet, however, the full value is classified as real estate within investments.

Investments in government bonds, corporate bonds, collateralized securities, collective investment undertakings and equities are valued at market value. Market value is the amount for which an asset or liability could be exchanged between willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Market values are determined at prices quoted in active markets. In some instances, such price information is not available for all instruments and in such cases, the Company applies valuation techniques to measure their value. These valuation techniques make maximum use of observable market data, where relevant. There is no standard model, and different assumptions may generate different results. Fair values are subject to a control framework designed to ensure that input variables and output are assessed independently of the risk taker. The Company has minimal exposure to financial assets or liabilities for which there are no quoted prices in an active market.

The Company has access to additional assets in the event that its solvency ratio falls below 101%. A security assignment agreement exists between the Company and Allied World Assurance Company, Ltd ("Allied World Bermuda"), pursuant to which Allied World Bermuda will provide, through a security assignment account (the "Security Assignment Account"), amounts sufficient to raise the solvency ratio to 101%. As of December 31, 2020, the Company's solvency ratio exceeded 101% and as a result the value of the security assignment account was not required to be included in the statutory or market value assets shown above.

Statutory Technical Provisions:

Under the Swiss insurance regulatory regime, the statutory technical provisions are the sum of the following balance sheet items:

- Reserves for losses and loss expenses;
- Unearned premiums reserves; and
- Equalization reserves.

The claims and premium components are calculated both gross and net of outward reinsurance, while the equalization reserves component is calculated net of outward reinsurance.

The reserves for losses and loss expenses are the undiscounted best estimate of all future cash flows relating to claim events prior to the valuation date. It accounts for both claims reported but not yet settled, and claims incurred but not yet reported.

For ultimate loss projections, we have relied on commonly used actuarial methods, including loss development, Bornhuetter-Ferguson and expected ratio methods. In general, we have selected a combination of paid and reported development methods (shorter-tail lines of business) with the Bornhuetter-Ferguson method (longer-tail lines of business) for the older years and the expected ratio method for the more recent years. We have generally selected methods based on the reported losses rather than paid losses due to the additional information contained within the reported data and a stable case estimation process over time.

When selecting development patterns, we have been careful to investigate any trends in development over time. When trends have been identified, we have sought to understand the reason for the trends and have selected an appropriate history for the weighted average selection. For longer-tail lines of business, we have largely based our loss development pattern selections on industry benchmarks due to insufficient loss development experience.

The unearned premium component is the undiscounted best estimate of the unearned portion relating to the future exposure arising from policies under which the (re)insurer is obligated at the valuation date. It is calculated using the *pro rata temporis* method.

The level of uncertainty associated with technical provisions is the extent to which future cash flows can be estimated. There is the inherent uncertainty in insurance claims that historical experience will not be entirely predictive of future claims:

- Such uncertainty is higher for longer-tailed lines of business. Direct and assumed liability lines take longer to develop and are, therefore, more susceptible to this type of uncertainty. This is particularly true of excess casualty and professional lines.
- The selection of initial expected loss ratios, which are largely based on the Company's pricing assumptions, expectations and experience to date, are also a key area of uncertainty.

This uncertainty is the rationale for maintaining the equalization reserve, because these technical provisions, by their nature, cannot be quantified precisely and are subject to random fluctuations. This reserve is calculated as the margin to bring the held net unpaid loss and loss expenses (usually considered as best estimate) to the 80th percentile of the distribution of all possible outcomes based on stochastic simulations.

The breakdown of the insurance reserves indicating gross amount, reinsurers' share and the amount for own account as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 is shown in the following table:

Insurance reserves as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 ($ m's)		
	2020	2019
Reserves for losses and loss expenses, gross	303.9	236.2
Reserves for losses and loss expenses, ceded	(100.9)	(74.1)
Reserves for losses and loss expenses, net	**203.0**	**162.1**
Unearned premium, gross	38.1	29.9
Unearned premium, ceded	(12.8)	(13.7)
Unearned premium, net	**25.3**	**16.2**
Equalization reserve	**25.5**	**20.2**
Total insurance reserve, net	**253.8**	**198.5**

The Company's Responsible Actuary provides an independent opinion on the technical provisions on an annual basis. His opinion is documented in the Responsible Actuary Report, which is presented to and discussed with the Board on an annual basis.

Market Value Assessment of Technical Provisions and Other Liabilities:

The following table shows the liabilities used for solvency purposes as of December 31, 2020:

Liabilities used for solvency purposes as of December 31, 2020 ($ m's)				
	Original Currency	Statutory Balance sheet	SST Balance sheet	Difference
Reserves for losses and loss expenses, gross	Multiple	303.9	304.1	0.2
Reserves for losses and loss expenses, ceded	Multiple	(100.9)	(100.2)	0.7
Unearned premium, gross	Multiple	38.1	24.5	(13.6)
Unearned premium, ceded	Multiple	(12.8)	(7.7)	5.1
Equalization reserve	USD	25.5	-	(25.5)
Other long-term debt	CHF	18.3	18.3	-
Insurance payables	Multiple	6.2	6.2	-
Accrued liabilities	Multiple	2.0	2.0	-
Other payables	Multiple	4.0	2.3	(1.7)-
Total liabilities		**284.3**	**249.5**	**(46.3)**

The Company does not have any major risk concentrations on the liability side. Its insurance and reinsurance portfolios are well diversified with business written in Switzerland and Bermuda. Regarding retrocession, the Company purchases reinsurance from over 40 reinsurers for its current year exposures.

Market values for insurance liabilities have been calculated based on the following information as at the valuation date of December 31, 2020:

- Estimated undiscounted loss reserves for claims from expired exposure that occurred prior to the valuation date, gross and net of reinsurance, by reporting line of business;
- Estimated undiscounted loss reserves for expected future claims from unexpired risks that incepted prior to the valuation date, gross and net of reinsurance, by reporting line of business;
- Estimated undiscounted loss reserves for expected future claims from risks bound prior to, but incepting after, the valuation date, net of estimated future premium cashflows, gross and net of reinsurance, by reporting line of business; and
- Estimated payment patterns by reserving line of business.

For the best estimate of the net loss and allocated loss expense, we have relied on the undiscounted best estimate from the Company's Responsible Actuary.

The net best estimates (including unallocated loss expense) for each line are discounted using the FINMA-mandated discount rates for the currency of the corresponding line.

The differences between the statutory and market valuations are driven by:

- The discounting effect of the gross and ceded loss and loss expense reserves on the market valuation;
- The discounting effect and adjustment for cashflows associated with unearned and bound (but not incepted) premium exposures on the market valuation; and
- The inclusion of equalization reserves in the Company's statutory balance sheet (as of December 31, 2020, the equalization reserves amounted to $25.5 million and are not included in the market valuation of liabilities).

The Company does not use any alternative methods for valuation.

Mortgage and other long-term debt are valued at nominal value. The market values used for solvency purposes agree with the financials for all other liability classes.

The principles and methods stated above are used to assign market-consistent values to the positions of assets and liabilities. The balance sheet is not exposed to any exceptional risks or concentration of risks that create significant uncertainties in these valuations. The market valuations are therefore a reasonable assessment of the capital available to meet the minimum capital required by the SST target capital.

F. Capital Management

The Company seeks at all times to hold sufficient capital to meet its current and projected business activities and to comply with all applicable laws and regulations. The Company strives to maintain an SST ratio in excess of 120%. As a part of the ORSA process, the Company evaluates scenarios that could threaten its solvency over a three-year time horizon.

The breakdown of the statutory own funds as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 is shown in the following table:

Statutory own funds (shareholders' equity) as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 ($ m's)	2020	2019
Share capital	10.1	10.1
Capital reserve from tax capital contributions	65.9	40.9
Other statutory capital reserve	100.9	100.9
Retained earnings	15.5	29.1
Total statutory own funds	**192.4**	**181.0**

The total shareholder's equity increased from $181.0 million as of December 31, 2019 to $192.4 million as of December 31, 2020. On May 12, 2020, AWHI contributed an amount of $25.0 million (CHF 24.3 million) to the Company's capital.

The aggregate composition of the risk-bearing capital as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 is as follows (the complete composition can be seen in Appendix A (Annual Quantitative Reporting Templates - Market-consistent Balance Sheet Solo).

Market-consistent Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 ($ m's)	2020	2019	Difference
Total investments	406.5	339.9	66.6
Total other assets	84.4	80.1	4.4
Total market-consistent value of assets	**490.9**	**420.0**	**71.0**
Total best estimate provision for liabilities	328.6	*254.6*	74.0
Total reinsurers' share of liabilities	(107.9)	*(83.3)*	(24.6)
Total insurance technical liabilities	**220.7**	**171.3**	**49.4**
Total other liabilities	28.8	27.9	0.9
Total market-consistent value of liabilities	**249.5**	**199.2**	**50.3**
Risk-bearing capital	**241.4**	**220.8**	**20.6**

The following table contains a reconciliation of statutory own funds and market value risk-bearing capital as of December 31, 2020 and 2019:

Risk-bearing capital as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 ($ m's)		
	2020	2019
Total statutory own funds	**192.4**	**181.0**
Re-evaluation of investments	14.1	12.4
Equalization reserves	25.5	20.2
Re-evaluation of technical reserves	7.7	7.2
Re-evaluation of receivables/payables	1.7	-
Risk-bearing capital	**241.4**	**220.8**

The risk-bearing capital increased by $20.6 million to $241.4 million in 2020 compared to 2019. The main drivers for the increase were a higher statutory capital, a higher deviation of the market value compared to the cost value of the investments, which increased by $1.7 million and the market-consistent valuation of the technical liabilities, which increased by $5.8 million.

Furthermore, the Security Assignment Account remains in place; however, from January 1, 2017, its value can no longer be credited to risk-bearing capital above the amount needed to raise the Solvency Ratio to 101%.

G. Solvency

The calculation of non-catastrophe insurance risk capital was undertaken according to FINMA's specifications for the SST standard model for reinsurers ("StandRe"). In following these specifications, we have relied primarily on the Company's own experience to model non-catastrophe risk. In addition, we have included 15 scenarios specified by FINMA and three scenarios specified by the Company. Aggregation within insurance risk follows StandRe requirements. Natural catastrophe risk was modelled with an external vendor model.

The Company continues to model its largest risk, natural catastrophe, with the same external model. Market risk, credit risk, aggregation with insurance risk and the risk margin were calculated in the FCM.

Components of Target Capital:

The following are the components of target capital (as specified in the SST standard template) as of December 31, 2020 and 2019:

Target capital as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 ($ m's)		
Expected shortfall @ 99%	**2020**	**2019**
Insurance risk	(135.5)	(130.8)
Market risk	(24.2)	(20.5)
(Insurance and market risk)	**(141.7)**	**(135.9)**
(Insurance and market risk) including scenarios	**(141.7)**	**(136.1)**
Expected Results		
Insurance result	3.9	0.5
Financial result	3.3	3.0
Expected shortfall (insurance and market risk) including expected results	**(134.5)**	**(132.6)**
Credit risk	(12.7)	(8.7)
Risk margin	(28.0)	(22.8)
Total target capital	**(175.2)**	**(164.0)**

The increase in insurance risk reflects greater exposure to reserve risk and scenarios (individual events). The increase in market risk was primarily due to growth in the balance sheet. The increase in credit risk was mainly driven by greater exposure to corporate counterparties, both from bonds and ceded reserves to outward reinsurers. These increases were partially offset by a reduction in natural catastrophe risk, the single largest component of insurance risk.

Components of Market Risk:

The table below shows the major components of market risk as of December 31, 2020 and 2019:

Market risk as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 ($ m's)			
Market Risk (Expected shortfall @ 99%)		**2020**	**2019**
Interest rate risk		(10.1)	(12.8)
	Interest rate CHF	*(0.5)*	*(0.5)*
	Interest rate EUR	*(8.9)*	*(7.2)*
	Interest rate $	*(15.8)*	*(18.7)*
	Interest rate GBP	*(5.5)*	*(4.8)*
Spreads		(13.6)	(10.7)
FX-risk total		(11.2)	(8.1)
Equity		(14.8)	(12.4)
Real estate		(7.0)	(6.9)
Diversification		32.6	30.5
Total		**(24.2)**	**(20.5)**

Components of Insurance Risk:

The table below shows the components of insurance risk as of December 31, 2020 and 2019:

Insurance Risk as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 ($ m's)		
Insurance Risk (ES @ 99%)	**2020**	**2019**
Reserve risk – attritional	(70.8)	(59.9)
Individual events - prior years	(50.4)	(26.5)
Premium risk – attritional	(18.6)	(19.8)
Individual events - current year	(72.3)	(70.8)
Natural catastrophe events	(87.6)	(99.5)
Diversification	164.2	145.7
Total insurance risk	**(135.5)**	**(130.8)**

Insurance risk increased as a result of higher contributions from reserve risk and individual events. The increase in reserve risk was due to growth in reserves. Natural catastrophe risk decreased as result of higher levels of retrocession coverage. In aggregate, these movements drove a net increase of $4.7 million. The following table shows a comparison of the SST ratio components as of December 31, 2020 and 2019:

Solvency as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 ($ m's)		
	2020	2019
Capital for insurance, market and credit risks (SCR)	(147.2)	(141.3)
Risk margin	(28.0)	(22.8)
Target capital	**(175.2)**	**(164.0)**
Risk-bearing capital	**241.4**	**220.8**
SST Ratio	**145.0%**	**140.2%**

The increase in the SST ratio from 2019 to 2020 reflects the growth in risk-bearing capital of $20.5 million (9%), which exceeded the increase in target capital of $11.1 million (7%).

Appendices

Annual Quantitative Reporting Templates

Financial situation report: quantitative template "Performance Solo NL"

Currency: USD or annual report currency
Amounts stated in millions

		Total		Direct Swiss business						Direct non-Swiss business	
				Fire, natural hazards, property damage		General third-party liability		Other branches		Total	
		2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
1	Gross premiums	87.9	105.2	-	-	0.1	0.1	1.8	2.2	28.7	35.9
2	Reinsurers' share of gross premiums	(32.1)	(35.2)	-	-	-	-	(1.0)	(1.1)	(21.6)	(21.8)
3	**Premiums for own account (1 + 2)**	**55.8**	**70.0**	**-**	**-**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.8**	**1.1**	**7.1**	**14.1**
4	Change in unearned premium reserves	1.1	(8.2)	-	-	-	-	(1.0)	0.4	2.1	(4.6)
5	Reinsurers' share of change in unearned premium reserves	0.5	(0.9)	-	-	-	-	0.5	(0.2)	0.1	(2.2)
6	**Premiums earned for own account (3 + 4 + 5)**	**57.4**	**60.9**	**-**	**-**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**1.3**	**9.3**	**7.3**
7	Other income from insurance business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	**Total income from underwriting business (6 + 7)**	**57.4**	**60.9**	**-**	**-**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**1.3**	**9.3**	**7.3**
9	Payments for insurance claims (gross)	(81.1)	(27.1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(43.2)	(8.3)
10	Reinsurers' share of payments for insurance claims	23.8	4.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.7	4.0
11	Change in technical provisions	15.1	(68.5)	-	-	(0.1)	0.3	-	(1.4)	23.8	(24.0)
12	Reinsurers' share of change in technical provisions	0.6	26.4	-	-	0.1	(0.2)	-	0.7	2.4	21.4
13	Change in technical provisions for unit-linked life insurance										
14	**Expenses for insurance claims for own account (9 + 10 + 11 + 12 + 13)**	**(41.6)**	**(64.6)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.1**	**-**	**(0.7)**	**(1.3)**	**(6.9)**
15	Acquisition and administration expenses	(21.0)	(22.3)	-	-	(0.1)	-	(0.6)	(0.6)	(5.2)	(5.1)
16	Reinsurers' share of acquisition and administration expenses	7.4	7.3	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.4	6.2	5.5
17	**Acquisition and administration expenses for own account (15 + 16)**	**(13.6)**	**(15.0)**	**-**	**-**	**(0.1)**	**-**	**(0.3)**	**(0.2)**	**1.0**	**0.4**
18	Other underwriting expenses for own account	-	-							-	-
19	**Total expenses from underwriting business (14 + 17 + 18) (non-life insurance only)**	**(55.2)**	**(79.6)**	**-**	**-**	**(0.1)**	**0.1**	**(0.3)**	**(0.9)**	**(0.3)**	**(6.5)**
20	Investment income	8.1	10.0								
21	Investment expenses	(4.3)	(2.9)								
22	**Net investment income (20 + 21)**	**3.8**	**7.1**								
23	Capital and interest income from unit-linked life insurance	-	-								
24	Other financial income	-	-								
25	Other financial expenses	-	-								
26	**Operating result (8 + 14 + 17 + 18 + 22 + 23 + 24 + 25)**	**6.0**	**(11.6)**								
27	Interest expenses for interest-bearing liabilities	(0.5)	(0.6)								
28	Other income	1.4	-								
29	Other expenses	-	(1.3)								
30	Extraordinary income/expenses	-	-								
31	**Profit / loss before taxes (26 + 27 + 28 + 29 + 30)**	**6.9**	**(13.5)**								
32	Direct taxes	0.3	(0.1)								
33	**Profit / loss (31 + 32)**	**7.2**	**(13.6)**								

Financial situation report: quantitative template "Performan NL"

		Indirect business											
		Personal accident		Motor		Marine, aviation, transport		Property		Casualty		Miscellaneous	
		2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
1	Gross premiums	0.1	-	14.7	14.1	-	-	30.1	38.6	2.2	4.4	10.2	9.9
2	Reinsurers' share of gross premiums	-	-	(1.8)	(0.6)	-	-	(6.0)	(10.1)	-	-	(1.7)	(1.6)
3	**Premiums for own account (1 + 2)**	**0.1**	**-**	**12.9**	**13.5**	**-**	**-**	**24.2**	**28.5**	**2.2**	**4.4**	**8.4**	**8.3**
4	Change in unearned premium reserves	-	-	-	(0.2)	-	-	0.6	(3.1)	(0.1)	(1.2)	(0.5)	0.5
5	Reinsurers' share of change in unearned premium reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.2)	1.6	-	-	-	(0.1)
6	**Premiums earned for own account (3 + 4 + 5)**	**0.1**	**-**	**12.9**	**13.3**	**-**	**-**	**24.5**	**27.0**	**2.2**	**3.2**	**8.0**	**8.7**
7	Other income from insurance business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	**Total income from underwriting business (6 + 7)**	**0.1**	**-**	**12.9**	**13.3**	**-**	**-**	**24.5**	**27.0**	**2.2**	**3.2**	**8.0**	**8.7**
9	Payments for insurance claims (gross)	-	-	(2.3)	(3.6)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(7.2)	(7.3)	(2.2)	(2.1)	(26.0)	(5.7)
10	Reinsurers' share of payments for insurance claims	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	0.1	-	-	7.4	0.5
11	Change in technical provisions	0.1	-	(9.0)	(5.1)	0.1	0.2	3.1	(27.1)	-	(0.5)	(2.7)	(10.9)
12	Reinsurers' share of change in technical provisions	-	-	(0.3)	-	-	-	(0.8)	1.3	-	(0.2)	(0.9)	3.4
13	Change in technical provisions for unit-linked life insurance												
14	**Expenses for insurance claims for own account (9 + 10 + 11 + 12 + 13)**	**0.1**	**-**	**(11.6)**	**(8.7)**	**(0.1)**	**0.1**	**(4.2)**	**(33.0)**	**(2.2)**	**(2.8)**	**(22.2)**	**(12.7)**
15	Acquisition and administration expenses	-	-	(4.5)	(4.3)	-	-	(6.4)	(7.8)	(0.6)	(1.4)	(3.6)	(3.1)
16	Reinsurers' share of acquisition and administration expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.9	-	-	0.5	0.5
17	**Acquisition and administration expenses for own account (15 + 16)**	**-**	**-**	**(4.5)**	**(4.3)**	**-**	**-**	**(6.1)**	**(6.9)**	**(0.6)**	**(1.4)**	**(3.1)**	**(2.6)**
18	Other underwriting expenses for own account												
19	**Total expenses from underwriting business (14 + 17 + 18) (non-life insurance only)**	**0.1**	**-**	**(16.1)**	**(13.0)**	**(0.1)**	**0.1**	**(10.3)**	**(39.9)**	**(2.8)**	**(4.2)**	**(25.2)**	**(15.3)**
20	Investment income												
21	Investment expenses												
22	**Net investment income (20 + 21)**												
23	Capital and interest income from unit-linked life insurance												
24	Other financial income												
25	Other financial expenses												
26	**Operating result (8 + 14 + 17 + 18 + 22 + 23 + 24 + 25)**												
27	Interest expenses for interest-bearing liabilities												
28	Other income												
29	Other expenses												
30	Extraordinary income/expenses												
31	**Profit / loss before taxes (26 + 27 + 28 + 29 + 30)**												
32	Direct taxes												
33	**Profit / loss (31 + 32)**												

Financial situation report: quantitative template "Market-consistent Balance Sheet Solo"

Currency: USD or currency for SST reporting
Amounts stated in millions

		Ref. date previous period	Adjustments previous period	Ref. date reporting year
Market-consistent value of investments	Real estate	25.1		37.7
	Shareholdings			
	Fixed-income securities	249.3		310.1
	Loans			
	Mortgages			
	Equities	30.1		23.0
	Other investments	35.4		35.7
	Collective investment schemes	16.1		27.9
	Alternative investments			
	Other investments	19.3		7.8
	Total investments	**339.9**		**406.5**
	Financial investments from unit-linked life insurance			
	Receivables from derivative financial instruments			
Market-consistent value of other assets	Cash and cash equivalents	23.1		43.6
	Receivables from insurance business	39.3		38.2
	Other receivables	1.0		0.2
	Other assets	16.7		2.4
	Total other assets	**80.1**		**84.4**
Total market-consistent value of assets	**Total market-consistent value of assets**	**420.0**		**490.9**

Best estimate liabilities (BEL)	Best estimate of provisions for insurance liabilities			
	Direct insurance: life insurance business (excluding ALV)			
	Direct insurance: non-life insurance business	134.1		166.1
	Direct insurance: health insurance business			
	Direct insurance: unit-linked life insurance business			
	Direct insurance: other business			
	Outward reinsurance: life insurance business (excluding ALV)			
	Outward reinsurance: non-life insurance business	120.6		162.5
	Outward reinsurance: health insurance business			
	Outward reinsurance: unit-linked life insurance business			
	Outward reinsurance: other business			
	Reinsurers' share of best estimate of provisions for insurance liabilities			
	Direct insurance: life insurance business (excluding ALV)			
	Direct insurance: non-life insurance business	(78.6)		(102.5)
	Direct insurance: health insurance business			
	Direct insurance: unit-linked life insurance business			
	Direct insurance: other business			
	Outward reinsurance: life insurance business (excluding ALV)			
	Outward reinsurance: non-life insurance business	(4.7)		(5.4)
	Outward reinsurance: health insurance business			
	Outward reinsurance: unit-linked life insurance business			
	Outward reinsurance: other business			
Market-consistent value of other liabilities	Non-technical provisions	1.1		2.0
	Interest-bearing liabilities	16.9		18.3
	Liabilities from derivative financial instruments			
	Deposits retained on ceded reinsurance			
	Liabilities from insurance business	5.5		6.2
	Other liabilities	4.4		2.3
Total BEL plus market-consistent value of other liabilities	**Total BEL plus market-consistent value of other liabilities**	**199.2**		**249.5**

	Market-consistent value of assets minus total from BEL plus market-consistent value of other liabilities	220.8		241.4

A FAIRFAX Company

Financial situation report: quantitative template "Solvency Solo"

Currency: USD for SST reporting
Amounts stated in millions

		Ref. date previous period in USD millions	Adjustments previous period in USD millions	Ref. date reporting year in USD millions
Derivation of RBC	Market-consistent value of assets minus total from best estimate liabilities plus market-consistent value of other liabilities	220.8		241.4
	Deductions			
	Core capital	**220.8**		**241.4**
	Supplementary capital			
	RBC	**220.8**		**241.4**

		Ref. date previous period in USD millions	Adjustments previous period in USD millions	Ref. date reporting year in USD millions
Derivation of target capital	Underwriting risk	130.8		135.5
	Market risk	20.5		24.2
	Diversification effects	(15.3)		(17.9)
	Credit risk	8.7		12.7
	Risk margin and other effects on target capital	19.4		20.7
	Target capital	**164.0**		**175.2**

	Ref. date previous period in %	Adjustments previous period in %	Ref. date reporting year in %
SST ratio	**140.2%**		**145.0%**

Report of the Statutory Auditor

Allied World Assurance Company, AG
Zug

Report of the statutory auditor
to the General Meeting

on the financial statements 2020

pwc

Report of the statutory auditor

to the General Meeting of Allied World Assurance Company, AG

Zug

Report of the statutory auditor on the financial statements

As statutory auditor, we have audited the accompanying financial statements of Allied World Assurance Company, AG, which comprise the balance sheet, income statement and notes, for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Board of Directors' responsibility

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the requirements of Swiss law and the company's articles of incorporation. This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining an internal control system relevant to the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The Board of Directors is further responsible for selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

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 Swiss law and Swiss Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from 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 the internal control system relevant to the entity's preparation 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 system. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made, 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 for the year ended 31 December 2020 comply with Swiss law and the company's articles of incorporation.

Report on other legal requirements

We confirm that we meet the legal requirements on licensing according to the Auditor Oversight Act (AOA) and independence (article 728 CO and article 11 AOA) and that there are no circumstances incompatible with our independence.

In accordance with article 728a paragraph 1 item 3 CO and Swiss Auditing Standard 890, we confirm that an internal control system exists which has been designed for the preparation of financial statements according to the instructions of the Board of Directors.

PricewaterhouseCoopers AG, Birchstrasse 160, Postfach, CH-8050 Zürich, Switzerland
Telefon: +41 58 792 44 00, Telefax: +41 58 792 44 10, www.pwc.ch

We further confirm that the proposed appropriation of available earnings complies with Swiss law and the company's articles of incorporation. We recommend that the financial statements submitted to you be approved.

PricewaterhouseCoopers AG

Ray Kunz	Ireen Ranneberg
Audit expert Auditor in charge	Audit expert

Zürich, 28 April 2021

Enclosures:

- Financial statements (balance sheet, income statement and notes)
- Proposed appropriation of the available earnings

ALLIED WORLD ASSURANCE COMPANY, AG
SWISS STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ending December 31, 2020

Allied World Assurance Company, AG

Statutory Financial Statements

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Management Report 2020

General

Allied World Assurance Company, AG (the "Company") was incorporated in Switzerland in the Canton of Zug on May 6, 2010. On March 30, 2011, the Company obtained a license from the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority ("FINMA") to conduct business in non-life direct insurance and reinsurance. In 2012, the Company established a Bermuda branch in order to offer its insurance products via Bermuda throughout the United States of America. Since April 2012, the Company is registered as a Class 3A insurer under the Bermuda Insurance Law 1978.

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Allied World Assurance Holdings (Ireland) Ltd (the "Holding Company") and has its head office at Park Tower, Gubelstrasse 24, 6300 Zug, Switzerland. The Company has an annual average of less than 50 full-time employees.

Risk assessment

The Company maintains an entity-wide enterprise risk management framework. The risk processes address the nature and scope of business activities of, and the specific risks to, the Company. The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for assessing risks related to the financial reporting process and for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the finance function, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the Company's statutory financial statements in accordance with Swiss accounting and financial reporting legislation.

The Company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with Swiss accounting and financial reporting legislation; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

The Board of Directors of the Company regularly meets with management, the independent registered auditors and the internal auditor; approves the overall scope of audit work and related fee arrangements; and reviews audit reports and findings.

Business Year 2020

The Company reported a net loss after taxes of USD 13.6 million in 2020 compared to a net profit of USD 7.1 million in 2019. Gross written premium increased by 19.6% to USD 105.2 million, of which USD 38.1 million (or 36.2%) was written in direct insurance business and USD 67.1 million (or 63.8%) was written in reinsurance business. The increase in gross written premium was driven primarily by the Swiss facultative and treaty reinsurance business, which increased by USD 9.7 million compared to prior year, and the Bermuda direct business, which increased by USD 6.4 million compared to prior year. Net premiums earned totaled USD 60.9 million, which was an increase of 6.1% (or USD 3.5 million) compared to prior year.

The combined ratio increased from 96.2% in 2019 to 130.9% in 2020 which was driven by the net losses and loss expenses which increased by USD 23.1 million to USD 64.6 million. The increase in losses of the Swiss treaty reinsurance business was mainly driven by event cancellation claims and non-damage business interruption claims caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The increase in losses and loss expenses in the Bermuda direct business were driven by claims in professional lines and healthcare professional lines of business. This resulted in a decline of the net loss ratio of 34% compared to 2019.

Net acquisition costs of USD 5.6 million and USD 4.4 million were incurred in 2020 and 2019, respectively. Administrative expenses increased by USD 0.3 million to USD 9.5 million in 2020 compared to USD 9.2 million in 2019 and mainly consisted of personnel expenses, professional fees and depreciation. The expense ratio was 24.8% in 2020 compared to 23.9% in 2019 driven by the increase in acquisition costs. The total (re)insurance activities resulted in an underwriting loss of USD 18.8 million in 2020.

As of December 31, 2020, total assets were USD 590.4 million and total liabilities were USD 398.0 million; gross reserves for losses and loss expenses were USD 303.9 million; unearned premium reserves, gross were USD 38.1 million; and equalization reserves were USD 25.5 million. The Company maintains tied assets in the amount of USD 216.1 million to support direct insurance liabilities. The total portfolio of fixed maturity investments of USD 195.6 million consisted of global corporate and government bonds. In 2019, the Company began investing in equity securities and equity investment funds. The portfolio of equity securities as of the end of 2020 was USD 20.0 million and the equity investment fund portfolio amounted to USD 28.0 million. Investments in asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities decreased from USD 19.3 million in 2019 to USD 7.7 million in 2020. The performance of the investment portfolio was in line with management’s expectations for the year, given the significant volatility and low interest rates experienced during the period.

The total shareholder’s equity increased from USD 181.0 million as of December 31, 2019 to USD 192.4 million as of December 31, 2020. On May 12, 2020 the Holding Company contributed an amount of USD 25.0 million (CHF 24.3 million) to the Company's capital.

Impact of COVID-19

In March 2020, the coronavirus (“COVID-19”) outbreak was declared a global pandemic and has since caused significant disruption globally to economies and financial markets. The pandemic has resulted in significant market volatility and, due to its ongoing nature, the Company continues to closely monitor the potential impacts on its business, operations, investments and capital and liquidity positions. As of December 31, 2020, the main driver of the Company’s incurred losses due to COVID-19 is in respect of event cancellation and postponement claims and non-damage business interruption claims.

From an operations standpoint, as the pandemic became apparent in early 2020, the Company followed its business continuity plans and enacted steps to ensure the safety of its employees and continuity of its business. The Company has remained fully operational even as most of its operations moved to a fully remote working environment. The Company has also worked very closely with its critical vendors to ensure they continue to maintain their levels of service, even if working remotely.

As legal and regulatory responses to COVID-19 are ongoing, there is a level of uncertainty in predicting the ultimate impact on the Company’s financial position. However, at this point, management does not believe COVID-19 will have a material adverse impact on the Company’s solvency position.

Business Objectives

The Company is a specialty reinsurance and insurance company that seeks to write a diversified portfolio of property and casualty business through its main office in the Canton of Zug and branch office in Bermuda. Its business objective is to write and grow a profitable book of business, which is diversified by business mix and geography and which contributes positive returns on equity to its parent entities. The insurance activities focus on medium- to large-sized commercial clients in Switzerland and the United States where the Company offers general casualty and professional liability insurance products. The Company also offers property, general casualty and professional liability reinsurance products, primarily to clients in northern and central Europe and the Middle East.

Outlook

The Company aims to take advantage of pricing improvements that occurred in 2020 and that is anticipated to continue in 2021, to write profitable business in Europe and to utilize the Bermuda branch to attract further new business opportunities. The Company will continue to seek specialty product opportunities within its stated business strategy that will offer the most attractive returns on its investment.

Allied World Assurance Company, AG
Statutory Balance Sheet
as of December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019

as of December 31, (in 000's)	Notes	2020 USD	2020 CHF	2019 USD	2019 CHF
ASSETS					
Real estate		24,427	21,767	25,066	24,593
Fixed maturity investments		195,574	174,276	247,395	242,718
Equity securities		20,000	17,822	20,000	19,622
Other investments	3	35,696	31,809	35,037	34,375
Reinsurance funds held		10,814	9,637	7,559	7,416
Cash and cash equivalents		147,007	130,998	23,055	22,620
Reinsurance recoverable	6	113,648	101,272	87,726	86,068
Fixed assets		13,260	11,816	13,607	13,350
Insurance balances receivable	4	27,409	24,425	31,693	31,094
Other receivables	5	188	167	999	980
Other assets		693	617	525	514
Accrued assets		1,719	1,532	2,534	2,486
Total assets		**590,435**	**526,138**	**495,196**	**485,836**
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY					
Liabilities					
Reserves for losses and loss expenses	6	303,897	270,802	236,240	231,775
Unearned premium reserves	6	38,129	33,977	29,894	29,329
Equalization reserve	6	25,505	22,727	20,165	19,784
Interest-bearing liabilities		18,264	16,275	16,894	16,575
Insurance balances payable	4	6,199	5,524	5,475	5,371
Other payables	5	4,008	3,571	4,392	4,309
Accrued liabilities		1,991	1,775	1,122	1,100
Total liabilities		**397,993**	**354,651**	**314,182**	**308,243**
Shareholder's equity					
Share capital	7	10,112	10,000	10,112	10,000
Statutory capital reserve					
Capital reserves from tax capital contribution		65,953	64,826	40,953	40,484
Total statutory capital reserves from tax capital contribution		65,953	64,826	40,953	40,484
Other statutory capital reserve		100,877	99,758	100,877	99,758
Total statutory capital reserves	7	**166,830**	**164,584**	**141,830**	**140,242**
Retained earnings					
Carried forward		29,072	9,633	21,987	20,310
Net (loss) profit		(13,572)	(12,730)	7,085	7,041
Total retained earnings	7	**15,500**	**(3,097)**	**29,072**	**27,351**
Total shareholder's equity	7	**192,442**	**171,487**	**181,014**	**177,593**
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity		**590,435**	**526,138**	**495,196**	**485,836**

Allied World Assurance Company, AG

Statutory Income Statement

for the years ended December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019

for the years ended December 31, (in 000's)	Notes	2020 USD	2020 CHF	2019 USD	2019 CHF
Gross written premium		105,216	98,684	87,937	87,399
Premium ceded		(35,192)	(33,008)	(32,083)	(31,887)
Net written premium		**70,024**	**65,676**	**55,854**	**55,512**
Change in reserves for unearned premium, gross		(8,236)	(7,724)	1,117	1,110
Change in reserves for unearned premium, ceded		(873)	(819)	463	460
Net premium earned		**60,915**	**57,133**	**57,434**	**57,082**
Total technical income from insurance activities	**8**	**60,915**	**57,133**	**57,434**	**57,082**
Losses and loss expenses paid, gross		(27,121)	(25,436)	(81,061)	(80,565)
Losses and loss expenses paid, ceded		4,579	4,295	23,770	23,625
Change in reserves for losses and loss expenses, gross		(63,144)	(59,224)	13,995	13,909
Change in reserves for losses and loss expenses, ceded		26,397	24,758	484	481
Change in equalization reserve		(5,340)	(5,008)	1,240	1,232
Net losses and loss expenses		**(64,629)**	**(60,615)**	**(41,572)**	**(41,318)**
Acquisition costs and administrative expenses, gross		(22,340)	(20,954)	(21,022)	(20,894)
Acquisition costs and administrative expenses, ceded		7,261	6,811	7,325	7,280
Net acquisition costs and administrative expenses	**10**	**(15,079)**	**(14,143)**	**(13,697)**	**(13,614)**
Total technical expenses from insurance activities		**(79,708)**	**(74,758)**	**(55,269)**	**(54,932)**
Investment income	**9**	10,049	9,425	8,095	8,045
Investment expenses	**9**	(2,891)	(2,712)	(4,301)	(4,275)
Investment result		**7,158**	**6,713**	**3,794**	**3,770**
Total operating result		**(11,635)**	**(10,912)**	**5,959**	**5,920**
Interest expense		(563)	(528)	(540)	(537)
Foreign exchange (loss) gain		(1,311)	(1,230)	1,406	1,399
Net (loss) profit before tax		**(13,509)**	**(12,670)**	**6,825**	**6,782**
Direct tax (expense) benefit		(63)	(60)	260	259
Net (loss) profit		**(13,572)**	**(12,730)**	**7,085**	**7,041**

Allied World Assurance Company, AG
Notes to Statutory Financial Statements

1. Corporate information

The Company's principal activity is to underwrite first- and third-party insurance and reinsurance risks. The Company was incorporated in Switzerland in the Canton of Zug on May 6, 2010 and is regulated by FINMA pursuant to the Insurance Supervisory Law. The Company is an indirect subsidiary of Allied World Assurance Company Holdings, Ltd, a Bermuda company, which prepares consolidated financial statements according to the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("US GAAP").

Effective as of July 2, 2019, Allied World Assurance Company Holdings, GmbH, which served as one of the principal holding companies of the Allied World group of companies, re-domesticated to Bermuda and became a Bermuda company ("AWACH Bermuda"). Effective as of July 3, 2019, Fairfax Financial Holdings (Switzerland) GmbH, the 100% direct parent entity of Allied World Assurance Company Holdings, GmbH, also re-domesticated to Bermuda and became a Bermuda company ("FFH (Bermuda)"). Effective as of July 10, 2019, FFH (Bermuda) effected a merger with AWACH Bermuda under Bermuda law pursuant to which FFH (Bermuda) became the surviving entity and assumed all of the assets and liabilities of AWACH Bermuda. In connection with this merger, the surviving entity assumed AWACH Bermuda's name – i.e., "Allied World Assurance Company Holdings, Ltd".

Effective as of June 26, 2019, all of the issued and outstanding capital stock of the Company was transferred from its previous owner (Allied World Assurance Company Holdings, GmbH) to another entity in the Allied World group of companies (Allied World Assurance Holdings (Ireland) Ltd).

The Company has its head office at Park Tower, Gubelstrasse 24, 6300 Zug, Switzerland and has an annual average of less than 50 full-time employees.

The balance sheet is shown as of December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019. The income statement reflects the results of operations for the years ending December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

2. Significant accounting policies

The Company's Statutory Financial Statements are presented in accordance with the revised Swiss accounting and financial reporting legislation, Art. 957 to 962 Code of Obligations, and the relevant insurance supervisory law, particularly with regard to the revised Insurance Supervisory Ordinance and the revised Insurance Supervisory Ordinance - FINMA. The reporting and functional currency for the Company is United States Dollars ("USD"). Additionally, the Swiss Franc ("CHF") amount is shown for informational purposes. Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are rounded to the nearest thousand USD and thousand CHF.

a) <u>Cash and cash equivalents</u>

All cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, deposits or highly liquid investments, including short-term bonds, with an original maturity of twelve months or less at the time of purchase.

b) Investments

Fixed maturity investments

Investments in fixed maturity investments are carried at a maximum value equal to their amortized cost less impairment.

Equity securities

Equity securities that are quoted on a stock exchange are carried at a maximum value equal to their cost less impairment.

Real estate

Real estate held for investment and for own use is carried at cost value less depreciation.

Other investments

Other investments consist of asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities which are carried at amortized cost less impairment and investment funds which are carried at cost less impairment.

c) Insurance reserves

The reserve for losses and loss expenses is comprised of two main elements: outstanding loss reserves (also known as “case reserves”) and reserves for losses incurred but not reported (also known as “IBNR”). Case reserves relate to known claims and represent management’s best estimate of the likely loss settlement. IBNR reserves require substantial judgment because they relate to unquantified events that, based on industry information, management’s experience and actuarial evaluation, can reasonably be expected to have occurred and are reasonably likely to result in a loss to the Company.

The unearned premium reserves represent the share of written premium for unexpired risks as at the balance sheet date.

Equalization reserves are calculated based on the business plan approved by FINMA.

d) Long term debt

Mortgage and other long-term debt are valued at nominal value.

e) Foreign currency transactions

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into USD at the exchange rate in effect on the balance sheet date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into USD at the historical exchange rates. Foreign currency revenues and expenses are translated into USD at the exchange rates prevailing during the period.

f) Foreign currency translation

Although the Company's reporting currency is USD, the Company also presents the financial statements in CHF. For the translation into CHF, the following methods were applied:

- Equity positions were translated at historical foreign exchange rates, whereas all other positions of the balance sheet presented were translated at the closing rate on the date of the financial statements;
- Income and expenses were translated at the annual average rate; and
- All resulting exchange differences (gains and losses) were recognized in equity.

USD/CHF	**2020**	**2019**
Year-end rate	0.8911	0.9811
Annual average rate	0.9379	0.9939

g) Direct tax expenses

Direct tax expenses include Swiss and foreign income tax expenses and capital tax expenses in Switzerland.

3. Other investments

The following tables shows the breakdown of other investments as of December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

Other investments	**2020**		**2019**	
as of December 31, (in 000's)	**USD**	**CHF**	**USD**	**CHF**
Asset-backed securities	7,742	6,899	10,733	10,530
Mortgage-backed securities	-	-	8,562	8,400
Equity investment funds	27,954	24,910	15,742	15,445
Total Other investments	**35,696**	**31,809**	**35,037**	**34,375**

4. Insurance balances receivable and payable

The following tables show the current insurance balances receivable and payable as of December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

Insurance balances receivable	**2020**		**2019**	
as of December 31, (in 000's)	**USD**	**CHF**	**USD**	**CHF**
Receivables from intermediaries *	18,882	16,826	24,654	24,188
Receivables from (re)insurance companies	3,427	3,054	2,652	2,602
Receivables from group companies	5,100	4,545	4,387	4,304
Total Insurance balances receivable	**27,409**	**24,425**	**31,693**	**31,094**

Insurance balances payable	**2020**		**2019**	
as of December 31, (in 000's)	**USD**	**CHF**	**USD**	**CHF**
Payables to intermediaries *	1,788	1,594	3,329	3,267
Payables to (re)insurance companies	1,082	964	1,987	1,948
Payables to group companies	3,329	2,966	159	156
Total Insurance balances payable	**6,199**	**5,524**	**5,475**	**5,371**

* The position from/to intermediaries includes balances to (re)insurance companies, which act as intermediaries for the respective policy/treaty.

5. Other receivables and payables

The following tables show the other current receivables and payables as of December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

Other receivables	**2020**		**2019**	
as of December 31, (in 000's)	**USD**	**CHF**	**USD**	**CHF**
Receivables from third parties	-	-	34	33
Receivables from shareholder	65	58	936	918
Receivables from related parties	123	109	29	29
Total other receivables	**188**	**167**	**999**	**980**

Other payables	**2020**		**2019**	
as of December 31, (in 000's)	**USD**	**CHF**	**USD**	**CHF**
Payables to third parties	2,351	2,095	2,594	2,545
Payables to shareholder	1,145	1,020	-	-
Payables to related parties	512	456	1,798	1,764
Total other payables	**4,008**	**3,571**	**4,392**	**4,309**

6. Insurance reserves

The following table shows the breakdown of the insurance reserves indicating gross amount, reinsurers' share and the amount for own account as of December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

as of December 31, (000's)	**2020**		**2019**	
	USD	**CHF**	**USD**	**CHF**
Reserves for losses and loss expenses, gross	303,897	270,802	236,240	231,775
Reserves for losses and loss expenses, ceded	(100,860)	(89,877)	(74,065)	(72,666)
Reserves for losses and loss expenses, net	**203,037**	**180,925**	**162,175**	**159,109**
Unearned premium, gross	38,129	33,977	29,894	29,329
Unearned premium, ceded	(12,788)	(11,395)	(13,661)	(13,403)
Unearned premium, net	**25,341**	**22,582**	**16,233**	**15,926**
Equalization reserve	**25,505**	**22,727**	**20,165**	**19,784**
Total Insurance reserve, net	**253,883**	**226,234**	**198,573**	**194,819**

7. Shareholder's equity

On the date of incorporation, the share capital of the Company amounted to CHF 0.1 million. On March 30, 2011, the Company obtained a license to conduct business in both the direct insurance and reinsurance markets (with the exception of life assurance activities) and changed its principal activities accordingly. At that time, the Company also issued 9,900 fully paid-in registered shares at a par value of CHF 1,000 each. Total share capital after this capital increase amounts to 10,000 fully paid-in registered shares at a par value of CHF 1,000 each, totaling CHF 10.0 million as shown in the table below. Additionally, Allied World Assurance Company, Ltd contributed CHF 40.5 million to the Company on March 30, 2011. On March 31, 2011, the Company became directly owned by Allied World Assurance Company Holdings, AG. On March 30, 2012, Allied World Assurance Company Holdings, AG further contributed an amount of CHF 99.3 million to the Company's capital. On July 7, 2017, a capital cash contribution of USD 0.5 million (CHF 0.5 million) was made to the Company in connection with the acceleration of share-based payments as a result of the acquisition of Allied World Assurance Company Holdings, AG by Fairfax Financial Holdings Limited. On June 26, 2019, the Company became directly owned by Allied World Assurance Holdings (Ireland) Ltd. On May 12, 2020 Allied World Assurance Holdings (Ireland) Ltd further contributed an amount of USD 25.0 million (CHF 24.3 million) to the Company's capital.

The following table details movements in shareholder's equity from January 1, 2019 through December 31, 2020.

	Share capital		**Statutory capital reserves**		**Retained earnings**		**Total shareholder's equity**	
in 000's	**USD**	**CHF**	**USD**	**CHF**	**USD**	**CHF**	**USD**	**CHF**
Opening balance as of January 1, 2019	**10,112**	**10,000**	**141,830**	**140,242**	**21,987**	**22,661**	**173,929**	**172,903**
Transfer of the results	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	7,085	7,041	7,085	7,041
Foreign exchange revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	(2,351)	-	(2,351)
Balance as of December 31, 2019	**10,112**	**10,000**	**141,830**	**140,242**	**29,072**	**27,351**	**181,014**	**177,593**
Transfer of the results	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital contribution	-	-	25,000	24,342	-	-	25,000	24,342
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(13,572)	(12,730)	(13,572)	(12,730)
Foreign exchange revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	(17,718)		(17,718)
Balance as of December 31, 2020	**10,112**	**10,000**	**166,830**	**164,584**	**15,500**	**(3,097)**	**192,442**	**171,487**

8. Breakdown between direct insurance and reinsurance business

The following table shows the breakdown of the insurance technical positions of the income statement by direct insurance and reinsurance business for the years ended December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

	Direct Insurance				Reinsurance			
	2020		2019		2020		2019	
for the year ended December 31, (in 000's)	USD	CHF	USD	CHF	USD	CHF	USD	CHF
Gross written premium	38,106	35,740	30,635	30,448	67,110	62,944	57,302	56,950
Premium ceded	(22,925)	(21,502)	(22,577)	(22,439)	(12,267)	(11,506)	(9,506)	(9,447)
Net written premium	**15,181**	**14,238**	**8,058**	**8,009**	**54,843**	**51,438**	**47,796**	**47,503**
Change in reserves for unearned premium, gross	(4,204)	(3,944)	1,081	1,075	(4,032)	(3,780)	35	35
Change in reserves for unearned premium, ceded	(2,390)	(2,242)	647	643	1,517	1,423	(184)	(183)
Net premium earned	**8,587**	**8,052**	**9,786**	**9,727**	**52,328**	**49,081**	**47,647**	**47,355**
Total technical income from insurance activities	**8,587**	**8,052**	**9,786**	**9,727**	**52,328**	**49,081**	**47,647**	**47,355**
Losses and loss expenses paid, gross	(8,305)	(7,789)	(43,232)	(42,967)	(18,816)	(17,647)	(37,829)	(37,597)
Losses and loss expenses paid, ceded	3,982	3,735	15,689	15,593	597	560	8,081	8,032
Change in reserves for losses and loss expenses, gross	(25,193)	(23,629)	21,188	21,059	(37,951)	(35,595)	(7,194)	(7,150)
Change in reserves for losses and loss expenses, ceded	21,884	20,525	2,491	2,476	4,513	4,233	(2,007)	(1,995)
Change in equalization reserve	114	107	2,516	2,501	(5,454)	(5,115)	(1,276)	(1,268)
Net losses and loss expenses	**(7,518)**	**(7,051)**	**(1,347)**	**(1,338)**	**(57,111)**	**(53,564)**	**(40,225)**	**(39,978)**
Acquisition costs and administrative expenses, gross	(5,763)	(5,406)	(5,932)	(5,896)	(16,577)	(15,548)	(15,090)	(14,998)
Acquisition costs and administrative expenses, ceded	5,877	5,513	6,490	6,451	1,384	1,298	835	830
Net acquisition costs and administrative expenses	**114**	**107**	**558**	**555**	**(15,193)**	**(14,250)**	**(14,225)**	**(14,168)**
Total technical expenses from insurance activities	**(7,404)**	**(6,944)**	**(789)**	**(784)**	**(72,304)**	**(67,814)**	**(54,480)**	**(54,147)**
Underwriting result	**1,183**	**1,108**	**8,997**	**8,942**	**(19,976)**	**(18,733)**	**(6,833)**	**(6,792)**

9. Investment results

The following table shows a breakdown of the investment income for the years ended December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

Investment income	**2020**		**2019**	
for the year ended December 31, (in 000's)	**USD**	**CHF**	**USD**	**CHF**
Interest income	5,856	5,492	6,050	6,013
Dividend income	1,060	995	796	791
Rental income	334	314	544	541
Realized gains on bonds	2,295	2,152	14	14
Accretion of bonds	-	-	600	596
Other investment income	504	472	91	90
Total net investment income	**10,049**	**9,425**	**8,095**	**8,045**

The following table shows a breakdown of the investment expenses for the years ended December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

Investment expenses	**2020**		**2019**	
for the year ended December 31, (in '000's)	**USD**	**CHF**	**USD**	**CHF**
Amortization of bonds	542	508	-	-
Depreciation of real estate	639	600	639	636
Realized losses on bonds	-	-	1,771	1,760
Other investment expense	1,710	1,604	1,891	1,879
Total investment expenses	**2,891**	**2,712**	**4,301**	**4,275**

10. Net acquisition costs and administrative expenses

The following table shows a breakdown of the net acquisition costs and administrative expenses for the years ended December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

	2020		**2019**	
for the year ended December 31, (in '000's)	**USD**	**CHF**	**USD**	**CHF**
Acquisition costs	5,567	5,221	4,448	4,421
Personnel costs	5,026	4,714	4,840	4,810
Depreciation of real estate (fixed assets)	347	326	347	345
Other admin expenses	4,139	3,882	4,062	4,038
Net acquisition costs and administrative expenses	**15,079**	**14,143**	**13,697**	**13,614**

11. Supplementary information

As of December 31, (in '000's)	2020 USD	2020 CHF	2019 USD	2019 CHF
Total pledged assets	37,687	33,583	38,674	37,943
of which subject to a registered mortgage note *	18,204	18,000	18,204	18,000
Tied assets	216,077	192,546	205,451	201,568

* converted to CHF using historical foreign exchange rates

12. Subsequent events

The Company considers events or transactions that occur after the balance sheet date but before the financial statements are approved by the Shareholders' Annual General Meeting ("AGM") to provide additional evidence relative to certain estimates or to identify matters that require additional disclosure. Subsequent events have been evaluated through April 28, 2021, the date that the financial statements were approved at the AGM.

There were no subsequent events between the balance sheet date and the date of approval of the financial statements.

13. Net release of hidden services

In 2020 and 2019, the Company did not release hidden reserves.

April 28, 2021

/s/ Wesley Dupont
Wesley Dupont
Chairman of the Board

/s/ Christoph Murg
Christoph Murg
Vice President, Finance & Treasurer

Allied World Assurance Company, AG
Proposed Appropriation of Available Earnings
(in USD)
(Proposed by the Board of Directors)

Registered shares eligible for dividends

as of December 31,	**2020**
Eligible shares	10,000

Appropriation of available earnings proposed by Board of Directors

as of December 31,	**2020**
Balance brought forward	29,073,656
Loss for the year	(13,572,181)
Available earnings to be carried forward	**15,501,475**

The Board of Directors proposes to the shareholder at the annual general meeting to carry forward available earnings of USD 15,501,475 as shown in the table above.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

April 28, 2021

/s/ Wesley Dupont
Wesley Dupont
Chairman of the Board