

RENAISSANCERE HOLDINGS LTD
Form 10-K
February 09, 2018

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-K

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF
THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF
THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File No. 001-14428

RENAISSANCERE HOLDINGS LTD.

(Exact Name Of Registrant As Specified In Its Charter)

Bermuda

98-014-1974

(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization) (I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

Renaissance House, 12 Crow Lane, Pembroke HM 19 Bermuda

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

(441) 295-4513

(Registrant's telephone number)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
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Common Shares, Par Value \$1.00 per share	New York Stock Exchange, Inc.
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Series C 6.08% Preference Shares, Par Value \$1.00 per share	New York Stock Exchange, Inc.
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Series E 5.375% Preference Shares, Par Value \$1.00 per share	New York Stock Exchange, Inc.
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Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company, as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act. Large accelerated filer , Accelerated filer ,

Non-accelerated filer , Smaller reporting company , Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the

Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes No
The aggregate market value of Common Shares held by nonaffiliates of the registrant at June 30, 2017 was \$5,498.0 million based on the closing sale price of the Common Shares on the New York Stock Exchange on that date.

The number of Common Shares, par value US \$1.00 per share, outstanding at February 2, 2018 was 40,023,789.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's definitive proxy statement for the 2018 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders are incorporated by reference into Part III of this report.

RENAISSANCERE HOLDINGS LTD.
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NOTE ON FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017 (this “Form 10-K”) of RenaissanceRe Holdings Ltd. (“RenaissanceRe”) contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). Forward-looking statements are necessarily based on estimates and assumptions that are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies, many of which, with respect to future business decisions, are subject to change. These uncertainties and contingencies can affect actual results and could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements made by, or on behalf of, us. In particular, statements using words such as “may”, “should”, “estimate”, “expect”, “anticipate”, “intend”, “believe”, “predict”, “potential”, or words of similar import generally involve forward-looking statements. For example, we may include certain forward-looking statements in “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” with regard to trends in results, prices, volumes, operations, investment results, margins, combined ratios, fees, reserves, market conditions, risk management and exchange rates. This Form 10-K also contains forward-looking statements with respect to our business and industry, such as those relating to our strategy and management objectives, market standing and product volumes, competition and new entrants in our industry, industry capital, insured losses from loss events, government initiatives and regulatory matters affecting the reinsurance and insurance industries.

The inclusion of forward-looking statements in this report should not be considered as a representation by us or any other person that our current objectives or plans will be achieved. Numerous factors could cause our actual results to differ materially from those addressed by the forward-looking statements, including the following:

- the frequency and severity of catastrophic and other events we cover;
- the effectiveness of our claims and claim expense reserving process;
- our ability to maintain our financial strength ratings;
- the effect of climate change on our business;
- collection on claimed retrocessional coverage, and new retrocessional reinsurance being available on acceptable terms and providing the coverage that we intended to obtain;
- the effects of United States (“U.S.”) tax reform legislation and possible future tax reform legislation and regulations, including changes to the tax treatment of our shareholders or investors in our joint ventures or other entities we manage;
- the effect of emerging claims and coverage issues;
- continued soft reinsurance underwriting market conditions;
- our reliance on a small and decreasing number of reinsurance brokers and other distribution services for the preponderance of our revenue;
- our exposure to credit loss from counterparties in the normal course of business;
- the effect of continued challenging economic conditions throughout the world;
- a contention by the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) that Renaissance Reinsurance Ltd. (“Renaissance Reinsurance”), or any of our other Bermuda subsidiaries, is subject to taxation in the U.S.;
- our ability to retain our key senior officers and to attract or retain the executives and employees necessary to manage our business;
- the performance of our investment portfolio;
- losses we could face from terrorism, political unrest or war;
- the effect of cybersecurity risks, including technology breaches or failure, on our business;
- our ability to successfully implement our business strategies and initiatives;

our ability to determine the impairments taken on our investments;

the effects of inflation;

the ability of our ceding companies and delegated authority counterparties to accurately assess the risks they underwrite;

the effect of operational risks, including system or human failures;

our ability to effectively manage capital on behalf of investors in joint ventures or other entities we manage;

foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations;

our ability to raise capital if necessary;

our ability to comply with covenants in our debt agreements;

changes to the regulatory systems under which we operate, including as a result of increased global regulation of the insurance and reinsurance industry;

changes in Bermuda laws and regulations and the political environment in Bermuda;

- our dependence on the ability of our operating subsidiaries to declare and pay dividends;
- the success of any of our strategic investments or acquisitions, including our ability to manage our operations as our product and geographical diversity increases;

aspects of our corporate structure that may discourage third-party takeovers and other transactions;

the cyclical nature of the reinsurance and insurance industries;

adverse legislative developments that reduce the size of the private markets we serve or impede their future growth;

consolidation of competitors, customers and insurance and reinsurance brokers;

the effect on our business of the highly competitive nature of our industry, including the effect of new entrants to, competing products for and consolidation in the (re)insurance industry;

other political, regulatory or industry initiatives adversely impacting us;

increasing barriers to free trade and the free flow of capital;

international restrictions on the writing of reinsurance by foreign companies and government intervention in the natural catastrophe market;

the effect of Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (the “OECD”) or European Union (“EU”) measures to increase our taxes and reporting requirements;

the effect of the vote by the U.K. to leave the EU;

changes in regulatory regimes and accounting rules that may impact financial results irrespective of business operations; and

our need to make many estimates and judgments in the preparation of our financial statements.

As a consequence, our future financial condition and results may differ from those expressed in any forward-looking statements made by or on behalf of us. The factors listed above, which are discussed in more detail in “Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors”, in this Form 10-K, should not be construed as exhaustive. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made, and we undertake no obligation to revise or update forward-looking statements to reflect new information, events or circumstances after the date hereof or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

In this Form 10-K, references to “RenaissanceRe” refer to RenaissanceRe Holdings Ltd. (the parent company) and references to “we,” “us,” “our” and the “Company” refer to RenaissanceRe Holdings Ltd. together with its subsidiaries, unless the context requires otherwise.

For your convenience, we have included a “Glossary of Selected Insurance and Reinsurance Terms” at the end of “Part I, Item 1. Business” of this Form 10-K.

All dollar amounts referred to in this Form 10-K are in U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated.

Due to rounding, numbers presented in the tables included in this Form 10-K may not add up precisely to the totals provided.

OVERVIEW

RenaissanceRe is a global provider of reinsurance and insurance. We provide property, casualty and specialty reinsurance and certain insurance solutions to customers, principally through intermediaries. Established in 1993, we have offices in Bermuda, Ireland, Singapore, Switzerland, the United Kingdom (the “U.K.”), and the U.S. Our operating subsidiaries include Renaissance Reinsurance, RenaissanceRe Specialty U.S. Ltd. (“RenaissanceRe Specialty U.S.”), Renaissance Reinsurance U.S. Inc. (“Renaissance Reinsurance U.S.”), Renaissance Reinsurance of Europe Unlimited Company (“Renaissance Reinsurance of Europe”) and our Lloyd’s syndicate, RenaissanceRe Syndicate 1458 (“Syndicate 1458”). We also underwrite reinsurance on behalf of joint ventures, including Top Layer Reinsurance Ltd. (“Top Layer Re”), Upsilon RFO Re Ltd. (“Upsilon RFO”), Fibonacci Reinsurance Ltd. (“Fibonacci Re”) and DaVinci Reinsurance Ltd. (“DaVinci”). In addition, through RenaissanceRe Medici Fund Ltd. (“Medici”), we invest in various insurance based investment instruments that have returns primarily tied to property catastrophe risk.

We aspire to be the world’s best underwriter by matching well-structured risks with efficient sources of capital and our mission is to produce superior returns for our shareholders over the long term. We seek to accomplish these goals by being a trusted, long-term partner to our customers for assessing and managing risk, delivering responsive and innovative solutions, leveraging our core capabilities of risk assessment and information management, investing in these core capabilities in order to serve our customers across the cycles that have historically characterized our markets and keeping our promises. Our strategy focuses on superior risk selection, superior customer relationships and superior capital management. We provide value to our customers and joint venture partners in the form of financial security, innovative products, and responsive service. We are known as a leader in paying valid claims promptly. We principally measure our financial success through long-term growth in tangible book value per common share plus the change in accumulated dividends, which we believe is the most appropriate measure of our financial performance and in respect of which we believe we have delivered superior performance over time.

Our core products include property, casualty and specialty reinsurance and certain insurance products principally distributed through intermediaries, with whom we seek to cultivate strong long-term relationships. We believe we have been one of the world’s leading providers of catastrophe reinsurance since our founding. In recent years, through the strategic execution of a number of initiatives, including organic growth and our acquisition of Platinum Underwriters Holdings, Ltd. (“Platinum”) on March 2, 2015, we have expanded our casualty and specialty platform and products and believe we are a leader in certain casualty and specialty lines of business. We have determined our business consists of the following reportable segments: (1) Property, which is comprised of catastrophe and other property reinsurance and insurance written on behalf of our operating subsidiaries and certain joint ventures managed by our ventures unit, and (2) Casualty and Specialty, which is comprised of casualty and specialty reinsurance and insurance written on behalf of our operating subsidiaries and certain joint ventures managed by our ventures unit.

To best serve our clients in the places they do business, we have operating subsidiaries, joint ventures and underwriting platforms around the world, including DaVinci, Renaissance Reinsurance, Top Layer Re, Fibonacci Re and Upsilon RFO in Bermuda, Renaissance Reinsurance U.S. in the U.S., and Syndicate 1458 in the U.K. We write property and casualty and specialty reinsurance through our wholly owned operating subsidiaries, joint ventures and Syndicate 1458 and certain insurance products primarily through

Syndicate 1458. Although each underwriting platform may write any or all of our classes of business, our Bermuda platform has traditionally written, and continues to write, the preponderance of our property business and our U.S. platform and Syndicate 1458 write a significant portion of our casualty and specialty business. Syndicate 1458 provides us with access to Lloyd's extensive distribution network and worldwide licenses and also writes business through delegated authority arrangements. The underwriting results of our operating subsidiaries and underwriting platforms are included in our Property and Casualty and Specialty segment results as appropriate.

Since a meaningful portion of the reinsurance and insurance we write provides protection from damages relating to natural and man-made catastrophes, our results depend to a large extent on the frequency and severity of such catastrophic events, and the coverages we offer to customers affected by these events. We are exposed to significant losses from these catastrophic events and other exposures we cover. Accordingly, we expect a significant degree of volatility in our financial results and our financial results may vary significantly from quarter-to-quarter and from year-to-year, based on the level of insured catastrophic losses occurring around the world. We view our increased exposure to casualty and specialty lines of business as an efficient use of capital given these risks are generally less correlated with our property lines of business. This has allowed us to bring additional capacity to our clients, across a wider range of product offerings, while continuing to be good stewards of our shareholders' capital. In the future, our casualty and specialty lines of business may represent a greater proportion of our premiums and claims and claim expenses.

We continually explore appropriate and efficient ways to address the risk needs of our clients and the impact of various regulatory and legislative changes on our operations. We have created and managed, and continue to manage, multiple capital vehicles across a number of jurisdictions and may create additional risk bearing vehicles or enter into additional jurisdictions in the future. As our product and geographical diversity increases, we may be exposed to new risks, uncertainties and sources of volatility.

CORPORATE STRATEGY

We aspire to be the world's best underwriter by matching well-structured risks with efficient sources of capital and our mission is to produce superior returns for our shareholders over the long term. Our strategy for achieving these objectives, which is supported by our core values, our principles and our culture, is to operate an integrated system of what we believe are our three competitive advantages: superior customer relationships, superior risk selection and superior capital management. We believe all three competitive advantages are required to achieve our objectives, and we aim to seamlessly coordinate the delivery of these competitive advantages for the benefit of our ceding insurers, brokers, investors in our joint ventures and shareholders.

Superior Customer Relationships. We seek to be a trusted long-term partner to our customers for assessing and managing risk and delivering responsive solutions. We believe our modeling and technical expertise, our risk management products and our track record of keeping our promises have made us a provider of first choice in many lines of business to our customers worldwide. We seek to offer stable, predictable and consistent risk-based pricing and a prompt turnaround on claims.

Superior Risk Selection. We seek to build a portfolio of risks that produces an attractive risk-adjusted return on utilized capital. We develop a perspective of each risk using both our underwriters' expertise and sophisticated risk selection techniques, including computer models and databases such as Renaissance Exposure Management System ("REMS®"). We pursue a disciplined approach to underwriting and seek to select only those risks that we believe will produce a portfolio with an attractive return, subject to prudent risk constraints. We manage our portfolio of risks dynamically, both within sub-portfolios and across the Company.

Superior Capital Management. We seek to write as much attractively priced business as is available to us and then manage our capital accordingly. We generally seek to raise capital when we forecast increased demand in the market, at times by accessing capital through joint ventures or other structures, and seek to return capital to our shareholders or joint venture investors when the demand for our coverages appears to decline and when we believe a return of capital would be beneficial to our shareholders or joint venture investors. In using joint ventures, we aim to leverage our access to business and our underwriting capabilities on an efficient capital base, develop fee income, generate profit commissions, diversify our

portfolio and provide attractive risk-adjusted returns to our capital providers. We routinely evaluate and review potential joint venture opportunities and strategic investments.

We believe we are well positioned to fulfill our objectives by virtue of the experience and skill of our management team, our integrated and flexible underwriting and operating platform, our significant financial strength, our strong relationships with brokers and customers, our commitment to superior service and our proprietary modeling technology. In particular, we believe our strategy, high performance culture, and commitment to our customers and joint venture partners help us to differentiate ourselves by offering specialized services and products at times and in markets where capacity and alternatives may be limited.

SEGMENTS

Our reportable segments are defined as follows: (1) Property, which is comprised of catastrophe and other property reinsurance and insurance written on behalf of our operating subsidiaries and certain joint ventures managed by our ventures unit, and (2) Casualty and Specialty, which is comprised of casualty and specialty reinsurance and insurance written on behalf of our operating subsidiaries and certain joint ventures managed by our ventures unit. In addition to our two reportable segments, we have an Other category, which primarily includes our strategic investments, investments unit, corporate expenses, capital servicing costs, noncontrolling interests, certain expenses related to the acquisition of Platinum and the remnants of our former Bermuda-based insurance operations.

For the year ended December 31, 2017, our Property and Casualty and Specialty segments accounted for 51.5% and 48.5%, respectively, of our gross premiums written. Operating results relating to our segments are included in “Part II, Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.”

The following table shows gross premiums written allocated between our segments:

Year ended December 31,	2017	2016	2015
(in thousands)			
Property	\$1,440,437	\$1,111,263	\$1,072,159
Casualty and Specialty	1,357,110	1,263,313	939,241
Other category	(7)	—	(90)
Total gross premiums written	\$2,797,540	\$2,374,576	\$2,011,310

We write proportional business as well as excess of loss business. In addition, we maintain delegated authority arrangements through Syndicate 1458, which are included in our Property and Casualty and Specialty segments, as appropriate. Our relative mix of business between proportional business and excess of loss business has fluctuated in the past and will likely vary in the future. Proportional and delegated authority business typically have relatively higher premiums per unit of expected underwriting income, together with a higher acquisition expense ratio and combined ratio, than traditional excess of loss reinsurance. In addition, these coverages tend to be exposed to relatively more attritional, and frequent, losses while being subject to less expected severity.

The following table shows gross premiums written allocated between excess of loss, proportional and delegated authority for each of our segments:

Year ended December 31, 2017	Property	Casualty and Specialty	Other	Total
(in thousands)				
Excess of loss	\$1,192,980	\$262,415	\$(7)	\$1,455,388
Proportional	195,473	894,810	—	1,090,283
Delegated authority	51,984	199,885	—	251,869
Total gross premiums written	\$1,440,437	\$1,357,110	\$(7)	\$2,797,540
Year ended December 31, 2016				
Excess of loss	\$932,725	\$218,816	\$—	\$1,151,541
Proportional	148,555	900,819	—	1,049,374
Delegated authority	29,983	143,678	—	173,661
Total gross premiums written	\$1,111,263	\$1,263,313	\$—	\$2,374,576
Year ended December 31, 2015				
Excess of loss	\$919,986	\$206,522	\$(90)	\$1,126,418
Proportional	132,522	647,733	—	780,255
Delegated authority	19,651	84,986	—	104,637
Total gross premiums written	\$1,072,159	\$939,241	\$(90)	\$2,011,310

Property Segment

The following table shows gross premiums written in our Property segment allocated by class of business:

Year ended December 31,	2017	2016	2015
(in thousands)			
Catastrophe	\$1,104,450	\$884,361	\$930,578
Other property	335,987	226,902	141,581
Total Property segment gross premiums written	\$1,440,437	\$1,111,263	\$1,072,159

Our Property segment includes our catastrophe class of business, principally comprised of excess of loss reinsurance and excess of loss retrocessional reinsurance to insure insurance and reinsurance companies against natural and man-made catastrophes, and our other property class of business, primarily comprised of proportional reinsurance, property per risk, property (re)insurance, binding facilities and regional U.S. multi-line reinsurance. We write catastrophe reinsurance and insurance coverage protecting against large natural catastrophes, such as earthquakes, hurricanes and tsunamis, as well as claims arising from other natural and man-made catastrophes such as winter storms, freezes, floods, fires, windstorms, tornadoes, explosions and acts of terrorism. We offer this coverage to insurance companies and other reinsurers primarily on an excess of loss basis. This means we begin paying when our customers' claims from a catastrophe exceed a certain retained amount. We also offer proportional coverages and other structures on a catastrophe-exposed basis and may increase these offerings on an absolute or relative basis in the future.

Our excess of loss property contracts generally cover all natural perils, as outlined above. Our predominant exposure under such coverage is to property damage. However, other risks, including business interruption and other non-property losses, may also be covered under our property reinsurance contracts when arising from a covered peril. We offer our coverages on a worldwide basis. Because of the wide range of possible catastrophic events to which we are exposed, including the size of such events and the potential for multiple events to occur in the same time period,

our property business is volatile and our financial condition and results of operations reflect this volatility. To moderate the volatility of our risk portfolio, we may increase or decrease our presence in the property business based on market conditions and our assessment of risk-adjusted pricing adequacy. We frequently

purchase reinsurance or other protection for our own account for a number of reasons, including, to optimize the expected outcome of our underwriting portfolio, to manage capital requirements for regulated entities and to reduce the financial impact that a large catastrophe or a series of catastrophes could have on our results.

Casualty and Specialty Segment

We write casualty and specialty reinsurance and insurance covering primarily targeted classes of business where we believe we have a sound basis for underwriting and pricing the risk we assume. Principally all of the business is reinsurance, however our book of insurance business has been increasing in recent periods, and may continue to do so. The following table shows gross premiums written in our Casualty and Specialty segment allocated by class of business:

Year ended December 31, (in thousands)	2017	2016	2015
Professional liability (1)	\$452,310	\$377,580	\$287,591
General casualty (2)	417,880	327,939	258,234
Financial lines (3)	303,800	413,068	265,170
Other (4)	183,120	144,726	128,246
Total Casualty and Specialty segment gross premiums written	\$1,357,110	\$1,263,313	\$939,241

(1) Includes directors and officers, medical malpractice, and professional indemnity.

(2) Includes automobile liability, casualty clash, employer's liability, umbrella or excess casualty, workers' compensation and general liability.

(3) Includes financial guaranty, mortgage guaranty, political risk, surety and trade credit.

(4) Includes accident and health, agriculture, aviation, cyber, energy, marine, satellite and terrorism. Lines of business such as regional multi-line and whole account may have characteristics of various other classes of business, and are allocated accordingly.

In recent years, we have expanded our Casualty and Specialty segment operations through organic growth initiatives and the acquisition of Platinum, and we plan to continue to expand these operations over time if market conditions are appropriate.

Our Casualty and Specialty segment gross premiums written may be subject to significant volatility as certain lines of business in this segment can be influenced by a small number of relatively large transactions. Our team of experienced professionals seeks to underwrite these lines using a disciplined underwriting approach and sophisticated analytical tools. We generally target lines of business where we believe we can adequately quantify the risks assumed and provide coverage where we believe our underwriting is robust and the market is attractive. We also seek to identify market dislocations and write new lines of business whose risk and return characteristics are estimated to exceed our hurdle rates. Furthermore, we also seek to manage the correlations of this business with our overall portfolio. We believe that our underwriting and analytical capabilities have positioned us well to manage our casualty and specialty business.

We offer our casualty and specialty reinsurance products principally on a proportional basis, and we also provide excess of loss coverage. These products frequently include tailored features such as limits or sub-limits which we believe help us manage our exposures. Any liability exceeding, or otherwise not subject to, such limits reverts to the cedant. Our Casualty and Specialty segment frequently provides coverage for relatively large limits or exposures, and thus we are subject to potential significant claims volatility.

Our Casualty and Specialty segment offers certain casualty insurance products through Syndicate 1458 including, but not limited to, general liability, medical malpractice and professional liability. Syndicate 1458 also writes business through delegated authority arrangements.

As a result of our financial strength, we have the ability to offer significant capacity and, for select risks, we have made available significant limits. We believe these capabilities, the strength of our casualty and specialty reinsurance underwriting team, and our demonstrated ability and willingness to pay valid claims are competitive advantages of our casualty and specialty reinsurance business. While we believe that these and other initiatives will support growth in

our Casualty and Specialty segment, we intend to continue to

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apply our disciplined underwriting approach which, together with current and forecasted market conditions, is likely to temper such growth in current and near-term periods.

Other

Our Other category primarily includes the results of: (1) our share of strategic investments in certain markets we believe offer attractive risk-adjusted returns or where we believe our investment adds value, and where, rather than assuming exclusive management responsibilities ourselves, we partner with other market participants; (2) our investment unit which manages and invests the funds generated by our consolidated operations; (3) corporate expenses, certain expenses related to the acquisition of Platinum, capital servicing costs and noncontrolling interests; and (4) the remnants of our former Bermuda-based insurance operations.

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN

Our exposures are generally diversified across geographic zones, but are also a function of market conditions and opportunities. Our largest exposure has historically been to the U.S. and Caribbean market, which represented 56.4% of our gross premiums written for the year ended December 31, 2017. A significant amount of our U.S. and Caribbean premium provides coverage against windstorms (mainly U.S. Atlantic hurricanes), earthquakes and other natural and man-made catastrophes.

The following table sets forth the amounts and percentages of our gross premiums written allocated to the territory of coverage exposure:

Year ended December 31,	2017		2016		2015	
	Gross Premiums Written	Percentage of Gross Premiums Written	Gross Premiums Written	Percentage of Gross Premiums Written	Gross Premiums Written	Percentage of Gross Premiums Written
(in thousands, except percentages)						
Property Segment						
U.S. and Caribbean	\$954,269	34.1 %	\$743,226	31.3 %	\$671,887	33.4 %
Worldwide	305,915	10.9 %	210,168	8.9 %	234,801	11.7 %
Japan	49,821	1.8 %	44,536	1.9 %	32,830	1.6 %
Europe	49,486	1.8 %	37,611	1.6 %	32,973	1.6 %
Worldwide (excluding U.S.) (1)	48,182	1.7 %	55,043	2.3 %	76,370	3.8 %
Australia and New Zealand	14,151	0.5 %	13,729	0.6 %	15,869	0.8 %
Other	18,613	0.7 %	6,950	0.3 %	7,429	0.4 %
Total Property Segment	1,440,437	51.5 %	1,111,263	46.9 %	1,072,159	53.3 %
Casualty and Specialty Segment						
Worldwide	686,253	24.5 %	581,972	24.5 %	320,452	15.9 %
U.S. and Caribbean	622,757	22.3 %	646,381	27.2 %	522,778	26.0 %
Europe	9,752	0.3 %	5,541	0.2 %	936	— %
Worldwide (excluding U.S.) (1)	10,104	0.4 %	13,840	0.6 %	87,597	4.4 %
Australia and New Zealand	4,141	0.1 %	5,073	0.2 %	1,627	0.1 %
Other	24,103	0.9 %	10,506	0.4 %	5,851	0.3 %
Total Casualty and Specialty Segment	1,357,110	48.5 %	1,263,313	53.1 %	939,241	46.7 %
Other category	(7)	— %	—	— %	(90)	— %
Total gross premiums written	\$2,797,540	100.0 %	\$2,374,576	100.0 %	\$2,011,310	100.0 %

(1) The category “Worldwide (excluding U.S.)” consists of contracts that cover more than one geographic region (other than the U.S.).

VENTURES

We pursue a number of other opportunities through our ventures unit, which has responsibility for creating and managing our joint ventures, executing customized reinsurance transactions to assume or cede risk and managing certain investments directed at classes of risk other than catastrophe reinsurance.

Property Catastrophe Managed Joint Ventures

We actively manage property catastrophe-oriented joint ventures, which provide us with an additional presence in the market, enhance our client relationships and generate fee income and profit commissions. These joint ventures allow us to leverage our access to business and our underwriting capabilities on a larger capital base. Currently, our principal joint ventures include DaVinci, Top Layer Re, Medici, Upsilon RFO and Fibonacci Re. Renaissance Underwriting Managers, Ltd. (“RUM”), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, acts as the exclusive underwriting manager for each of these joint ventures except Medici.

DaVinci

DaVinci was established in 2001 and principally writes property catastrophe reinsurance and certain low frequency, high severity specialty reinsurance lines of business on a global basis. In general, we seek to construct for DaVinci a portfolio with risk characteristics similar to those of Renaissance Reinsurance’s property catastrophe reinsurance portfolio, and from time to time, certain lines of specialty reinsurance written by Renaissance Reinsurance such as terrorism and workers’ compensation. In accordance with DaVinci’s underwriting guidelines, it can only participate in business also underwritten by Renaissance Reinsurance. We maintain majority voting control of DaVinci’s holding company, DaVinciRe, and accordingly, consolidate the results of DaVinciRe into our consolidated results of operations and financial position. The underwriting results of DaVinciRe are principally included in our Property segment. We seek to manage DaVinci’s capital efficiently over time in light of the market opportunities and needs we perceive and believe we are able to serve. Our noncontrolling economic ownership in DaVinciRe was 22.1% at December 31, 2017 (2016 - 24.0%).

We expect our noncontrolling economic ownership in DaVinciRe to fluctuate over time. See “Part II, Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Capital Resources” for additional information with respect of DaVinci.

Top Layer Re

Top Layer Re was established in 1999 and writes high excess non-U.S. property catastrophe reinsurance. Top Layer Re is owned 50% by State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company (“State Farm”) and 50% by Renaissance Reinsurance. State Farm provides \$3.9 billion of stop loss reinsurance coverage to Top Layer Re. We account for our equity ownership in Top Layer Re under the equity method of accounting and our proportionate share of its results is reflected in equity in earnings of other ventures in our consolidated statements of operations.

Medici

Medici is an exempted fund, incorporated under the laws of Bermuda. Medici’s objective is to invest substantially all of its assets in various insurance-based investment instruments that have returns primarily correlated to property catastrophe risk. Third-party investors subscribe for the majority of the participating, non-voting common shares of Medici. We maintain majority voting control of Medici’s parent, RenaissanceRe Fund Holdings Ltd. (“Fund Holdings”), therefore the results of Medici and Fund Holdings are consolidated in our financial statements. Our economic ownership in Medici was 26.8% at December 31, 2017 (2016 - 36.5%).

Upsilon RFO

Effective January 1, 2013, we formed and launched a managed joint venture, Upsilon RFO, a Bermuda domiciled special purpose insurer (“SPI”), to provide additional capacity to the worldwide aggregate and per-occurrence primary and retrocessional property catastrophe excess of loss market. Upsilon RFO enhances our efforts to match desirable reinsurance risk with efficient capital through a strategic capital structure. Original business is written directly by Upsilon RFO under fully-collateralized reinsurance contracts capitalized through the sale of non-voting shares to us and Upsilon Fund. Upsilon RFO is

considered a variable interest entity (“VIE”) as it has insufficient equity capital to finance its activities without additional financial support and we are the primary beneficiary. As a result, we consolidate Upsilon RFO and all significant inter-company transactions have been eliminated. Other than our equity investment, we have not provided any financial or other support to Upsilon RFO that we were not contractually required to provide.

Upsilon Fund

Effective November 13, 2014, we incorporated Upsilon Fund, an exempted Bermuda limited segregated accounts company. Upsilon Fund was formed to provide a fund structure through which third party investors can invest in property reinsurance risk managed by us. As a segregated accounts company, Upsilon Fund is permitted to establish segregated accounts to invest in and hold identified pools of assets and liabilities. Each pool of assets and liabilities in each segregated account is ring-fenced from any claims from the creditors of Upsilon Fund’s general account and from the creditors of other segregated accounts within Upsilon Fund. Third party investors purchase redeemable, non-voting preference shares linked to specific segregated accounts of Upsilon Fund and own 100% of these shares. Upsilon Fund is managed by RenaissanceRe Fund Management Ltd. in return for a management fee and performance based incentive fee. We have not provided any financial or other support to Upsilon Fund that we were not contractually required to provide. Currently, Upsilon Fund is invested in Upsilon RFO and Medici.

Fibonacci Re

Effective November 7, 2016, Fibonacci Re, a Bermuda-domiciled SPI, was formed to provide collateralized capacity to Renaissance Reinsurance and its affiliates. Fibonacci Re raised capital from third party investors and us via a private placement of participating notes that are listed on the Bermuda Stock Exchange. This arrangement enables Renaissance Reinsurance to support its clients with additional property catastrophe reinsurance capacity and we believe it provides attractive risk-adjusted returns to our capital partners. We concluded that Fibonacci Re meets the definition of a VIE as it does not have sufficient equity capital to finance its activities. Therefore, we evaluated our relationship with Fibonacci Re and concluded we are not the primary beneficiary of Fibonacci Re as we do not have power over the activities that most significantly impact the economic performance of Fibonacci. As a result, we do not consolidate the financial position and results of operations of Fibonacci. Other than our investment in the participating notes of Fibonacci Re, we have not provided financial or other support to Fibonacci Re that we were not contractually required to provide.

Other Joint Ventures

Effective December 22, 2017, we closed an initiative with Reinsurance Group of America, Incorporated to source third party capital to support reinsurers targeting large in-force life and annuity blocks (“Langhorne”). Langhorne Holdings LLC (“Langhorne Holdings”) is a company that owns and manages certain reinsurance entities within Langhorne. Langhorne Partners LLC (“Langhorne Partners”) is the general partner for Langhorne and the entity which manages the third-party investors investing into Langhorne Holdings. We concluded that Langhorne Holdings meets the definition of a VIE. We are not the primary beneficiary of Langhorne Holdings and as a result, we do not consolidate the financial position or results of operations of Langhorne Holdings. We concluded that Langhorne Partners was not a VIE. We will account for our investments in Langhorne Holdings and Langhorne Partners under the equity method of accounting, one quarter in arrears. We anticipate that our investment in Langhorne will increase, perhaps materially, as in-force life and annuity blocks of businesses are written. Other than our current and committed future equity investment in Langhorne, we have not provided financial or other support to Langhorne that we were not contractually required to provide.

Strategic Investments

Ventures also pursues strategic investments where, rather than assuming exclusive management responsibilities ourselves, we partner with other market participants. These investments may be directed at classes of risk other than catastrophe reinsurance, and at times may also be directed at non-insurance risks. We find these investments attractive because of their expected returns, and because they provide us with diversification benefits and information and exposure to other aspects of the market. For example, we recently executed a definitive agreement to acquire a minority shareholding in Catalina Holdings (Bermuda)

Ltd, a long-term consolidator in the non-life insurance/reinsurance run-off sector, subject to regulatory approval. Other examples of strategic investments include our investments in Tower Hill Insurance Group, LLC. (“THIG”), Tower Hill Holdings, Inc. (“Tower Hill”), Tower Hill Signature Insurance Holdings, Inc. (“Tower Hill Signature”) and Tower Hill Re (collectively, the “Tower Hill Companies”), which are accounted for under the equity method of accounting. We also have investments in Essent Group Ltd. and Trupanion Inc., which are accounted for at fair value and are included in other investments.

The carrying value of these investments on our consolidated balance sheet, individually or in the aggregate, may differ from the realized value we may ultimately attain, perhaps significantly so. For example, we believe that our investment in the Tower Hill Companies, which is recorded under the equity method of accounting in our consolidated financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the U.S. (“GAAP”), would attract a significantly higher valuation than what is currently recognized in our consolidated financial statements. However, under GAAP, we are prohibited from recording this investment at fair value. In addition, there is no liquid market for this investment.

Other Transactions

Ventures works on a range of other customized reinsurance and financing transactions. For example, we have participated in and continuously analyze other attractive opportunities in the market for insurance-linked securities and derivatives. We believe our products contain a number of customized features designed to fit the needs of our partners, as well as our risk management objectives.

Our ventures unit business activities that appear in our consolidated underwriting results, such as DaVinci and certain reinsurance transactions, are included in our Property and Casualty and Specialty segment results as appropriate; the results of our equity method investments, such as Top Layer Re, and other ventures are included in the Other category of our segment results.

NEW BUSINESS

From time to time we consider diversification into new ventures, either through organic growth, the formation of new joint ventures, or the acquisition of or the investment in other companies or books of business of other companies. This potential diversification includes opportunities to write targeted, additional classes of risk-exposed business, both directly for our own account and through new joint venture opportunities. We also regularly evaluate potential strategic opportunities we believe might utilize our skills, capabilities, proprietary technology and relationships to support possible expansion into further risk-related coverages, services and products. Generally, we focus on underwriting or trading risks where we believe reasonably sufficient data is available and our analytical abilities provide us with a competitive advantage, in order for us to seek to model estimated probabilities of losses and returns in respect of our then current portfolio of risks.

We regularly review potential strategic transactions that might improve our portfolio of business, enhance or focus our strategies, expand our distribution or capabilities, or provide other benefits. In evaluating potential new ventures or investments, we generally seek an attractive estimated return on equity, the ability to develop or capitalize on a competitive advantage, and opportunities which we believe will not detract from our core operations. We believe that our ability to attract investment and operational opportunities is supported by our strong reputation and financial resources, and by the capabilities and track record of our ventures unit.

COMPETITION

The markets in which we operate are highly competitive, and we believe that competition is, in general, increasing and becoming more robust. Our competitors include independent reinsurance and insurance companies, subsidiaries and/or affiliates of globally recognized insurance companies, reinsurance divisions of certain insurance companies, domestic and international underwriting operations, and a range of entities offering forms of risk transfer protection on a collateralized or other non-traditional basis. As our business evolves and the (re)insurance industry continues to experience consolidation, we expect our competitors to change as well.

We believe that our principal competitors include other companies active in the Bermuda market, currently including Allied World Assurance Company, AG, Arch Capital Group Ltd., Aspen Insurance Holdings

Limited, Axis Capital Holdings Limited, Chubb Limited, Everest Re Group, Ltd., Fidelis Insurance Holdings Limited (“Fidelis”), Hamilton Re Ltd. (“Hamilton Re”), PartnerRe Ltd., Sompo International (formerly known as Endurance Specialty Holdings Ltd.), Third Point Reinsurance Ltd. (“Third Point”), Validus Holdings, Ltd. and XL Group Ltd., as well as a growing number of private, unrated reinsurers offering predominately collateralized reinsurance. We also compete with certain Lloyd’s syndicates active in the London market, as well as with a number of other industry participants, such as American International Group, Inc., Berkshire Hathaway Inc., Hannover Rückversicherung AG (“Hannover Re”), Ironshore Inc., Münchener Rückversicherungs-Gesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft in München (“Munich Re”) and Swiss Re Ltd.

Hedge funds, pension funds and endowments, investment banks, investment managers (such as Nephila Capital Ltd.), exchanges and other capital market participants are increasingly active in the reinsurance market and the market for related risk, either through the formation of reinsurance companies (such as Greenlight Reinsurance Ltd., Aeolus Re Ltd., Fidelis, Hamilton Re, and Third Point) or through the use of other financial products, such as catastrophe bonds, other insurance-linked securities and collateralized reinsurance investment funds. We expect competition from these sources to continue to increase. In addition, we continue to anticipate growth in financial products offered to the insurance market that are intended to compete with traditional reinsurance, such as exchange traded catastrophe options, insurance-linked securities, unrated privately held reinsurance companies providing collateralized or other non-traditional reinsurance, catastrophe-linked derivative agreements and other financial products.

The tax policies of the countries where our customers operate, as well as government sponsored or backed catastrophe funds, also affect demand for reinsurance, sometimes significantly. Moreover, government-backed entities increasingly represent competition for the coverages we provide directly or for the business of our customers, reducing the potential amount of third party private protection our clients might need or desire.

UNDERWRITING AND ENTERPRISE RISK MANAGEMENT

Underwriting

Our primary underwriting goal is to construct a portfolio of reinsurance and insurance contracts and other financial risks that maximizes our return on shareholders’ equity, subject to prudent risk constraints, and to generate long-term growth in tangible book value per common share plus the change in accumulated dividends. We assess each new (re)insurance contract on the basis of the expected incremental return relative to the incremental contribution to portfolio risk.

We have developed a proprietary, computer-based pricing and exposure management system, REMS©, which has analytic and modeling capabilities that help us to assess the risk and return of each incremental (re)insurance contract in relation to our overall portfolio of (re)insurance contracts. We believe that REMS© is a robust underwriting and risk management system that has been successfully integrated into our business processes and culture. In conjunction with pricing models that we run outside of REMS©, the REMS© framework encompasses and facilitates risk capture, analysis, correlation, portfolio aggregation and capital allocation within a single system for all of our natural hazards and non-natural hazards (re)insurance contracts. We continue to invest in and improve REMS©, incorporating our underwriting and modeling experience and adding proprietary software and a significant amount of new industry data. We continually strive to improve our analytical techniques for both natural hazard and non-natural hazard models in REMS© and while our experience is most developed for analyzing natural hazard catastrophe risks, we continue to invest in and evolve our capabilities for assessing non-natural hazard catastrophe risks. With the acquisition of Platinum and our recent growth in our casualty and specialty lines of business, we have increased our modeling and underwriting resources and associated capabilities with respect to our casualty and specialty lines of business.

We generally utilize a multiple model approach when evaluating a proposed transaction, combining both probabilistic and deterministic techniques. We combine the analyses generated by REMS© with other information and other model inputs available to us, including our own knowledge of the client submitting the proposed program, to assess the premium offered against the risk of loss and the cost of utilized capital which the program presents. The underlying risk models integrated into our underwriting and REMS© framework are a combination of internally constructed and commercially available models. We use

commercially available natural hazard catastrophe models to assist with validating and stress testing our base model and REMS© results.

Before we bind a (re)insurance risk, exposure data, historical loss information and other risk data is gathered from customers. Using a combination of proprietary software, underwriting experience, actuarial techniques and engineering expertise, as we deem appropriate, the exposure data is reviewed and augmented. We use this data as primary inputs into the REMS© modeling system as a base to create risk distributions to represent the risk being evaluated. We believe that the REMS© modeling system helps us to analyze each policy on a consistent basis, assisting our determination of what we believe to be an appropriate price to charge for each policy based upon the risk to be assumed. In part, through the process described above and the utilization of REMS©, we seek to compare our estimate of the expected returns in respect of a contract with the amount of capital we notionally allocate to the contract based on our estimate of its marginal impact on our portfolio of risks. A key advantage of our REMS© framework is our ability to include additional perils, risks and geographic areas that may not be captured in commercially available natural hazards risk models.

We periodically review the estimates and assumptions that are reflected in REMS© and our other tools. For example, the 2011 and 2010 New Zealand Earthquakes and the Tohoku Earthquake provided new insight on certain aspects of hazard and vulnerability to the global earthquake science community. Utilizing internal research capabilities from our team of scientists at Weather Predict Consulting Inc. (“Weather Predict”) and new research from the global earthquake science community, we updated several of our internal regional representations of earthquake risk in advance of the commercially available models. In late 2012, Storm Sandy gave rise to new data relating to storm surge, flood persistence and mid-Atlantic tropical storm meteorology. We subsequently updated our North Atlantic storm surge model to reflect this new data. We will gather data from the events of 2017 to perform similar reviews and apply learning where appropriate.

Our underwriters use the combination of our risk assessment and underwriting process, REMS© and other tools in their pricing decisions, which we believe provides them with several competitive advantages. These include the ability to:

- simulate a range of potential outcomes that adequately represents the risk to an individual contract;
- analyze the incremental impact of an individual reinsurance contract on our overall portfolio;
- better assess the underlying exposures associated with assumed retrocessional business;
- price contracts within a short time frame;
- capture various classes of risk, including catastrophe and other insurance risks;
- assess risk across multiple entities (including our various joint ventures) and across different components of our capital structure; and
- provide consistent pricing information.

As part of our risk management process, we also use REMS© to assist us, as a retrocedant, with the purchase of reinsurance coverage for our own account.

Our underwriting and risk management process, in conjunction with REMS©, quantifies and manages our exposure to claims from single events and the exposure to losses from a series of events. As part of our pricing and underwriting process, we also assess a variety of other factors, including:

- the reputation of the proposed cedant and the likelihood of establishing a long-term relationship with the cedant;
- the geographic area in which the cedant does business and its market share;
- historical loss data for the cedant and, where available, for the industry as a whole in the relevant regions and lines of business, in order to compare the cedant’s historical catastrophe loss experience to industry averages;
- the cedant’s pricing strategies; and
- the perceived financial strength of the cedant and factors such as the cedant’s historical record of making premium payments in full and on a timely basis.

In order to estimate the risk profile of each line of non-natural hazard reinsurance (i.e., our casualty and specialty lines of business), we establish probability distributions and assess the correlations with the rest of our portfolio. In lines with catastrophe risk, such as excess workers' compensation and terrorism, we seek to directly leverage our skill in modeling property reinsurance risks, and seek to appropriately estimate and manage the correlations between these casualty and specialty lines and our property reinsurance portfolio. For other classes of business, in which we believe we have little or no natural catastrophe exposure, and therefore less correlation with our property reinsurance coverages, we derive probability distributions from a variety of underlying information sources, including recent historical experience, and the application of judgment as appropriate. The nature of some of these businesses lends itself less to the analysis we use for our property reinsurance coverages, reflecting both the nature of available exposure information, and the impact of human factors such as tort exposure. We produce probability distributions to represent our estimates of the related underlying risks which our products cover, which we believe helps us to make consistent underwriting decisions and to manage our total risk portfolio.

In addition, we also produce, utilize and report on models which measure our utilization of capital in light of regulatory capital considerations and constraints. Our position in respect of these regulatory capital models is reviewed by our risk management professional staff and periodically reported to and reviewed by senior underwriting personnel and executive management with responsibility for our regulated operating entities.

Enterprise Risk Management ("ERM")

We believe that high-quality and effective ERM is best achieved when it is a shared cultural value throughout the organization and consider ERM to be a key process which is the responsibility of every individual within the Company. We have developed and utilize tools and processes we believe support a culture of risk management and create a robust framework of ERM within our organization. We believe that our ERM processes and practices help us to identify potential events that may affect us, quantify, evaluate and manage the risks to which we are exposed, and provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of our objectives. We believe that effective ERM can provide us with a significant competitive advantage. We also believe that effective ERM assists our efforts to minimize the likelihood of suffering financial outcomes in excess of the ranges which we have estimated in respect of specific investments, underwriting decisions, or other operating or business activities, although we do not believe this risk can be eliminated. We believe that our risk management tools support our strategy of pursuing opportunities and help us to identify opportunities we believe to be the most attractive. In particular, we utilize our risk management tools to support our efforts to monitor our capital position, on a consolidated basis and for each of our major operating subsidiaries, and to allocate an appropriate amount of capital to support the risks we have assumed in the aggregate and for each of our major operating subsidiaries. We believe that our risk management efforts are essential to our corporate strategy and our goal of achieving long-term growth in tangible book value per share plus the change in accumulated dividends for our shareholders.

Our Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing enterprise-wide risk management and is actively involved in the monitoring of risks that could affect us. The members of the Board have regular, direct access to the senior executives and other officers responsible for identifying and monitoring our risks and coordinating our ERM, including our Group Chief Risk Officer, Chief Financial Officer, and Group General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer, each of whom reports directly to our Chief Executive Officer, as well as other senior personnel such as our Chief Accounting Officer, Global Corporate Controller and Head of Internal Audit. The Board also receives regular reports from the Controls and Compliance Committee described below.

Our ERM framework operates via a three lines of defense model. The first line of defense consists of individual functions that deliberately assume risks on our behalf and own and manage risk within the Company on a day-to-day and business operational basis. The second line of defense is responsible for risk oversight and also supports the first line to understand and manage risk. A dedicated risk team led by the Group Chief Risk Officer is responsible for this second line and reports to the Board of Director's Investment and Risk Management Committee and the Chief Executive Officer. The third line of defense, our Internal Audit team, reports to the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors and provides independent, objective assurance as to the assessment of the adequacy and effectiveness of our internal control systems and also coordinates risk-based audits and compliance reviews and other specific initiatives to evaluate and address risk within targeted areas of our business.

The principal risk areas that make up our ERM framework are assumed risk (including reserve risk), business environment risk and operational risk:

Assumed Risk. We define assumed risk as activities where we deliberately take risk against our capital base, including underwriting risks and other quantifiable risks such as credit risk and market risk as they relate to investments, ceded reinsurance credit risk and strategic investment risk, each of which can be analyzed in substantial part through quantitative tools and techniques. Of these, we believe underwriting risk to be the most material to us. In order to understand, monitor, quantify and proactively assess underwriting risk, we seek to develop and deploy appropriate tools to estimate the comparable expected returns on potential business opportunities and the impact that such incremental business could have on our overall risk profile. We use the tools and methods described above in “Underwriting” to seek to achieve these objectives. Embedded within our consideration of assumed risk is our management of our aggregate, consolidated risk profile. In part through the utilization of REMS© and our other systems and procedures, we analyze our in-force aggregate assumed risk portfolio on a daily basis. We believe this capability helps us to manage our aggregate exposures and to rigorously analyze and evaluate individual proposed transactions in the context of our in-force portfolio. This aggregation process captures line of business, segment and corporate risk profiles, calculates internal and external capital tests and explicitly models ceded reinsurance. Generally, additional data is added quarterly to our aggregate risk framework to reflect updated or new information or estimates relating to matters such as interest rate risk, credit risk, capital adequacy and liquidity. This information is used in day-to-day decision making for underwriting, investments and operations and is also reviewed quarterly from both a unit level and consolidated financial position perspective. We also regularly assess, monitor and review our regulatory risk capital and related constraints.

Reserve Risk. Reserve risk is a subcomponent of assumed risk. We define reserve risk as the risks related to our reserve for net claims and claim expenses, including the amount, both absolute and relative, of our outstanding reserve for net claims and claim expenses, and the impact of economic, social, legal and regulatory matters. Our reserve for net claims and claim expenses is subject to significant uncertainty and has the potential to develop adversely in future periods. While reserve risk may increase in both absolute terms and relative to its overall consideration in our ERM framework, we employ robust resources, procedures and technology to identify, understand, quantify and manage this risk. Our reserving methodologies and sensitivities for each respective line of business described in “Part II. Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Summary of Critical Accounting Estimates, Claims and Claim Expense Reserves.”

Business Environment Risk. We define business environment risk as the risk of changes in the business, political or regulatory environment that could negatively impact our short term or long-term financial results or the markets in which we operate. This risk area also typically includes emerging risks. These risks are predominately extrinsic to us and our ability to alter or eliminate these risks is limited, so we focus our efforts on monitoring developments, assessing potential impacts of any changes, and investing in cost effective means to attempt to mitigate the consequences of and ensure compliance with any new requirements applicable to us.

Operational Risk. We are subject to a number of additional risks arising out of operational, regulatory, and other matters. We define operational risk to include the risk we fail to create, manage, control or mitigate the people, processes, structures or functions required to execute our strategic and tactical plans and assemble an optimized portfolio of assumed risk, and to adjust to and comply with the evolving requirements of business environment risk applicable to us. In light of the rapid evolution of our markets, business environment, and business initiatives, we seek to continually invest in the tools, processes and procedures we use to mitigate our exposure to operational risk on a cost-effective basis. As with assumed risk and business environment risk, operational risk presents intrinsic uncertainties, and we may fail to appropriately identify or mitigate applicable operational risk.

Controls and Compliance Committee. We believe that a key component of our current operational risk management platform is our Controls and Compliance Committee. The Controls and Compliance Committee is comprised of our Chief Financial Officer, Group General Counsel and Chief Compliance

Officer, Chief Accounting Officer, Global Corporate Controller, Group Chief Risk Officer, Head of Internal Audit, staff compliance professionals and representatives from our business units. The purpose of the Controls and Compliance Committee is to establish, assess the effectiveness of, and enforce policies, procedures and practices relating to accounting, financial reporting, internal controls, regulatory, legal, compliance and related matters, and to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations, our Code of Ethics and Conduct (the “Code of Ethics”), and other relevant standards. In addition, the Controls and Compliance Committee is charged with reviewing certain transactions that potentially raise complex and/or significant tax, legal, accounting, regulatory, financial reporting, reputational or compliance issues.

In addition, we address other areas of operational risk through our disaster recovery program, human resource practices such as motivating and retaining top talent, our strict tax protocols and our legal and regulatory policies and procedures.

Ongoing Development and Enhancement. We seek to reflect and categorize risks we monitor in part through quantitative risk distributions, even where we believe that such quantitative analysis is not as robust or well developed as our tools and models for measuring and evaluating other risks, such as catastrophe and market risks. We also seek to improve the methods by which we measure risks and believe effective risk management is a continual process that requires ongoing improvement and development. We seek from time to time to identify effective new practices or additional developments both from within our industry and from other sectors. We believe that our ongoing efforts to embed ERM throughout our organization help us produce and maintain a competitive advantage and achieve our corporate goals.

RATINGS

Financial strength ratings are an important factor in evaluating and establishing the competitive position of reinsurance and insurance companies. Rating organizations continually review the financial positions of our reinsurers and insurers. We have received high claims-paying and financial strength ratings from A.M. Best Company, Inc. (“A.M. Best”), Standard and Poor’s Rating Services (“S&P”), Moody’s Investors Service (“Moody’s”) and Fitch Ratings Ltd. (“Fitch”). These ratings represent independent opinions of an insurer’s financial strength, operating performance and ability to meet policyholder obligations, and are not an evaluation directed toward the protection of investors or a recommendation to buy, sell or hold any of our securities. See “Part II, Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Capital Resources, Ratings” for the ratings of our principal operating subsidiaries and joint ventures by segment, and details of recent ratings actions.

In addition, S&P assesses companies’ ERM practices, which is an opinion on the many critical dimensions of risk that determine overall creditworthiness. RenaissanceRe has been assigned an ERM rating of “Very Strong”, which is the highest rating assigned by S&P, and indicates that S&P believes RenaissanceRe has very strong capabilities to consistently identify, measure, and manage risk exposures and losses within RenaissanceRe’s predetermined tolerance guidelines.

RESERVES FOR CLAIMS AND CLAIM EXPENSES

We believe the most significant accounting judgment made by management is our estimate of claims and claim expense reserves. Claims and claim expense reserves represent estimates, including actuarial and statistical projections at a given point in time, of the ultimate settlement and administration costs for unpaid claims and claim expenses arising from the insurance and reinsurance contracts we sell. We establish our claims and claim expense reserves by taking claims reported to us by insureds and ceding companies, but which have not yet been paid (“case reserves”), adding estimates for the anticipated cost of claims incurred but not yet reported to us, or incurred but not enough reported to us (collectively referred to as “IBNR”) and, if deemed necessary, adding costs for additional case reserves which represent our estimates for claims related to specific contracts previously reported to us which we believe may not be adequately estimated by the client as of that date, or adequately covered in the application of IBNR.

Our reserving techniques, assumptions and processes differ among our Property and Casualty and Specialty segments. Refer to “Note 8. Reserve for Claims and Claim Expenses in our Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements” for more information on the risks we insure and reinsure, the reserving techniques, assumptions and processes we follow to estimate our claims and claim expense reserves, prior year development of the reserve for claims and claim expenses, analysis of our incurred and paid claims development and claims duration information for each of our

Property and Casualty and Specialty

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segments. In addition, refer to “Part II, Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Summary of Critical Accounting Estimates, Claims and Claim Expense Reserves” for more information on our current estimates versus our initial estimates of our claims reserves, and sensitivity analysis for each of our Property and Casualty and Specialty segments.

INVESTMENTS

Our investment guidelines stress preservation of capital, market liquidity, and diversification of risk. The majority of our investments consist of highly rated fixed income securities. We also hold a significant amount of short term investments which are managed as part of our investment portfolio and have a maturity of one year or less when purchased. In addition, we have an allocation to other investments including private equity partnerships, catastrophe bonds, senior secured bank loan funds, and hedge funds, and to certain equity securities. We may from time to time re-evaluate our investment guidelines and explore investment allocations to other asset classes. Our investments are subject to market-wide risks and fluctuations, as well as to risks inherent in particular securities.

For additional information regarding our investment portfolio, refer to “Part II, Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Liquidity and Capital Resources, Investments” and “Note 5. Investments in our Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements”.

MARKETING

We believe that our modeling and technical expertise, the risk management products we provide to our customers, and our reputation for paying claims promptly has enabled us to become a provider of first choice in many lines of business to our customers worldwide. We market our products primarily through reinsurance brokers and we focus our marketing efforts on targeted brokers and partners. We believe that our existing portfolio of business is a valuable asset and, therefore, we attempt to continually strengthen relationships with our existing brokers and customers. We believe that by maintaining close relationships with brokers, we are able to obtain access to a broad range of potential reinsureds. We target prospects that are capable of supplying detailed and accurate underwriting data and that potentially add further diversification to our book of business.

We believe that primary insurers’ and brokers’ willingness to use a particular reinsurer is based not just on pricing, but also on the financial security of the reinsurer, its claim paying ability ratings and demonstrated willingness to promptly pay valid claims, the quality of a reinsurer’s service, the reinsurer’s willingness and ability to design customized programs, its long-term stability and its commitment to provide stable reinsurance capacity across market cycles. We believe we have established a reputation with our brokers and customers for prompt response on underwriting submissions, for fast payments on valid claims and for providing creative solutions to our customers’ needs.

Our portfolio of business continues to be characterized by relatively large transactions with ceding companies with whom we do business, although no current relationship exceeds 10% of our gross premiums written. Accordingly, our gross premiums written are subject to significant fluctuations depending on our success in maintaining or expanding our relationships with these customers. We believe that our willingness and ability to design customized programs and to provide bespoke risk management products has helped us to develop long-term relationships with brokers and customers.

Our brokers assess client needs and also perform data collection, contract preparation and other administrative tasks, enabling us to market our products cost effectively by maintaining a smaller staff. In recent years, our distribution has become increasingly reliant on a small and relatively decreasing number of broker relationships reflecting consolidation in the broker sector. We expect this concentration to continue and perhaps increase. In 2017, three brokerage firms accounted for 76.4% of our gross premiums written.

The following table shows the percentage of our Property and Casualty and Specialty segments' gross premiums written generated through subsidiaries and affiliates of our largest brokers:

Year ended December 31, 2017	Property		Casualty and Specialty		Total	
AON	50.1	%	35.0	%	42.8	%
Marsh	24.8	%	22.7	%	23.8	%
Willis Towers Watson	7.1	%	12.5	%	9.8	%
Total of largest brokers	82.0	%	70.2	%	76.4	%
All others	18.0	%	29.8	%	23.6	%
Total	100.0	%	100.0	%	100.0	%

The following table shows the number of brokers for which we issued authorization for coverage on programs, the number of program submissions received and the number and percent of authorizations issued, allocated between our Property and Casualty and Specialty segments:

Year ended December 31, 2017	Property		Casualty and Specialty	
Number of brokers	40		52	
Program submissions	4,119		3,306	
Programs authorized	1,387		1,144	
Programs authorized as a percentage of program submissions	33.7	%	34.6	%

EMPLOYEES

At February 2, 2018, we employed 384 people worldwide (February 17, 2017 - 376, February 18, 2016 - 376). None of our employees are subject to collective bargaining agreements and we are not aware of any current efforts to implement such agreements at any of our subsidiaries.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Our business and support functions utilize information systems that provide critical services to both our employees and our customers. We have an integrated team of professionals who manage and support our communication platforms, transaction-management systems, and analytics and reporting capabilities, including the development of proprietary solutions like REMS©. We use off-site, secure data centers in North America and Europe for most of our core applications, but our use of cloud-based services is increasing as the security and reliability of these services improves.

Information security and privacy are important concerns, with an escalating cyber-threat environment and evolving regulatory requirements driving continued investment in this area. Our information security program is designed around the National Institute of Standards and Technology ("NIST") cybersecurity framework, upon which many cybersecurity regulations are modeled. In 2017, the New York Department of Financial Services' Cybersecurity Requirements for Financial Services Companies (the "NYDFS Cybersecurity Regulation"), which sets minimum cybersecurity standards for financial institutions, insurers and certain other companies supervised by the NYDFS and to which we are subject, became effective. In addition, the National Association of Insurance Commissioners' (the "NAIC") adopted the Insurance Data Security Model Law, which closely resembles the NYDFS Cybersecurity Regulation and will be considered by states for adoption. These and other cybersecurity regulations impose significant new regulatory requirements intended to protect the confidentiality, integrity and availability of information systems. Our program is designed to comply with all applicable cybersecurity regulatory requirements and we will continue to evaluate and assess our compliance in the changing regulatory environment.

We protect our information systems with physical, electronic and software safeguards considered appropriate by our management. In addition, we perform regular security penetration test scenarios and provide regular security risk staff education awareness sessions in order to evaluate our preparedness and to enhance both our system's and our users' ability to identify, protect from, detect, respond to and recover

from such an incident. Despite these efforts, computer viruses, hackers, employee misuse or misconduct and other internal or external hazards could expose our data systems to security breaches, cyber-attacks or other disruptions. We have implemented disaster recovery and business continuity plans for our operations which are regularly tested with respect to our business-critical infrastructure and systems. We employ data backup procedures that seek to ensure that our key business systems and data are regularly backed up, and can be restored promptly if and as needed. In addition, we generally store backup information at off-site locations, in order to seek to minimize our risk of loss of key data in the event of a disaster. Our recovery plans involve arrangements with our off-site, secure data centers. We believe we will be able to access our systems from these facilities and remotely in the event that our primary systems are unavailable due to various scenarios, such as natural disasters.

REGULATION

The business of insurance and reinsurance is regulated in most countries and all states in the U.S., although the degree and type of regulation varies significantly from one jurisdiction to another. Currently, we operate primarily in Bermuda, the U.S. and the U.K. We also have operations in Singapore, Ireland and Switzerland. Although principally regulated by the regulatory authorities of their respective jurisdictions, our operating subsidiaries may also be subject to regulation in the jurisdictions of their ceding companies. In addition, expansion into additional insurance markets could expose us or our subsidiaries to increasing regulatory oversight. However, we intend to continue to conduct our operations so as to minimize the likelihood that Renaissance Reinsurance, DaVinci, Top Layer Re, RenaissanceRe Specialty U.S., Upsilon RFO, or any of our other Bermudian subsidiaries will become subject to direct U.S. regulation.

Bermuda Regulation

All Bermuda companies must comply with the provisions of the Companies Act 1981. In addition, the Insurance Act 1978 and related regulations (collectively, the “Insurance Act”), regulate the business of our Bermuda insurance, reinsurance and management company subsidiaries.

As a holding company, RenaissanceRe is not currently subject to the Insurance Act. However, the Insurance Act regulates the insurance and reinsurance business of our Bermuda-licensed operating insurance companies.

RenaissanceRe’s Bermuda-licensed operating insurance subsidiaries and joint ventures include Renaissance Reinsurance and DaVinci, which are registered as Class 4 general business insurers, and RenaissanceRe Specialty U.S., which is registered as a Class 3B general business insurer, and Top Layer Re, which is registered as a Class 3A general business insurer under the Insurance Act. RenaissanceRe also has operating subsidiaries registered as SPIs under the Insurance Act, including Upsilon RFO. RUM and RenaissanceRe Underwriting Management Ltd. are each registered as insurance managers under the Insurance Act.

The Insurance Act imposes solvency and liquidity standards as well as auditing and reporting requirements and confers on the Bermuda Monetary Authority (the “BMA”) powers to supervise, investigate and intervene in the affairs of insurance companies.

On March 24, 2016, the BMA was recognized by the European Parliament as fully equivalent under Solvency II for its commercial (re)insurers, retroactive to January 1, 2016. To achieve this status, the BMA made certain changes to the filing requirements and public disclosure requirements applicable to commercial (re)insurers and insurance groups, including amendments to the statutory financial reporting regime, aligning it with GAAP, International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) or other acceptable accounting standards, and the introduction of an economic balance sheet (“EBS”) framework. Amendments were made to the Insurance Act to meet these changing requirements. General Purpose Financial Statements. All Class 3A, Class 3B and Class 4 insurers must prepare financial statements in respect of their insurance business in accordance with GAAP, IFRS or other acceptable accounting standards, which are published on the BMA website.

Statutory Financial Statements. Each Class 3A, Class 3B and Class 4 general business insurer is required to submit annual statutory financial statements as part of its statutory financial return no later than four months after the insurer’s financial year end (unless specifically extended). The GAAP or IFRS financial

statements are the basis on which statutory financial statements are prepared, subject to the application of certain prudential filters as outlined in the Insurance Accounts Rules 2016. The statutory financial statements contain statements both on a consolidated and unconsolidated basis. The unconsolidated information forms the basis for assessing the insurer's liquidity position, minimum solvency margin and class of registration.

Capital and Solvency Return. Class 3A, 3B and 4 insurers are also required to file a capital and solvency return in respect of their general business, which includes, among other items, the EBS, a schedule of governance and risk management, a catastrophe risk return, a schedule of loss triangles or reconciliation of net loss reserves, a schedule of eligible capital and the Enhanced Capital Requirement ("ECR") as calculated by the Bermuda Solvency and Capital Requirement ("BSCR") model. The consolidated information within the statutory financial statements form the starting basis for the preparation of the EBS. The EBS is, in turn, used as the basis to calculate the insurer's ECR.

Financial Condition Report. Class 3A, 3B and 4 insurers and insurance groups are required to prepare and publish a financial condition report ("FCR"), which was introduced to the regulatory regime in 2016 as part of the measures undertaken to achieve Solvency II equivalence. The FCR provides, among other things, details of measures governing the business operations, corporate governance framework and solvency and financial performance of the insurer/insurance group.

Minimum Solvency Margin. A general business insurer's statutory assets must exceed its statutory liabilities by an amount, equal to or greater than the prescribed minimum solvency margin ("Minimum Solvency Margin"), which varies with the category of its registration. The Minimum Solvency Margin that must be maintained by a Class 4 insurer is the greater of (i) \$100.0 million, (ii) 50% of net premiums written (with a credit for reinsurance ceded not exceeding 25% of gross premiums), (iii) 15% of net aggregate loss and loss expense provisions and other insurance reserves, or (iv) 25% of the ECR, which is established by reference to the BSCR model. The Minimum Solvency Margin for a Class 3A or Class 3B insurer is the greater of (i) \$1.0 million, (ii) 20% of the first \$6.0 million of net premiums written; if in excess of \$6.0 million, the figure is \$1.2 million plus 15% of net premiums written in excess of \$6.0 million, (iii) 15% of net aggregate loss and loss expense provisions and other insurance reserves, or (iv) 25% of the insurer's ECR.

Enhanced Capital Requirement. Each Class 3A, Class 3B and Class 4 insurer is required to maintain its capital at a level at least equal to its ECR which is established by reference to either the BSCR or an approved internal capital model. In either case, the ECR shall at all times equal or exceed the respective Class 3A, Class 3B and Class 4 insurer's Minimum Solvency Margin and may be adjusted in circumstances where the BMA concludes that the insurer's risk profile deviates significantly from the assumptions underlying its ECR or the insurer's assessment of its risk management policies and practices used to calculate the ECR applicable to it. While not specifically referred to in the Insurance Act, the BMA has also established a target capital level ("TCL") for each Class 3A, Class 3B and Class 4 insurer equal to 120% of the respective ECR. While a Class 3A, Class 3B and Class 4 insurer is not currently required to maintain its statutory capital and surplus at this level, the TCL serves as an early warning tool for the BMA and failure to maintain statutory capital at least equal to the TCL will likely result in increased BMA regulatory oversight.

Minimum Liquidity Ratio. An insurer engaged in general business is required to maintain the value of its relevant assets at not less than 75% of the amount of its relevant liabilities ("Minimum Liquidity Ratio").

Eligible Capital. To enable the BMA to better assess the quality of an insurer's capital resources, Class 3A, Class 3B and Class 4 insurers must maintain available capital in accordance with a "three tiered capital regime". All capital instruments are classified as either basic or ancillary capital, which in turn are classified into one of three tiers (Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3) based on their "loss absorbency" characteristics (the "Tiered Capital Requirements"). Eligibility limits are then applied to each tier in determining the amounts eligible to cover regulatory capital requirement levels. The highest capital is classified as Tier 1 capital and lesser quality capital is classified as either Tier 2 capital or Tier 3 capital. Under this regime, not more than certain specified percentages of Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3 capital may be used to satisfy the Class 3A, 3B and 4 insurers' Minimum Solvency Margin and ECR requirements.

Restrictions on Dividends, Distributions and Reductions of Capital. Class 3A, Class 3B and Class 4 insurers are prohibited from declaring or paying any dividends if in breach of the required Minimum Solvency Margin or Minimum Liquidity Ratio (the "Relevant Margins") or if the declaration or payment of such dividend would cause the insurer to fail to meet the Relevant Margins. Further, Class 3A, 3B and Class 4 insurers are

prohibited from declaring or paying in any financial year dividends of more than 25% of its total statutory capital and surplus (as shown on its previous financial year's statutory balance sheet) unless it files (at least seven days before payment of such dividends) with the BMA an affidavit stating that it will continue to meet its Relevant Margins. Class 3A, Class 3B and Class 4 insurers must obtain the BMA's prior approval for a reduction by 15% or more of the total statutory capital as set forth in its previous year's financial statements. These restrictions on declaring or paying dividends and distributions under the Insurance Act are in addition to the solvency requirements under the Companies Act which apply to all Bermuda companies.

Fit and Proper Controllers. The BMA maintains supervision over the controllers (as defined herein) of all Bermuda registered insurers. For so long as shares of RenaissanceRe are listed on the NYSE or another recognized stock exchange, the Insurance Act requires that the BMA be notified in writing within 45 days of any person becoming, or ceasing to be, a controller. A controller includes the managing director and chief executive of the registered insurer or its parent company; a 10%, 20%, 33% or 50% shareholder controller; and any person in accordance with whose directions or instructions the directors of the registered insurer or of its parent company are accustomed to act. In addition, all Bermuda insurers are also required to give the BMA written notice of the fact that a person has become, or ceased to be, a controller or officer of the registered insurer within 45 days of becoming aware of such fact. An officer in relation to a registered insurer includes a director, secretary, chief executive or senior executive by whatever name called.

Material Change. All registered insurers are required to give the BMA 30 days' notice of certain matters that are likely to be of material significance to the BMA in carrying out its supervisory function under the Insurance Act. The Insurance Act prescribes which matters require advance notice.

Insurance Code of Conduct. All Bermuda insurers are required to comply with the BMA's Insurance Code of Conduct, which establishes duties, requirements and standards to be complied with to ensure each insurer implements sound corporate governance, risk management and internal controls. Failure to comply with these requirements will be a factor taken into account by the BMA in determining whether an insurer is conducting its business in a sound and prudent manner under the Insurance Act.

Special Purpose Insurer Reporting Requirements. Unlike other (re)insurers, SPIs are fully funded to meet their (re)insurance obligations; therefore the application and supervision processes are streamlined to facilitate the transparent structure. Further, the BMA has the discretion to modify such insurer's accounting requirements under the Insurance Act. Like other (re)insurers, the principal representative of an SPI has a duty to inform the BMA in relation to solvency matters, where applicable. During 2016, new legislative requirements were introduced requiring SPIs to file annual statutory or modified financial returns via an electronic filing system. Under these requirements, SPIs are required to map GAAP financial statements to the electronic statutory forms and are required to provide information around ownership structure, assessment of risks, analyses of premium and details of segregated cells.

Insurance Manager Reporting Requirements. During 2016, the BMA undertook to enhance its oversight of insurance managers as part of the development of Bermuda's insurance regulatory framework. As part of this, the BMA introduced the Insurance Manager Code of Conduct and required insurance managers to file specific details via an Insurance Manager's Return. The Insurance Manager's Return requires, among other things, details around directors and officers of the insurance manager, the services provided by the entity, and details of the insurers managed by the insurance manager.

Group Supervision. Pursuant to the Insurance Act, the BMA acts as the group supervisor of the RenaissanceRe group of companies (the "RenaissanceRe Group") and it has designated Renaissance Reinsurance to be the "designated insurer" in respect of the RenaissanceRe Group. The designated insurer is required to ensure that the RenaissanceRe Group complies with the provisions of the Insurance Act pertaining to groups and all related group solvency and group supervision rules (together, the "Group Rules"). Under the Group Rules, the RenaissanceRe Group is required to annually prepare and submit to the BMA group GAAP financial statements, group statutory financial statements, a group capital and solvency return (including an EBS) and an FCR. An insurance group must ensure that the value of the insurance group's assets exceeds the amount of the insurance group's liabilities by the aggregate of: (i) the individual Minimum Solvency Margin of each qualifying member of the group controlled by the parent company; and (ii) the parent company's percentage shareholding in the member multiplied by the member's Minimum Solvency

Margin, where the parent company exercises significant influence over a member of the group but does not control the member (the "Group Minimum Solvency Margin"). A member is a qualified member of the insurance group if it is subject to solvency requirements in the jurisdiction in which it is

registered. Every insurance group is also required to submit an annual group actuarial opinion when filing its group capital and solvency return. The group is required to appoint an individual approved by the BMA to be the group actuary. The group actuary must provide an opinion on the RenaissanceRe Group's technical provisions as recorded in the RenaissanceRe Group statutory EBS. Insurance groups are required to maintain available economic statutory capital and surplus to an amount that is equal to or exceeds the value of its group ECR, which is calculated at the end of its relevant year by reference to the BSCR model of the group (the "Group BSCR") or an approved internal capital model provided that the group ECR shall at all times be an amount equal to or exceeding the Group Minimum Solvency Margin. The BMA expects insurance groups to operate at or above a group TCL, which exceeds the group ECR. The TCL for insurance groups is set at 120% of its group ECR. In addition, under the Tiered Capital Requirements described above, not more than certain specified percentages of Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3 capital may be used by an insurance group to satisfy the Group's Minimum Solvency Margin and group ECR requirements. Further, our Board of Directors has established solvency self assessment procedures for the RenaissanceRe Group that factor in all foreseeable material risks; Renaissance Reinsurance must ensure that the RenaissanceRe Group's assets exceed the amount of the RenaissanceRe Group's liabilities by the aggregate minimum margin of solvency of each qualifying member; and our Board of Directors has established and implements corporate governance policies and procedures designed to ensure they support the overall organizational strategy of the RenaissanceRe Group. In addition, the RenaissanceRe Group is required to prepare and submit to the BMA a quarterly financial return comprising unaudited consolidated group financial statements, a schedule of intra-group transactions and a schedule of risk concentrations. The BMA has certain powers of investigation and intervention relating to insurers and their holding companies, subsidiaries and other affiliates, which it may exercise in the interest of such insurer's policyholders or if there is any risk of insolvency or of a breach of the Insurance Act or the insurer's license conditions. The BMA may cancel an insurer's registration on certain grounds specified in the Insurance Act.

Under the provisions of the Insurance Act, the BMA may, from time to time, conduct "on site" visits at the offices of insurers it regulates. Over the past several years, the BMA has conducted "on site" reviews in respect of our Bermuda-domiciled operating insurers.

Income Taxes. Currently, neither we nor our shareholders are required to pay Bermuda income or profits tax, withholding tax, capital gains tax, capital transfer tax, estate duty or inheritance tax in respect of our shares. We have obtained an assurance from the Minister of Finance of Bermuda under the Exempted Undertakings Tax Protection Act 1966 that, if Bermuda enacts legislation imposing any tax on profits, income, capital asset, gain or appreciation or any tax in the nature of estate duty or inheritance tax, such tax shall not be applicable to us, our operations or our shares, debentures or other obligations until March 31, 2035, except insofar as such tax applies to persons ordinarily resident in Bermuda or is payable by us in respect of real property owned or leased by us in Bermuda.

U.S. Regulation

Admitted Company Regulation. Renaissance Reinsurance U.S. is a Maryland-domiciled insurer licensed in 26 states and the District of Columbia and qualified or certified as a reinsurer in an additional 24 states. As a U.S. licensed and authorized insurer, Renaissance Reinsurance U.S. is subject to considerable regulation and supervision by state insurance regulators. The extent of regulation varies but generally has its source in statutes that delegate regulatory, supervisory and administrative authority to a department of insurance in each state. Among other things, state insurance departments regulate insurer solvency, authorized investments, loss and loss adjustment expense and unearned premium reserves, and deposits of securities for the benefit of policyholders. State insurance departments also conduct periodic examinations of the affairs of authorized insurance companies and require the filing of annual and other reports relating to the financial condition of companies and other matters. The Maryland Insurance Administration, as Renaissance Reinsurance U.S.'s domestic regulator, is the primary financial regulator of Renaissance Reinsurance U.S. We are pursuing growth in many of lines of business written by Renaissance Reinsurance U.S., which may increase the impact of U.S. regulation on our business as a whole.

Holding Company Regulation. We are subject to the insurance holding company laws of Maryland, the domestic state of Renaissance Reinsurance U.S. These laws generally require Renaissance Reinsurance U.S. to file certain reports concerning its capital structure, ownership, financial condition and general

business operations with the Maryland Insurance Administration. Generally, all affiliate transactions involving Renaissance Reinsurance U.S. must be fair and, if material or of specified types, require prior notice and approval or non-disapproval by the Maryland Insurance Administration. Further, Maryland law places limitations on the amounts of dividends or distributions payable by Renaissance Reinsurance U.S. Payment of ordinary dividends by Renaissance Reinsurance U.S. requires notice to the Maryland Insurance Administration. Declaration of an extraordinary dividend, which must be paid out of earned surplus, generally requires thirty days' prior notice to and approval or non-disapproval of the Maryland Insurance Administration. An extraordinary dividend includes any dividend whose fair market value together with that of other dividends or distributions made within the preceding twelve months exceeds the lesser of (1) ten percent of the insurer's surplus as regards policyholders as of December 31 of the preceding year or (2) the insurer's net investment income, excluding realized capital gains (as determined under statutory accounting principles), for the twelve month period ending December 31 of the preceding year and pro rata distributions of any class of the insurer's own securities, plus any amounts of net investment income (subject to the foregoing exclusions), in the three calendar years prior to the preceding year which have not been distributed. Maryland law also requires prior notice to and Maryland Insurance Administration approval of any person seeking to acquire control of a Maryland-domestic insurer or of an entity that directly or indirectly controls a Maryland-domestic insurer, including its holding company. Any purchaser of 10% or more of the outstanding voting securities of an insurance company, its holding company or any other entity directly or indirectly controlling the insurance company is presumed to have acquired control, unless the presumption is rebutted. Therefore, any investor who intends to acquire 10% or more of RenaissanceRe's outstanding voting securities may need to comply with these laws and would be required to file notices and reports with the Maryland Insurance Administration before such acquisition. Effective for 2014, Maryland adopted enterprise risk management and reporting obligations applicable to insurance holding company systems that are meant to protect the licensed companies from enterprise risk. These obligations include requiring an annual enterprise risk report by the ultimate controlling person identifying the material risks within the insurance holding company system that could pose enterprise risk to the U.S. licensed companies. We timely filed our enterprise risk reports with the Maryland Insurance Administration for 2016 and 2017. Effective for 2018, Maryland adopted the Risk Management and Own Risk Solvency Assessment Act (the "RMORSA Act") based on the NAIC Own Risk Solvency Assessment Model Act. The RMORSA Act requires Renaissance Reinsurance U.S. to: (i) maintain a risk management framework for identifying, assessing, monitoring, managing, and reporting its material and relevant risks; (ii) complete an Own Risk Solvency Assessment ("ORSA") at least once each year and at any time there is a significant change to the risk profile of Renaissance Reinsurance U.S. or its holding company system; and (iii) submit an ORSA summary report to the Maryland Insurance Administration at least once each year. The obligation to maintain a risk management framework may be satisfied if the RenaissanceRe group maintains a risk management framework that applies to the operations of Renaissance Reinsurance U.S. and the ORSA obligation may be satisfied if the RenaissanceRe group completes an ORSA in accordance with the requirements of the RMORSA Act.

Reinsurance Regulation. The insurance laws of each U.S. state regulate the sale of reinsurance to licensed ceding insurers by non-admitted alien reinsurers acting from locations outside the state. With some exceptions, the sale of insurance within a jurisdiction where the insurer is not admitted to do business is prohibited. Our Bermuda-domiciled insurance operations and joint ventures (principally Renaissance Reinsurance, DaVinci, Top Layer Re, RenaissanceRe Specialty U.S. and Upsilon RFO) are all admitted to transact insurance business in Bermuda and do not maintain an office or solicit, advertise, settle claims or conduct other insurance activities in any other jurisdiction where the conduct of such activities would require that any company be so admitted.

RenaissanceRe Underwriting Managers U.S. LLC is licensed by the Connecticut Department of Insurance as a reinsurance intermediary broker and is required to maintain its reinsurance intermediary broker license in force in order to conduct its reinsurance operations in Connecticut.

Although reinsurance contract terms and rates are generally not subject to regulation by state insurance authorities, a primary U.S. insurer ordinarily will enter into a reinsurance agreement only if it can obtain credit on its statutory financial statements for the reinsurance ceded. State insurance regulators permit U.S.

ceding insurers to take credit for reinsurance ceded to non-admitted, non-U.S. (alien) reinsurers if the reinsurance contract contains certain minimum provisions and if the reinsurance obligations of the non-U.S. reinsurer are appropriately collateralized. Qualifying collateral may be established by an alien reinsurer exclusively for a single U.S. ceding company. Alternatively, an alien reinsurer that is accredited by a state may establish a multi-beneficiary trust with qualifying assets equal to its reinsurance obligations to all U.S. ceding insurers, plus a trusteed surplus amount. Renaissance Reinsurance and DaVinci are each an accredited reinsurer in New York and Florida and have established multi-beneficiary trusts with a qualifying financial institution in New York for the benefit of their U.S. cedants.

States generally require non-admitted alien reinsurers to provide collateral equal to one hundred percent of their reinsurance obligations to U.S. ceding insurers in order for the U.S. ceding insurers to obtain full credit for reinsurance. However, most states have adopted credit for reinsurance laws and regulations based on NAIC model law and regulation amendments that permit U.S. ceding insurers to take full credit for reinsurance when a “certified” reinsurer posts reduced collateral amounts. U.S. states are required to adopt the NAIC model law and regulation amendments permitting reduced collateral for certified reinsurers as an NAIC accreditation requirement by January 1, 2019. Under these credit for reinsurance laws and regulations, qualifying alien reinsurers may reduce their collateral for future reinsurance agreements based on a secure rating assigned by the U.S. insurance regulator. The secure rating is assigned by the state upon an assessment of the reinsurer’s financial condition, financial strength ratings and other factors. In addition, the alien reinsurer must be domiciled in a jurisdiction that is “qualified” under state law. The NAIC granted conditional qualified jurisdiction status to Bermuda effective January 1, 2014. Effective January 1, 2015, the NAIC approved its initial list of qualified jurisdictions, including Bermuda, and states that have these credit for reinsurance laws and regulations may accept such qualification in assessing reinsurers for certification. Florida has approved Renaissance Reinsurance and DaVinci for collateral reduction. As noted below, EU-domiciled reinsurers will be subject to the provisions of the US-EU Covered Agreement (defined below) that require states to remove reinsurance collateral requirements for qualifying EU reinsurers as of the US-EU Covered Agreement’s implementation date.

NAIC Ratios. The NAIC has established 13 financial ratios to assist state insurance departments in their oversight of the financial condition of licensed property and casualty insurance companies operating in their respective states. The NAIC’s Insurance Regulatory Information System (“IRIS”) calculates these ratios based on information submitted by insurers on an annual basis and shares the information with the applicable state insurance departments. Each ratio has an established “usual range” of results and assists state insurance departments in executing their statutory mandate to oversee the financial condition of insurance companies. A ratio result falling outside the usual range of IRIS ratios is not considered a failing result; rather unusual values are viewed as part of the regulatory early monitoring system. Furthermore, in some years, it may not be unusual for financially sound companies to have several ratios with results outside the usual ranges. An insurance company may fall outside of the usual range for one or more ratios because of specific transactions that are themselves immaterial.

Federal Oversight and Other Government Intervention. Government intervention in the insurance and reinsurance markets in the U.S. continues to evolve. Although U.S. state regulation is currently the primary form of regulation of insurance and reinsurance, Congress has considered proposals in several areas that may impact the industry, including the creation of an optional federal charter, repeal of the insurance company antitrust exemption from the McCarran Ferguson Act, and tax law changes, including changes to increase the taxation of reinsurance premiums paid to off-shore affiliates with respect to U.S. risks and comprehensive business tax reform legislation including border adjustments. We are unable to predict what other proposals will be made or adopted or the effect, if any, that such proposals would have on our operations and financial condition.

The Dodd-Frank Act established federal measures that impact the U.S. insurance business and preempt certain state insurance laws. For example, the Dodd-Frank Act created the Financial Stability Oversight Council (the “FSOC”), which is authorized to designate a nonbank financial company as “systemically significant” if its material financial distress could threaten the financial stability of the U.S. The FSOC designated three insurance groups as systemically significant nonbank financial companies in 2013. As of September 2017, two of these designated groups have been undesignated. The FSOC’s potential recommendation of measures to address systemic risk in the insurance industry

could affect our insurance and reinsurance operations as could a determination that we or our counterparties are systemically significant. In November 2017, the U.S. Department of the Treasury (“Treasury”) issued a report

recommending certain changes to the FSOC's process for designating nonbank financial companies as systemically significant in order to make the designation process more rigorous, clear, and transparent. Any suggested changes ultimately adopted by the FSOC would be implemented by FSOC directly, rather than through legislation.

The Dodd-Frank Act also created the Federal Insurance Office ("FIO"). The FIO does not have general supervisory or regulatory authority over the business of insurance, but it has preemption authority over state insurance laws that conflict with certain international agreements. The FIO is also authorized to monitor the U.S. insurance industry and identify potential regulatory gaps that could contribute to systemic risk and may recommend to the FSOC the designation of systemically important insurers. In addition, the FIO represents the U.S. at the International Association of Insurance Supervisors.

The Dodd-Frank Act authorizes Treasury and the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative ("USTR") to enter into international agreements of mutual recognition regarding the prudential regulation of insurance or reinsurance ("covered agreements"). In January 2017, Treasury and the USTR negotiated a covered agreement with the EU regarding the prudential regulation of insurance and reinsurance (the "US-EU Covered Agreement"), which was signed in September 2017. Each party has begun the process of completing its internal requirements and procedures (such as amending or promulgating appropriate statutes and regulations) in order for the US-EU Covered Agreement to enter into force.

The US-EU Covered Agreement addresses three areas of prudential insurance and reinsurance supervision: reinsurance, group supervision and the exchange of information between the U.S. and EU. Under the US-EU Covered Agreement, reinsurance collateral requirements will no longer apply to qualifying EU reinsurers that sell reinsurance to the U.S. market, and U.S. reinsurers operating in the EU market will no longer be subject to "local presence" requirements. The US-EU Covered Agreement also establishes group supervision practices that apply only to U.S. and EU insurance groups operating in both territories. For instance, the US-EU Covered Agreement provides that U.S. insurance groups with operations in the EU will be supervised at the worldwide level only by U.S. insurance regulators, and precludes EU insurance supervisors from exercising solvency and capital requirements over the worldwide operations of U.S. insurers.

Government intervention in the property insurance market, particularly with respect to natural catastrophe losses, one of our key markets, has occurred on the state and federal level over recent years. Most significantly, beginning in 2007, the state of Florida enhanced the authority of the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund (the "FHCF") to offer coverage at below-market rates and expanded the ability of the state-sponsored insurer, Citizens Property Insurance Corporation ("Citizens"), to compete with private insurance companies, and other companies that cede business to us. This legislation reduced the role of the private insurance and reinsurance markets in Florida, a key target market of ours. In succeeding years, Florida legislation allowed Citizens to increase rates and cut back support for the FHCF, which has supported, over this period, a relatively increased role for private insurers in Florida, a market in which we have established substantial market share. However, we cannot assure you that this increased role will continue or be maintained, or that adverse new legislation will not be passed.

See "Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors" and "Part II, Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Current Outlook, Legislative and Regulatory Update" for further information regarding recent legislative and regulatory proposals and the potential effects on our business and results of operations.

U.K. Regulation

Lloyd's Regulation

General. The operations of RSML are subject to oversight by Lloyd's, substantially effected through the Lloyd's Franchise Board. RSML's business plan for Syndicate 1458, including maximum underwriting capacity, requires annual approval by the Lloyd's Franchise Board. The Lloyd's Franchise Board may require changes to any business plan presented to it or additional capital to be provided to support the underwriting plan. Lloyd's also imposes various charges and assessments on its members. If material changes in the business plan for Syndicate 1458 were required by the Lloyd's Franchise Board, or if charges and assessments payable to Lloyd's by RenaissanceRe CCL were to increase significantly, these events could have an adverse effect on the operations and financial results of RSML. We have deposited

certain assets with Lloyd's to support RenaissanceRe CCL's underwriting business at Lloyd's. Dividends from a Lloyd's managing agent and a Lloyd's corporate member can be declared and paid provided the relevant company has sufficient profits available for distribution.

By entering into a membership agreement with Lloyd's, RenaissanceRe CCL has undertaken to comply with all Lloyd's bye-laws and regulations as well as the provisions of the Lloyd's Acts and the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, as amended by the Financial Services Act 2012 (the "FSMA").

Capital Requirements. The underwriting capacity of a member of Lloyd's must be supported by providing a deposit (referred to as "Funds at Lloyd's") in the form of cash, securities or letters of credit in an amount determined under the capital adequacy regime of the U.K.'s Prudential Regulation Authority (the "PRA"). The amount of such deposit is calculated for each member through the completion of an annual capital adequacy exercise. Under these requirements, Lloyd's must demonstrate that each member has sufficient assets to meet its underwriting liabilities plus a required solvency margin.

Restrictions. A Reinsurance to Close ("RITC") generally is put in place after the third year of operations of a syndicate year of account. On successful conclusion of a RITC, any profit from the syndicate's operations for that year of account can be remitted by the managing agent to the syndicate's members. If the syndicate's managing agency concludes that an appropriate RITC cannot be determined or negotiated on commercially acceptable terms in respect of a particular underwriting year, it must determine that the underwriting year remain open and be placed into run-off. During this period, there cannot be a release of the Funds at Lloyd's of a member of that syndicate without the consent of Lloyd's.

The financial security of the Lloyd's market as a whole is regularly assessed by three independent rating agencies (A.M. Best, S&P and Fitch). Syndicates at Lloyd's take their financial security rating from the rating of the Lloyd's Market. A satisfactory credit rating issued by an accredited rating agency is necessary for Lloyd's syndicates to be able to trade in certain classes of business at current levels. RSML and RenaissanceRe CCL would be adversely affected if Lloyd's current ratings were downgraded.

Intervention Powers. The Council of Lloyd's has wide discretionary powers to regulate members' underwriting at Lloyd's. It may, for instance, change the basis on which syndicate expenses are allocated or vary the Funds at Lloyd's requirements or the investment criteria applicable to the provision of Funds at Lloyd's. Exercising any of these powers might affect the return on the corporate member's participation in a given underwriting year. If a member of Lloyd's is unable to pay its debts to policyholders, the member may obtain financial assistance from the Lloyd's Central Fund, which in many respects acts as an equivalent to a state guaranty fund in the U.S. If Lloyd's determines that the Central Fund needs to be increased, it has the power to assess premium levies on current Lloyd's members. The Council of Lloyd's has discretion to call or assess up to 3% of a member's underwriting capacity in any one year as a Central Fund contribution.

PRA and FCA Regulation

The PRA currently has ultimate responsibility for the prudential supervision of the Lloyd's market and the Financial Conduct Authority (the "FCA") has responsibility for market conduct regulation. Both the PRA and FCA have substantial powers of intervention in relation to Lloyd's managing agents, such as RSML, including the power to remove an agent's authorization to manage Lloyd's syndicates. In addition, each year the PRA requires Lloyd's to satisfy an annual solvency test which measures whether Lloyd's has sufficient assets in the aggregate to meet all outstanding liabilities of its members, both current and run-off. If Lloyd's fails this test, the PRA may require the entire Lloyd's market to cease underwriting or individual Lloyd's members may be required to cease or reduce their underwriting.

Lloyd's as a whole is authorized by the PRA and regulated by both the FCA and the PRA. Lloyd's is required to implement certain rules prescribed by the PRA and by the FCA; such rules are to be implemented by Lloyd's pursuant to its powers under the Lloyd's Act 1982 relating to the operation of the Lloyd's market. Lloyd's prescribes, in respect of its managing agents and corporate members, certain minimum standards relating to their management and control, solvency and various other requirements. The PRA and the FCA directly monitor Lloyd's managing agents' compliance with the systems and controls prescribed by Lloyd's. If it appears to either the PRA or the FCA that either Lloyd's is not fulfilling its delegated regulatory responsibilities or that managing agents are not complying with the applicable

regulatory rules and guidance, the PRA or the FCA may intervene at their discretion. Future regulatory

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changes or rulings by the PRA or FCA could impact RSML's business strategy or financial assumptions, possibly resulting in an adverse effect on RSML's financial condition and operating results.

Change of Control. The PRA and the FCA currently regulate the acquisition of control of any Lloyd's managing agent which is authorized under the FSMA. Any company or individual that, together with its or his associates, directly or indirectly acquires 10% or more of the shares in a Lloyd's managing agent or its parent company, or is entitled to exercise or control the exercise of 10% or more of the voting power in such Lloyd's managing agent or its parent company, would be considered to have acquired control for the purposes of the relevant legislation, as would a person who had significant influence over the management of such Lloyd's managing agent or its parent company by virtue of their shareholding or voting power in either. A purchaser of 10% or more of RenaissanceRe's common shares or voting power would therefore be considered to have acquired control of RSML. Under the FSMA, any person or entity proposing to acquire control over a Lloyd's managing agent must give prior notification to the PRA and the FCA of their or the entity's intention to do so. The PRA and FCA would then have 60 working days to consider the application to acquire control. Failure to make the relevant prior application could result in action being taken against RSML by the PRA or the FCA or both of them. Lloyd's approval is also required before any person can acquire control (using the same definition as for the PRA and FCA) of a Lloyd's managing agent or Lloyd's corporate member.

Other Applicable Laws. Lloyd's worldwide insurance and reinsurance business is subject to various regulations, laws, treaties and other applicable policies of the EU, as well as of each nation, state and locality in which it operates. Material changes in governmental requirements and laws could have an adverse effect on Lloyd's and market participants, including RSML and RenaissanceRe CCL.

Solvency II

Solvency II was adopted by the European Parliament in April of 2009 and came into effect on January 1, 2016. Solvency II represents a risk-based approach to insurance regulation and capital adequacy. Its principal goals are to improve the correlation between capital and risk, effect group supervision of insurance and reinsurance affiliates, implement a uniform capital adequacy structure for (re)insurers across the EU Member States, establish consistent corporate governance standards for insurance and reinsurance companies, and establish transparency through standard reporting of insurance operations. Under Solvency II, an insurer's or reinsurer's capital adequacy in relation to various insurance and business risks may be measured with an internal model developed by the insurer or reinsurer and approved for use by the Member State's regulator or pursuant to a standard formula developed by the EC. The PRA granted approval to Lloyd's internal model application in December 2015.

Singapore Regulation

Branches of Renaissance Reinsurance and DaVinci based in the Republic of Singapore (the "Singapore Branches") have each received a license to carry on insurance business as a general reinsurer. The activities of the Singapore Branches are primarily regulated by the Monetary Authority of Singapore pursuant to Singapore's Insurance Act. Additionally, the Singapore Branches are each regulated by the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority (the "ACRA") as a foreign company pursuant to Singapore's Companies Act. Prior to the establishment of the Singapore Branches, Renaissance Reinsurance had maintained a representative office in Singapore commencing April 2012. We do not currently consider the activities and regulatory requirements of the Singapore Branches to be material to us.

Renaissance Services of Asia Pte. Ltd., our Singapore-based service company, was established as a private company limited by shares in Singapore on March 15, 2012 and is registered with the ACRA and subject to Singapore's Companies Act.

Ireland Regulation

Renaissance Reinsurance of Europe, incorporated under the laws of Ireland, provides coverage to insurers and reinsurers, primarily in Europe. Business is written both in Dublin and through a branch office in the U.K. Renaissance Reinsurance of Europe and its U.K. branch are regulated and supervised by the Central Bank of Ireland and are subject to the requirements of Solvency II. Renaissance Reinsurance of Europe is

registered with the Companies Registration Office in Ireland and is subject to the Companies Act 2014. The Central Bank of Ireland adopts a risk-based framework to the supervision of regulated firms. Firms are rated according to the impact their failure would have on financial systems, the Irish economy and on the citizens of Ireland. Renaissance Reinsurance of Europe is currently considered by the Central Bank of Ireland to be a ‘low impact’ firm. We do not currently consider the regulatory requirements of Renaissance Reinsurance of Europe and its U.K. branch to be material to us.

Renaissance Services of Europe Ltd., our Dublin-based Irish service company, was established as a private company limited by shares in Ireland and is registered with the Companies Registration Office and subject to the Companies Act 2014.

Switzerland Regulation

We have established branches of Renaissance Reinsurance and DaVinci in Zurich, Switzerland (the “Swiss Branches”). The reinsurance operations of branch offices of foreign reinsurers are not regulated by The Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority. We do not currently consider the activities of the Swiss Branches to be material to us. RenaissanceRe Services of Switzerland AG, our Zurich-based service company, was established as a stock corporation in Switzerland on June 15, 2017. It is registered with the Commercial Register of Zurich is subject to Chapter 26 of the Swiss Code of Obligations.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE CHANGE MATTERS

Our principal economic exposures arise from our coverages for natural disasters and catastrophes. We believe, and believe the consensus view of current scientific studies substantiates, that changes in climate conditions, primarily global temperatures and expected sea levels, are likely to increase the severity, and possibly the frequency, of weather related natural disasters and catastrophes relative to the historical experience over the past 100 years. We believe that this expected increase in severe weather, coupled with currently projected demographic trends in catastrophe-exposed regions, contributes to factors that will increase the average economic value of expected losses, increase the number of people exposed per year to natural disasters and in general exacerbate disaster risk, including risks to infrastructure, global supply chains and agricultural production. Accordingly, we expect an increase in claims, especially from properties located in coastal areas. We have taken measures to mitigate losses related to climate change through our underwriting process and by continuously monitoring and adjusting our risk management models.

In addition to the impacts that environmental incidents have on our business, there has been a proliferation of governmental and regulatory scrutiny related to climate change and greenhouse gases, which will also affect our business. Although most regulations related to climate change and greenhouse gases do not directly apply to our business, these regulations could indirectly impact our business.

GLOSSARY OF SELECTED INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE TERMS

Accident year	Year of occurrence of a loss. Claim payments and reserves for claims and claim expenses are allocated to the year in which the loss occurred for losses occurring contracts and in the year the loss was reported for claims made contracts.
Acquisition expenses	The aggregate expenses incurred by a company for acquiring new business, including commissions, underwriting expenses, premium taxes and administrative expenses.
Additional case reserves	Additional case reserves represent management’s estimate of reserves for claims and claim expenses that are allocated to specific contracts, less paid and reported losses by the client.
Attachment point	The dollar amount of loss (per occurrence or in the aggregate, as the case may be) above which excess of loss reinsurance becomes operative.

Bordereau	A report providing premium or loss data with respect to identified specific risks. This report is periodically furnished to a reinsurer by the ceding insurers or reinsurers.
Bound	A (re)insurance contract is considered bound, and the (re)insurer responsible for the risks of the contract, when both parties agree to the terms and conditions set forth in the contract.
Broker	An intermediary who negotiates contracts of insurance or reinsurance, receiving a commission for placement and other services rendered, between (1) a policy holder and a primary insurer, on behalf of the insured party, (2) a primary insurer and reinsurer, on behalf of the primary insurer, or (3) a reinsurer and a retrocessionaire, on behalf of the reinsurer.
Capacity	The percentage of surplus, or the dollar amount of exposure, that an insurer or reinsurer is willing or able to place at risk. Capacity may apply to a single risk, a program, a line of business or an entire book of business. Capacity may be constrained by legal restrictions, corporate restrictions or indirect restrictions.
Case reserves	Loss reserves, established with respect to specific, individual reported claims.
Casualty insurance or reinsurance	Insurance or reinsurance that is primarily concerned with the losses caused by injuries to third persons and their property (in other words, persons other than the policyholder) and the legal liability imposed on the insured resulting therefrom. Also referred to as liability insurance.
Catastrophe	A severe loss, typically involving multiple claimants. Common perils include earthquakes, hurricanes, hailstorms, severe winter weather, floods, fires, tornadoes, explosions and other natural or man-made disasters. Catastrophe losses may also arise from acts of war, acts of terrorism and political instability.
Catastrophe excess of loss reinsurance	A form of excess of loss reinsurance that, subject to a specified limit, indemnifies the ceding company for the amount of loss in excess of a specified retention with respect to an accumulation of losses resulting from a "catastrophe."
Catastrophe-linked securities; cat-linked securities	Cat-linked securities are generally privately placed fixed income securities where all or a portion of the repayment of the principal is linked to catastrophic events. This includes securities where the repayment is linked to the occurrence and/or size of, for example, one or more hurricanes or earthquakes, or insured industry losses associated with these catastrophic events.
Cede; cedant; ceding company	When a party reinsures its liability with another, it "cedes" business and is referred to as the "cedant" or "ceding company."
Claim	Request by an insured or reinsured for indemnification by an insurance company or a reinsurance company for losses incurred from an insured peril or event.
Claims made contracts	Contracts that cover claims for losses occurring during a specified period that are reported during the term of the contract.
Claims and claim expense ratio, net	The ratio of net claims and claim expenses to net premiums earned determined in accordance with either statutory accounting principles or GAAP.

Liabilities established by insurers and reinsurers to reflect the estimated costs of claim payments and the related expenses that the insurer or reinsurer will ultimately be required to pay in respect of insurance or reinsurance policies it has issued. Claims reserves consist of case reserves, established with respect to individual reported claims, additional case reserves and “IBNR” reserves. For reinsurers, loss expense reserves are generally not significant because substantially all of the loss expenses associated with particular claims are incurred by the primary insurer and reported to reinsurers as losses.

The combined ratio is the sum of the net claims and claim expense ratio and the underwriting expense ratio. A combined ratio below 100% generally indicates profitable underwriting prior to the consideration of investment income. A combined ratio over 100% generally indicates unprofitable underwriting prior to the consideration of investment income.

Refers to events occurring over a 10-year period, such as an oscillation whose period is roughly 10 years.

A contractual arrangement between an insurer or reinsurer and an agent whereby the agent is authorized to bind insurance or reinsurance on behalf of the insurer or reinsurer. The authority is normally limited to a particular class or classes of business and a particular territory. The exercise of the authority to bind insurance or reinsurance is normally subject to underwriting guidelines and other restrictions such as maximum premium income. Under the delegated authority, the agent is responsible for issuing policy documentation, the collection of premium and may also be responsible for the settlement of claims.

Any type of coverage that cannot be placed with an insurer admitted to do business in a certain jurisdiction. Risks placed in excess and surplus lines markets are often substandard in respect to adverse loss experience, unusual, or unable to be placed in conventional markets due to a shortage of capacity.

Reinsurance or insurance that indemnifies the reinsured or insured against all or a specified portion of losses on underlying insurance policies in excess of a specified amount, which is called a “level” or “retention.” Also known as non-proportional reinsurance. Excess of loss reinsurance is written in layers. A reinsurer or group of reinsurers accepts a layer of coverage up to a specified amount. The total coverage purchased by the cedant is referred to as a “program” and will typically be placed with predetermined reinsurers in pre-negotiated layers. Any liability exceeding the outer limit of the program reverts to the ceding company, which also bears the credit risk of a reinsurer’s insolvency.

Those risks, perils, or classes of insurance with respect to which the reinsurer will not pay loss or provide reinsurance, notwithstanding the other terms and conditions of reinsurance.

An amount paid to a ceding company in addition to the acquisition cost to compensate for overhead expenses.

The number of claims occurring during a given coverage period.

Funds of an approved form that are lodged and held in trust at Lloyd’s as security for a member’s underwriting activities. They comprise the members’ deposit, personal reserve fund and special reserve fund and may be drawn down in the event that the member’s syndicate level premium trust funds are insufficient to cover its liabilities. The amount of the deposit is related to the member’s premium income limit and also the nature of the underwriting account.

Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the United States (“GAAP”)	Accounting principles as set forth in the statements of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) and related guidance, which are applicable in the circumstances as of the date in question.
Gross premiums written	Total premiums for insurance written and assumed reinsurance during a given period.
Incurred but not reported (“IBNR”)	Reserves for estimated losses that have been incurred by insureds and reinsureds but not yet reported to the insurer or reinsurer, including unknown future developments on losses that are known to the insurer or reinsurer.
Insurance-linked securities	Financial instruments whose values are driven by (re)insurance loss events. Our investments in insurance-linked securities are generally linked to property losses due to natural catastrophes.
International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”)	Accounting principles, standards and interpretations as set forth in opinions of the International Accounting Standards Board which are applicable in the circumstances as of the date in question.
Layer	The interval between the retention or attachment point and the maximum limit of indemnity for which a reinsurer is responsible.
Line	The amount of excess of loss reinsurance protection provided to an insurer or another reinsurer, often referred to as limit.
Line of business	The general classification of insurance written by insurers and reinsurers, e.g., fire, allied lines, homeowners and surety, among others.
Lloyd’s	Depending on the context, this term may refer to (a) the society of individual and corporate underwriting members that insure and reinsure risks as members of one or more syndicates (i.e., Lloyd’s is not an insurance company); (b) the underwriting room in the Lloyd’s building in which managing agents underwrite insurance and reinsurance on behalf of their syndicate members (in this sense Lloyd’s should be understood as a market place); or (c) the Corporation of Lloyd’s which regulates and provides support services to the Lloyd’s market.
Loss; losses	An occurrence that is the basis for submission and/or payment of a claim. Whether losses are covered, limited or excluded from coverage is dependent on the terms of the policy.
Loss reserve	For an individual loss, an estimate of the amount the insurer expects to pay for the reported claim. For total losses, estimates of expected payments for reported and unreported claims. These may include amounts for claims expenses.
Managing agent	An underwriting agent which has permission from Lloyd’s to manage a syndicate and carry on underwriting and other functions for a member.
Net claims and claim expenses	The expenses of settling claims, net of recoveries, including legal and other fees and the portion of general expenses allocated to claim settlement costs (also known as claim adjustment expenses or loss adjustment expenses) plus losses incurred with respect to net claims.
Net claims and claim expense ratio	Net claims and claim expenses incurred expressed as a percentage of net earned premiums.
Net premiums earned	The portion of net premiums written during or prior to a given period that was actually recognized as income during such period.

Net premiums written	Gross premiums written for a given period less premiums ceded to reinsurers and retrocessionaires during such period.
Non-proportional reinsurance	See "Excess of loss."
Perils	This term refers to the causes of possible loss in the property field, such as fire, windstorm, collision, hail, etc. In the casualty field, the term "hazard" is more frequently used.
Profit commission	A provision found in some reinsurance agreements that provides for profit sharing. Parties agree to a formula for calculating profit, an allowance for the reinsurer's expenses, and the cedant's share of such profit after expenses.
Property insurance or reinsurance	Insurance or reinsurance that provides coverage to a person with an insurable interest in tangible property for that person's property loss, damage or loss of use.
Property per risk reinsurance	Reinsurance on a treaty basis of individual property risks insured by a ceding company. A generic term describing all forms of reinsurance in which the reinsurer shares a proportional part of the original premiums and losses of the reinsured. (Also known as pro rata reinsurance, quota share reinsurance or participating reinsurance.) In proportional reinsurance, the reinsurer generally pays the ceding company a ceding commission. The ceding commission generally is based on the ceding company's cost of acquiring the business being reinsured (including commissions, premium taxes, assessments and miscellaneous administrative expense) and also may include a profit factor. See also "Quota Share Reinsurance".
Proportional reinsurance	
Quota share reinsurance	A form of proportional reinsurance in which the reinsurer assumes an agreed percentage of each insurance policy being reinsured and shares all premiums and losses accordingly with the reinsured. See also "Proportional Reinsurance".
Reinstatement premium	The premium charged for the restoration of the reinsurance limit of a catastrophe contract to its full amount after payment by the reinsurer of losses as a result of an occurrence.
Reinsurance	An arrangement in which an insurance company, the reinsurer, agrees to indemnify another insurance or reinsurance company, the ceding company, against all or a portion of the insurance or reinsurance risks underwritten by the ceding company under one or more policies. Reinsurance can provide a ceding company with several benefits, including a reduction in net liability on insurances and catastrophe protection from large or multiple losses. Reinsurance also provides a ceding company with additional underwriting capacity by permitting it to accept larger risks and write more business than would be possible without an equivalent increase in capital and surplus, and facilitates the maintenance of acceptable financial ratios by the ceding company. Reinsurance does not legally discharge the primary insurer from its liability with respect to its obligations to the insured.
Reinsurance to Close	Also referred to as a RITC, it is a contract to transfer the responsibility for discharging all the liabilities that attach to one year of account of a syndicate into a later year of account of the same or different syndicate in return for a premium.

The amount or portion of risk that an insurer retains for its own account. Losses in excess of the retention level are paid by the reinsurer. In proportional treaties, the retention may be a percentage of the original policy's limit. In excess of loss business, the retention is a dollar amount of loss, a loss ratio or a percentage.

Retrocedant A reinsurer who cedes all or a portion of its assumed insurance to another reinsurer.

Retrocessional reinsurance; Retrocessionaire A transaction whereby a reinsurer cedes to another reinsurer, the retrocessionaire, all or part of the reinsurance that the first reinsurer has assumed. Retrocessional reinsurance does not legally discharge the ceding reinsurer from its liability with respect to its obligations to the reinsured. Reinsurance companies cede risks to retrocessionaires for reasons similar to those that cause primary insurers to purchase reinsurance: to reduce net liability on insurances, to protect against catastrophic losses, to stabilize financial ratios and to obtain additional underwriting capacity.

Risks A term used to denote the physical units of property at risk or the object of insurance protection that are not perils or hazards. Also defined as chance of loss or uncertainty of loss.

Risks attaching contracts Contracts that cover claims that arise on underlying insurance policies that incept during the term of the reinsurance contract.

Solvency II A set of regulatory requirements that codify and harmonize the EU insurance and reinsurance regulation. Among other things, these requirements impact the amount of capital that EU insurance and reinsurance companies are required to hold. Solvency II came into effect on January 1, 2016.

Specialty lines Lines of insurance and reinsurance that provide coverage for risks that are often unusual or difficult to place and do not fit the underwriting criteria of standard commercial products carriers.

Statutory accounting principles Recording transactions and preparing financial statements in accordance with the rules and procedures prescribed or permitted by Bermuda, U.S. state insurance regulatory authorities including the NAIC and/or in accordance with Lloyd's specific principles, all of which generally reflect a liquidating, rather than going concern, concept of accounting.

Stop loss A form of reinsurance under which the reinsurer pays some or all of a cedant's aggregate retained losses in excess of a predetermined dollar amount or in excess of a percentage of premium.

Submission An unprocessed application for (i) insurance coverage forwarded to a primary insurer by a prospective policyholder or by a broker on behalf of such prospective policyholder, (ii) reinsurance coverage forwarded to a reinsurer by a prospective ceding insurer or by a broker or intermediary on behalf of such prospective ceding insurer or (iii) retrocessional coverage forwarded to a retrocessionaire by a prospective ceding reinsurer or by a broker or intermediary on behalf of such prospective ceding reinsurer.

Syndicate A member or group of members underwriting (re)insurance business at Lloyd's through the agency of a managing agent or substitute agent to which a syndicate number is assigned.

Treaty A reinsurance agreement covering a book or class of business that is automatically accepted on a bulk basis by a reinsurer. A treaty contains common contract terms along with a specific risk definition, data on limit and retention, and provisions for premium and duration.

Underwriting	The insurer's or reinsurer's process of reviewing applications submitted for insurance coverage, deciding whether to accept all or part of the coverage requested and determining the applicable premiums.
Underwriting capacity	The maximum amount that an insurance company can underwrite. The limit is generally determined by a company's retained earnings and investment capital. Reinsurance serves to increase a company's underwriting capacity by reducing its exposure from particular risks.
Underwriting expense ratio	The ratio of the sum of the acquisition expenses and operational expenses to net premiums earned.
Underwriting expenses	The aggregate of policy acquisition costs, including commissions, and the portion of administrative, general and other expenses attributable to underwriting operations.
Unearned premium	The portion of premiums written representing the unexpired portions of the policies or contracts that the insurer or reinsurer has on its books as of a certain date.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

We maintain a website at www.renre.com. The information on our website is not incorporated by reference in this Form 10-K. We make available, free of charge through our website, our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish such material to, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). We also make available, free of charge from our website, our Audit Committee Charter, Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee Charter, Corporate Governance Guidelines, and Code of Ethics. Such information is also available in print for any shareholder who sends a request to RenaissanceRe Holdings Ltd., Attn: Office of the Corporate Secretary, P.O. Box HM 2527, Hamilton, HMGX, Bermuda. Reports filed with the SEC may also be viewed or obtained at the SEC Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, DC 20549. Information on the operation of the SEC Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC maintains an internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers, including the Company, that file electronically with the SEC. The address of the SEC's website is www.sec.gov.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements contained in this Form 10-K and other documents we file with the SEC include the following:

Risks Related to Our Company

Our exposure to catastrophic events could cause our financial results to vary significantly from one period to the next and could adversely impact our financial results.

We have a large overall exposure to natural and man-made disasters, such as earthquakes, hurricanes, tsunamis, winter storms, freezes, floods, fires, tornadoes, hailstorms, drought, cyber-risks and acts of terrorism. As a result, our operating results have historically been, and we expect will continue to be, significantly affected by low frequency and high severity loss events.

Claims from catastrophic events could cause substantial volatility in our quarterly and annual financial results and could materially adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. We believe that certain factors, including increases in the value and geographic concentration of insured property, particularly along coastal regions, the increasing risks associated with extreme weather events as a result of changes in climate conditions, and the effects of inflation, may continue to increase the number and severity of claims from catastrophic events in the future. Accordingly, unanticipated events could result in net negative impacts as compared to our competitors.

Historically, a relatively large percentage of our coverage exposures have been concentrated in the U.S. southeast, but due to the expected increase in

severe weather events, there is the potential for significant exposures in other geographic areas in the future.

Our claims and claim expense reserves are subject to inherent uncertainties.

Our claims and claim expense reserves reflect our estimates, using actuarial and statistical projections at a given point in time, of our expectations of the ultimate settlement and administration costs of claims incurred.

We use actuarial and computer models (See “Part I, Item 1. Business, Underwriting and Enterprise Risk Management.”), historical reinsurance and insurance industry loss statistics, and management’s experience and judgment to assist in the establishment of appropriate claims and claim expense reserves. Our estimates and judgments are based on numerous factors, and may be revised as additional experience and other data become available and are reviewed, as new or improved methodologies are developed, as loss trends and claims inflation impact future payments, or as current laws or interpretations thereof change.

Due to the many assumptions and estimates involved in establishing reserves and the inherent uncertainty of modeling techniques, the reserving process is inherently uncertain. It is expected that some of our assumptions or estimates will prove to be inaccurate, and that our actual net claims and claim expenses paid and reported will differ, perhaps materially, from the reserve estimates reflected in our financial statements. Accordingly, we may understate the exposures we are assuming and our results of operations and financial condition may be adversely impacted, perhaps significantly. Conversely, we may prove to be too conservative and contribute to factors which would impede our ability to grow in respect of new markets or perils or in connection with our current portfolio of coverages.

A decline in our financial strength ratings may adversely impact our business, perhaps materially so.

Financial strength ratings are used by ceding companies and reinsurance intermediaries to assess the financial strength and quality of reinsurers and insurers. Rating agencies evaluate us periodically and may downgrade or withdraw their financial strength ratings in the future if we do not continue to meet the criteria of the ratings previously assigned to us. In addition, rating agencies may make changes in their capital models and rating methodologies which could increase the amount of capital required to support the ratings.

A ratings downgrade or other negative ratings action could adversely affect our ability to compete with other reinsurers and insurers, as well as the marketability of our product offerings, our access to and cost of borrowing and our ability to write new business, which could materially adversely affect our results of operations. For example, following a ratings downgrade we might lose customers to more highly rated competitors or retain a lower share of the business of our customers. We believe that the risk of a ratings downgrade has increased recently. S&P affirmed our ratings in 2017, but revised the outlook to negative, based primarily on its view of industry challenges and trends. In addition, many reinsurance contracts contain provisions permitting cedants to, among other things, cancel coverage pro rata or require the reinsurer to post collateral for all or a portion of its obligations if the reinsurer is downgraded below a certain rating level. It is increasingly common for our reinsurance agreements to contain such terms. Whether a cedant would exercise any of these rights could depend on various factors, such as the reason for and extent of such downgrade, the prevailing market conditions and the pricing and availability of replacement reinsurance coverage. We cannot predict to what extent these contractual rights would be exercised, if at all, or what effect this would have on our financial condition or future operations, but the effect could be material.

For the current ratings of certain of our subsidiaries and joint ventures and additional ratings information, refer to “Part II, Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Liquidity and Capital Resources, Ratings”.

The trend towards increasingly frequent and severe climate events could result in underestimated exposures that have the potential to adversely impact our financial results.

Our most severe estimated economic exposures arise from our coverages for natural disasters and catastrophes. An increase in the severity and frequency of weather related natural disasters and catastrophes which we believe is likely to result from changes in climate conditions, coupled with currently

projected demographic trends in catastrophe-exposed regions, contributes to factors which may increase the average economic value of expected losses, increase the number of people exposed per year to natural disasters and in general exacerbate disaster risk, including risks to infrastructure, global supply chains and agricultural production.

Accordingly, we expect an increase in claims, especially from properties located in these catastrophe-exposed regions. A substantial portion of our coverages may be adversely impacted by climate change, and we cannot assure you that our risk assessments accurately reflect environmental and climate related risks. We cannot predict with certainty the frequency or severity of tropical cyclones, wildfires or other catastrophes. Unanticipated environmental incidents could lead to additional insured losses that exceed our current estimates, resulting in disruptions to or adverse impacts on our business, the market, or our clients. Further, certain investments, such as catastrophe-linked securities and property catastrophe managed joint ventures, or other assets in our investment portfolio, could also be adversely impacted by climate change.

Retrocessional reinsurance may become unavailable on acceptable terms, or may not provide the coverage we intended to obtain, or we may not be able to collect on claimed retrocessional coverage.

As part of our risk management, we buy reinsurance for our own account, which is known as “retrocessional reinsurance.” The reinsurance we purchase is generally subject to annual renewal. From time to time, market conditions have limited or prevented insurers and reinsurers from obtaining retrocessional reinsurance. Accordingly, we may not be able to renew our current retrocessional reinsurance arrangements or obtain desired amounts of new or replacement coverage. In addition, even if we are able to obtain such retrocessional reinsurance, we may not be able to negotiate terms that we consider appropriate or acceptable from entities with satisfactory creditworthiness or collect on claimed retrocessional coverage. This could limit the amount of business we are willing to write, or decrease the protection available to us as a result of large loss events.

When we purchase reinsurance or retrocessional reinsurance for our own account, the insolvency of any of our reinsurers, or inability or reluctance of any of our reinsurers to make timely payments to us under the terms of our reinsurance agreements could have a material adverse effect on us. Generally, we believe that the “willingness to pay” of some reinsurers and retrocessionaires is declining, so this risk may be more significant to us at present than at many times in the past. Complex coverage issues or coverage disputes may impede our ability to collect amounts we believe we are owed.

A large portion of our reinsurance protection is concentrated with a relatively small number of reinsurers. The risk of such concentration of retrocessional coverage may be increased by recent and future consolidation within the industry. Recently enacted U.S. tax reform legislation, as well as possible future tax reform legislation and regulations, could reduce our access to capital, decrease demand for our products and services, impact our shareholders or investors in our joint ventures or other entities we manage or otherwise adversely affect us.

U.S. tax reform legislation, commonly referred to as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the “Tax Bill”), was signed into law on December 22, 2017. The Tax Bill amends a range of U.S. federal tax rules applicable to individuals, businesses and international taxation, including, among other things, by altering the current taxation of insurance premiums ceded from a United States domestic corporation to any non-U.S. affiliate. For example, the Tax Bill includes a new base erosion anti-avoidance tax (the “BEAT”) that would have substantially altered the taxation of affiliate reinsurance between our operating affiliates which are subject to U.S. taxation and our non-U.S. affiliates which are not. We believe those transactions would have become economically unfeasible under the BEAT and terminated them as of the 2017 year end. While these transactions were not significant for us, on an industry-wide basis for specific market participants the impacts could be more material, and it is possible that over time the BEAT may result in increased prices for certain reinsurance or insurance products, which could cause a decrease in demand for these products and services due to limitations on the available resources of our clients or their underlying insureds.

The Tax Bill may also increase the likelihood that we or our non-U.S. subsidiaries or joint ventures managed by us will be deemed a “controlled foreign corporation” (“CFC”) within the meaning of the Internal Revenue Code for U.S. federal tax purposes. Specifically, the Tax Bill expands the definition of “U.S. shareholder” for CFC purposes to include U.S. persons who own 10% or more of the value of a foreign corporation’s shares,

rather than only looking to voting power held. As a result, the “voting cut-back” provisions included in our Amended and Restated Bye-laws that limit the voting power of any shareholder to 9.9% of the total voting power of our capital stock will be ineffective in avoiding “U.S. shareholder” status for U.S. persons who own 10% or more of the value of our shares. The Tax Bill also expands certain attribution rules for stock ownership in a way that would cause foreign subsidiaries in a foreign parent group that includes at least one U.S. subsidiary to be treated as CFCs. In the event a corporation is characterized as a CFC, any “U.S. shareholder” of the CFC is required to include its pro rata share of certain insurance and related investment income in income for a taxable year, even if such income is not distributed. In addition, U.S. tax exempt entities subject to the unrelated business taxable income (“UBTI”) rules that own 10% or more of the value of our non-U.S. subsidiaries or joint ventures managed by us that are characterized as CFCs may recognize UBTI with respect to such investment.

In addition to changes in the CFC rules, the Tax Bill contains modifications to certain provisions relating to passive foreign investment company (“PFIC”) status that could, for example, discourage U.S. persons from investing in our joint ventures or other entities we manage. The Tax Bill makes it more difficult for a non-U.S. insurance company to avoid PFIC status under an exception for certain non-U.S. insurance companies engaged in the active conduct of an insurance business. The Tax Bill limits this exception to a non-U.S. insurance company that would be taxable as an insurance company if it were a U.S. corporation and that maintains insurance liabilities of more than 25% of such company’s assets for a taxable year (or maintains reserves that at least equal 10% of its assets and it satisfies a facts and circumstances test that requires a showing that the failure to exceed the 25% threshold is due to run-off or rating agency circumstances). While we believe that we should satisfy this reserve test for the foreseeable future, we cannot assure you that this will continue to be the case in future years, and there is a significant risk that joint venture entities managed by us may not satisfy the reserve test.

The IRS has been considering other changes to the PFIC rules for several years. In 2015, the IRS issued proposed regulations intended to clarify the application of this insurance company exception to the classification of a non-U.S. insurer as a PFIC. These proposed regulations provide that a non-U.S. insurer will qualify for the insurance company exception only if, among other things, the non-U.S. insurer’s officers and employees perform its substantial managerial and operational activities. This proposed regulation will not be effective until adopted in final form.

We are unable to predict all of the ultimate impacts of the Tax Bill and other proposed tax reform regulations and legislation on our business and results of operations. It is possible the IRS will construe the intent of the Tax Bill as having been to reduce or eliminate certain perceived tax advantages of companies (including insurance companies) that have legal domiciles outside the U.S., and its interpretation, enforcement actions or regulatory changes could increase the impact of the Tax Bill beyond prevailing current assessments or our own estimates. Further, it is possible that other legislation could be introduced and enacted in the future that would have an adverse impact on us. These events and trends towards more punitive taxation of cross border transactions could in the future materially adversely impact the insurance and reinsurance industry and our own results of operations by increasing taxation of certain activities and structures in our industry. Accordingly, we cannot reliably estimate what the potential impact of any such changes could be to us or our non-U.S. subsidiaries or joint ventures managed by us and our and their respective sources of capital, investors or the market generally, however, it is possible these changes could materially adversely impact our results of operations.

Emerging claim and coverage issues, or other litigation, could adversely affect us.

Unanticipated developments in the law as well as changes in social conditions could potentially result in unexpected claims for coverage under our insurance and reinsurance contracts. These developments and changes may adversely affect us, perhaps materially so. For example, we could be subject to developments that impose additional coverage obligations on us beyond our underwriting intent, or to increases in the number or size of claims to which we are subject.

In addition, we believe our property results have been adversely impacted over recent periods by increasing primary claims level fraud and abuses, as well as other forms of social inflation, and that these trends may continue, particularly in certain U.S. jurisdictions in which we focus, including Florida and Texas. For example, in Florida, homeowners are increasingly assigning the benefit of their insurance recovery to third parties, typically related to a water loss claim but also with respect to other claims. This practice is referred to as an “assignment of benefits”, and is

characterized by an inflated size and number of claims, increased

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incidence of litigation, interference in the adjustment of claims, and the assertion of bad faith actions and one-way attorney fees. Assignments of benefits and related insurance fraud may directly affect us, potentially materially, through any policy we write in Florida, as well as by inflating the size of occurrences we cover under our reinsurance treaties and reducing the value of certain investments we have in Florida, including both debt and equity investments in domestic reinsurers.

With respect to our casualty and specialty reinsurance operations, these legal and social changes and their impact may not become apparent until some time after their occurrence. For example, we could be deemed liable for losses arising out of a matter, such as the potential for industry losses arising out of a pandemic illness, that we had not anticipated or had attempted to contractually exclude. Moreover, irrespective of the clarity and inclusiveness of policy language, we cannot assure you that a court or arbitration panel will enforce policy language or not issue a ruling adverse to us. Our exposure to these uncertainties could be exacerbated by the increased willingness of some market participants to dispute insurance and reinsurance contract and policy wording. Alternatively, potential efforts by us to exclude such exposures could, if successful, reduce the market's acceptance of our related products. The full effects of these and other unforeseen emerging claim and coverage issues are extremely hard to predict. As a result, the full extent of our liability under our coverages may not be known for many years after a contract is issued. Furthermore, we expect that our exposure to this uncertainty may grow as our "long-tail" casualty businesses grow, because in these lines claims can typically be made for many years, making them more susceptible to these trends than our traditional catastrophe business, which is typically more "short-tail." While we continually seek to improve the effectiveness of our contracts and claims capabilities, we may fail to mitigate our exposure to these growing uncertainties.

A soft reinsurance underwriting market would adversely affect our business and operating results.

In a soft reinsurance underwriting market, premium rates are stable or falling and coverage is readily available. In a hard reinsurance underwriting market, premium rates are increasing and less coverage is available. Leading global intermediaries and other sources have generally reported that the U.S. reinsurance market reflected a soft underwriting market during the last several years, with growing levels of industry wide capital held. This capital has been supplied principally by traditional market participants and increasingly by alternative capital providers. We believe that the current reinsurance underwriting market is in a prolonged soft market phase, but that it will continue to be cyclical, with hard markets caused by withdrawal or use of excess capital, large or frequent loss events and other factors.

However, it is possible that increased access of primary insurers to capital, new technologies and other factors may eliminate or significantly lessen the possibility of any future hard reinsurance underwriting market.

We depend on a few insurance and reinsurance brokers for a preponderance of our revenue, and any loss of business provided by them could adversely affect us.

We market our insurance and reinsurance products worldwide exclusively through a limited number of insurance and reinsurance brokers. As our business is heavily reliant on the use of a few brokers, the loss of a broker, through a merger, other business combination or otherwise, could result in the loss of a substantial portion of our business, which would have a material adverse effect on us. Our ability to market our products could decline as a result of the loss of the business provided by any of these brokers and it is possible that our premiums written would decrease.

Further, due to the concentration of our brokers, our brokers may have increasing power to dictate the terms and conditions of our arrangements with them, which could have a negative impact on our business.

We are exposed to counterparty credit risk, including with respect to reinsurance brokers, customers and retrocessionaires.

In accordance with industry practice, we pay virtually all amounts owed on claims under our policies to reinsurance brokers, and these brokers, in turn, pay these amounts over to the insurers that have reinsured a portion of their liabilities with us (we refer to these insurers as ceding insurers). Likewise, premiums due to us by ceding insurers are virtually all paid to brokers, who then pass such amounts on to us. In many jurisdictions, we have contractually agreed that if a broker were to fail to make a payment to a ceding insurer, we would remain liable to the ceding insurer for the deficiency. Conversely, in many jurisdictions, when the ceding insurer pays premiums for these policies to reinsurance brokers for payment over to us, these premiums are considered to have been paid by the cedants and the ceding insurer is no longer liable to us for those amounts, whether or not we have actually received the premiums.

Consequently, in

connection with the settlement of reinsurance balances, we assume a substantial degree of credit risk associated with brokers around the world.

We are also exposed to the credit risk of our customers, who, pursuant to their contracts with us, frequently pay us over time. We cannot assure you that our premiums receivable or reinsurance recoverables, which may not be collateralized, will be collected or that we will not be required to write down additional amounts in future periods. To the extent our customers or retrocedants become unable to pay future premiums, we would be required to recognize a downward adjustment to our premiums receivable or reinsurance recoverables, as applicable, in our financial statements.

During periods of economic uncertainty, our consolidated credit risk, reflecting our counterparty dealings with agents, brokers, customers, retrocessionaires, capital providers, parties associated with our investment portfolio, and others may increase, perhaps materially so.

Weakness in business and economic conditions generally or specifically in the principal markets in which we do business could adversely affect our business and operating results.

Challenging economic conditions throughout the world could adversely affect our business and financial results. If economic conditions should weaken, the business environment in our principal markets would be adversely affected, which could adversely affect demand for the products sold by us or our customers. In addition, volatility in the U.S. and other securities markets may adversely affect our investment portfolio or the investment results of our clients, potentially impeding their operations or their capacity to invest in our products. Global financial markets and economic and geopolitical conditions are outside of our control and difficult to predict, being influenced by factors such as national and international political circumstances (including governmental instability, wars, terrorist acts or security operations), interest rates, market volatility, asset or market correlations, equity prices, availability of credit, inflation rates, economic uncertainty, changes in laws or regulations including as regards taxation, trade barriers, commodity prices, interest rates, and currency exchange rates and controls. In addition, as discussed above, we believe our consolidated credit risk is likely to increase during an economic downturn.

U.S. taxing authorities could contend that one or more of our Bermuda subsidiaries is subject to U.S. corporate income tax, as a result of changes in laws or regulations, or otherwise.

If the IRS were to contend successfully that one or more of our Bermuda subsidiaries is engaged in a trade or business in the U.S., such subsidiary would, to the extent not exempted from tax by the U.S.-Bermuda income tax treaty, be subject to U.S. corporate income tax on the portion of its net income treated as effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business, as well as the U.S. corporate branch profits tax. If we were ultimately held to be subject to taxation, our earnings would correspondingly decline.

In addition, benefits of the U.S.-Bermuda income tax treaty which may limit any tax to income attributable to a permanent establishment maintained by one or more of our Bermuda subsidiaries in the U.S. are only available to a subsidiary if more than 50% of its shares are beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, by individuals who are Bermuda residents or U.S. citizens or residents. Our Bermuda subsidiaries may not be able to continually satisfy, or establish to the IRS that they satisfy, this beneficial ownership test. Finally, it is unclear whether the U.S.-Bermuda income tax treaty (assuming satisfaction of the beneficial ownership test) applies to income other than premium income, such as investment income.

The loss of key senior members of management could adversely affect us.

Our success depends in substantial part upon our ability to attract and retain our senior officers. The loss of services of members of our senior management team and the uncertain transition of new members of our senior management team may strain our ability to execute our strategic initiatives. The loss of one or more of our senior officers could adversely impact our business, by, for example, making it more difficult to retain customers, attract or maintain our capital support, or meet other needs of our business, which depend in part on the service of the departing officer. We may also encounter unforeseen difficulties associated with the transition of members of our senior management team to new or expanded roles necessary to execute our strategic and tactical plans from time to time.

In addition, our ability to execute our business strategy is dependent on our ability to attract and retain a staff of qualified underwriters and service personnel. The location of our global headquarters in Bermuda may impede our ability to recruit and retain highly skilled employees. Under Bermuda law, non-Bermudians (other than spouses of

Bermudians, holders of Permanent Residents' Certificates and holders of Working

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Residents' Certificates) may not engage in any gainful occupation in Bermuda without a valid government work permit. Some members of our senior management are working in Bermuda under work permits that will expire over the next several years. The Bermuda government could refuse to extend these work permits, and no assurances can be given that any work permit will be issued or, if issued, renewed upon the expiration of the relevant term. If any of our senior officers or key contributors were not permitted to remain in Bermuda, or if we experienced delays or failures to obtain permits for a number of our professional staff, our operations could be disrupted and our financial performance could be adversely affected as a result.

A decline in our investment performance could reduce our profitability and hinder our ability to pay claims promptly in accordance with our strategy.

We have historically derived a meaningful portion of our income from our invested assets, which are comprised of, among other things, fixed maturity securities, such as bonds, asset-backed securities, mortgage-backed securities, equity securities, and investments in private equity partnerships, bank loan funds and hedge funds. Accordingly, our financial results are subject to a variety of investment risks, including risks relating to general economic conditions, inflation, market volatility, interest rate fluctuations, foreign currency risk, liquidity risk and credit and default risk. Additionally, with respect to certain of our investments, we are subject to pre-payment or reinvestment risk.

The market value of our fixed maturity investments is subject to fluctuation depending on changes in various factors, including prevailing interest rates and widening credit spreads. Increases in interest rates could cause the market value of our investment portfolio to decrease, perhaps substantially. Conversely, a decline in interest rates could reduce our investment yield, which would reduce our overall profitability. Interest rates are highly sensitive to many factors, including governmental monetary policies, domestic and international economic and political conditions and other factors beyond our control. Any measures we take that are intended to manage the risks of operating in a changing interest rate environment may not effectively mitigate such interest rate sensitivity.

A portion of our investment portfolio is allocated to other classes of investments including equity securities and interests in alternative investment vehicles such as catastrophe bonds, private equity partnerships, senior secured bank loan funds and hedge funds. These other classes of investments are recorded on our consolidated balance sheet at fair value, which is generally established on the basis of the valuation criteria set forth in the governing documents of such investment vehicles. Such valuations may differ significantly from the values that would have been used had ready markets existed for the shares, partnership interests, notes or other securities representing interests in the relevant investment vehicles. We cannot assure you that, if we were forced to sell these assets, we would be able to sell them for the prices at which we have recorded them, and we might be forced to sell them at significantly lower prices.

Furthermore, our interests in many of the investment classes described above are subject to restrictions on redemptions and sales which limit our ability to liquidate these investments in the short term. These classes of investments expose us to market risks including interest rate risk, foreign currency risk, equity price risk and credit risk. The performance of these classes of investments is also dependent on the individual investment managers and the investment strategies. It is possible that the investment managers will leave and/or the investment strategies will become ineffective or that such managers will fail to follow our investment guidelines. Any of the foregoing could result in a material adverse change to our investment performance, and accordingly, adversely affect our financial results.

In addition to the foregoing, we may from time to time re-evaluate our investment approach and guidelines and explore investment opportunities in respect of other asset classes not previously discussed above, including, without limitation, by expanding our relatively small portfolio of direct investments in the equity markets. Any such investments could expose us to systemic and price volatility risk, interest rate risk and other market risks. Any investment in equity securities carries with it inherent volatility. We cannot assure you that such an investment will prove profitable and we could lose the value of our investment. Accordingly, any such investment could impact our financial results, perhaps materially, over both the short and the long term.

We could face losses from terrorism, political unrest and war.

We have exposure to losses resulting from acts of terrorism, political unrest and acts of war. The frequency of these events has increased in recent years and it is difficult to predict the occurrence of these events or to estimate the amount of loss an occurrence will generate. Accordingly, it is possible that actual losses

from such acts will exceed our probable maximum loss estimate and that these acts will have a material adverse effect on us.

We closely monitor the amount and types of coverage we provide for terrorism risk under reinsurance and insurance treaties. If we think we can reasonably evaluate the risk of loss and charge an appropriate premium for such risk we will write some terrorism exposure on a stand-alone basis. We generally seek to exclude terrorism from non-terrorism treaties. If we cannot exclude terrorism, we evaluate the risk of loss and attempt to charge an appropriate premium for such risk. Even in cases where we have deliberately sought to exclude coverage, we may not be able to completely eliminate our exposure to terrorist acts.

The Terrorism Risk Insurance Act of 2002 was amended and extended by the Terrorism Risk Insurance Extension Act of 2005 and amended and extended again by the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2007 (“TRIPRA”). TRIPRA expired on December 31, 2014 and was amended and renewed on January 12, 2015 for a six year period. TRIPRA provides a federal backstop to all U.S. based property and casualty insurers for insurance related losses resulting from any act of terrorism on U.S. soil or against certain U.S. air carriers, vessels or foreign missions. We benefit from TRIPRA as this protection generally inures to our benefit under our reinsurance treaties where terrorism is not excluded.

We are subject to cybersecurity risks and may incur increasing costs in an effort to minimize those risks.

Publicly reported instances of cyber security threats and incidents have increased over recent periods, and we may be subject to heightened cyber-related risks. Our business depends on the proper functioning and availability of our information technology platform, including communications and data processing systems and our proprietary pricing and exposure management system. We are also required to effect electronic transmissions with third parties including brokers, clients, vendors and others with whom we do business, and with our Board of Directors. We believe we have implemented appropriate security measures, controls and procedures to safeguard our information technology systems and to prevent unauthorized access to such systems and any data processed or stored in such systems, and we periodically evaluate and test the adequacy of such systems, measures, controls and procedures and perform third-party risk assessments; however, there can be no guarantee that such systems, measures, controls and procedures will be effective, that we will be able to establish secure capabilities with all of third parties, or that third parties will have appropriate controls in place to protect the confidentiality of our information. Security breaches could expose us to a risk of loss or misuse of our information, litigation and potential liability.

In addition, cyber incidents that impact the availability, reliability, speed, accuracy or other proper functioning of our systems could have a significant impact on our operations, and potentially on our results. We protect our information systems with physical and electronic safeguards as well as backup systems considered appropriate by management. However, it is not possible to protect against every potential power loss, telecommunications failure, cybersecurity attack or similar event that may arise. Moreover, the safeguards we use are subject to human implementation and maintenance and to other uncertainties.

We may not have the resources or technical sophistication to anticipate or prevent rapidly evolving types of cyberattacks. A significant cyber incident, including system failure, security breach, disruption by malware or other damage could interrupt or delay our operations, result in a violation of applicable privacy and other laws, damage our reputation, cause a loss of customers or give rise to monetary fines and other penalties, which could be significant. While management is not aware of a cybersecurity incident that has had a material effect on our operations, there can be no assurances that a cyber incident that could have a material impact on us will not occur in the future.

Our disaster recovery and business continuity plans involve arrangements with our off-site, secure data centers. We cannot assure you that we will be able to access our systems from these facilities in the event that our primary systems are unavailable due to various scenarios, such as natural disasters or that we have prepared for every conceivable disaster or every scenario which might arise in respect of the disaster for which we have prepared, and cannot assure you our efforts in respect of disaster recovery will succeed, or will be sufficiently rapid to avoid harm to our business. The cybersecurity regulatory environment is evolving, and it is possible that the costs to us of and the resources required for complying with new or developing regulatory requirements will increase. For example, the NYDFS Cybersecurity Regulation imposes pre-breach cybersecurity obligations with which we may be required to comply. It is possible that similar laws and regulations may be enacted in the future in

other jurisdictions. We also operate in a number of jurisdictions with strict data privacy and other related laws, which could be violated in the event of a significant cybersecurity incident, or by our personnel. Failure to comply with these obligations can give rise to monetary fines and other penalties, which could be significant.

See “Part I, Item 1. Business, Information Technology” for additional information related to information technology and cybersecurity.

We may from time to time modify our business and strategic plan, and these changes could adversely affect us and our financial condition.

We regularly evaluate our business plans and strategies, which often results in changes to our business plans and initiatives. Given the increasing importance of strategic execution in our industry, we are subject to increasing risks related to our ability to successfully implement our evolving plans and strategies, particularly as the pace of change in our industry continues to increase. Changing plans and strategies requires significant management time and effort, and may divert management’s attention from our core and historically successful operations and competencies. Moreover, modifications we undertake to our operations may not be immediately reflected in our financial statements. Therefore, risks associated with implementing or changing our business strategies and initiatives, including risks related to developing or enhancing our operations, controls and other infrastructure, may not have an impact on our publicly reported results until many years after implementation. Our failure to carry out our business plans may have an adverse effect on our long-term results of operations and financial condition.

Our current business strategy focuses on writing reinsurance, with limited writing of primary insurance. Certain of our competitors have, in connection with consolidation in the insurance and reinsurance industries, recently increased the amount of primary insurance they are writing, both on an absolute and relative basis. There can be no assurance that our business strategy of focusing on writing reinsurance, with limited writing of primary insurance, will prove prudent as compared to the strategies of our competitors.

The determination of impairments taken is highly subjective and could materially impact our financial position or results of operations.

The determination of impairments taken on our investments, investments in other ventures, goodwill and other intangible assets and loans varies by type of asset and is based upon our periodic evaluation and assessment of known and inherent risks associated with the respective asset class. Such evaluations and assessments are revised as conditions change and new information becomes available. Management updates its evaluations regularly and reflects impairments in operations as such evaluations are revised. There can be no assurance that our management has accurately assessed the level of impairments taken in our financial statements. Furthermore, additional impairments may need to be taken in the future, which could materially impact our financial position or results of operations.

Historical trends may not be indicative of future impairments.

We may be adversely impacted by inflation.

We monitor the risk that the principal markets in which we operate could experience increased inflationary conditions, which would, among other things, cause loss costs to increase, and impact the performance of our investment portfolio. The impact of inflation on loss costs could be more pronounced for those lines of business that are considered to be long tail in nature, as they require a relatively long period of time to finalize and settle claims. Changes in the level of inflation also result in an increased level of uncertainty in our estimation of loss reserves, particularly for long tail lines of business. The onset, duration and severity of an inflationary period cannot be estimated with precision.

We depend on the policies, procedures and expertise of ceding companies and delegated authority counterparties, who may fail to accurately assess the risks they underwrite, which exposes us to operational and financial risks.

Like other reinsurers, we do not separately evaluate each primary risk assumed under our reinsurance contracts or pursuant to our delegated authority business. Accordingly, we are heavily dependent on the original underwriting decisions made by our ceding companies and delegated authority counterparties and are therefore subject to the risk that our customers may not have adequately evaluated the risks to be reinsured, or that the premiums ceded to us will not adequately compensate us for the risks we assume,

perhaps materially so. To the extent we continue to increase the relative amount of proportional coverages we offer, we will increase our aggregate exposure to risks of this nature.

Our business is subject to operational risks, including systems or human failures.

We are subject to operational risks including fraud, employee errors, failure to document transactions properly or to obtain proper internal authorization, failure to comply with regulatory requirements or obligations under our agreements, failure of our service providers, such as investment custodians, actuaries, information technology providers, etc., to comply with our service agreements, or information technology failures. Losses from these risks may occur from time to time and may be significant.

We are exposed to risks in connection with our management of capital on behalf of investors in joint ventures or other entities we manage.

Our operating subsidiaries owe certain legal duties and obligations (including reporting, governance and allocation obligations) to third party investors and are subject to a variety of increasingly complex laws and regulations relating to the management of third party capital. Complying with these obligations, laws and regulations requires significant management time and attention. Although we continually monitor our compliance policies and procedures, faulty judgments, simple errors or mistakes, or the failure of our personnel to adhere to established policies and procedures, could result in our failure to comply with applicable obligations, laws or regulations, which could result in significant liabilities, penalties or other losses to us and seriously harm our business and results of operations.

In addition, in furtherance of our goal of matching well-structured risk with capital whose owners would find the risk-return trade-off attractive, we may invest capital in new and complex ventures with which we do not have a significant amount of experience, which may increase our exposure to legal, regulatory and reputational risks.

In addition, our third party capital providers may redeem their interests in our joint ventures, which could materially impact the financial condition of such joint ventures, and could in turn materially impact our financial condition and results of operations.

Certain of our joint venture capital providers provide significant capital investment and other forms of capital support in respect of our joint ventures. The loss, or alternation in a negative manner, of any of this capital support could be detrimental to our financial condition and results of operations. Moreover, we can provide no assurance that we will be able to attract and raise additional third party capital for our existing joint ventures or for potential new joint ventures and therefore we may forego existing and/or potentially attractive fee income and other income generating opportunities.

We may be adversely affected by foreign currency fluctuations.

We routinely transact business in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, our financial reporting currency. Moreover, we maintain a portion of our cash and investments in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Although we generally seek to hedge significant non-U.S. dollar positions, we may, from time to time, experience losses resulting from fluctuations in the values of these foreign currencies, which could cause our consolidated earnings to decrease. In addition, failure to manage our foreign currency exposures could cause our results of operations to be more volatile. Adverse, unforeseen or rapidly shifting currency valuations in our key markets, such as the Eurozone jurisdictions or Japan, may magnify these risks over time.

We may require additional capital in the future, which may not be available or may only be available on unfavorable terms.

To the extent that our existing capital is insufficient to support our future operating requirements, we may need to raise additional funds through financings or limit our growth. Our operations are subject to significant volatility in capital due to our exposure to potentially significant catastrophic events. Any further equity or debt financings, or capacity needed for letters of credit, if available at all, may be on terms that are unfavorable to us. Our ability to raise such capital successfully would depend upon the facts and circumstances at the time, including our financial position and operating results, market conditions, and applicable legal issues. We are also exposed to the risk that the contingent capital facilities we have in place may not be available as expected. If we are unable to obtain adequate capital when needed, our business, results of operations and financial condition would be adversely affected.

In addition, we are exposed to the risk that we may be unable to raise new capital for our managed joint ventures and other private alternative investment vehicles, which would reduce our future fee income and market capacity and thus negatively affect our results of operations and financial condition.

The covenants in our debt agreements limit our financial and operational flexibility, which could have an adverse effect on our financial condition.

We have incurred indebtedness, and may incur additional indebtedness in the future. Our indebtedness primarily consists of publicly traded notes, letters of credit and a revolving credit facility. For more details on our indebtedness, see “Part II, Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Capital Resources.”

The agreements governing our indebtedness contain covenants that limit our ability and the ability of certain of our subsidiaries to borrow money, make particular types of investments or other restricted payments, sell or place a lien on our or their respective assets, merge or consolidate. Certain of these agreements also require us or our subsidiaries to maintain specific financial ratios. If we or our subsidiaries fail to comply with these covenants or meet these financial ratios, the noteholders or the lenders could declare a default and demand immediate repayment of all amounts owed to them or, where applicable, cancel their commitments to lend or issue letters of credit or, where the reimbursement obligations are secured, require us to pledge additional or a different type of collateral.

The regulatory systems under which we operate and potential changes thereto could restrict our ability to operate, increase our costs, or otherwise adversely impact us.

Certain of our operating subsidiaries are not licensed or admitted in any jurisdiction except Bermuda, conduct business only from their principal offices in Bermuda and do not maintain offices in the U.S. The insurance and reinsurance regulatory framework continues to be subject to increased scrutiny in many jurisdictions, including the U.S. and Europe. If our Bermuda insurance or reinsurance operations become subject to the insurance laws of any state in the U.S., jurisdictions in the EU, or elsewhere, we could face challenges to the future operations of these companies.

Moreover, we could be put at a competitive disadvantage in the future with respect to competitors that are licensed and admitted in U.S. jurisdictions. Among other things, jurisdictions in the U.S. do not permit insurance companies to take credit for reinsurance obtained from unlicensed or non-admitted insurers on their statutory financial statements unless security is posted. Our contracts generally require us to post a letter of credit or provide other security (e.g., through a multi-beneficiary reinsurance trust). In order to post these letters of credit, issuing banks generally require collateral. It is possible that the EU or other countries might adopt a similar regime in the future, or that U.S. or EU regulations could be altered in a way that treats Bermuda-based companies disparately. It is possible that individual jurisdiction or cross border regulatory developments could adversely differentiate Bermuda, the jurisdiction in which we are subject to group supervision, or could exclude Bermuda-based companies from benefits such as market access, mutual recognition or reciprocal rights made available to other jurisdictions, which could adversely impact us, perhaps significantly. Any such development, or our inability to post security in the form of letters of credit or trust funds when required, could significantly and negatively affect our operations.

We could be required to allocate considerable time and resources to comply with any new or additional regulatory requirements in any of the jurisdictions in which we operate, including Bermuda, Maryland and the U.K., and any such requirements could impact the operations of our insurance and/or non-insurance subsidiaries, result in increased costs for us and impact our financial condition. In addition, we could be adversely affected if a regulatory authority believed we had failed to comply with applicable law or regulations.

Our current or future business strategy could cause one or more of our currently unregulated subsidiaries to become subject to some form of regulation. Any failure to comply with applicable laws could result in the imposition of significant restrictions on our ability to do business, and could also result in fines and other sanctions, any or all of which could adversely affect our financial results and operations.

We face risks related to changes in Bermuda law and regulations, and the political environment in Bermuda.

We are incorporated in Bermuda and many of our operating companies are domiciled in Bermuda. Therefore, our exposure to potential changes in Bermuda law and regulation that may have an adverse

impact on our operations, such as the imposition of tax liability, increased regulatory supervision or changes in regulation is heightened. The Bermuda insurance and reinsurance regulatory framework recently has become subject to increased scrutiny in many jurisdictions, including in the U.S. and in various states within the U.S. We are unable to predict the future impact on our operations of changes in Bermuda laws and regulations to which we are or may become subject.

In addition, we are subject to changes in the political environment in Bermuda, which could make it difficult to operate in, or attract talent to, Bermuda. For example, Bermuda is a small jurisdiction and may be disadvantaged in participating in global or cross border regulatory matters as compared with larger jurisdictions such as the U.S. or the leading EU and Asian countries. In addition, Bermuda, which is currently an overseas territory of the U.K., may consider changes to its relationship with the U.K. in the future. These changes could adversely affect Bermuda or the international reinsurance market focused there, either of which could adversely impact us commercially.

Because we are a holding company, we are dependent on dividends and payments from our subsidiaries.

As a holding company with no direct operations, we rely on our investment income, cash dividends and other permitted payments from our subsidiaries to make principal and interest payments on our debt and to pay dividends to our shareholders. From time to time, we may not have sufficient liquid assets to meet these obligations. Regulatory restrictions on the payment of dividends under Bermuda law and various U.S. insurance regulations may limit the ability of our subsidiaries to pay dividends. If our subsidiaries are restricted from paying dividends to us, we may be unable to pay dividends to our shareholders or to repay our indebtedness.

Acquisitions or strategic investments we have made or may make could turn out to be unsuccessful.

As part of our strategy, we frequently monitor and analyze opportunities to acquire or make a strategic investment in new or other businesses we believe will not detract from our core operations. The negotiation of potential acquisitions or strategic investments as well as the integration of an acquired business or new personnel, could result in a substantial diversion of management resources.

Future acquisitions could likewise involve numerous additional risks such as potential losses from unanticipated litigation or levels of claims and inability to generate sufficient revenue to offset acquisition costs. As we pursue or consummate a strategic transaction or investment, we may value the acquired or funded company or operations incorrectly, fail to integrate the acquired operations appropriately into our own operations, fail to successfully manage our operations as our product and geographical diversity increases, expend unforeseen costs during the acquisition or integration process, or encounter other unanticipated risks or challenges. If we succeed in consummating a strategic investment, we may fail to value it accurately or divest it or otherwise realize the value which we originally invested or have subsequently reflected in our consolidated financial statements. Any failure by us to effectively limit such risks or implement our acquisitions or strategic investment strategies could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Some aspects of our corporate structure may discourage third party takeovers and other transactions or prevent the removal of our current board of directors and management.

Some provisions of our Amended and Restated Bye-Laws may discourage third parties from making unsolicited takeover bids or prevent the removal of our current board of directors and management. In particular, our Bye-Laws prohibit transfers of our capital shares if the transfer would result in a person owning or controlling shares that constitute 9.9% or more of any class or series of our shares. In addition, our Bye-Laws reduce the total voting power of any shareholder owning, directly or indirectly, beneficially or otherwise, more than 9.9% of our common shares to not more than 9.9% of the total voting power of our capital stock unless otherwise waived at the discretion of the Board. These provisions may have the effect of deterring purchases of large blocks of our common shares or proposals to acquire us, even if our shareholders might deem these purchases or acquisition proposals to be in their best interests.

In addition, our Bye-Laws provide for, among other things:

- a classified Board, whose size is fixed and whose members may be removed by the shareholders only for cause upon a 66 2/3% vote;

restrictions on the ability of shareholders to nominate persons to serve as directors, submit resolutions to a shareholder vote and requisition special general meetings;
a large number of authorized but unissued shares which may be issued by the Board without further shareholder action; and
a 66 2/3% shareholder vote to amend, repeal or adopt any provision inconsistent with several provisions of the Bye-Laws.

These Bye-Law provisions make it more difficult to acquire control of us by means of a tender offer, open market purchase, proxy contest or otherwise and could discourage a prospective acquirer from making a tender offer or otherwise attempting to obtain control of us. In addition, these Bye-Law provisions could prevent the removal of our current Board of Directors and management. To the extent these provisions discourage takeover attempts, they could deprive shareholders of opportunities to realize takeover premiums for their shares or could depress the market price of the shares.

Maryland law also requires prior notice and Maryland Insurance Administration approval of changes in control of a Maryland-domestic insurer or its holding company. Any purchaser of 10% or more of the outstanding voting securities of an insurance company or its holding company is presumed to have acquired control, unless the presumption is rebutted. Therefore, any investor who intends to acquire 10% or more of our outstanding voting securities would be required to file notices and reports with the Maryland Insurance Administration before such acquisition.

The PRA and the FCA regulate the acquisition of control of RSML, our Lloyd's managing agent, which is authorized under the FSMA. Any company or individual that, together with its or his associates, directly or indirectly acquires 10% or more of the shares in a Lloyd's managing agent or its parent company, or is entitled to exercise or control the exercise of 10% or more of the voting power in such Lloyd's managing agent or its parent company, would be considered to have acquired control for the purposes of the relevant legislation, as would a person who has significant influence over the management of such Lloyd's managing agent or its parent company by virtue of its or his shareholding or voting power in either. Lloyd's approval is also required before any person can acquire control (using the same definition as for the PRA and FCA) of a Lloyd's managing agent or Lloyd's corporate member.

Investors may have difficulty in serving process or enforcing judgments against us in the U.S.

We are a Bermuda company. In addition, certain of our officers and directors reside in countries outside the U.S. All or a substantial portion of our assets and the assets of these officers and directors are or may be located outside the U.S. Investors may have difficulty effecting service of process within the U.S. on our directors and officers who reside outside the U.S. or recovering against us or these directors and officers on judgments of U.S. courts based on civil liabilities provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws whether or not we appoint an agent in the U.S. to receive service of process.

Risks Related to Our Industry

The reinsurance and insurance businesses are historically cyclical and the pricing and terms for our products may decline, which would affect our profitability.

The reinsurance and insurance industries have historically been cyclical, characterized by periods of decreasing prices followed by periods of increasing prices. Reinsurers have experienced significant fluctuations in their results of operations due to numerous factors, including the frequency and severity of catastrophic events, perceptions of risk, levels of capacity, general economic conditions and underwriting results of other insurers and reinsurers. All of these factors may contribute to price declines generally in the reinsurance and insurance industries. Following an increase in capital in our industry after the 2005 catastrophe events and the subsequent period of substantial dislocation in the financial markets, the reinsurance and insurance markets have experienced a prolonged period of generally softening markets.

Our catastrophe-exposed lines are affected significantly by volatile and unpredictable developments, including natural and man-made disasters. The occurrence, or nonoccurrence, of catastrophic events, the frequency and severity of which are inherently unpredictable, affects both industry results and consequently prevailing market prices of our products.

We expect premium rates and other terms and conditions of trade to vary in the future. If demand for our products falls or the supply of competing capacity rises, our prospects for potential growth, due in part to our disciplined approach to underwriting, may be adversely affected. In particular, we might lose existing customers or suffer a decline in business, which we might not regain when industry conditions improve.

Recent or future U.S. federal or state legislation may impact the private markets and decrease the demand for our property reinsurance products, which would adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Legislation adversely impacting the private markets could be enacted on a state, regional or federal level. In the past, federal bills have been proposed in Congress which would, if enacted, create a federal reinsurance backstop or guarantee mechanism for catastrophic risks, including those we currently insure and reinsure in the private markets. These measures were not enacted by Congress; however, new bills to create a federal catastrophe reinsurance program to back up state insurance or reinsurance programs, or to establish other similar or analogous funding mechanisms or structures, may be introduced. We believe that such legislation, if enacted, could contribute to growth, inception or alteration of state insurance entities in a manner that would be adverse to us and to market participants more generally. If enacted, bills of this nature would likely further erode the role of private market catastrophe reinsurers and could adversely impact our financial results, perhaps materially. Moreover, we believe that numerous modeled potential catastrophes could exceed the actual or politically acceptable bonded capacity of Citizens and of the FHCF. This could lead either to a severe dislocation or the necessity of federal intervention in the Florida market, either of which would adversely impact the private insurance and reinsurance industry.

In March 2014, Congress passed the “Homeowner Flood Insurance Affordability Act of 2014” (the “Grimm-Waters Act”), which we believe has had an adverse impact on near term prospects for increased U.S. private flood insurance demand, the stability of the National Flood Insurance Program (the “NFIP”) and the primary insurers that produce policies for the NFIP or offer private coverages, and it is possible that additional adverse legislation or rulemaking will be enacted at the federal or state level.

In 2007, the state of Florida enacted legislation to expand the FHCF’s provision of below-market rate reinsurance to up to \$28.0 billion per season and expanded the ability of Citizens to compete with private insurance companies and other companies that cede business to us, which reduced the role of the private insurance and reinsurance markets in Florida. Because we are one of the largest providers of catastrophe-exposed coverage globally and in Florida, the 2007 bill and the weakened financial position of Florida insurers may have a greater adverse impact on us than it would on other reinsurance market participants. In addition, it is possible that other regulatory or legislative changes that impact Florida could affect our ability to sell certain of our products and have a material adverse effect on our operations. Other states, particularly those with Atlantic or Gulf Coast exposures or seismic exposures (such as California), may enact new or expanded legislation based on the 2007 Florida model or otherwise, that could further diminish aggregate private market demand for our products. See “Part II, Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Current Outlook, Legislative and Regulatory Update” for further information.

Consolidation in the (re)insurance industry could adversely impact us.

The (re)insurance industry, including our competitors, customers and insurance and reinsurance brokers, has been consolidating. Should the market continue to consolidate, there can be no assurance we would remain a leading reinsurer. These consolidated client and competitor enterprises may try to use their enhanced market power to negotiate price reductions for our products and services and/or obtain a larger market share through increased line sizes. If competitive pressures reduce our prices, we would generally expect to reduce our future underwriting activities, resulting in reduced premiums and a reduction in expected earnings. As the insurance industry consolidates, competition for customers will become more intense and the importance of sourcing and properly servicing each customer will become greater. We could incur greater expenses relating to customer acquisition and retention, further reducing our operating margins. In addition, insurance companies that merge may be able to spread their risks across a consolidated, larger capital base so that they require less reinsurance. The number of companies offering retrocessional reinsurance may decline. Reinsurance intermediaries could also continue to consolidate, potentially adversely impacting our ability to access business and distribute our products. We could also experience more robust competition from larger, better capitalized competitors. Any of the foregoing could adversely affect our business or

our results of operations.

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We operate in a highly competitive environment.

The reinsurance industry is highly competitive. We compete, and will continue to compete, with major U.S. and non-U.S. insurers and reinsurers, including other Bermuda-based reinsurers. Many of our competitors have greater financial, marketing and management resources than we do. Historically, periods of increased capacity levels in our industry have led to increased competition and decreased prices for our products.

In recent years, hedge funds, pension funds, endowments, investment banks, investment managers, exchanges and other capital markets participants have been increasingly active in the reinsurance market and markets for related risks, either through the formation of reinsurance companies or the use of other financial products intended to compete with traditional reinsurance. We expect competition from these sources and others to continue to increase over time. It is possible that such new or alternative capital could cause reductions in prices of our products, or reduce the duration or amplitude of attractive portions of the historical market cycles. New entrants or existing competitors may attempt to replicate all or part of our business model and provide further competition in the markets in which we participate. Moreover, government-backed entities increasingly represent competition for the coverages we provide directly or for the business of our customers, reducing the potential amount of third party private protection our clients might need or desire. To the extent that industry pricing of our products does not meet our hurdle rate, we would generally expect to reduce our future underwriting activities, thus resulting in reduced premiums and a reduction in expected earnings. We are unable to predict the extent to which the foregoing or other new, proposed or potential initiatives may affect the demand for our products or the risks for which we seek to provide coverage.

Other political, regulatory and industry initiatives by state and international authorities could adversely affect our business.

The insurance and reinsurance regulatory framework is subject to heavy scrutiny by the U.S. and individual state governments, as well as an increasing number of international authorities, and we believe it is likely there will be increased regulatory intervention in our industry in the future. For example, the U.S. federal government has increased its scrutiny of the insurance regulatory framework in recent years (including as specifically addressed in the Dodd-Frank Act), and some state legislators have considered or enacted laws that will alter and likely increase state regulation of insurance and reinsurance companies and holding companies. Moreover, the NAIC, which is an association of the insurance commissioners of all 50 states and the District of Columbia, and state insurance regulators regularly reexamine existing laws and regulations. We could also be adversely affected by proposals or enacted legislation to expand the scope of coverage under existing policies for perils such as hurricanes or earthquakes or for a pandemic disease outbreak, mandate the terms of insurance and reinsurance policies, expand the scope of the FIO or establish a new federal insurance regulator, revise laws, regulations, or contracts under which we operate, disproportionately benefit the companies of one country over those of another or repeal or diminish the insurance company antitrust exemption from the McCarran Ferguson Act.

Due to this increased legislative and regulatory scrutiny of the reinsurance industry, our cost of compliance with applicable laws may increase, which could result in a decrease to both our profitability and the amount of time that our senior management allocates to running our day-to-day operations.

Further, as we continue to expand our business operations to different regions of the world outside of Bermuda, we are increasingly subject to new and additional regulations with respect to our operations, including, for example, laws relating to anti-corruption and anti-bribery, which have received increased scrutiny in recent years.

Increasing barriers to free trade and the free flow of capital could adversely affect the reinsurance industry and our business.

Recent political initiatives to restrict free trade and close markets, such as Brexit and the Trump administration's decision to withdraw from the Trans-Pacific partnership, could adversely affect the reinsurance industry and our business. The reinsurance industry is disproportionately impacted by restraints on the free flow of capital and risk because the value it provides depends on our ability to globally diversify risk.

Internationally, restrictions on the writing of reinsurance by foreign companies and government intervention in the natural catastrophe market could reduce market opportunities for our customers and adversely impact us.

Internationally, many countries with fast growing economies, such as China and India, continue to impose significant restrictions on the writing of reinsurance by foreign companies. In addition, in the wake of recent large natural catastrophes, a number of proposals have been introduced to alter the financing of natural catastrophes in several of the markets in which we operate. For example, the Thailand government has announced it is studying proposals for a natural catastrophe fund, under which the government would provide coverage for natural disasters in excess of an industry retention and below a certain limit, after which private reinsurers would continue to participate. The government of the Philippines has announced that it is considering similar proposals. Indonesia's financial services authority has announced a proposal to increase the amount of insurance business placed with domestic reinsurers. A range of proposals from varying stakeholders have been reported to have been made to alter the current regimes for insuring flood risk in the U.K., flood risk in Australia and earthquake risk in New Zealand. If these proposals are enacted and reduce market opportunities for our clients or for the reinsurance industry, we could be adversely impacted. See "Part II, Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Current Outlook, Legislative and Regulatory Update" for further information.

The OECD and the EU may pursue measures that might increase our taxes and reduce our net income and increase our reporting requirements.

The OECD has published reports and launched a global dialog among member and non-member countries on measures to limit harmful tax competition. These measures are largely directed at counteracting the effects of jurisdictions perceived by the OECD to be tax havens or offering preferential tax regimes. The OECD has not listed Bermuda as an uncooperative tax haven jurisdiction because Bermuda has committed to eliminating harmful tax practices and to embracing international tax standards for transparency, exchange of information and the elimination of any aspects of the regimes for financial and other services that attract business with no substantial domestic activity. We are not able to predict what changes will arise from the commitment or whether such changes will subject us to additional taxes.

In addition, in 2015, the OECD published its final series of Base Erosion and Profit Shifting ("BEPS") reports related to its attempt to coordinate multilateral action on international tax rules. The proposed actions include an examination of the definition of a "permanent establishment" and the rules for attributing profit to a permanent establishment. One of these reports covers "country-by-country" reporting, which calls for the provision, at a country-specific level, of information such as affiliate and non-affiliate revenues, profit or loss before tax, income taxes paid and accrued, capital, number of employees and tangible assets. It is expected that some countries, including some EU countries, would deem a failure to implement country-by-country reporting to be sufficient rationale to place another country on a "black-list", thus potentially restricting in some way business between the two countries. Bermuda implemented country-by-country reporting in 2016 for 2017 reporting. The implementation and ongoing requirements of country-by-country reporting will require significant management time and resources. Although we believe Bermuda's implementation of country-by-country reporting has reduced the likelihood that Bermuda would appear on a "black-list", some uncertainty remains. Any changes in the tax law of an OECD member state in response to the BEPS reports and recommendations could subject us to additional taxes.

The vote by the U.K. to leave the EU could adversely affect our business.

As a result of Brexit, negotiations to determine the terms of the U.K.'s withdrawal from the EU and its future relationship with the EU are ongoing. As a result, we face risks associated with the potential uncertainty and consequences that may follow Brexit, including with respect to volatility in financial markets, exchange rates and interest rates. These uncertainties could increase the volatility of, or reduce, our investment results in particular periods or over time. Brexit could adversely affect European or worldwide political, regulatory, economic or market conditions and could contribute to instability in global political institutions and regulatory agencies. Brexit could also lead to legal uncertainty and differing laws and regulations between the U.K., and the EU, and could impair or adversely affect the ability of the Lloyd's market, including Syndicate 1458, to transact business in EU countries, particularly in respect of primary or direct insurance business as to which we currently rely on the licensure afforded to syndicates at Lloyd's for access to EU markets. In addition, these uncertainties could affect the operations, strategic

position or results of insurers or reinsurers on whom we ultimately rely to access underlying insured coverages. Any of these potential

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effects of Brexit, and others we cannot anticipate, could adversely affect our results of operations or financial condition.

Regulatory regimes and changes to accounting rules may adversely impact financial results irrespective of business operations.

Accounting standards and regulatory changes may require modifications to our accounting principles, both prospectively and for prior periods, and such changes could have an adverse impact on our financial results. Required modification of our existing principles, and new disclosure requirements, could have an impact on our results of operations and increase our expenses in order to implement and comply with any new requirements.

The preparation of our consolidated financial statements requires us to make many estimates and judgments.

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires us to make many estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities (including claims and claim expense reserves), shareholders' equity, revenues and expenses, and related disclosures. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates, including those related to premiums written and earned, our net claims and claim expenses, investment valuations, income taxes and those estimates used in our risk transfer analysis for reinsurance transactions. We base our estimates on historical experience, where possible, and on various other assumptions we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, which form the basis for our judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Our judgments and estimates may not reflect our actual results. We utilize actuarial models as well as historical insurance industry loss development patterns to establish our claims and claim expense reserves. Actual claims and claim expenses paid may deviate, perhaps materially, from the estimates reflected in our financial statements. For more details on our estimates and judgments, see "Part II, Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Critical Accounting Estimates."

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

We lease office space in Bermuda, which houses our executive offices and operations for our Property and Casualty and Specialty segments. Our U.S. based subsidiaries lease office space in a number of U.S. locations, including New York, New York, Stamford, Connecticut, Chicago, Illinois and Raleigh, North Carolina. We also lease office space in London, England (U.K.), principally for our Lloyd's underwriting platform, and in Dublin, Ireland, Singapore and Switzerland. While we believe that our current office space is sufficient for us to conduct our operations, we may expand into additional facilities and new locations to accommodate future growth. To date, the cost of acquiring and maintaining our office space has not been material to us as a whole.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We and our subsidiaries are subject to lawsuits and regulatory actions in the normal course of business that do not arise from or directly relate to claims on reinsurance treaties or contracts or direct surplus lines insurance policies. In our industry, business litigation may involve allegations of underwriting or claims-handling errors or misconduct, disputes relating to the scope of, or compliance with, the terms of delegated underwriting agreements, employment claims, regulatory actions or disputes arising from our business ventures. Our operating subsidiaries are subject to claims litigation involving, among other things, disputed interpretations of policy coverages. Generally, our direct surplus lines insurance operations are subject to greater frequency and diversity of claims and claims-related litigation than our reinsurance operations and, in some jurisdictions, may be subject to direct actions by allegedly injured persons or entities seeking damages from policyholders. These lawsuits involving or arising out of claims on policies issued by our subsidiaries, which are typical to the insurance industry in general and in the normal course of business, are considered in our loss and loss expense reserves which are discussed in its loss reserves discussion. In addition, we may from time to time engage in litigation or arbitration related to claims for payment in respect of ceded reinsurance, including disputes that challenge our ability to enforce our underwriting intent. Such

matters could result, directly or indirectly, in providers of protection not meeting their obligations to us or not doing so on a timely basis. We may also be subject to other disputes from time to time, relating to operational or other matters distinct from insurance or reinsurance claims. Any litigation, arbitration or regulatory process contains an element of uncertainty, and, accordingly, the value of an exposure or a gain contingency related to a dispute is difficult to estimate. Currently, we believe that no individual litigation or arbitration to which we are presently a party is likely to have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, business or operations.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT’S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED SHAREHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER REPURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

MARKET INFORMATION AND NUMBER OF HOLDERS

Our common shares are listed on the NYSE under the symbol “RNR.”

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low prices per share of our common shares as reported in composite NYSE trading:

	Price Range of Common Shares	
	High	Low
2017		
Fourth Quarter	\$ 141.77	\$ 123.86
Third Quarter	152.00	120.55
Second Quarter	145.62	134.08
First Quarter	150.74	134.62
2016		
Fourth Quarter	\$ 137.21	\$ 117.36
Third Quarter	122.97	114.34
Second Quarter	121.38	107.27
First Quarter	120.59	107.47

On February 2, 2018, the last reported sale price for our common shares was \$129.90 per share and there were 124 holders of record of our common shares.

PERFORMANCE GRAPH

The following graph compares the cumulative return on our common shares, including reinvestment of our dividends on our common shares, to such return for the S&P 500 Composite Stock Price Index (“S&P 500”) and S&P’s Property-Casualty Industry Group Stock Price Index (“S&P P&C”), for the five-year period commencing December 31, 2012 and ending December 31, 2017, assuming \$100 was invested on December 31, 2012. Each measurement point on the graph below represents the cumulative shareholder return as measured by the last sale price at the end of each calendar year during the period from January 1, 2013 through December 31, 2017. As depicted in the graph below, during this period, the cumulative return was (1) 63.3% on our common shares; (2) 108.1% for the S&P 500; and (3) 148.3% for the S&P P&C.

COMPARISON OF FIVE YEAR CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN

DIVIDEND POLICY

Since our initial public offering, we have paid dividends on our common shares every quarter and have increased our dividend each year. Our Board of Directors declared regular quarterly dividends to shareholders of \$0.32 per common share in 2017 and \$0.31 per common share in 2016. On February 8, 2017, RenaissanceRe’s Board of Directors approved an increase in the Company’s quarterly dividend to \$0.33 per common share. The declaration and payment of dividends on our common shares are subject to the discretion of the Board and depend on, among other things, our financial condition, general business conditions, legal, contractual and regulatory restrictions regarding the payment of dividends by us and our subsidiaries and other factors which the Board may in the future consider to be relevant.

The laws of the various jurisdictions in which we and our subsidiaries are organized restrict the ability of RenaissanceRe to pay dividends to its shareholders and of our subsidiaries to pay dividends to RenaissanceRe. Refer to “Part II, Item 1. Business, Regulation”, “Part II, Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Liquidity and Capital Resources, Financial Condition” and “Note 18. Statutory Requirements in our Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements” for additional information.

ISSUER REPURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Our share repurchase program may be effected from time to time, depending on market conditions and other factors, through open market purchases and privately negotiated transactions. On November 10, 2017, our Board of Directors approved a renewal of our authorized share repurchase program to an aggregate amount of up to \$500.0 million. Unless terminated earlier by our Board of Directors, the program will expire when we have repurchased the full value of the shares authorized. The table below details the repurchases that were made under the program during the three months ended December 31, 2017, and also includes other shares purchased, which represents common shares surrendered by employees in respect of withholding tax obligations on the vesting of restricted stock or in lieu of cash payments for the exercise price of employee stock options.

	Total shares purchased		Other shares purchased		Shares purchased under program		Dollar amount still available under repurchase program (in millions)
	Shares purchased	Average price per share	Shares purchased	Average price per share	Shares purchased	Average price per share	
Beginning dollar amount available to be repurchased							\$ 467.3
October 1 - 31, 2017	—	\$—	—	\$ —	—	\$	—
November 1 - 10, 2017	1,212	\$139.70	1,212	\$ 139.70	—	\$	—
November 10, 2017 - renewal of authorized share repurchase program of \$500.0 million							32.7
Dollar amount available to be repurchased							500.0
November 11 - 31, 2017	—	\$—	—	\$ —	—	\$	—
December 1 - 31, 2017	8,424	\$125.59	8,424	\$ 125.59	—	\$	—
Total	9,636	\$127.36	9,636	\$ 127.36	—	\$	—\$ 500.0

During 2017, pursuant to our publicly announced share repurchase program, we repurchased an aggregate of 1.3 million common shares in open market transactions at an aggregate cost of \$188.6 million and an average price of \$142.67 per common share. In the future, we may authorize additional purchase activities under the currently authorized share repurchase program, increase the amount authorized under the share repurchase program, or adopt additional trading plans.

ITEM 6. SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA

The following tables set forth our selected consolidated financial data and other financial information at the end of and for each of the years in the five-year period ended December 31, 2017. The results of Platinum are included in our consolidated financial data from March 2, 2015. The selected consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto and “Part II, Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” of this Form 10-K.

Year ended December 31, (in thousands, except share and per share data and percentages)	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Statements of Operations Data:					
Gross premiums written	\$2,797,540	\$2,374,576	\$2,011,310	\$1,550,572	\$1,605,412
Net premiums written	1,871,325	1,535,312	1,416,183	1,068,236	1,203,947
Net premiums earned	1,717,575	1,403,430	1,400,551	1,062,416	1,114,626
Net investment income	222,209	181,726	152,567	124,316	208,028
Net realized and unrealized gains (losses) on investments	135,822	141,328	(68,918)	41,433	35,076
Net claims and claim expenses incurred	1,861,428	530,831	448,238	197,947	171,287
Acquisition expenses	346,892	289,323	238,592	144,476	125,501
Operational expenses	160,778	197,749	219,112	190,639	191,105
Underwriting (loss) income	(651,523)	385,527	494,609	529,354	626,733
Net (loss) income	(354,671)	630,048	542,242	686,256	841,768
Net (loss) income (attributable) available to RenaissanceRe common shareholders	(244,770)	480,581	408,811	510,337	665,676
Net (loss) income (attributable) available to RenaissanceRe common shareholders per common share – diluted	(6.15)	11.43	9.28	12.60	14.87
Dividends per common share	1.28	1.24	1.20	1.16	1.12
Weighted average common shares outstanding – diluted	39,854	41,559	43,526	39,968	44,128
Return on average common equity	(5.7)%	11.0 %	9.8 %	14.9 %	20.5 %
Combined ratio	137.9 %	72.5 %	64.7 %	50.2 %	43.8 %
At December 31, Balance Sheet Data:					
Total investments	\$9,503,439	\$9,316,968	\$8,999,068	\$6,743,750	\$6,821,712
Total assets	15,226,131	12,352,082	11,555,287	8,202,307	8,177,651
Reserve for claims and claim expenses	5,080,408	2,848,294	2,767,045	1,412,510	1,563,730
Unearned premiums	1,477,609	1,231,573	889,102	512,386	477,888
Debt	989,623	948,663	960,495	248,279	247,950
Capital leases	26,387	26,073	26,463	26,817	27,138
Preference shares	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
Total shareholders’ equity attributable to RenaissanceRe	4,391,375	4,866,577	4,732,184	3,865,715	3,904,384
Common shares outstanding	40,024	41,187	43,701	38,442	43,646
Book value per common share	\$99.72	\$108.45	\$99.13	\$90.15	\$80.29
Accumulated dividends	18.00	16.72	15.48	14.28	13.12
	\$117.72	\$125.17	\$114.61	\$104.43	\$93.41

Book value per common share plus
accumulated dividends

Change in book value per common share plus change in accumulated dividends	(6.9)%	10.7	%	11.3	%	13.7	%	19.5	%
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ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following is a discussion and analysis of our results of operations for 2017 compared to 2016 and 2016 compared to 2015, respectively. The following also includes a discussion of our liquidity and capital resources at December 31, 2017. The results of Platinum are included in our results of operations from March 2, 2015. This discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in this filing. This filing contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Actual results may differ materially from the results described or implied by these forward-looking statements. See "Note on Forward-Looking Statements."

OVERVIEW

RenaissanceRe is a global provider of reinsurance and insurance. We provide property, casualty and specialty reinsurance and certain insurance solutions to customers, principally through intermediaries. Established in 1993, we have offices in Bermuda, Ireland, Singapore, Switzerland, the U.K., and the U.S. Our operating subsidiaries include Renaissance Reinsurance, RenaissanceRe Specialty U.S., Renaissance Reinsurance U.S., Renaissance Reinsurance of Europe and Syndicate 1458. We also underwrite reinsurance on behalf of joint ventures, including Top Layer Re, Upsilon RFO, Fibonacci Re and DaVinci. In addition, through Medici, we invest in various insurance based investment instruments that have returns primarily tied to property catastrophe risk.

We aspire to be the world's best underwriter by matching well-structured risks with efficient sources of capital and our mission is to produce superior returns for our shareholders over the long term. We seek to accomplish these goals by being a trusted, long-term partner to our customers for assessing and managing risk, delivering responsive and innovative solutions, leveraging our core capabilities of risk assessment and information management, investing in these core capabilities in order to serve our customers across the cycles that have historically characterized our markets and keeping our promises. Our strategy focuses on superior risk selection, superior customer relationships and superior capital management. We provide value to our customers and joint venture partners in the form of financial security, innovative products, and responsive service. We are known as a leader in paying valid claims promptly. We principally measure our financial success through long-term growth in tangible book value per common share plus the change in accumulated dividends, which we believe is the most appropriate measure of our financial performance and in respect of which we believe we have delivered superior performance over time.

Our core products include property, casualty and specialty reinsurance and certain insurance products principally distributed through intermediaries, with whom we seek to cultivate strong long-term relationships. We believe we have been one of the world's leading providers of catastrophe reinsurance since our founding. In recent years, through the strategic execution of a number of initiatives, including organic growth and our acquisition of Platinum on March 2, 2015, we have expanded our casualty and specialty platform and products and believe we are a leader in certain casualty and specialty lines of business. We have determined our business consists of the following reportable segments: (1) Property, which is comprised of catastrophe and other property reinsurance and insurance written on behalf of our operating subsidiaries and certain joint ventures managed by our ventures unit, and (2) Casualty and Specialty, which is comprised of casualty and specialty reinsurance and insurance written on behalf of our operating subsidiaries and certain joint ventures managed by our ventures unit.

To best serve our clients in the places they do business, we have operating subsidiaries, joint ventures and underwriting platforms around the world, including DaVinci, Renaissance Reinsurance, Top Layer Re, Fibonacci Re and Upsilon RFO in Bermuda, Renaissance Reinsurance U.S. in the U.S., and Syndicate 1458 in the U.K. We write property and casualty and specialty reinsurance through our wholly owned operating subsidiaries, joint ventures and Syndicate 1458 and certain insurance products primarily through Syndicate 1458. Although each underwriting platform may write any or all of our classes of business, our Bermuda platform has traditionally written, and continues to write, the preponderance of our property business and our U.S. platform and Syndicate 1458 write a significant portion of our casualty and specialty business. Syndicate 1458 provides us with access to Lloyd's extensive distribution network and worldwide licenses and also writes business through delegated authority arrangements. The underwriting results of our operating subsidiaries and underwriting platforms are included in our Property and Casualty and Specialty segment results as appropriate.

Since a meaningful portion of the reinsurance and insurance we write provides protection from damages relating to natural and man-made catastrophes, our results depend to a large extent on the frequency and severity of such catastrophic events, and the coverages we offer to customers affected by these events. We are exposed to significant losses from these catastrophic events and other exposures we cover. Accordingly, we expect a significant degree of volatility in our financial results and our financial results may vary significantly from quarter-to-quarter and from year-to-year, based on the level of insured catastrophic losses occurring around the world. We view our increased exposure to casualty and specialty lines of business as an efficient use of capital given these risks are generally less correlated with our property lines of business. This has allowed us to bring additional capacity to our clients, across a wider range of product offerings, while continuing to be good stewards of our shareholders' capital. In the future, our casualty and specialty lines of business may represent a greater proportion of our premiums and claims and claim expenses.

We continually explore appropriate and efficient ways to address the risk needs of our clients and the impact of various regulatory and legislative changes on our operations. We have created and managed, and continue to manage, multiple capital vehicles across a number of jurisdictions and may create additional risk bearing vehicles or enter into additional jurisdictions in the future. As our product and geographical diversity increases, we may be exposed to new risks, uncertainties and sources of volatility.

Our revenues are principally derived from three sources: (1) net premiums earned from the reinsurance and insurance policies we sell; (2) net investment income and realized and unrealized gains from the investment of our capital funds and the investment of the cash we receive on the policies which we sell; and (3) fees and other income received from our joint ventures, advisory services and various other items.

Our expenses primarily consist of: (1) net claims and claim expenses incurred on the policies of reinsurance and insurance we sell; (2) acquisition costs which typically represent a percentage of the premiums we write; (3) operating expenses which primarily consist of personnel expenses, rent and other operating expenses; (4) corporate expenses which include certain executive, legal and consulting expenses, costs for research and development, transaction and integration-related expenses, and other miscellaneous costs, including those associated with operating as a publicly traded company; (5) redeemable noncontrolling interests, which represent the interests of third parties with respect to the net income of DaVinciRe and Medici; and (6) interest and dividend costs related to our debt and preference shares. We are also subject to taxes in certain jurisdictions in which we operate. Since the majority of our income is currently earned in Bermuda, which does not have a corporate income tax, the tax impact to our operations has historically been minimal, notwithstanding the impact of the write-down of a portion of our deferred tax asset in the fourth quarter of 2017 associated with the adoption of the Tax Bill. In the future, our net tax exposure may increase as our operations expand geographically, or as a result of adverse tax developments.

The underwriting results of an insurance or reinsurance company are discussed frequently by reference to its net claims and claim expense ratio, underwriting expense ratio, and combined ratio. The net claims and claim expense ratio is calculated by dividing net claims and claim expenses incurred by net premiums earned. The underwriting expense ratio is calculated by dividing underwriting expenses (acquisition expenses and operational expenses) by net premiums earned. The combined ratio is the sum of the net claims and claim expense ratio and the underwriting expense ratio. A combined ratio below 100% indicates profitable underwriting prior to the consideration of investment income. A combined ratio over 100% indicates unprofitable underwriting prior to the consideration of investment income. We also discuss our net claims and claim expense ratio on a current accident year basis and a prior accident years basis. The current accident year net claims and claim expense ratio is calculated by taking current accident year net claims and claim expenses incurred, divided by net premiums earned. The prior accident years net claims and claim expense ratio is calculated by taking prior accident years net claims and claim expenses incurred, divided by net premiums earned.

SUMMARY OF CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Claims and Claim Expense Reserves

General Description

We believe the most significant accounting judgment made by management is our estimate of claims and claim expense reserves. Claims and claim expense reserves represent estimates, including actuarial and statistical projections at a given point in time, of the ultimate settlement and administration costs for unpaid claims and claim expenses arising from the insurance and reinsurance contracts we sell. We establish our claims and claim expense reserves by taking claims reported to us by insureds and ceding companies, but which have not yet been paid (“case reserves”), adding estimates for the anticipated cost of claims incurred but not yet reported to us, or incurred but not enough reported to us (collectively referred to as “IBNR”) and, if deemed necessary, adding costs for additional case reserves which represent our estimates for claims related to specific contracts previously reported to us which we believe may not be adequately estimated by the client as of that date, or adequately covered in the application of IBNR.

On March 2, 2015 we acquired Platinum and the transaction was accounted for under the acquisition method of accounting in accordance with FASB ASC Topic Business Combinations. Total consideration paid was allocated among acquired assets and assumed liabilities based on their fair values, including Platinum’s claims and claim expense reserves, which totaled \$1.4 billion at March 2, 2015, and consisted of \$179.7 million and \$1.2 billion included in our Property and Casualty and Specialty segments, respectively. These claims and claim expense reserves are subject to the reserving methodologies for each respective line of business as described below.

The following table summarizes our claims and claim expense reserves by line of business, allocated between case reserves, additional case reserves and IBNR:

At December 31, 2017	Case Reserves	Additional Case Reserves	IBNR	Total
(in thousands)				
Property	\$ 696,285	\$ 896,522	\$ 893,583	\$ 2,486,390
Casualty and Specialty	689,962	124,923	1,760,607	2,575,492
Other	6,605	—	11,921	18,526
Total	\$ 1,392,852	\$ 1,021,445	\$ 2,666,111	\$ 5,080,408

At December 31, 2016

(in thousands)

Property	\$ 214,954	\$ 186,308	\$ 226,512	\$ 627,774
Casualty and Specialty	591,705	105,419	1,498,002	2,195,126
Other	6,935	—	18,459	25,394
Total	\$ 813,594	\$ 291,727	\$ 1,742,973	\$ 2,848,294

Activity in the liability for unpaid claims and claim expenses is summarized as follows:

Year ended December 31, (in thousands)	2017	2016	2015
Net reserves as of January 1	\$2,568,730	\$2,632,519	\$1,345,816
Net incurred related to:			
Current year	1,902,424	694,957	610,685
Prior years	(40,996)	(164,126)	(162,447)
Total net incurred	1,861,428	530,831	448,238
Net paid related to:			
Current year	450,527	83,015	95,747
Prior years	524,298	506,279	425,565
Total net paid	974,825	589,294	521,312
Amounts acquired (1)	—	—	1,394,117
Foreign exchange	38,445	(5,326)	(34,340)
Net reserves as of December 31	3,493,778	2,568,730	2,632,519
Reinsurance recoverable as of December 31	1,586,630	279,564	134,526
Gross reserves as of December 31	\$5,080,408	\$2,848,294	\$2,767,045

(1) Represents the fair value of Platinum's reserve for claims and claim expenses and reinsurance recoverable acquired at March 2, 2015.

The following table details our prior year development by segment of its liability for unpaid claims and claim expenses:

Year ended December 31, (in thousands)	2017 (Favorable) adverse development	2016 (Favorable) adverse development	2015 (Favorable) adverse development
Property	\$ (45,596)	\$ (104,876)	\$ (93,786)
Casualty and Specialty	6,183	(58,140)	(67,791)
Other	(1,583)	(1,110)	(870)
Total favorable development of prior accident years net claims and claim expenses	\$ (40,996)	\$ (164,126)	\$ (162,447)

Our reserving methodology for each line of business uses a loss reserving process that calculates a point estimate for our ultimate settlement and administration costs for claims and claim expenses. We do not calculate a range of estimates and do not discount any of our reserves for claims and claim expenses. We use this point estimate, along with paid claims and case reserves, to record our best estimate of additional case reserves and IBNR in our consolidated financial statements. Under GAAP, we are not permitted to establish estimates for catastrophe claims and claim expense reserves until an event occurs that gives rise to a loss.

Reserving for our reinsurance claims involves other uncertainties, such as the dependence on information from ceding companies, the time lag inherent in reporting information from the primary insurer to us or to our ceding companies, and differing reserving practices among ceding companies. The information received from ceding companies is typically in the form of bordereaux, broker notifications of loss and/or discussions with ceding companies or their brokers. This information may be received on a monthly, quarterly or transactional basis and normally includes paid claims and estimates of case reserves. We sometimes also receive an estimate or provision for IBNR. This information is often updated and adjusted from time to time during the loss settlement period as new data or facts in respect of initial claims, client accounts, industry or event trends may be reported or emerge in addition to changes in applicable statutory and case laws.

Our estimates of losses from large events are based on factors including currently available information derived from claims information from certain customers and brokers, industry assessments of losses from

the events, proprietary models, and the terms and conditions of our contracts. The uncertainty of our estimates for large events is also impacted by the preliminary nature of the information available, the magnitude and relative infrequency of the events, the expected duration of the respective claims development period, inadequacies in the data provided to the relevant date by industry participants, the potential for further reporting lags or insufficiencies and, in certain cases, the form of the claims and legal issues under the relevant terms of insurance and reinsurance contracts. In addition, a significant portion of the net claims and claim expenses associated with certain large events can be concentrated with a few large clients and therefore the loss estimates for these events may vary significantly based on the claims experience of those clients. The contingent nature of business interruption and other exposures will also impact losses in a meaningful way, which we believe may give rise to significant complexity in respect of claims handling, claims adjustment and other coverage issues, over time. Given the magnitude of certain events, there can be meaningful uncertainty regarding total covered losses for the insurance industry and, accordingly, several of the key assumptions underlying our loss estimates. Loss reserve estimation in respect of our retrocessional contracts poses further challenges compared to directly assumed reinsurance. In addition, our actual net losses from these events may increase if our reinsurers or other obligors fail to meet their obligations.

Because of the inherent uncertainties discussed above, we have developed a reserving philosophy which attempts to incorporate prudent assumptions and estimates, and we have generally experienced favorable net development on prior accident years net claims and claim expenses in the last several years. However, there is no assurance that this favorable development on prior accident years net claims and claim expenses will occur in future periods.

Our reserving techniques, assumptions and processes differ among our Property and Casualty and Specialty segments. Refer to “Note 8. Reserve for Claims and Claim Expenses in our Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements” for more information on the risks we insure and reinsure, the reserving techniques, assumptions and processes we follow to estimate our claims and claim expense reserves, prior year development of the reserve for claims and claim expenses, analysis of our incurred and paid claims development and claims duration information for each of our Property and Casualty and Specialty segments.

Property Segment

Actual Results vs. Initial Estimates

As discussed above, the key assumption in estimating reserves for our Property segment is our estimate of incurred claims and claim expenses. The table below shows our initial estimates of incurred claims and claim expenses for each accident year and how these initial estimates have developed over time. The initial estimate of accident year incurred claims and claim expenses represents our estimate of the ultimate settlement and administration costs for claims incurred in our Property segment occurring during a particular accident year, and as reported as of December 31 of that year. The re-estimated incurred claims and claim expenses as of December 31 of subsequent years, represent our revised estimates as reported as of those dates. Our most recent estimates as reported at December 31, 2017 differ from our initial accident year estimates and demonstrate that our initial estimate of incurred claims and claim expenses are reasonably likely to vary from our most recent estimate, perhaps significantly. Changes in this estimate will be recorded in the period in which they occur. In accident years where our current estimates are lower than our initial estimates, we have experienced favorable development while accident years where our current estimates are higher than our original estimates indicates adverse development. The table is presented on a net basis and, therefore, includes the benefit of reinsurance recoverable. In addition, we have included historical incurred claims and claim expenses development information related to Platinum in the table below. For incurred accident year claims denominated in foreign currency, we have used the current year-end balance sheet foreign exchange rate for all periods provided, thereby eliminating the effects of changes in foreign currency translation rates from the incurred accident year claims development information included in the table below.

The following table details our Property segment incurred claims and claim expenses, net of reinsurance, as of December 31, 2017.

(in thousands)	Incurred claims and claim expenses, net of reinsurance									
	For the year ended December 31,									
Accident Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
2008	\$852,500	\$754,840	\$754,393	\$750,523	\$716,537	\$701,522	\$692,225	\$684,834	\$683,757	\$683,374
2009	—	224,928	169,191	149,830	143,232	138,899	139,676	138,948	139,167	138,732
2010	—	—	632,510	584,878	550,608	555,419	576,079	580,084	590,023	592,679
2011	—	—	—	1,286,890	1,221,811	1,170,141	1,118,651	1,098,124	1,066,200	1,063,035
2012	—	—	—	—	438,548	345,168	312,216	294,400	276,236	265,058
2013	—	—	—	—	—	230,355	200,105	177,533	155,384	143,823
2014	—	—	—	—	—	—	184,076	155,335	147,610	143,419
2015	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	227,093	196,094	177,296
2016	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	254,595	256,759
2017	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,345,006
Total										\$4,809,181

Our initial and subsequent estimates of incurred claims and claim expenses are impacted by available information derived from claims information from certain customers and brokers, industry assessments of losses from the events, proprietary models, and the terms and conditions of our contracts. As described above, given the complexity in reserving for claims and claims expenses associated with property losses, and catastrophe excess of loss reinsurance contracts in particular, which make up a significant proportion of our Property segment, we have experienced development, both favorable and unfavorable, in any given accident year. For example, incurred claims and claim expenses associated with our 2011 accident year have developed favorably by \$223.9 million, which is 17.4% better than our initial estimates of incurred claims and claim expenses for the 2011 accident year estimated as of December 31, 2011. This was largely driven by reductions in estimated ultimate claims and claim expenses associated with a number of large catastrophe events that occurred in 2011, including the Tohoku Earthquake, a number of large tornadoes in the U.S., the Australian Floods, Hurricane Irene and the Thailand Floods. In comparison, while net claims and claim expenses associated with the 2010 accident year initially developed favorably, it has experienced adverse development in the outer years. The adverse development in the outer years was driven by a deterioration in expected net claims and claim expenses associated with the 2010 New Zealand Earthquake as new and additional claims information was received. The 2010 New Zealand Earthquake has complex issues associated with establishing estimates of incurred claims and claim expenses, including the magnitude and relative infrequency of the event, the expected duration of the respective claims development period and inadequacies in the data provided by industry participants on the relevant date.

In accident years with a low level of insured catastrophe losses, our other property lines of business would contribute a greater proportion of our overall incurred claims and claim expenses within our Property segment, compared to years with a high level of insured catastrophe losses. Our other property lines of business tend to generate less volatility in future accident years and as such we would expect to see a slower more stable increase or decrease in estimated incurred net claims and claim expenses over time. However, certain of our other property contracts are exposed to catastrophe events, resulting in increased volatility of incurred claims and claim expenses driven by the occurrence of catastrophe events. In addition, volatility of the initial estimate associated with large catastrophe losses and the speed at which we settle claims can vary dramatically based on the type of event.

Sensitivity Analysis

The table below shows the impact on our gross reserve for claims and claim expenses, net income and shareholders' equity as of and for the year ended December 31, 2017 of a reasonable range of possible outcomes associated with our

estimates of gross ultimate losses for claims and claim expenses incurred within our Property segment. The reasonable range of possible outcomes is based on a distribution of outcomes of our ultimate incurred claims and claim expenses from catastrophic events. In addition, we flex the loss ratios and development curves in our other property lines of business in a similar fashion to the

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sensitivity analysis performed for our Casualty and Specialty segment, discussed in greater detail below. In general, our reserve for claims and claim expenses for more recent events are subject to greater uncertainty and, therefore, greater variability and are likely to experience material changes from one period to the next. This is due to the uncertainty as to the size of the industry losses from the event, which contracts have been exposed to the catastrophic event and the magnitude of claims incurred by our clients. As our claims age, more information becomes available and we believe our estimates become more certain, although there is no assurance this trend will continue in the future. As a result, the sensitivity analysis below is based on the age of each accident year, our current estimated incurred claims and claim expenses for the catastrophic events occurring in each accident year, and a reasonable range of possible outcomes of our current estimates of claims and claim expenses by accident year. The impact on net loss and shareholders' equity assumes no increase or decrease in reinsurance recoveries, loss related premium or redeemable noncontrolling interest – DaVinciRe.

Property Claims and Claim Expense Reserve Sensitivity Analysis

(in thousands, except percentages)	Reserve for Claims and Claim Expenses at December 31, 2017	\$ Impact of Change Reserve for Claims and Claim Expenses at December 31, 2017	% Impact of Change on Reserve for Claims and Claim Expenses at December 31, 2017		% Impact of Change on Net Loss for the Year Ended December 31, 2017		% Impact of Change on Shareholders' Equity at December 31, 2017		
Higher	\$ 2,785,693	\$ 299,303	5.9	%	84.4	%	(6.8)%	
Recorded	2,486,390	—	—	%	—	%	—	%	
Lower	2,274,764	(211,626)	(4.2)%	(59.7)%	4.8	%

We believe the changes we made to our estimated incurred claims and claim expenses represent a reasonable range of possible outcomes based on our experience to date and our future expectations. While we believe these are a reasonable range of possible outcomes, we do not believe the above sensitivity analysis should be considered an actuarial reserve range. In addition, the sensitivity analysis only reflects a reasonable range of possible outcomes in our underlying assumptions. It is possible that our estimated incurred claims and claim expenses could be significantly higher or lower than the sensitivity analysis described above. For example, we could be liable for events for which we have not estimated claims and claim expenses or for exposures we do not currently believe are covered under our policies. These changes could result in significantly larger changes to our estimated incurred claims and claim expenses, net income and shareholders' equity than those noted above, and could be recorded across multiple periods. We also caution that the above sensitivity analysis is not used by management in developing our reserve estimates and is also not used by management in managing the business.

Casualty and Specialty Segment

Actual Results vs. Initial Estimates

As discussed above, the key assumption in estimating reserves for our Casualty and Specialty segment is our estimate of incurred claims and claim expenses. Standard actuarial techniques are used to calculate the ultimate claims and claim expenses and two key assumptions include the estimated incurred claims and claim expenses ratio and the estimated loss reporting patterns. The table below shows our initial estimates of incurred claims and claim expenses for each accident year and how these initial estimates have developed over time. The initial estimate of accident year incurred claims and claim expenses represents our estimate of the ultimate settlement and administration costs for claims incurred in our Casualty and Specialty segment occurring during a particular accident year, and as reported as of December 31 of that year. The re-estimated incurred claims and claim expenses as of December 31 of subsequent years, represent our revised estimates as reported as of those dates. Our most recent estimates as reported at December 31, 2017 differ from our initial accident year estimates and demonstrate that our initial estimate of incurred

claims and claim expenses are reasonably likely to vary from our most recent estimate, perhaps significantly. Changes in this estimate will be recorded in the period in which they occur. In accident years where our current estimates are lower than our initial estimates, we have experienced favorable

development while accident years where our current estimates are higher than our original estimates indicates adverse development. The table is presented on a net basis and, therefore, includes the benefit of reinsurance recoverable. In addition, we have included historical incurred claims and claim expenses development information related to Platinum in the table below. For incurred accident year claims denominated in foreign currency, we have used the current year-end balance sheet foreign exchange rate for all periods provided, thereby eliminating the effects of changes in foreign currency translation rates from the incurred accident year claims development information included in the table below.

The following table details our Casualty and Specialty segment incurred claims and claim expenses, net of reinsurance, as of December 31, 2017.

Incurred claims and claim expenses, net of reinsurance										
(in thousands)	For the year ended December 31,									
Accident Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
2008	\$606,936	\$666,976	\$647,574	\$632,855	\$594,409	\$586,726	\$574,106	\$571,349	\$555,648	\$557,742
2009	—	486,114	476,417	478,841	445,904	424,951	402,977	394,649	389,526	392,791
2010	—	—	384,412	390,968	377,333	341,729	320,140	306,913	305,178	301,371
2011	—	—	—	383,832	382,462	353,191	322,719	315,132	308,969	298,395
2012	—	—	—	—	429,127	428,199	397,907	389,384	379,366	393,122
2013	—	—	—	—	—	394,726	364,686	340,733	321,910	307,161
2014	—	—	—	—	—	—	480,527	462,282	458,038	443,140
2015	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	415,884	435,465	457,652
2016	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	430,365	434,713
2017	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	556,303
Total										\$4,142,390

As each underwriting year has developed, our estimated expected incurred claims and claim expenses have changed. As an example, our re-estimated incurred claims and claim expenses decreased for the 2013 accident year from the initial estimates. This decrease was principally driven by actual reported and paid net claims and claim expenses associated with the 2013 accident year coming in less than expected, which has resulted in a reduction in our expected ultimate claims and claim expense ratio for this accident year. In comparison, the 2015 accident year has developed adversely compared to our initial estimates of incurred claims and claim expenses and our current estimates are higher than our initial estimates. The increase in incurred claims and claim expenses for the 2015 accident year is due to the deterioration of a number of large losses in our general liability line of business.

The reserving methodology for our Casualty and Specialty segment is weighted more heavily to our initial estimate in the early periods immediately following the contracts' inception through the use of the expected loss ratio method. The expected loss ratio method estimates the incurred losses by multiplying the initial expected loss ratio by the earned premium. Under the expected loss ratio method, no reliance is placed on the development of claims and claim expenses. The determination of when reported losses are sufficient and credible to warrant selection of an ultimate loss ratio different from the initial expected loss ratio also requires judgment. We generally make adjustments for reported loss experience indicating unfavorable variances from the initial expected loss ratio sooner than reported loss experience indicating favorable variances as reporting of losses in excess of expectations tends to have greater credibility than an absence of or lower than expected level of reported losses. Over time, as a greater number of claims are reported and the credibility of reported losses improves, actuarial estimates of IBNR are typically based on the Bornhuetter-Ferguson actuarial method. The Bornhuetter-Ferguson method is weighted more heavily to claims and claim expenses development experience. If there is adverse development of prior accident years claims and claim expenses, we generally select the Bornhuetter-Ferguson method to ensure the claim experience is considered in the determination of our estimated claims and claim expenses with the associated business. If we believe we lack the

claims experience in the early stages of development of a line of business, we may not select the Bornhuetter-Ferguson method until such time as we believe there is greater credibility in the expected level of reported losses. As prior accident years claims and claim expenses development experience becomes credible, the Bornhuetter-Ferguson method is generally selected which places greater weight on this experience as it develops. The Bornhuetter-Ferguson method

estimates our expected ultimate claims and claim expenses by applying our initial estimated loss ratio to our undeveloped premium, and adding the reported losses to the estimate. The impact of these methodologies can be observed in the table above. For example, the 2011 accident year has experienced favorable development on prior accident years net claims and claim expenses for each subsequent calendar year-end. However, the favorable development experienced in the first few years was lower than the favorable development experienced in subsequent calendar years where the reserving methodology used changed to the Bornhuetter-Ferguson method as the experience became more credible.

Sensitivity Analysis

The table below quantifies the impact on our gross reserves for claims and claim expenses, net income and shareholders' equity as of and for the year ended December 31, 2017 of a reasonable range of possible outcomes in the actuarial assumptions used to estimate our December 31, 2017 claims and claim expense reserves within our Casualty and Specialty segment. The table quantifies a reasonable range of possible outcomes in our initial estimated gross ultimate claims and claim expense ratios and estimated loss reporting patterns. The changes to the initial estimated ultimate claims and claim expense ratios represent percentage increases or decreases to our current estimated ultimate claims and claim expense ratios. The change to the reporting patterns represent claims reporting that is both faster and slower than our current estimated claims reporting patterns. The impact on net loss and shareholders' equity assumes no increase or decrease in reinsurance recoveries, loss related premium or redeemable noncontrolling interest – DaVinciRe.

Casualty and Specialty Claims and Claim Expense Reserve Sensitivity Analysis

(in thousands, except percentages)	Estimated Loss Reporting Pattern	\$ Impact of Change on Reserves for Claims and Claim Expenses at December 31, 2017		% Impact of Change on Reserve for Claims and Claim Expenses at December 31, 2017		% Impact of Change on Net Loss for the Year Ended December 31, 2017		% Impact of Change on Shareholders' Equity at December 31, 2017	
		\$	%	%	%	%	%		
Increase expected claims and claim expense ratio by 10%	Slower reporting	\$ 335,256	6.6	%	94.5	%	(7.6))%	
Increase expected claims and claim expense ratio by 10%	Expected reporting	176,061	3.5	%	49.6	%	(4.0))%	
Increase expected claims and claim expense ratio by 10%	Faster reporting	21,635	0.4	%	6.1	%	(0.5))%	
Expected claims and claim expense ratio	Slower reporting	144,723	2.8	%	40.8	%	(3.3))%	
Expected claims and claim expense ratio	Expected reporting	—	—	%	—	%	—	%	
Expected claims and claim expense ratio	Faster reporting	(140,387)	(2.8 )	)%	(39.6 )	)%	3.2	%
Decrease expected claims and claim expense ratio by 10%	Slower reporting	(45,810)	(0.9 )	)%	(12.9 )	)%	1.0	%
Decrease expected claims and claim expense ratio by 10%	Expected reporting	(176,061)	(3.5 )	)%	(49.6 )	)%	4.0	%
Decrease expected claims and claim expense ratio by 10%	Faster reporting	(302,409)	(6.0 )	)%	(85.3 )	)%	6.9	%

We believe that ultimate claims and claim expense ratios 10.0 percentage points above or below our estimated assumptions constitute a reasonable range of possible outcomes based on our experience to date and our future expectations. In addition, we believe that the adjustments we made to speed up or slow down our estimated loss reporting patterns represent a reasonable range of possible outcomes. While we believe these are a reasonable range of possible outcomes, we do not believe the above sensitivity analysis should be considered an actuarial reserve range. In addition, the sensitivity analysis only reflects a reasonable range of possible outcomes in our underlying assumptions. It is possible that our initial

estimated claims and claim expense ratios and loss reporting patterns could be significantly different from the sensitivity analysis described above. For example, we could be liable for events that we have not estimated reserves for, or for exposures we do not currently believe are covered under our contracts. These changes could result in significantly larger changes to reserves for claims and claim expenses, net income and shareholders' equity than those noted above, and could be recorded across multiple periods. We also caution that the above sensitivity analysis is not used by management in developing our reserve estimates and is also not used by management in managing the business.

Other

Included in the Other category are the remnants of our former Bermuda-based insurance operations. These operations are in run-off and no new business is being underwritten. Our outstanding claims and claim expense reserves for these operations include insurance policies and proportional reinsurance with respect to risks including: (1) commercial property, which principally included catastrophe-exposed commercial property products; (2) commercial multi-line, which included commercial property and liability coverage, such as general liability, automobile liability and physical damage, building and contents, professional liability and various specialty products; and (3) personal lines property, which principally included homeowners personal lines property coverage and catastrophe exposed personal lines property coverage and totaled \$18.5 million at December 31, 2017 (2016 - \$25.4 million).

Our reserving techniques and processes for our Casualty and Specialty segment also apply to our Other category. In addition, certain of our coverages may be impacted by natural and man-made catastrophes. We estimate claim reserves for these losses after the event giving rise to these losses occurs, following a process that is similar to that used in our Property segment.

Premiums and Related Expenses

Premiums are recognized as income, net of any applicable reinsurance or retrocessional coverage purchased, over the terms of the related contracts and policies. Premiums written are based on contract and policy terms and include estimates based on information received from both insureds and ceding companies. Unearned premiums represents the portion of premiums written that relate to the unexpired terms of contracts and policies in force. Amounts are computed by pro rata methods based on statistical data or reports received from ceding companies. Reinstatement premiums are estimated after the occurrence of a significant loss and are recorded in accordance with the contract terms based upon paid losses and case reserves. Reinstatement premiums are earned when written.

Due to the nature of reinsurance, ceding companies routinely report and remit premiums to us subsequent to the contract coverage period. Consequently, premiums written and receivable include amounts reported by the ceding companies, supplemented by our estimates of premiums that are written but not reported. The estimation of written premiums may be affected by early cancellation, election of contract provisions for cut-off and return of unearned premiums or other contract disruptions. The time lag involved in the process of reporting premiums is shorter than the lag in reporting losses. In addition to estimating premiums written, we estimate the earned portion of premiums written which is subject to judgment and uncertainty. Any adjustments to written and earned premiums, and the related losses and acquisition expenses, are accounted for as changes in estimates and are reflected in the results of operations in the period in which they are made.

Lines of business that are similar in both the nature of their business and estimation process may be grouped for purposes of estimating premiums. Premiums are estimated based on ceding company estimates and our own judgment after considering factors such as: (1) the ceding company's historical premium versus projected premium, (2) the ceding company's history of providing accurate estimates, (3) anticipated changes in the marketplace and the ceding company's competitive position therein, (4) reported premiums to date and (5) the anticipated impact of proposed underwriting changes. Estimates of premiums written and earned are based on the selected ultimate premium estimate, the terms and conditions of the reinsurance contracts and the remaining exposure from the underlying policies. We evaluate the appropriateness of these estimates in light of the actual premium reported by the ceding companies, information obtained during audits and other information received from ceding companies.

Reinsurance Recoverables

We enter into retrocessional reinsurance agreements in order to help reduce our exposure to large losses and to help manage our risk portfolio. Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the claims and claim expense reserves associated with the related assumed reinsurance. For multi-year retrospectively rated contracts, we accrue amounts (either assets or liabilities) that are due to or from our retrocessionaires based on estimated contract experience. If we determine that adjustments to earlier estimates are appropriate, such adjustments are recorded in the period in which they are determined.

The estimate of reinsurance recoverables can be more subjective than estimating the underlying claims and claim expense reserves as discussed under the heading “Claims and Claim Expense Reserves” above. In particular, reinsurance recoverables may be affected by deemed inuring reinsurance, industry losses reported by various statistical reporting services, and other factors. Reinsurance recoverables on dual trigger reinsurance contracts require us to estimate our ultimate losses applicable to these contracts as well as estimate the ultimate amount of insured industry losses that will be reported by the applicable statistical reporting agency, as per the contract terms. In addition, the level of our additional case reserves and IBNR reserves has a significant impact on reinsurance recoverables. These factors can impact the amount and timing of the reinsurance recoverables to be recorded.

The majority of the balance we have accrued as recoverable will not be due for collection until some point in the future. The amounts recoverable ultimately collected are open to uncertainty due to the ultimate ability and willingness of reinsurers to pay our claims, for reasons including insolvency and elective run-off, contractual dispute and various other reasons. In addition, because the majority of the balances recoverable will not be collected for some time, economic conditions as well as the financial and operational performance of a particular reinsurer may change, and these changes may affect the reinsurer’s willingness and ability to meet their contractual obligations to us. To reflect these uncertainties, we estimate and record a valuation allowance for potential uncollectible reinsurance recoverables which reduces reinsurance recoverables and net income.

We estimate our valuation allowance by applying specific percentages against each reinsurance recoverable based on our counterparty’s credit rating. The percentages applied are based on historical industry default statistics developed by major rating agencies and are then adjusted by us based on industry knowledge and our judgment and estimates. We also apply case-specific valuation allowances against certain recoveries we deem unlikely to be collected in full. We then evaluate the overall adequacy of the valuation allowance based on other qualitative and judgmental factors. At December 31, 2017, our reinsurance recoverable balance was \$1.6 billion (2016 - \$279.6 million). Of this amount, 54.5% is fully collateralized by our reinsurers, 44.5% is recoverable from reinsurers rated A- or higher by major rating agencies and 1.0% is recoverable from reinsurers rated lower than A- by major rating agencies (2016 - 47.3%, 52.6% and 0.1%, respectively). The increase in our reinsurance recoverable balance during 2017 was primarily the result of reinsurance recoverables related to Hurricanes Harvey, Irma and Maria and the Mexico City Earthquake (the “Q3 2017 Catastrophe Events”), the wildfires in California during the fourth quarter of 2017 (the “Q4 2017 California Wildfires”) and losses associated with aggregate loss contracts (“2017 Aggregate Losses”). The reinsurers with the three largest balances accounted for 10.4%, 7.5% and 7.3%, respectively, of our reinsurance recoverable balance at December 31, 2017 (2016 - 27.1%, 19.9% and 7.7%, respectively). The valuation allowance recorded against reinsurance recoverable was \$7.0 million at December 31, 2017 (2016 - \$4.2 million). The three largest company-specific components of the valuation allowance represented 11.1%, 9.2% and 8.4%, respectively, of our total valuation allowance at December 31, 2017 (2016 - 27.1%, 17.9% and 5.6%, respectively).

Fair Value Measurements and Impairments

Fair Value

The use of fair value to measure certain assets and liabilities with resulting unrealized gains or losses is pervasive within our consolidated financial statements. Fair value is defined under accounting guidance currently applicable to us to be the price that would be received upon the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between open market participants at the measurement date. We

recognize the change in unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in fair value in our consolidated statements of operations.

FASB ASC Topic Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures prescribes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to the respective valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to valuation techniques that use at least one significant input that is unobservable (Level 3).

In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement in its entirety falls has been determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement of the asset or liability. Our assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment, and we consider factors specific to the asset or liability.

In order to determine if a market is active or inactive for a security, we consider a number of factors, including, but not limited to, the spread between what a seller is asking for a security and what a buyer is bidding for the same security, the volume of trading activity for the security in question, the price of the security compared to its par value (for fixed maturity investments), and other factors that may be indicative of market activity.

At December 31, 2017, we classified \$2.5 million and \$5.5 million of our other assets and liabilities, respectively, at fair value on a recurring basis using Level 3 inputs. This represented 0.0% and 0.1% of our total assets and liabilities, respectively. Level 3 fair value measurements are based on valuation techniques that use at least one significant input that is unobservable. These measurements are made under circumstances in which there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability. We use valuation models or other pricing techniques that require a variety of inputs including contractual terms, market prices and rates, yield curves, credit curves, measures of volatility, prepayment rates and correlations of such inputs, some of which may be unobservable, to value these Level 3 assets and liabilities. Our assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment. In making the assessment, we considered factors specific to the asset or liability. In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value of an asset or a liability may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement in its entirety is classified is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement of the asset or liability.

Refer to “Note 6. Fair Value Measurements in our Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements” for additional information about fair value measurements.

Impairments

The amount and timing of asset impairment is subject to significant estimation techniques and is a critical accounting estimate for us. The significant impairment reviews we complete are for our goodwill and other intangible assets and equity method investments, as described in more detail below.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Goodwill and other intangible assets acquired are initially recorded at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, finite lived other intangible assets are amortized over their estimated useful life, subject to impairment, and goodwill and indefinite lived other intangible assets are carried at the lower of cost or fair value, subject to impairment. If goodwill or other intangible assets are impaired, they are written down to their estimated fair values with a corresponding expense reflected in our consolidated statements of operations.

On March 2, 2015 we acquired Platinum and the transaction was accounted under the acquisition method of accounting in accordance with FASB ASC Topic Business Combinations. Total consideration paid was allocated among acquired assets and assumed liabilities based on their fair values. In connection with the acquisition of Platinum, we recognized identifiable finite lived intangible assets of \$75.2 million, which are being amortized over a weighted average period of 8 years, identifiable indefinite lived intangible assets of \$8.4 million, and certain other adjustments to the fair values of the assets acquired, liabilities assumed and shareholders’ equity of Platinum at March 2, 2015 as summarized in “Note 3. Acquisition of Platinum in our

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements”. Intangible assets with definite lives will be amortized over their estimated useful lives. In addition, we recognized goodwill of \$191.7 million primarily attributable to Platinum’s workforce and synergies expected to result upon the integration of Platinum into our operations. There were no other adjustments to carried goodwill during the period ended December 31, 2017 reflected on our consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2017. Goodwill resulting from the acquisition of Platinum will not be amortized but instead will be tested for impairment at least annually, as outlined below (more frequently if certain indicators are present). Goodwill is assigned to the applicable reporting unit of the acquired entities giving rise to the goodwill and other intangible assets.

We assess goodwill and other intangible assets for impairment in the fourth quarter of each year, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. For purposes of the annual impairment evaluation, we assess qualitative factors to determine if events or circumstances exist that would lead us to conclude that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. If we determine that it is not more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, then we do not perform a quantitative evaluation. Should we determine that a quantitative analysis is required, we will first determine the fair value of the reporting unit and compare that with the carrying value, including goodwill. If the fair value of the reporting unit exceeds its carrying amount, then goodwill is not considered impaired and no further analysis is required. If the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, we then proceed to determine the amount of the impairment charge, if any. There are many assumptions and estimates underlying the fair value calculation. Principally, we identify the reporting unit or business entity that the goodwill or other intangible asset is attributed to, and review historical and forecasted operating and financial performance and other underlying factors affecting such analysis, including market conditions. Other assumptions used could produce significantly different results which may result in a change in the value of goodwill or our other intangible assets and a related charge in our consolidated statements of operations. An impairment charge could be recognized in the event of a significant decline in the implied fair value of those operations where the goodwill or other intangible assets are applicable. In the event we determine that the value of goodwill has become impaired, an accounting charge will be taken in the fiscal quarter in which such determination is made, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations in the period in which the impairment charge is recorded. As at December 31, 2017, excluding the amounts recorded in investments in other ventures, under the equity method, as noted below, our consolidated balance sheets include \$197.6 million of goodwill (2016 - \$197.6 million) and \$45.6 million of other intangible assets (2016 - \$53.6 million). Impairment charges related to these balances were \$Nil during the year ended December 31, 2017 (2016 - \$Nil, 2015 - \$Nil). In the future, it is possible we will hold more goodwill, which would increase the degree of judgment and uncertainty embedded in our financial statements, and potentially increase the volatility of our reported results.

Investments in Other Ventures, Under Equity Method

Investments in which we have significant influence over the operating and financial policies of the investee are classified as investments in other ventures, under equity method, and are accounted for under the equity method of accounting. Under this method, we record our proportionate share of income or loss from such investments in our results for the period. Any decline in the value of investments in other ventures, under equity method, including goodwill and other intangible assets arising upon acquisition of the investee, considered by management to be other-than-temporary, is reflected in our consolidated statements of operations in the period in which it is determined. As of December 31, 2017, we had \$102.0 million (2016 - \$124.2 million) in investments in other ventures, under equity method on our consolidated balance sheets, including \$7.8 million of goodwill and \$8.9 million of other intangible assets (2016 – \$7.8 million and \$11.9 million). The carrying value of our investments in other ventures, under equity method, individually or in the aggregate, may, and likely will, differ from the realized value we may ultimately attain, perhaps significantly so.

In determining whether an equity method investment is impaired, we take into consideration a variety of factors including the operating and financial performance of the investee, the investee’s future business plans and projections, recent transactions and market valuations of publicly traded companies where available, discussions with the investee’s management, and our intent and ability to hold the investment until it recovers in value. Accordingly, we make assumptions and estimates in assessing whether an impairment has occurred and if, in the future, our assumptions and

estimates made in assessing the fair

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value of these investments change, this could result in a material decrease in the carrying value of these investments. This would cause us to write-down the carrying value of these investments and could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations in the period the impairment charge is taken. We do not have any current plans to dispose of these investments, and cannot assure you we will consummate future transactions in which we realize the value at which these holdings are reflected in our financial statements. During the year ended December 31, 2017, we recorded \$Nil (2016 - \$Nil, 2015 - \$5.6 million) of other-than-temporary impairment charges related to goodwill and other intangible assets associated with our investments in other ventures, under the equity method. Refer to “Note 4. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets in our Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements” for additional information.

Income Taxes

Income taxes have been provided in accordance with the provisions of FASB ASC Topic Income Taxes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities result from temporary differences between the amounts recorded in our consolidated financial statements and the tax basis of our assets and liabilities. Such temporary differences are primarily due to net operating loss carryforwards and GAAP versus tax basis accounting differences relating to reserves for claims and claim expenses, deferred interest expense, accrued expenses, unearned premiums, deferred underwriting results, deferred acquisition expenses, amortization and depreciation and investments. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. A valuation allowance against deferred tax assets is recorded if it is more likely than not that all, or some portion, of the benefits related to deferred tax assets will not be realized.

As a result of the reduction in the U.S. corporate tax rate from 35% to 21% effective January 1, 2018 pursuant to the Tax Bill, which was enacted on December 22, 2017, the Company recorded a \$36.7 million write-down of its deferred tax asset during the fourth quarter of 2017.

At December 31, 2017, our net deferred tax asset (prior to our valuation allowance) and valuation allowance were \$86.7 million (2016 - \$98.9 million) and \$30.0 million (2016 - \$18.8 million), respectively (see “Note 15. Taxation in our Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements” for additional information). At each balance sheet date, we assess the need to establish a valuation allowance that reduces the net deferred tax asset when it is more likely than not that all, or some portion, of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The valuation allowance assessment is performed separately in each taxable jurisdiction based on all available information including projections of future GAAP taxable income from each tax-paying component in each tax jurisdiction. Losses incurred within our U.S. tax-paying subsidiaries in the fourth quarter of 2011 were significant enough to result in a cumulative GAAP taxable loss at the U.S. tax-paying subsidiaries for the three year period ended December 31, 2011. We reassess our valuation allowance on a quarterly basis and commencing with our reassessment effective December 31, 2011, we determined that it is more likely than not that we would not be able to recover our U.S. net deferred tax asset and as a result, recognized a full valuation allowance in the fourth quarter of 2011. We concluded that a valuation allowance was required from 2011 through the period ended December 31, 2014 based on the relevant evidence during that time period, primarily that we remained in a cumulative GAAP taxable loss position for this period, among other facts. At December 31, 2014, the U.S. valuation allowance was \$48.4 million. In the first quarter of 2015, as a result of expected profits in our U.S.-based operations due principally to the acquisition of Platinum, we determined it was more likely than not we would be able to recover a substantial portion of the U.S. net deferred tax asset and thus reduced the U.S. valuation allowance from \$48.4 million to \$1.0 million. Factors that led to this determination included the combined cumulative GAAP taxable income position of our U.S.-based operations (including the entities acquired) along with the long term expected profits of the combined operations. A valuation allowance continues to be provided against deferred tax assets in the majority of our Ireland, U.K., and Singapore operations as these operations have produced historical GAAP taxable losses, among other facts.

We have unrecognized tax benefits of \$Nil as of December 31, 2017 (2016 - \$Nil). Interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits, would be recognized in income tax expense. At December 31, 2017, interest and penalties accrued on unrecognized tax benefits were \$Nil (2016 - \$Nil). Income tax returns filed for tax years 2014 through 2016, 2013 through 2016, 2016, and 2013 through 2016, are open for examination by the IRS, Irish tax authorities, U.K. tax authorities, and Singapore tax authorities, respectively. We do not expect the resolution of these open years

to have a significant impact on our consolidated statements of operations and financial condition.

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SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Year ended December 31, (in thousands, except per share amounts and percentages)	2017	2016	2015	
Statements of operations highlights				
Gross premiums written	\$2,797,540	\$2,374,576	\$2,011,310	
Net premiums written	\$1,871,325	\$1,535,312	\$1,416,183	
Net premiums earned	\$1,717,575	\$1,403,430	\$1,400,551	
Net claims and claim expenses incurred	1,861,428	530,831	448,238	
Acquisition expenses	346,892	289,323	238,592	
Operational expenses	160,778	197,749	219,112	
Underwriting (loss) income	\$(651,523)	\$385,527	\$494,609	
Net investment income	\$222,209	\$181,726	\$152,567	
Net realized and unrealized gains (losses) on investments	135,822	141,328	(68,918)	
Change in net unrealized gains on fixed maturity investments available for sale	—	(1,870)	(1,243)	
Total investment result	\$358,031	\$321,184	\$82,406	
Net (loss) income	\$(354,671)	\$630,048	\$542,242	
Net (loss) income (attributable) available to RenaissanceRe common shareholders	\$(244,770)	\$480,581	\$408,811	
Net (loss) income (attributable) available to RenaissanceRe common shareholders per common share – diluted	\$(6.15)	\$11.43	\$9.28	
Dividends per common share	\$1.28	\$1.24	\$1.20	
Key ratios				
Net claims and claim expense ratio – current accident year	110.8	% 49.5	% 43.6	%
Net claims and claim expense ratio – prior accident years	(2.4 )	)% (11.7	)% (11.6)%
Net claims and claim expense ratio – calendar year	108.4	% 37.8	% 32.0	%
Underwriting expense ratio	29.5	% 34.7	% 32.7	%
Combined ratio	137.9	% 72.5	% 64.7	%
Return on average common equity	(5.7 )	)% 11.0	% 9.8	%
Book value	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	
Book value per common share	\$99.72	\$108.45	\$99.13	
Accumulated dividends per common share	18.00	16.72	15.48	
Book value per common share plus accumulated dividends	\$117.72	\$125.17	\$114.61	
Change in book value per common share plus change in accumulated dividends	(6.9 )	)% 10.7	% 11.3	%
Balance sheet highlights	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	
Total assets	\$15,226,131	\$12,352,082	\$11,555,287	
Total shareholders' equity attributable to RenaissanceRe	\$4,391,375	\$4,866,577	\$4,732,184	

Results of operations for 2017 compared to 2016.

Net loss attributable to RenaissanceRe common shareholders was \$244.8 million in 2017, compared to net income available to RenaissanceRe common shareholders of \$480.6 million in 2016, a decrease of \$725.4 million. As a result of our net loss attributable to RenaissanceRe common shareholders in 2017, our annualized return on average common equity was negative 5.7% and our book value per common share decreased from \$108.45 at December 31, 2016 to \$99.72 at December 31, 2017, a 6.9% decrease, after considering the change in accumulated dividends paid to our common shareholders, and the impact of repurchasing an aggregate of 1.3 million common shares in open market transactions.

The most significant events affecting our financial performance during 2017, on a comparative basis to 2016, include: Underwriting Loss - Primarily as a result of Q3 2017 Catastrophe Events”), the Q4 2017 California Wildfires and the 2017 Aggregate Losses, we incurred an underwriting loss of \$651.5 million and a combined ratio of 137.9% in 2017, compared to generating underwriting income of \$385.5 million and a combined ratio of 72.5%, respectively, in 2016. Our underwriting loss in 2017 was comprised of an underwriting loss of \$574.9 million in our Property segment, and an underwriting loss of \$78.2 million in our Casualty and Specialty segment.

The Q3 2017 Catastrophe Events, Q4 2017 California Wildfires and 2017 Aggregate Losses resulted in \$959.8 million of underwriting losses in our Property segment, or 110.5 percentage points on its combined ratio in 2017, and \$29.4 million of underwriting losses in our Casualty and Specialty segment, or 3.7 percentage points on its combined ratio in 2017. See below for additional information regarding the net negative impact of the Q3 2017 Catastrophe Events, Q4 2017 California Wildfires and 2017 Aggregate Losses. Our underwriting results are discussed in additional detail below in “Underwriting Results by Segment”;

Income Tax Expense - we recognized \$26.5 million of income tax expense in 2017, compared to \$0.3 million in 2016, representing a \$26.1 million increase in income tax expense. The increase in income tax expense was principally driven by a write-down of a portion of our deferred tax asset during the fourth quarter of 2017 of \$36.7 million as a result of the reduction in the U.S. corporate tax rate from 35% to 21% effective January 1, 2018 pursuant to the Tax Bill, which was enacted on December 22, 2017. Partially offsetting this income tax expense was an income tax benefit associated with pre-tax GAAP losses in our U.S.-based operations primarily due to underwriting losses associated with the Q3 2017 Catastrophe Events, Q4 2017 California Wildfires and 2017 Aggregate Losses in 2017, compared to pre-tax GAAP income in our U.S.-based operations in 2016; partially offset by

Net Loss Attributable to Redeemable Noncontrolling Interests - our net loss attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interests was \$132.3 million in 2017, compared to net income attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interests of \$127.1 million in 2016. The decrease was principally due to significant underwriting losses associated with the Q3 2017 Catastrophe Events, Q4 2017 California Wildfires and 2017 Aggregate Losses incurred by DaVinciRe, and a decrease in our ownership in DaVinciRe to 22.1% at December 31, 2017, compared to 24.0% at December 31, 2016; and

Investment Results - our total investment result, which includes the sum of net investment income, net realized and unrealized gains on investments, and the change in net unrealized gains on fixed maturity investments available for sale, was \$358.0 million in 2017, compared to \$321.2 million in 2016, an increase of \$36.8 million. Our fixed maturity investment portfolio generated higher net investment income during 2017, compared to 2016, principally driven by higher average invested assets and the impact of interest rate increases during the current year. In addition, the Company’s portfolio of other investments experienced higher returns during 2017, compared to 2016, principally driven by its private equity investments. We also experienced a \$24.2 million increase in net realized and unrealized gains on equity investments trading driven by positive returns in the global equity markets, combined with the strong performance of a number of our equity positions.

Results of operations for 2016 compared to 2015.

Net income available to RenaissanceRe common shareholders was \$480.6 million in 2016, compared to \$408.8 million in 2015, an increase of \$71.8 million. As a result of our net income available to RenaissanceRe common shareholders in 2016, we generated an annualized return on average common equity of 11.0% and our book value per common share increased from \$99.13 at December 31, 2015 to \$108.45 at December 31, 2016, a 10.7% increase, after considering the change in accumulated dividends paid to our common shareholders, and the impact of repurchasing an aggregate of 2.7 million common shares in open market transactions.

The most significant events affecting our financial performance during 2016, on a comparative basis to 2015, include: Higher Investment Results - our total investment result of \$321.2 million in 2016, which includes the sum of net investment income, net realized and unrealized gains (losses) on investments, and the change in net unrealized gains on fixed maturity investments available for sale, increased \$238.8 million from \$82.4 million in 2015. Impacting the total investment result in 2016 were: (i) net unrealized gains in our portfolio of fixed maturity investments trading, principally the result of significant credit spread tightening in 2016, compared to marginal credit spread widening during 2015; (ii) net investment income in our portfolio of fixed maturity investments, driven by an increase in average invested assets; and (iii) net realized and unrealized gains on equity investments trading as a result of the strong performance of a number of our equity positions during the year. Partially offsetting these items were net realized and unrealized losses on certain investment-related derivatives due to changes in the yield curve that occurred during the year; partially offset by

Lower Underwriting Income - we generated underwriting income of \$385.5 million and a combined ratio of 72.5% in 2016, compared to \$494.6 million and 64.7%, respectively, in 2015, a decrease of \$109.1 million and an increase of 7.8 percentage points, respectively. The increase in the combined ratio in 2016, compared to 2015, was primarily driven by higher net claims and claim expenses and an increase in underwriting expenses adding 5.8 and 2.0 percentage points, respectively, to the combined ratio. Included in net claims and claim expenses in 2016 was an aggregate of \$122.6 million associated with a wildfire originating near Fort McMurray, Alberta (the "Fort McMurray Wildfire"), a number of weather-related events in Texas (the "2016 Texas Events") and Hurricane Matthew. The net negative impact of these events on our consolidated underwriting result was \$102.9 million, and these events added 7.9 percentage points to our consolidated combined ratio. See below for additional information related to the Fort McMurray Wildfire, the 2016 Texas Events and Hurricane Matthew;

Higher Income Tax Expense - we recognized \$0.3 million of income tax expense in 2016, compared to an income tax benefit of \$45.9 million in 2015, representing a \$46.2 million change in income tax expense, primarily due to a decrease in our U.S.-based deferred tax asset valuation allowance from \$48.5 million to \$1.0 million in 2015, as a result of expected profits in our U.S.-based operations due principally to the acquisition of Platinum; and

Higher Net Income Attributable to Redeemable Noncontrolling Interests - our net income attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interests was \$127.1 million in 2016, compared to \$111.1 million in 2015, principally due to an increase in the profitability of DaVinciRe. Our ownership in DaVinciRe was 24.0% at December 31, 2016, compared to 26.3% at December 31, 2015.

Acquisition of Platinum

We acquired Platinum on March 2, 2015. Therefore, our results of operations for 2016 included the results of the legacy business acquired from Platinum for the period January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016, while for 2015, the results of operations of Platinum were included for the period March 2, 2015 (the date of acquisition) through December 31, 2015.

Net Negative Impact

Net negative impact includes the sum of estimates of net claims and claim expenses incurred, earned reinstatement premiums assumed and ceded, lost and earned profit commissions and redeemable noncontrolling interest. Our estimates of net negative impact are based on a review of our potential exposures, preliminary discussions with certain counterparties and catastrophe modeling techniques. Our

actual net negative impact from these events, both individually and in the aggregate, will vary from these estimates, perhaps materially. Changes in these estimates will be recorded in the period in which they occur. Meaningful uncertainty regarding the estimates and the nature and extent of the losses from the Q3 2017 Catastrophe Events, Q4 2017 California Wildfires and 2017 Aggregate Losses remains, driven by the magnitude and recent occurrence of each event, relatively limited claims data received to date, the contingent nature of business interruption and other exposures, potential uncertainties relating to reinsurance recoveries and other factors inherent in loss estimation, among other things. In addition, seismic events generally have longer development periods than windstorm events, which may be amplified in certain instances by dynamics such as the risk of geological liquefaction and the potential for uncertainty in claims adjudication.

The financial data below provides additional details regarding the net negative impact of the Q3 2017 Catastrophe Events, Q4 2017 California Wildfires and 2017 Aggregate Losses on our consolidated financial statements in 2017.

Year ended December 31, 2017	Q3 2017 Catastrophe Events	Q4 2017 California Wildfires	2017 Aggregate Losses	Total
(in thousands, except percentages)				
Net claims and claim expenses incurred	\$ (820,608)	\$ (167,749)	\$ (177,938)	\$ (1,166,295)
Reinstatement premiums earned	166,609	12,065	1,500	180,174
Ceded reinstatement premiums earned	(34,455)	(565)	—	(35,020)
Earned profit commissions	22,378	1,865	7,701	31,944
Net negative impact on underwriting result	(666,076)	(154,384)	(168,737)	(989,197)
Redeemable noncontrolling interest - DaVinciRe	161,735	50,367	56,850	268,952
Net negative impact	\$ (504,341)	\$ (104,017)	\$ (111,887)	\$ (720,245)
Percentage point impact on consolidated combined ratio	38.8	8.8	9.8	59.4
Net negative impact on Property segment underwriting result	\$ (636,641)	\$ (154,384)	\$ (168,737)	\$ (959,762)
Net negative impact on Casualty and Specialty segment underwriting result	(29,435)	—	—	(29,435)
Net negative impact on underwriting result	\$ (666,076)	\$ (154,384)	\$ (168,737)	\$ (989,197)

The financial data below provides additional details regarding the net negative impact of the Fort McMurray Wildfire, the 2016 Texas Events and Hurricane Matthew in 2016.

Year ended December 31, 2016	Fort McMurray Wildfire	2016 Texas Events	Hurricane Matthew	Total
(in thousands, except percentages)				
Net claims and claim expenses incurred	\$ (23,961)	\$ (38,502)	\$ (60,117)	\$ (122,580)
Assumed reinstatement premiums earned	5,143	6,891	9,945	21,979
Lost profit commissions	(330)	(1,172)	(824)	(2,326)
Net negative impact on underwriting result	(19,148)	(32,783)	(50,996)	(102,927)
Redeemable noncontrolling interest - DaVinciRe	3,404	5,675	6,519	15,598
Net negative impact	\$ (15,744)	\$ (27,108)	\$ (44,477)	\$ (87,329)
Percentage point impact on consolidated combined ratio	1.4	2.5	3.8	7.9
Net negative impact on Property segment underwriting result	\$ (18,956)	\$ (32,783)	\$ (49,271)	\$ (101,010)
Net negative impact on Casualty and Specialty segment underwriting result	(192)	—	(1,725)	(1,917)
Net negative impact on underwriting result	\$ (19,148)	\$ (32,783)	\$ (50,996)	\$ (102,927)

Underwriting Results by Segment

Property Segment

Below is a summary of the underwriting results and ratios for our Property segment:

Year ended December 31, (in thousands, except percentages)	2017	2016	2015	
Gross premiums written	\$1,440,437	\$1,111,263	\$1,072,159	
Net premiums written	\$978,014	\$725,321	\$726,145	
Net premiums earned	\$931,070	\$720,951	\$805,985	
Net claims and claim expenses incurred	1,297,985	151,545	128,290	
Acquisition expenses	113,816	97,594	94,249	
Operational expenses	94,194	108,642	118,666	
Underwriting (loss) income	\$(574,925)	\$363,170	\$464,780	
Net claims and claim expenses incurred – current accident year	\$1,343,581	\$256,421	\$222,076	
Net claims and claim expenses incurred – prior accident years	(45,596)	(104,876)	(93,786)	
Net claims and claim expenses incurred – total	\$1,297,985	\$151,545	\$128,290	
Net claims and claim expense ratio – current accident year	144.3	% 35.6	% 27.6	%
Net claims and claim expense ratio – prior accident years	(4.9 )	)% (14.6 )	)% (11.7))%
Net claims and claim expense ratio – calendar year	139.4	% 21.0	% 15.9	%
Underwriting expense ratio	22.3	% 28.6	% 26.4	%
Combined ratio	161.7	% 49.6	% 42.3	%

Property Gross Premiums Written

In 2017, our Property segment gross premiums written increased by \$329.2 million, or 29.6%, to \$1,440.4 million, compared to \$1,111.3 million in 2016. Included in gross premiums written in the Property segment in 2017 were \$175.1 million of reinstatement premiums written primarily associated with the Q3 2017 Catastrophe Events and Q4 2017 California Wildfires, compared to 2016 which included \$21.4 million of reinstatement premiums written associated with the Fort McMurray Wildfire, 2016 Texas Events and Hurricane Matthew.

Gross premiums written in the catastrophe class of business were \$1,104.4 million in 2017, an increase of \$220.1 million, or 24.9%, compared to 2016. Included in gross premiums written in the catastrophe class of business in 2017 were \$172.4 million of reinstatement premiums written primarily associated with the Q3 2017 Catastrophe Events and Q4 2017 California Wildfires, compared to 2016 which included \$21.4 million of reinstatement premiums written associated with the Fort McMurray Wildfire, 2016 Texas Events and Hurricane Matthew. Overall, market conditions remained challenging during 2017 in the catastrophe class of business. However, we were able to increase our participation on a select number of transactions we believe have comparably attractive risk-return attributes and enter into certain new contracts following the occurrence of the Q3 2017 Catastrophe Events, while continuing to exercise underwriting discipline given prevailing market terms and conditions. Certain of these contracts are for partial periods of an original exposure period.

Gross premiums written in the other property class of business were \$336.0 million in 2017, an increase of \$109.1 million, or 48.1%, compared to 2016. The increase in gross premiums written in the other property class of business were driven in large part by proportional and delegated authority business where we were able to increase our participation on a select number of transactions and enter into certain new transactions we believe have comparably attractive risk-return attributes.

In 2016, our Property segment gross premiums written increased by \$39.1 million, or 3.6%, to \$1,111.3 million, compared to \$1,072.2 million in 2015. Market conditions remained challenging during 2016, resulting in decreased gross premiums written on certain programs and transactions. However, we were able to increase our participation on a select number of transactions we believe had comparably attractive risk-return attributes, while continuing to exercise underwriting discipline given prevailing market terms and conditions. Included in gross premiums written in the Property segment in 2016 was \$21.4 million of reinstatement premiums associated with the Fort McMurray Wildfire, the 2016 Texas Events and Hurricane Matthew.

Our Property segment gross premiums written continue to be characterized by a large percentage of U.S. and Caribbean premium, as we have found business derived from exposures in Europe, Asia and the rest of the world to be, in general, less attractive on a risk-adjusted basis during recent periods. A significant amount of our U.S. and Caribbean premium provides coverage against windstorms, notably U.S. Atlantic windstorms, as well as earthquakes and other natural and man-made catastrophes.

Property Ceded Premiums Written

Year ended December 31, (in thousands)	2017	2016	2015
Ceded premiums written - Property	\$462,423	\$385,942	\$346,014

Ceded premiums written in our Property segment increased \$76.5 million to \$462.4 million in 2017, compared to \$385.9 million in 2016, primarily reflecting increased purchases of retrocessional reinsurance as part of the management of our risk portfolio and \$32.8 million of ceded reinstatement premiums written associated with the Q3 2017 Catastrophe Events and Q4 2017 California Wildfires.

Ceded premiums written in our Property segment increased \$39.9 million to \$385.9 million in 2016, compared to \$346.0 million in 2015, primarily reflecting increased purchases of retrocessional reinsurance as part of our management of our risk portfolio.

Due to the potential volatility of the reinsurance contracts which we sell, we purchase reinsurance to reduce our exposure to large losses and to help manage our risk portfolio. To the extent that appropriately priced coverage is available, we anticipate continued use of retrocessional reinsurance to reduce the impact of large losses on our financial results and to manage our portfolio of risk; however, the buying of ceded reinsurance in our Property segment is based on market opportunities and is not based on placing a specific reinsurance program each year. In addition, in future periods we may utilize the growing market for insurance-linked securities to expand our purchases of retrocessional reinsurance if we find the pricing and terms of such coverages attractive.

Property Underwriting Results

Our Property segment incurred an underwriting loss of \$574.9 million in 2017, compared to generating underwriting income of \$363.2 million in 2016, a decrease of \$938.1 million. In 2017, our Property segment generated a net claims and claim expense ratio of 139.4%, an underwriting expense ratio of 22.3% and a combined ratio of 161.7%, compared to 21.0%, 28.6% and 49.6%, respectively, in 2016.

Principally impacting our Property segment underwriting result and combined ratio in 2017 were the Q3 2017 Catastrophe Events, Q4 2017 California Wildfires and 2017 Aggregate Losses, which resulted in an underwriting loss of \$959.8 million and added 110.5 percentage points to the combined ratio. The underwriting result and combined ratio in 2016 were impacted by the 2016 Texas Events, the Fort McMurray Wildfire and Hurricane Matthew, which resulted in \$101.0 million of underwriting losses and added 17.9 percentage points to our Property segment combined ratio. Partially offsetting the impact of the Q3 2017 Catastrophe Events, Q4 2017 California Wildfires and 2017 Aggregate Losses was a 6.3 percentage point decrease in the underwriting expense ratio, from 28.6% in 2016 to 22.3% in 2017, driven in part by a decrease in operating expenses reflecting lower compensation expenses, combined with an increase in net premiums earned driven in large part by the reinstatement premiums written noted above.

Our Property segment experienced favorable development on prior accident years net claims and claim expenses of \$45.6 million, or 4.9 percentage points, in 2017, compared to \$104.9 million, or 14.6

percentage points, in 2016. See “Part II, Item 7. Summary of Critical Accounting Estimates, Claims and Claim Expense Reserves” and “Note 8. Reserve for Claims and Claim Expenses in our Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements” for additional discussion of our reserving techniques and prior year development of net claims and claim expenses. Our Property segment generated underwriting income of \$363.2 million in 2016, compared to \$464.8 million in 2015, a decrease of \$101.6 million. In 2016, our Property segment generated a net claims and claim expense ratio of 21.0%, an underwriting expense ratio of 28.6% and a combined ratio of 49.6%, compared to 15.9%, 26.4% and 42.3%, respectively, in 2015.

The \$101.6 million decrease in underwriting income in the Property segment in 2016, compared to 2015, was primarily driven by an \$85.0 million decrease in net premiums earned and a \$23.3 million increase in net claims and claim expenses. The \$85.0 million decrease in net premiums earned was driven by an increase in purchases of retrocessional reinsurance described above.

Included in net claims and claim expenses in the Property segment in 2016 was an aggregate of \$120.1 million associated with the Fort McMurray Wildfire, the 2016 Texas Events and Hurricane Matthew. The net negative impact of these events on the Property segment underwriting result was \$101.0 million, and these events added 17.9 percentage points to the Property segment combined ratio.

Our Property segment experienced favorable development on prior accident years net claims and claim expenses of \$104.9 million, or 14.6 percentage points, in 2016, compared to \$93.8 million, or 11.7 percentage points, in 2015. See “Part II, Item 7. Summary of Critical Accounting Estimates, Claims and Claim Expense Reserves” and “Note 8. Reserve for Claims and Claim Expenses in our Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements” for additional discussion of our reserving techniques and prior year development of net claims and claim expenses.

Property Profit Commissions and Fees

Year ended December 31, (in thousands)	2017	2016	2015
Profit commissions and fees	\$88,789	\$68,346	\$61,923
Decrease in underwriting expense ratio	9.5	% 9.5	% 7.7
Net impact of profit commissions and fees	\$69,364	\$112,227	\$106,722

We have entered into various joint ventures and specialized quota share retrocession agreements pursuant to which we cede a portion of our property book of business and earn profit commissions, as applicable, and fee income. We record these profit commissions and fees as reductions in acquisition and operating expenses, respectively, and, accordingly, these profit commissions and fees have reduced our underwriting expense ratios.

In addition, we are entitled to certain fee income and profit commissions from DaVinci. Since the results of DaVinci and its parent, DaVinciRe, are consolidated in our results of operations, the majority of these fees and profit commissions are eliminated in our consolidated financial statements and are principally reflected in redeemable noncontrolling interest – DaVinciRe. The net impact of all fees and profit commissions related to these joint ventures and specialized quota share cessions within our Property segment was \$69.4 million in 2017, compared to \$112.2 million in 2016. Included in profit commissions and fees and net impact of profit commissions and fees in 2017 was a true-up of profit commissions associated with DaVinci reflecting the impact of the Q3 2017 Catastrophe Events, Q4 2017 California Wildfires and 2017 Aggregate Losses on the year-to-date results of operations of DaVinci. This was partially offset by the reversal of profit commissions previously booked on various quota share retrocession agreements, also as a result of the Q3 2017 Catastrophe Events, Q4 2017 California Wildfires and 2017 Aggregate Losses. The true-up of profit commissions associated with DaVinci was reflected in acquisition expenses, and was offset in net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests in our consolidated statement of operations, resulting in no net earnings impact to us from these transactions.

Casualty and Specialty Segment

Below is a summary of the underwriting results and ratios for our Casualty and Specialty segment:

Year ended December 31, (in thousands, except percentages)	2017	2016	2015	
Gross premiums written	\$1,357,110	\$1,263,313	\$939,241	
Net premiums written	\$893,307	\$809,848	\$690,086	
Net premiums earned	\$786,501	\$682,337	\$594,614	
Net claims and claim expenses incurred	565,026	380,396	320,818	
Acquisition expenses	233,077	191,729	144,095	
Operational expenses	66,548	88,984	100,180	
Underwriting (loss) income	\$(78,150)	\$21,228	\$29,521	
Net claims and claim expenses incurred – current accident year	\$558,843	\$438,536	\$388,609	
Net claims and claim expenses incurred – prior accident years	6,183	(58,140)	(67,791)	
Net claims and claim expenses incurred – total	\$565,026	\$380,396	\$320,818	
Net claims and claim expense ratio – current accident year	71.1	% 64.3	% 65.4	%
Net claims and claim expense ratio – prior accident years	0.7	% (8.6)	% (11.4)	%
Net claims and claim expense ratio – calendar year	71.8	% 55.7	% 54.0	%
Underwriting expense ratio	38.1	% 41.2	% 41.0	%
Combined ratio	109.9	% 96.9	% 95.0	%

Casualty and Specialty Gross Premiums Written – In 2017, our Casualty and Specialty segment gross premiums written increased \$93.8 million, or 7.4%, to \$1,357.1 million, compared to \$1,263.3 million in 2016. The \$93.8 million increase was principally due to selective growth from existing business and private placements within certain of our casualty lines of business, partially offset by a decrease in financial lines of business primarily as a result of a large, in-force multi-year mortgage reinsurance contract written in 2016, that did not reoccur in 2017. Financial lines of business, and more specifically, mortgage reinsurance, are prone to significant gross premiums written volatility and can be influenced by a small number of relatively large transactions.

In 2016, our Casualty and Specialty segment gross premiums written increased \$324.1 million, or 34.5%, to \$1,263.3 million, compared to \$939.2 million in 2015, principally driven by select organic growth, primarily related to mortgage reinsurance opportunities reflected in our financial lines of business. In addition, our casualty and specialty lines of business were impacted in 2016 by business acquired in connection with our acquisition of Platinum for the period from January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016, compared to 2015, which included gross premiums written from Platinum for the period from March 2, 2015 (the date of acquisition) through December 31, 2015.

Our relative mix of business between proportional business and excess of loss business has fluctuated in the past and will likely vary in the future. Proportional business typically has relatively higher premiums per unit of expected underwriting income, together with a higher combined ratio, than traditional excess of loss reinsurance. In addition, proportional coverage tends to be exposed to relatively more attritional, and frequent, losses while subject to less expected severity. Moreover, market conditions for our Casualty and Specialty segment have been impacted by a trend towards increased ceding commissions on our assumed proportional reinsurance.

Casualty and Specialty Ceded Premiums Written

Year ended December 31, (in thousands)	2017	2016	2015
Ceded premiums written - Casualty and Specialty	\$463,803	\$453,465	\$249,155

Ceded premiums written in our Casualty and Specialty segment increased \$10.3 million, to \$463.8 million, in 2017, compared to \$453.5 million in 2016, primarily as a result of increased gross premiums written subject to our retrocessional quota share reinsurance programs utilized as part of the management of our risk portfolio.

Ceded premiums written in our Casualty and Specialty segment increased \$204.3 million to \$453.5 million in 2016, compared to \$249.2 million in 2015, primarily reflecting increased purchases of retrocessional reinsurance as part of our management of our risk portfolio.

As in our Property segment, the buying of ceded reinsurance in our Casualty and Specialty segment is based on market opportunities and is not based on placing a specific reinsurance program each year.

Casualty and Specialty Underwriting Results

Our Casualty and Specialty segment incurred an underwriting loss of \$78.2 million in 2017, compared to underwriting income of \$21.2 million in 2016. In 2017, our Casualty and Specialty segment generated a combined ratio of 109.9%, compared to 96.9% in 2016. The increase in the Casualty and Specialty segment's combined ratio was driven by a 16.1 percentage point increase in the net claims and claim expense ratio, from 55.7% in 2016 to 71.8% in 2017. Offsetting the increase in the net claims and claim expenses ratio was a 3.1 percentage point decrease in the underwriting expense ratio, from 41.2% in 2016 to 38.1% in 2017, driven in part by a decrease in operating expenses reflecting lower compensation expenses, combined with an increase in net premiums earned as we selectively grew the business. Current accident year net claims and claim expenses in the Casualty and Specialty segment were primarily impacted by net claims and claim expenses from the Q3 2017 Catastrophe Events, combined with higher attritional net claims and claim expenses.

Our Casualty and Specialty segment experienced adverse development on prior accident years net claims and claim expenses of \$6.2 million, or 0.7 percentage points, during 2017, compared to favorable development of \$58.1 million, or 8.6 percentage points, in 2016. See "Part II, Item 7. Summary of Critical Accounting Estimates, Claims and Claim Expense Reserves" and "Note 8. Reserve for Claims and Claim Expenses in our Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements" for additional discussion of our reserving techniques and prior year development of net claims and claim expenses.

Our Casualty and Specialty segment generated underwriting income of \$21.2 million in 2016, compared to \$29.5 million in 2015. In 2016, our Casualty and Specialty segment generated a net claims and claim expense ratio of 55.7%, an underwriting expense ratio of 41.2% and a combined ratio of 96.9%, compared to 54.0%, 41.0% and 95.0%, respectively, in 2015.

Impacting our Casualty and Specialty segment combined ratio in 2016 was a 1.7 percentage point increase in the net claims and claim expense, compared to 2015, principally driven by a decrease in favorable development on prior accident years net claims and claim expenses of \$9.7 million. The favorable development on prior accident years net claims and claim expenses of \$58.1 million in 2016 was principally driven by actual reported losses coming in better than expected and \$5.5 million of favorable development associated with actuarial assumption changes. See "Part II, Item 7. Summary of Critical Accounting Estimates, Claims and Claim Expense Reserves" and "Note 8. Reserve for Claims and Claim Expenses in our Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements" for additional discussion of our reserving techniques and prior year development of net claims and claim expenses.

Casualty and Specialty Profit Commissions and Fees

Year ended December 31, (in thousands, except percentages)	2017	2016	2015
Profit commissions and fees	\$26,439	\$31,950	\$8,726
Decrease in underwriting expense ratio	3.4	% 4.7	% 1.5

We have various specialized quota share retrocession agreements in place pursuant to which we cede a portion of our casualty and specialty book of business and earn profit commissions, as applicable, and fee income. We record these profit commissions and fees as reductions in acquisition and operating expenses, respectively, and, accordingly, these profit commissions and fees have reduced our underwriting expense ratios.

Net Investment Income

Year ended December 31, (in thousands)	2017	2016	2015
Fixed maturity investments	\$179,624	\$160,661	\$134,800
Short term investments	11,082	5,127	1,227
Equity investments trading	3,628	4,235	8,346
Other investments			
Private equity investments	33,999	6,155	9,455
Other	8,067	20,181	12,472
Cash and cash equivalents	1,196	788	467
	237,596	197,147	166,767
Investment expenses	(15,387)	(15,421)	(14,200)
Net investment income	\$222,209	\$181,726	\$152,567

Net investment income was \$222.2 million in 2017, compared to \$181.7 million in 2016, an increase of \$40.5 million. Impacting our net investment income for 2017 were improved returns in our portfolio of private equity investments and higher net investment income in our portfolio of fixed maturity investments primarily driven by higher average invested assets, partially offset by lower unrealized gains in our other investment portfolio, specifically our catastrophe bond portfolio, which was impacted by a number of large catastrophe events occurring in 2017.

Net investment income was \$181.7 million in 2016, compared to \$152.6 million in 2015, an increase of \$29.2 million. Impacting our net investment income for 2016 was higher net investment income in our portfolio of fixed maturity investments primarily driven by higher average invested assets and improved returns in our portfolio of other investments principally driven by our catastrophe bond portfolio, partially offset by a decrease in dividend income from our equity investment portfolio, due to lower average invested assets.

Low interest rates in previous periods have lowered the yields at which we invest our assets relative to historical levels. More recently however, increases in interest rates could have a longer-term positive impact on our future investment income when compared to prior periods.

Our private equity and other investment portfolios are accounted for at fair value with the change in fair value recorded in net investment income, which included net unrealized gains of \$24.7 million, \$11.5 million and \$10.4 million in 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Net Realized and Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Investments

Year ended December 31, (in thousands)	2017	2016	2015
Gross realized gains	\$49,121	\$72,739	\$50,488
Gross realized losses	(38,832)	(38,315)	(53,630)
Net realized gains (losses) on fixed maturity investments	10,289	34,424	(3,142)
Net unrealized gains (losses) on fixed maturity investments trading	8,479	26,954	(64,908)
Net realized and unrealized (losses) gains on investments-related derivatives	(2,490)	(15,414)	5,443
Net realized gains on equity investments trading	80,027	14,190	16,348
Net unrealized gains (losses) on equity investments trading	39,517	81,174	(22,659)
Net realized and unrealized gains (losses) on investments	\$135,822	\$141,328	\$(68,918)

Our investment portfolio strategy seeks to preserve capital and provide us with a high level of liquidity. A large majority of our investments are invested in the fixed income markets and, therefore, our realized and unrealized holding gains and losses on investments are highly correlated to fluctuations in interest rates. Therefore, as interest rates decline, we will tend to have realized and unrealized gains from our investment portfolio, and as interest rates rise, we will tend to have realized and unrealized losses from our investment portfolio.

Net realized and unrealized gains on investments were \$135.8 million in 2017, compared to \$141.3 million in 2016, a decrease of \$5.5 million. Included in our net realized and unrealized gains on investments were:

net realized and unrealized gains on equity investments trading of \$119.5 million in 2017, compared to \$95.4 million in 2016, an improvement of \$24.2 million, principally driven by positive returns in the global equity markets, combined with the strong performance of a number of our equity positions in 2017;

net realized and unrealized gains on our fixed maturity investments trading of \$18.8 million in 2017, compared to \$61.4 million in 2016. The \$42.6 million decrease was principally the result of lower unrealized gains driven by an upward shift of the front end of the yield curve in 2017, compared to 2016 which experienced a more modest upward shift in the yield curve; and

net realized and unrealized losses on certain investments-related derivatives of \$2.5 million in 2017, compared to losses of \$15.4 million in 2016, an improvement of \$12.9 million, primarily due to the yield curve movements noted above.

Net realized and unrealized gains on investments were \$141.3 million in 2016, compared to net realized and unrealized losses on investments of \$68.9 million in 2015, an increase of \$210.2 million. Impacting our net realized and unrealized gains on investments were:

net realized and unrealized gains on our fixed maturity investments trading of \$61.4 million in 2016, compared to losses of \$68.1 million in 2015, which was positively impacted by a significant credit spread tightening during 2016, partially offset by \$15.4 million net realized and unrealized losses on certain investments-related derivatives primarily driven by changes in the yield curve that occurred during 2016; and

net realized and unrealized gains on equity investments trading of \$95.4 million in 2016, compared to net realized and unrealized losses of \$6.3 million in 2015, an improvement of \$101.7 million, principally driven by the strong performance of a number of our larger equity positions in 2016.

Net Foreign Exchange Gains (Losses)

Year ended December 31, (in thousands)	2017	2016	2015
Total foreign exchange gains (losses)	\$10,628	\$(13,788)	\$(3,051)

Our functional currency is the U.S. dollar. We routinely write a portion of our business in currencies other than U.S. dollars and invest a portion of our cash and investment portfolio in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. As a result, we may experience foreign exchange gains and losses in our consolidated financial statements. All changes in exchange rates, are recognized in our consolidated statements of operations. We are primarily impacted by the foreign currency risk exposures associated with our underwriting operations and investment portfolio, and may, from time to time, enter into foreign currency forward and option contracts to minimize the effect of fluctuating foreign currencies on the value of non-U.S. dollar denominated assets and liabilities. Refer to “Part II, Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk” for additional information related to our exposure to foreign currency risk and “Note 19. Derivative Instruments in our Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements” for additional information related to foreign currency forward and option contracts we have entered into.

Equity in Earnings of Other Ventures

Year ended December 31, (in thousands)	2017	2016	2015
Top Layer Re	\$9,851	\$(8,576)	\$8,026
Tower Hill Companies	(1,647)	10,379	13,116
Other	(174)	(840)	(661)
Total equity in earnings of other ventures	\$8,030	\$963	\$20,481

Equity in earnings of other ventures primarily represents our pro-rata share of the net income from our investments in Top Layer Re and the Tower Hill Companies, and, except for Top Layer Re, is recorded one quarter in arrears. The carrying value of these investments on our consolidated balance sheets, individually or in the aggregate, may differ from the realized value we may ultimately attain, perhaps significantly so.

Equity in earnings of other ventures was \$8.0 million in 2017, compared to \$1.0 million in 2016, an increase of \$7.1 million. The increase in equity in earnings of other ventures was driven in part by Top Layer Re, which returned to profitability in 2017 following the activity of 2016 as described below. Partially offsetting the equity in earnings from Top Layer Re was equity in losses of the Tower Hill Companies of \$1.6 million in 2017, compared to earnings of \$10.4 million in 2016, a decrease of \$12.0 million, principally due to losses associated with certain catastrophe events occurring in 2017 impacting the profitability of the Tower Hill Companies.

Equity in earnings of other ventures was \$1.0 million in 2016, compared to \$20.5 million in 2015, with the decrease driven by lower profitability in Top Layer Re and the Tower Hill Companies. Impacting equity in earnings of other ventures during 2016 was a \$8.6 million loss related to our 50% ownership in Top Layer Re. During 2016, Top Layer Re reduced its estimated ultimate claim and claim expenses and related reinsurance recoverable associated with the 2011 Tohoku Earthquake to \$Nil as a result of favorable loss emergence, resulting in an increase in underwriting income for Top Layer Re for 2016. However, the increase in underwriting income was more than offset by the reversal of an unrealized foreign exchange gain related to the reserve for claims and claim expenses, which were denominated in Japanese Yen. While Top Layer Re had fully hedged its net economic exposure to Japanese Yen associated with this loss since inception, because the hedged net liability went to \$Nil, Top Layer Re recorded an unrealized foreign exchange loss for the year. If the reserve for net claims and claim expenses had been paid in full, rather than being reduced to \$Nil, there would have been no financial statement impact to Top Layer Re.

Other Income

Year ended December 31, (in thousands)	2017	2016	2015
Assumed and ceded reinsurance contracts accounted for as derivatives and deposits	\$8,655	\$14,246	\$12,534
Other	760	(68)	938
Total other income	\$9,415	\$14,178	\$13,472

In 2017, we generated other income of \$9.4 million, compared to \$14.2 million in 2016, a decrease of \$4.8 million, driven by a reduction in assumed and ceded reinsurance contracts accounted for as derivatives and deposits.

In 2016, we generated other income of \$14.2 million, compared to other income of \$13.5 million in 2015, with the increase driven by our assumed and ceded reinsurance contracts accounted for as derivatives and deposits.

Corporate Expenses

Year ended December 31, 2017	2016	2015
(in thousands)		
Total corporate expenses	\$18,572	\$37,402
	\$76,514	

Corporate expenses include certain executive, director, legal and consulting expenses, costs for research and development, impairment charges related to goodwill and other intangible assets, and other miscellaneous costs, including those associated with operating as a publicly traded company. From time to time, we may revise the allocation of certain expenses between corporate and operating expenses to better reflect the characteristic of the underlying expense.

Corporate expenses decreased \$18.8 million, to \$18.6 million, in 2017, compared to \$37.4 million in 2016, primarily reflecting \$15.4 million of expenses related to executive departures recorded in 2016 that did not reoccur in 2017.

Corporate expenses decreased \$39.1 million to \$37.4 million in 2016, compared to \$76.5 million in 2015, primarily reflecting a decrease to \$2.1 million of corporate expenses associated with the acquisition and integration of Platinum incurred during 2016, compared to \$53.5 million in 2015, and a \$5.6 million charge in the fourth quarter of 2015 associated with the impairment of the goodwill and other intangible assets of an investment in other ventures, recorded under the equity method. No such impairments were recorded during the fourth quarter of 2016. Partially offsetting these items was \$15.4 million of expenses related to executive departures recorded in 2016.

Interest Expense and Preferred Share Dividends

Year ended December 31, (in thousands)	2017	2016	2015
Interest expense			
\$250.0 million Series B 7.50% Senior Notes due 2017	\$7,813	\$18,750	\$15,625
\$250.0 million 5.75% Senior Notes due 2020	14,375	14,375	14,375
\$300.0 million 3.700% Senior Notes due 2025	11,100	11,100	8,586
\$300.0 million 3.450% Senior Notes due 2027	5,482	—	—
\$150.0 million 4.750% Senior Notes due 2025 (DaVinciRe)	7,125	7,125	4,774
Other	(1,702)	(9,206)	(7,090)
Total interest expense	44,193	42,144	36,270
Preferred share dividends			
\$125.0 million 6.08% Series C Preference Shares	7,600	7,600	7,600
\$275.0 million 5.375% Series E Preference Shares	14,781	14,781	14,781
Total preferred share dividends	22,381	22,381	22,381
Total interest expense and preferred share dividends	\$66,574	\$64,525	\$58,651

Interest expense increased \$2.0 million to \$44.2 million in 2017, compared to \$42.1 million in 2016, primarily driven by:

• additional interest expense due to the June 29, 2017 issuance of \$300.0 million of 3.450% Senior Notes due 2027, resulting in seven months of interest expense in 2017, compared to none in 2016; partially offset by lower interest expense due to the June 1, 2017 repayment in full at maturity of \$250.0 million of Series B 7.50% Senior Notes due 2017 assumed in connection with the acquisition of Platinum, resulting in five months of interest expense incurred during 2017, compared to a full year of interest expense incurred in 2016; and lower amortization of net fair value adjustments of \$5.4 million, included in the other category in the table above, which reduced our interest expense and were recognized in connection with the acquisition of Platinum and its \$250.0 million Series B 7.50% Notes due June 1, 2017. See “Note 3. Acquisition of Platinum in our Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements” for additional information with respect to the acquisition of Platinum and the related fair value adjustments.

Interest expense increased \$5.9 million to \$42.1 million in 2016, compared to \$36.3 million in 2015, primarily driven by:

• a full year of interest expense on the \$250 million of Series B 7.50% Senior Notes due 2017 assumed in connection with the acquisition of Platinum on March 2, 2015, \$300 million of our 3.700% Senior Notes due 2025 issued on March 24, 2015 and \$150 million of DaVinciRe’s 4.750% Senior Notes due 2025 issued on May 4, 2015; partially offset by amortization of net fair value adjustments of \$12.8 million, included in the other category in the table above, which reduced our interest expense and were recognized in connection with the acquisition of Platinum and its \$250.0 million Series B 7.50% Notes due June 1, 2017. See “Note 3. Acquisition of Platinum in our Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements” for additional information with respect to the acquisition of Platinum and the related fair value adjustments.

Preferred share dividends were flat at \$22.4 million in each of 2017, 2016 and 2015.

Income Tax (Expense) Benefit

Year ended December 31,	2017	2016	2015
(in thousands)			
Income tax (expense) benefit	\$(26,487)	\$(340)	\$45,866

We are subject to income taxes in certain jurisdictions in which we operate; however, since the majority of our income is currently earned in Bermuda, which does not have a corporate income tax, the tax impact to our operations has historically been minimal.

In 2017, we recognized an income tax expense of \$26.5 million, compared to \$0.3 million in 2016, principally driven by a \$36.7 million increase in income tax expense due to the write-down of a portion of our deferred tax asset during 2017, as a result of the reduction in the U.S. corporate tax rate pursuant to the Tax Bill, which was enacted on December 22, 2017. Partially offsetting this income tax expense was an income tax benefit associated with pre-tax GAAP losses in our U.S.-based operations primarily due to underwriting losses associated with the Q3 2017 Catastrophe Events, Q4 2017 California Wildfires and 2017 Aggregate Losses in 2017, compared to pre-tax GAAP income in our U.S.-based operations in 2016.

During 2016, we recognized an income tax expense of \$0.3 million, compared to an income tax benefit of \$45.9 million in 2015, primarily the result of a reduction in our U.S. valuation allowance from \$48.5 million to \$1.0 million in the first quarter of 2015 as a result of expected profits in our U.S.-based operations due principally to the acquisition of Platinum.

At December 31, 2017, our U.S. tax-paying subsidiaries had a net deferred tax asset (after valuation allowance) of \$55.9 million. Our Ireland, U.K. and Singapore operations have historically produced GAAP taxable losses and we currently do not believe it is more likely than not that we will be able to recover the predominant amount of our net deferred tax assets in these jurisdictions. Our valuation allowance totaled \$30.0 million and \$18.8 million at December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Our effective income tax rate, which we calculate as income tax (expense) benefit divided by income before taxes, may fluctuate significantly from period to period depending on the geographic distribution of pre-tax income in any given period between different jurisdictions with comparatively higher tax rates and those with comparatively lower tax rates. The geographic distribution of pre-tax income can vary significantly between periods due to, but not limited to, the following factors: the business mix of net premiums written and earned; the size and nature of net claims and claim expenses incurred; the amount and geographic location of operating expenses, net investment income, net realized and unrealized gains (losses) on investments; outstanding debt and related interest expense; and the amount of specific adjustments to determine the income tax basis in each of our operating jurisdictions. In addition, a significant portion of our gross and net premiums are currently written and earned in Bermuda, which does not have a corporate income tax, including the majority of our catastrophe business, which can result in significant volatility to our pre-tax (loss) income in any given period. We expect our consolidated effective tax rate to increase in the future, as our global operations outside of Bermuda expand, including in connection with the acquisition of Platinum. In addition, it is possible we could be adversely affected by changes in tax laws, regulation, or enforcement, any of which could increase our effective tax rate more rapidly or steeply than we currently anticipate.

Generally, the preponderance of our revenue and pre-tax income or loss is generated by our domestic (i.e., Bermuda) operations, in the form of underwriting income or loss and net investment income or loss, rather than our foreign operations. However, the geographic distribution of pre-tax income or loss can vary significantly between periods for a variety of reasons, including the business mix of net premiums written and earned, the size and nature of net claims and claim expenses incurred, the amount and geographic location of operating expenses, net investment income and net realized and unrealized gains (losses) on investments and the amount of specific adjustments to determine the income tax basis in each of our operating jurisdictions. Pre-tax income for our domestic operations was higher compared to our foreign operations for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 primarily as a result of the more volatile catastrophe business underwritten in our Bermuda operations during these periods being relatively free of catastrophe losses and thus generating higher levels of net underwriting income than our foreign operations, which

underwrite primarily less volatile business with higher attritional net claims and claim expenses and as a result produce lower levels of net underwriting income in benign loss years. For 2017,

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our domestic operations generated an underwriting loss due to the significant catastrophe loss activity during the year and the underwriting loss in our domestic operations was significantly greater than the underwriting loss that was generated by our foreign operations.

Net Loss (Income) Attributable to Redeemable Noncontrolling Interests

Year ended December 31, (in thousands)	2017	2016	2015
Net loss (income) attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interests	\$ 132,282	\$(127,086)	\$(111,050)

Our net loss attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interests was \$132.3 million in 2017, compared to net income attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interests of \$127.1 million in 2016. The \$259.4 million change was principally due to underwriting losses associated with the Q3 2017 Catastrophe Events, Q4 2017 California Wildfires and 2017 Aggregate Losses incurred by DaVinciRe and a decrease in our ownership of DaVinciRe to 22.1% at December 31, 2017, compared to 24.0% at December 31, 2016.

Our net income attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interests was \$127.1 million in 2016, compared to \$111.1 million in 2015. The \$16.0 million increase in net income attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interests was principally due to an increase in the profitability of DaVinciRe and a decrease in our ownership of DaVinciRe to 24.0% at December 31, 2016, compared to 26.3% at December 31, 2015.

We expect our noncontrolling economic ownership in DaVinciRe to fluctuate over time. See “Note 10. Noncontrolling Interests” and “Note 23. Subsequent Events” in our “Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements” for additional information regarding DaVinciRe.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Financial Condition

RenaissanceRe is a holding company, and we therefore rely on dividends from our subsidiaries and investment income to make principal and interest payments on our debt and to make dividend payments to our preference and common shareholders. The payment of dividends by our subsidiaries is, under certain circumstances, limited by the applicable laws and regulations in the various jurisdictions in which our subsidiaries operate, including among others, Bermuda, the U.S., the U.K. and Ireland. For example, insurance laws require our insurance subsidiaries to maintain certain measures of solvency and liquidity. The regulations governing the ability of us and our principal operating subsidiaries to pay dividends are discussed in detail in “Part I, Item 1. Regulation” and “Note 18. Statutory Requirements in our Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements” for additional information with respect to our statutory requirements.

In the aggregate, our principal operating subsidiaries have historically produced sufficient cash flows to meet their expected claims payments and operational expenses and to provide dividend payments to us. Our subsidiaries also maintain a concentration of investments in high quality liquid securities, which management believes will provide additional liquidity for extraordinary claims payments should the need arise. See “Capital Resources” section below. However, as previously discussed, in 2017 we experienced a net negative impact of \$720.2 million from the Q3 2017 Catastrophe Events, Q4 2017 California Wildfires and 2017 Aggregate Losses. As we would expect following events of this magnitude, it was necessary for RenaissanceRe to contribute capital to certain of its principal operating subsidiaries to ensure they were able to maintain levels of capital adequacy and liquidity in compliance with various laws and regulations, support rating agency capital requirements, pay valid claims quickly and be adequately capitalized to pursue business opportunities as they arise. Net capital contributions by RenaissanceRe to our principal operating subsidiaries, net of dividends and return of capital received by RenaissanceRe from our principal operating subsidiaries, were \$242.3 million during 2017. We believe RenaissanceRe and our principal operating subsidiaries continue to be adequately capitalized following the Q3 2017 Catastrophe Events, Q4 2017 California Wildfires and 2017 Aggregate Losses and these capital contributions. In comparison, during 2016, dividends and return of capital by our principal operating subsidiaries to RenaissanceRe, net of capital contributions by RenaissanceRe to our principal operating subsidiaries, were \$341.7 million.

Group Supervision

The BMA is our group supervisor. Under the Insurance Act, we are required to maintain capital at a level equal to our ECR, which is established by reference to the BSCR model. The BSCR is a mathematical model designed to give the BMA robust methods for determining an insurer's capital adequacy. Underlying the BSCR is the belief that all insurers should operate on an ongoing basis with a view to maintaining their capital at a prudent level in excess of the minimum solvency margin otherwise prescribed under the Insurance Act. We are currently completing our 2017 group BSCR, which must be filed with the BMA on or before May 31, 2018, and at this time, we believe we will exceed the target level of required economic statutory capital. Our 2016 group BSCR exceeded the target level of required statutory capital.

Class 3A, 3B and 4 insurers and insurance groups are also required to prepare and publish an FCR, which was introduced to the regulatory regime in 2016 as part of the measures undertaken to achieve Solvency II equivalence. The FCR provides, among other things, details of measures governing the business operations, corporate governance framework and solvency and financial performance of the insurer or insurance group. We received approval from the BMA to file a consolidated group FCR, inclusive of our Bermuda-domiciled insurance subsidiaries and Top Layer Re. Our most recent FCR was filed with the BMA in advance of the June 30, 2017 deadline, and is available on our website.

Bermuda Subsidiaries

Bermuda regulations require BMA approval for any reduction of capital in excess of 15% of statutory capital, as defined in the Insurance Act. The Insurance Act also requires the Bermuda insurance subsidiaries of RenaissanceRe to maintain certain measures of solvency and liquidity. At December 31, 2017, the statutory capital and surplus of our Bermuda insurance subsidiaries exceeded the minimum amount required to be maintained under Bermuda law. Effective October 1, 2016, each of RenaissanceRe Specialty Risks and Platinum Bermuda merged into Renaissance Reinsurance, with Renaissance Reinsurance being the sole surviving entity. As part of the merger, Renaissance Reinsurance applied for, and effective November 18, 2016 received, approval from the BMA to reduce its statutory capital by \$500.0 million through a return of capital to RenaissanceRe. The return of capital was completed prior to December 31, 2016.

Under the Insurance Act, RenaissanceRe Specialty U.S. is defined as a Class 3B insurer, and Renaissance Reinsurance and DaVinci are classified as Class 4 insurers, and must each maintain capital at a level equal to an ECR which is established by reference to the BSCR model. The 2017 BSCR for Renaissance Reinsurance, RenaissanceRe Specialty U.S. and DaVinci must be filed with the BMA before April 30, 2018; at this time, we believe each company will exceed the minimum amount required to be maintained under Bermuda law. In addition, audited annual financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP for each of Renaissance Reinsurance, RenaissanceRe Specialty U.S. and DaVinci are filed prior to April 30 of each year with the BMA and are available free of charge on the BMA's website.

U.K. Subsidiaries

Underwriting capacity, or stamp capacity, of a member of Lloyd's must be supported by providing a deposit in the form of cash, securities or letters of credit, which are referred to as Funds at Lloyd's ("FAL"). The amount of FAL is determined by Lloyd's and is based on Syndicate 1458's solvency and capital requirement as calculated through its internal model. In addition, if the FAL are not sufficient to cover all losses, the Lloyd's Central Fund provides an additional level of security for policyholders.

At December 31, 2017, the FAL required to support the underwriting activities at Lloyd's through Syndicate 1458 was £405.8 million (December 31, 2016 - £351.7 million). Actual FAL posted for Syndicate 1458 at December 31, 2017 by RenaissanceRe CCL was £389.8 million, supported by a \$180.0 million letter of credit and a \$347.3 million deposit of cash and fixed maturity securities. See "Note 9. Debt and Credit Facilities" in our "Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements" for additional information related to this facility.

U.S. Subsidiaries

Renaissance Reinsurance U.S. is domiciled in Maryland, which has adopted the NAIC's model law that uses a risk-based capital ("RBC") model to monitor and regulate the solvency of licensed life, health, and

property and casualty insurance and reinsurance companies. The RBC calculation is used to measure an insurer's capital adequacy with respect to the risk characteristics of the insurer's premiums written and net claims and claim expenses, rate of growth and quality of assets, among other measures. At December 31, 2017, we believe the statutory capital and surplus of Renaissance Reinsurance U.S. exceeded the minimum capital adequacy level required to be maintained under U.S. law.

Renaissance Reinsurance U.S. is subject to certain restrictions on its ability to pay dividends pursuant to Maryland law, including making appropriate filings with and obtaining certain approvals from its regulator. During 2018, Renaissance Reinsurance U.S. has an ordinary dividend capacity of \$24.1 million (2017 - \$25.4 million).

Top Layer Re

Renaissance Reinsurance is obligated to make a mandatory capital contribution of up to \$50.0 million in the event that a loss reduces Top Layer Re's capital below a specified level.

Liquidity and Cash Flows

Holding Company Liquidity

As a Bermuda-domiciled holding company, RenaissanceRe has limited operations of its own and its assets consist primarily of investments in subsidiaries, and, to a degree, cash and securities in amounts which fluctuate over time. Accordingly, RenaissanceRe's future cash flows largely depend on the availability of dividends or other statutorily permissible payments from our subsidiaries. As discussed above, the ability to pay such dividends is limited by the applicable laws and regulations in the various jurisdictions in which our subsidiaries operate.

RenaissanceRe's principal uses of liquidity are: (1) common share related transactions including dividend payments to our common shareholders and common share repurchases, (2) preference share related transactions including dividend payments to our preference shareholders and preference share redemptions, (3) interest and principal payments on debt, (4) capital investments in our subsidiaries, (5) acquisition of new or existing companies or businesses, such as our acquisition of Platinum and (6) certain corporate and operating expenses.

We attempt to structure our organization in a way that facilitates efficient capital movements between RenaissanceRe and our operating subsidiaries and to ensure that adequate liquidity is available when required, giving consideration to applicable laws and regulations, and the domiciliary location of sources of liquidity and related obligations.

Sources of Liquidity

Historically, cash receipts from operations, consisting of premiums and investment income, have provided sufficient funds to pay losses and operating expenses of our subsidiaries and to fund dividends to RenaissanceRe. The premiums received by our operating subsidiaries are generally received months or even years before losses are paid under the policies related to such premiums. Premiums and acquisition expenses generally are received within the first two years of inception of a contract while operating expenses are generally paid within a year of being incurred. It generally takes much longer for claims and claims expenses to be reported and ultimately settled, requiring the establishment of reserves for claims and claim expenses. Therefore, the amount of claims paid in any one year is not necessarily related to the amount of net claims incurred in that year, as reported in the consolidated statement of operations.

While we expect that our liquidity needs will continue to be met by our cash receipts from operations, as a result of the combination of current market conditions, lower than usual investment yields, and the nature of our business where a large portion of the coverages we provide can produce losses of high severity and low frequency, future cash flows from operating activities cannot be accurately predicted and may fluctuate significantly between individual quarters and years. In addition, due to the magnitude and complexity of certain large loss events, meaningful uncertainty remains regarding losses from these events and our actual ultimate net losses from these events may vary materially from preliminary estimates, which would impact our cash flows from operations.

Our “shelf” registration statement on Form S-3 under the Securities Act allows for the public offering of various types of securities, including common shares, preference shares and debt securities, and thus provides a source of liquidity. Because we are a “well-known seasoned issuer” as defined by the rules promulgated under the Securities Act, we are also eligible to file additional automatically effective registration statements on Form S-3 in the future for the potential offering and sale of an unlimited amount of debt and equity securities.

In addition, we maintain letter of credit facilities which provide liquidity. Refer to “Part II, Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Liquidity and Capital Resources, Capital Resources” for details of these facilities.

Cash Flows

Year ended December 31, (in thousands)	2017	2016	2015
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 1,045,787	\$ 484,772	\$ 424,985
Net cash used in investing activities	(142,434)	(164,532)	(339,039)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	28,860	(401,331)	(93,913)
Effect of exchange rate changes on foreign currency cash	8,222	(4,637)	(10,732)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	940,435	(85,728)	(18,699)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	421,157	506,885	525,584
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 1,361,592	\$ 421,157	\$ 506,885

2017

During 2017, our cash and cash equivalents increased \$940.4 million, to \$1,361.6 million at December 31, 2017, compared to \$421.2 million at December 31, 2016.

Cash flows provided by operating activities. Cash flows provided by operating activities during 2017 were \$1.0 billion, compared to cash flows provided by operating activities of \$484.8 million during 2016. Cash flows provided by operating activities during 2017 were primarily the result of certain adjustments to reconcile our net loss of \$354.7 million to net cash provided by operating activities, including:

an increase in our reserve for claims and claim expenses of \$2.2 billion as a result of claims and claims expenses incurred of \$3.4 billion, partially offset by claims payments of \$1.2 billion, each largely driven by the Q3 2017 Catastrophe Events, Q4 2017 California Wildfires and 2017 Aggregate Losses;

a corresponding increase of \$1.3 billion in our reinsurance recoverable given the increase in net claims and claim expenses noted above and recoverables associated with the Q3 2017 Catastrophe Events, Q4 2017 California Wildfires and 2017 Aggregate Losses;

an increase in other operating cash flows of \$538.1 million primarily reflecting \$602.4 million of subscriptions received in advance of the issuance of Upsilon RFO’s non-voting preference shares effective January 1, 2018, which were recorded in other liabilities at December 31, 2017. See “Note 11. Variable Interest Entities” for additional information related to Upsilon RFO and “Note 23. Subsequent Events” for additional information related to Upsilon RFO’s non-voting preference shares subsequent to December 31, 2017;

an increase in unearned premiums of \$246.0 million due to the timing of renewals and a \$315.1 million increase in reinsurance balances payable due to the timing of payments of our premiums ceded;

decreases in premiums receivable and deferred acquisition costs of \$317.3 million and \$91.2 million, respectively, due to the timing of payments of our gross premiums written and amortization of of deferred acquisition costs, respectively; and

an decrease of \$92.3 million in our prepaid reinsurance premiums due to ceded premiums written associated renewals in 2017.

Cash flows used in investing activities. During 2017, our cash flows used in investing activities were \$142.4 million, principally reflecting net purchases of fixed maturity investments of \$602.9 million, partially offset by net sales of short term investments and equity investments trading of \$364.0 million and \$115.8 million, respectively.

Cash flows provided by financing activities. Our cash flows provided by financing activities in 2017 were \$28.9 million, and were principally the result of:

- net inflows of \$295.9 million associated with the issuance of \$300.0 million of our 3.450% Senior Notes due July 1, 2027, net of underwriting discount;

- net inflows of \$260.5 million related to net capital contributions from third-party shareholders, principally in DaVinciRe and Medici; partially offset by

- the repayment in full at maturity of the aggregate principal amount of \$250.0 million of our Series B 7.50% Senior Notes due 2017 assumed in connection with the acquisition of Platinum and originally issued by Platinum Underwriters Finance, Inc.;

- the settlement of \$188.6 million of common share repurchases; and

- dividends paid on our common and preferred shares of \$51.4 million and \$22.4 million, respectively.

2016

During 2016, our cash and cash equivalents decreased \$85.7 million, to \$421.2 million at December 31, 2016, compared to \$506.9 million at December 31, 2015.

Cash flows provided by operating activities. Cash flows provided by operating activities during the year ended December 31, 2016 were \$469.8 million, compared to \$414.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2015. Cash flows provided by operating activities during the year ended December 31, 2016 were primarily the result of certain adjustments to reconcile our net income of \$630.0 million to net cash provided by operating activities, including:

- an increase in unearned premiums of \$342.5 million due to an increase in our gross premiums written; and

- a \$150.0 million increase in reinsurance balances payable due to the increase in gross premiums ceded and the timing of our payments of gross premiums ceded;

- a decrease in our reserve for claims and claim expenses of \$81.2 million as a result of claims payments of \$623.8 million, partially offset by claims and claims expenses incurred of \$710.7 million;

- a \$210.6 million decrease in prepaid reinsurance premiums due to the timing of our payments of gross premiums ceded;

- an increase in premiums receivable and deferred acquisition costs of \$209.3 million and \$135.9 million, respectively, due to the increase in our gross premiums written; and

- a \$145.0 million increase in reinsurance recoverable.

Cash flows used in investing activities. During the year ended December 31, 2016, our cash flows used in investing activities were \$164.5 million, principally reflecting net purchases of fixed maturity investments of \$162.5 million, short term investments of \$118.6 million and other investments of \$68.6 million; partially offset by net sales of equity investments trading of \$184.8 million.

Cash flows used in financing activities. Our cash flows used in financing activities in the year ended December 31, 2016 were \$386.4 million, and were principally the result of net outflows related to the settlement of \$309.4 million of common share repurchases, \$51.6 million and \$22.4 million of dividends paid on our common and preference shares, respectively, and net outflows of \$3.0 million related to a net return of capital to third party shareholders, principally in DaVinciRe and Medici.

Capital Resources

In the normal course of our operations, we may from time to time evaluate additional share or debt issuances given prevailing market conditions and capital management strategies, including for our operating subsidiaries and joint ventures. In addition, we enter into agreements with financial institutions to obtain letter of credit facilities for the benefit of our operating subsidiaries in their reinsurance and insurance business.

Our total shareholders' equity attributable to RenaissanceRe and debt is as follows:

	At December 31, 2017	At December 31, 2016	Change
(in thousands)			
Common shareholders' equity	\$3,991,375	\$4,466,577	\$(475,202)
Preference shares	400,000	400,000	—
Total shareholders' equity attributable to RenaissanceRe	4,391,375	4,866,577	(475,202)
3.450% Senior Notes due 2027	295,303	—	295,303
3.700% Senior Notes due 2025	297,318	296,948	370
5.75% Senior Notes due 2020	249,272	248,941	331
Series B 7.50% Senior Notes due 2017	—	255,352	(255,352)
4.750% Senior Notes due 2025 (DaVinciRe)	147,730	147,422	308
RenaissanceRe revolving credit facility – unborrowed	250,000	250,000	—
Total debt	1,239,623	1,198,663	40,960
Total shareholders' equity attributable to RenaissanceRe and debt	\$5,630,998	\$6,065,240	\$(434,242)

RenaissanceRe owns a noncontrolling economic interest in its joint venture DaVinciRe. Because RenaissanceRe controls a majority of DaVinciRe's outstanding voting rights, the consolidated financial statements of DaVinciRe (1) are included in the consolidated financial statements of RenaissanceRe. However, RenaissanceRe does not guarantee or provide credit support for DaVinciRe and RenaissanceRe's financial exposure to DaVinciRe is limited to its investment in DaVinciRe's shares and counterparty credit risk arising from reinsurance transactions. During 2017, our total shareholders' equity attributable to RenaissanceRe and debt decreased by \$434.2 million, to \$5.6 billion.

Our shareholders' equity attributable to RenaissanceRe decreased \$475.2 million during 2017 principally as a result of: our comprehensive loss attributable to RenaissanceRe of \$223.3 million; our repurchase of 1.3 million shares in open market transactions at an aggregate cost of \$188.6 million, and an average price of \$142.67 per common share; and \$51.4 million and \$22.4 million of dividends on our common and preference shares, respectively.

During 2017, our debt increased \$41.0 million primarily driven by the June 29, 2017 issuance of \$300.0 million of our 3.450% Senior Notes due July 1, 2027, partially offset by the June 1, 2017 repayment in full at maturity of \$250.0 million of our Series B 7.50% Senior Notes assumed in connection with the acquisition of Platinum and originally issued by Platinum Underwriters Finance, Inc.

Credit Facilities

The outstanding amounts drawn under each of our significant credit facilities is set forth below:

At December 31, 2017 (in thousands)	Issued or Drawn
RenaissanceRe Revolving Credit Facility	\$—
Uncommitted Standby Letter of Credit Facility with Wells Fargo	106,794
Uncommitted Standby Letter of Credit Facility with NAB	3,785
Bilateral Letter of Credit Facility with Citibank Europe	197,278
Renaissance Reinsurance FAL Facility	180,000
Total credit facilities in U.S. dollars	\$487,857
Specialty Risks FAL Facility	10,000
Total credit facilities in British Pounds	£10,000

Refer to “Note 9. Debt and Credit Facilities in our Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements” for additional information related to our debt and credit facilities and “Note 12. Shareholders’ Equity in our Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements” for additional information related to our common and preference shares.

Multi-Beneficiary Reinsurance Trusts and Multi-Beneficiary Reduced Collateral Reinsurance Trusts

Refer to “Note 18. Statutory Requirements in our Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements” for additional information related to our multi-beneficiary reinsurance trusts and multi-beneficiary reduced collateral reinsurance trust.

Redeemable Noncontrolling Interest – DaVinciRe

Refer to “Note 10. Noncontrolling Interests in our Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements” for additional information related to redeemable noncontrolling interest - DaVinciRe.

Ratings

Financial strength ratings are an important factor in respect of the competitive position of reinsurance and insurance companies. We have received high claims-paying and financial strength ratings from A.M. Best, S&P, Moody’s and Fitch. These ratings represent independent opinions of an insurer’s financial strength, operating performance and ability to meet policyholder obligations, and are not an evaluation directed toward the protection of investors or a recommendation to buy, sell or hold any of our securities. Rating organizations continually review the financial positions of our principal operating subsidiaries and joint ventures and ratings may be revised or revoked by the agencies which issue them.

Presented below are the ratings of our principal operating subsidiaries and joint ventures and the ERM rating of RenaissanceRe as of February 2, 2018.

	A.M. Best S&P		Moody's Fitch	
Renaissance Reinsurance (1)	A+	AA-	A1	A+
DaVinci (1)	A	AA-	A3	—
Renaissance Reinsurance U.S. (1)	A	AA-	—	—
RenaissanceRe Specialty U.S. (1)	A	AA-	—	—
Renaissance Reinsurance of Europe (1)	A+	AA-	—	—
Top Layer Re (1)	A+	AA	—	—
Syndicate 1458	—	—	—	—
Lloyd's Overall Market Rating (2)	A	A+	—	AA-
RenaissanceRe (3)	—	Very Strong	—	—

(1) The A.M. Best, S&P, Moody's and Fitch ratings for these companies set forth in the table above reflect the insurer's financial strength rating and in addition, the S&P ratings also reflect the insurer's issuer credit rating.

(2) The A.M. Best, S&P and Fitch ratings for the Lloyd's Overall Market Rating represent its financial strength rating.

(3) The S&P rating for RenaissanceRe represents rating on its Enterprise Risk Management practices.

A.M. Best. On August 19, 2016, A.M. Best affirmed the financial strength rating of "A" (Excellent) of DaVinci Renaissance Reinsurance U.S. and Renaissance Specialty U.S. and "A+" (Superior) of Top Layer Re, with an outlook of stable. On April 16, 2015, A.M. Best removed from under review with negative implications and affirmed the financial strength rating of "A+" (Superior) for each of Renaissance Reinsurance and Renaissance Reinsurance of Europe, with an outlook of negative and affirmed the issuer credit rating of "a-" (Excellent) and all debt ratings of RenaissanceRe. "A+" is the second highest designation of A.M. Best's sixteen rating levels. "A+" rated insurance companies are defined as "Superior" companies and are considered by A.M. Best to have a very strong ability to meet their obligations to policyholders. "A" is the third highest designation assigned by A.M. Best, representing A.M. Best's opinion that the insurer has an "Excellent" ability to meet its ongoing obligations to policyholders.

S&P. On October 30, 2017, S&P affirmed the financial strength ratings of "AA-" for Renaissance Reinsurance, DaVinci and Renaissance Reinsurance of Europe, Renaissance Reinsurance U.S. and RenaissanceRe Specialty U.S. The outlook for these ratings is negative. The negative outlook primarily reflects industry related challenges from secular trends faced by us. On October 12, 2015, S&P affirmed Top Layer Re's financial strength rating and issuer credit rating of "AA". The outlook for this rating is stable. The "AA" range ("AA+", "AA", "AA-") is the second highest rating assigned by S&P and indicates that S&P believes the insurers have very strong capacity to meet their financial commitments, differing only slightly from those rated higher. The "A" range ("A+", "A", "A-"), which is the third highest rating assigned by S&P, indicates that S&P believes the insurers have strong capacity to meet their respective financial commitments but they are somewhat more susceptible to adverse effects or changes in circumstances and economic conditions than insurers rated higher. S&P assigns an issuer credit rating to an entity which is an opinion on the creditworthiness of the obligor with respect to a specific financial obligation.

In addition, S&P assesses companies' ERM practices, which is an opinion on the many critical dimensions of risk management that determine overall creditworthiness. RenaissanceRe has been assigned an ERM rating of "Very Strong", which is the highest rating assigned by S&P, and indicates that S&P believes RenaissanceRe has extremely strong capabilities to consistently identify, measure, and manage risk exposures and losses within RenaissanceRe's predetermined tolerance guidelines. On December 2, 2016, S&P affirmed the ERM rating of RenaissanceRe of "Very Strong".

Moody's. Moody's Insurance Financial Strength Ratings represent its opinions of the ability of insurance companies to pay punctually policyholder claims and obligations and senior unsecured debt instruments. On November 25, 2015, Moody's affirmed its ratings of "A1" for RenaissanceRe and "A3" for DaVinci and changed its outlook to stable, from negative. The stable outlook reflected Moody's more positive view of the acquisition of Platinum, although concerns linger about reinsurance sector fundamentals. Moody's believes that insurance companies rated "A1" and "A3" offer good financial security.

Fitch. Fitch's issuer financial strength ratings provide an assessment of the financial strength of an insurance organization. On February 27, 2017, Fitch affirmed its rating of Renaissance Reinsurance at "A+". The outlook is stable for this rating. Fitch believes that insurance companies rated "A+" have "Strong" capacity to meet policyholders and contract obligations on a timely basis with a low expectation of ceased or interrupted payments. Insurers rated "AA-" by Fitch are believed to have a very low expectation of ceased or interrupted payments and very strong capital to meet policyholder obligations.

Lloyd's Overall Market Rating

A.M. Best, S&P and Fitch have each assigned an financial strength rating to the Lloyd's overall market. The financial risks to policy holders of syndicates within the Lloyd's market are partially mutualized through the Lloyd's Central Fund, to which all underwriting members contribute. Because of the presence of the Lloyd's Central Fund, and the current legal and regulatory structure of the Lloyd's market, financial strength ratings on individual syndicates would not be particularly meaningful and in any event would not be lower than the financial strength rating of the Lloyd's overall market.

Reserve for Claims and Claim Expenses

We believe the most significant accounting judgment made by management is our estimate of claims and claim expense reserves. Claims and claim expense reserves represent estimates, including actuarial and statistical projections at a given point in time, of the ultimate settlement and administration costs for unpaid claims and claim expenses arising from the insurance and reinsurance contracts we sell. We establish our claims and claim expense reserves by taking claims reported to us by insureds and ceding companies, but which have not yet been paid ("case reserves"), adding the costs for additional case reserves ("additional case reserves") which represent our estimates for claims related to specific contracts previously reported to us which we believe may not be adequately estimated by the client as of that date, and adding estimates for the anticipated cost of IBNR.

Our reserving techniques, assumptions and processes differ among our Property and Casualty and Specialty segments. Refer to "Note 8. Reserve for Claims and Claim Expenses in our Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements" for more information on the risks we insure and reinsure, the reserving techniques, assumptions and processes we follow to estimate our claims and claim expense reserves, prior year development of the reserve for claims and claim expenses, analysis of our incurred and paid claims development and claims duration information for each of our Property and Casualty and Specialty segments. In addition, refer to "Part II, Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Summary of Critical Accounting Estimates, Claims and Claim Expense Reserves" for more information on the reserving techniques, assumptions and processes we follow to estimate our claims and claim expense reserves, our current estimates versus our initial estimates of our claims reserves, and sensitivity analysis for each of our Property and Casualty and Specialty segments.

Investments

The table below shows our invested assets:

At December 31, (in thousands, except percentages)	2017		2016		Change
U.S. treasuries	\$3,168,763	33.3 %	\$2,617,894	28.1 %	\$550,869
Agencies	47,646	0.5 %	90,972	1.0 %	(43,326)
Municipal	509,802	5.4 %	519,069	5.6 %	(9,267)
Non-U.S. government (Sovereign debt)	287,660	3.0 %	333,224	3.6 %	(45,564)
Non-U.S. government-backed corporate	163,651	1.7 %	133,300	1.4 %	30,351
Corporate	2,063,459	21.7 %	1,877,243	20.2 %	186,216
Agency mortgage-backed	500,456	5.3 %	462,493	5.0 %	37,963
Non-agency mortgage-backed	300,331	3.1 %	258,944	2.7 %	41,387
Commercial mortgage-backed	202,062	2.1 %	409,747	4.4 %	(207,685)
Asset-backed	182,725	2.0 %	188,358	2.0 %	(5,633)
Total fixed maturity investments, at fair value	7,426,555	78.1 %	6,891,244	74.0 %	535,311
Short term investments, at fair value	991,863	10.4 %	1,368,379	14.7 %	(376,516)
Equity investments trading, at fair value	388,254	4.1 %	383,313	4.1 %	4,941
Other investments, at fair value	594,793	6.3 %	549,805	5.9 %	44,988
Total managed investment portfolio	9,401,465	98.9 %	9,192,741	98.7 %	208,724
Investments in other ventures, under equity method	101,974	1.1 %	124,227	1.3 %	(22,253)
Total investments	\$9,503,439	100.0 %	\$9,316,968	100.0 %	\$186,471

At December 31, 2017, we held investments totaling \$9.5 billion, compared to \$9.3 billion at December 31, 2016. Our investment guidelines stress preservation of capital, market liquidity, and diversification of risk. Notwithstanding the foregoing, our investments are subject to market-wide risks and fluctuations, as well as to risks inherent in particular securities. In addition to the information presented above and below, refer to “Note 5. Investments and Note 6. Fair Value Measurements in our Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements” for additional information regarding our investments and the fair value measurement of our investments, respectively.

As the reinsurance coverages we sell include substantial protection for damages resulting from natural and man-made catastrophes, we expect from time to time to become liable for substantial claim payments on short notice.

Accordingly, our investment portfolio as a whole is structured to seek to preserve capital and provide a high level of liquidity which means that the large majority of our investment portfolio consists of highly rated fixed income securities, including U.S. treasuries, agencies, municipals, highly rated sovereign and supranational securities, high-grade corporate securities and mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities. We also have an allocation to publicly traded equities reflected on our consolidated balance sheet as equity investments trading and an allocation to other investments (including catastrophe bonds, private equity partnerships, senior secured bank loan funds, hedge funds and other investments). At December 31, 2017, our portfolio of equity investments trading totaled \$388.3 million, or 4.1%, of our total investments (2016 - \$383.3 million or 4.1%). Our portfolio of other investments totaled \$594.8 million, or 6.3%, of our total investments (2016 - \$549.8 million or 5.9%).

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The following table summarizes the composition of our investment portfolio, including the amortized cost and fair value of our investment portfolio and the ratings as assigned by S&P, or Moody's and/or other rating agencies when S&P ratings were not available, and the respective effective yield.

December 31, 2017	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	% of Total Investment Portfolio	Credit Rating (1)				Non-Investment Grade	
				Weighted Average Effective Yield	AAA	AA	A		BBB
(in thousands, except percentages)									
Short term investments	\$991,863	\$991,863	10.4 %	1.4 %	\$959,836	\$28,927	\$1,397	\$506	\$—
		100.0 %			96.8 %	2.9 %	0.1 %	0.1 %	— %
Fixed maturity investments									
U.S. treasuries	3,195,767	3,168,763	33.3 %	1.9 %	—	3,168,763	—	—	—
Agencies	48,151	47,646	0.5 %	2.1 %	—	47,646	—	—	—
Municipal	506,486	509,802	5.4 %	2.2 %	99,978	245,250	125,630	38,944	—
Non-U.S. government (Sovereign debt)	287,641	287,660	3.0 %	2.0 %	208,289	52,316	26,348	707	—
Non-U.S. government-backed corporate	164,312	163,651	1.7 %	2.3 %	41,346	89,901	28,940	1,484	1,980
Corporate	2,057,219	2,063,459	21.7 %	3.8 %	59,272	163,006	624,074	464,626	723,167
Agency mortgage-backed	507,250	500,456	5.3 %	3.0 %	—	500,456	—	—	—
Non-agency mortgage-backed	283,303	300,331	3.1 %	3.7 %	13,045	12,295	6,286	14,528	235,732
Commercial mortgage-backed	202,452	202,062	2.1 %	2.9 %	163,687	37,812	231	332	—
Asset-backed	182,289	182,725	2.0 %	2.8 %	154,205	24,096	2,444	1,980	—
Total fixed maturity investments	7,434,870	7,426,555	78.1 %	2.7 %	739,822	4,341,541	813,953	522,601	960,879
		100.0 %			10.0 %	58.5 %	11.0 %	7.0 %	12.9 %
Equity investments trading		388,254	4.1 %	—	—	—	—	—	—
		100.0 %			— %	— %	— %	— %	— %
Other investments									
Catastrophe bonds		380,475	4.0 %	—	—	—	—	—	380,475
Private equity partnerships		196,220	2.1 %	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senior secured bank loan funds		17,574	0.2 %	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hedge funds		524	— %	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total other investments		594,793	6.3 %	—	—	—	—	—	380,475
		100.0 %			— %	— %	— %	— %	64.0 %

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Investments in other ventures	101,974	1.1 %	—	—	—	—	—	—
	100.0	%	—	%	—	%	—	%
Total investment portfolio	\$9,503,439	100.0%	\$1,699,658	\$4,370,468	\$815,350	\$523,107	\$1,341,3	
	100.0	%	17.9	%	46.0	%	8.6	%
							5.5	%
								14.1

(1) The credit ratings included in this table are those assigned by S&P. When ratings provided by S&P were not available, ratings from other nationally recognized rating agencies were used. The Company has grouped short term investments with an A-1+ and A-1 short term issue credit rating as AAA, short term investments with an A-2 short term issue credit rating as AA and short term investments with an A-3 short term issue credit rating as A.

Fixed Maturity Investments and Short Term Investments

At December 31, 2017, our fixed maturity investments and short term investment portfolio had a dollar-weighted average credit quality rating of AA- (2016 – AA) and a weighted average effective yield of 2.5% (2016 – 2.1%). At December 31, 2017, our non-investment grade and not rated fixed maturity investments totaled \$1.0 billion or 13.5% of our fixed maturity investments (2016 - \$867.2 million or 12.6%, respectively). In addition, within our other investments category we have funds that invest in non-investment grade and not rated fixed income securities and non-investment grade cat-linked securities. At December 31, 2017,

the funds that invest in non-investment grade and not rated fixed income securities and non-investment grade cat-linked securities totaled \$398.0 million (2016 – \$357.2 million).

At December 31, 2017, we had \$991.9 million of short term investments (2016 – \$1.4 billion). Short term investments are managed as part of our investment portfolio and have a maturity of one year or less when purchased. Short term investments are carried at fair value. The decrease in our short term investments during 2017 was principally driven by the net payment of claims and claim expenses associated with the Q3 2017 Catastrophe Events, Q4 2017 California Wildfires and 2017 Aggregate Losses.

The duration of our fixed maturity investments and short term investments at December 31, 2017 was 2.5 years (2016 – 2.4 years). From time to time, we may reevaluate the duration of our portfolio in light of the duration of our liabilities and market conditions.

The value of our fixed maturity investments will fluctuate with changes in the interest rate environment and when changes occur in the overall investment market and in overall economic conditions. Additionally, our differing asset classes expose us to other risks which could cause a reduction in the value of our investments. Examples of some of these risks include:

Changes in the overall interest rate environment can expose us to “prepayment risk” on our mortgage-backed investments. When interest rates decline, consumers will generally make prepayments on their mortgages and, as a result, our investments in mortgage-backed securities will be repaid to us more quickly than we might have originally anticipated. When we receive these prepayments, our opportunities to reinvest these proceeds back into the investment markets will likely be at reduced interest rates. Conversely, when interest rates increase, consumers will generally make fewer prepayments on their mortgages and, as a result, our investments in mortgage-backed securities will be repaid to us less quickly than we might have originally anticipated. This will increase the duration of our portfolio, which is disadvantageous to us in a rising interest rate environment.

Our investments in certain tax-exempt municipal fixed income securities are subject to the risk that the U.S. Government could limit or materially alter the current tax exemption on these securities and future new issuances. While the potential reduction or loss of such tax exemption would likely lead to increased yields on newly issued municipal fixed income securities in the long term, we would also expect to see a decrease in the fair value of our municipal fixed income securities portfolio in the short term.

Our investments in mortgage-backed securities are also subject to default risk. This risk is due in part to defaults on the underlying securitized mortgages, which would decrease the fair value of the investment and be disadvantageous to us. Similar risks apply to other asset-backed securities in which we may invest from time to time.

Our investments in debt securities of other corporations are exposed to losses from insolvencies of these corporations, and our investment portfolio can also deteriorate based on reduced credit quality of these corporations. We are also exposed to the impact of widening credit spreads even if specific securities are not downgraded.

Our investments in asset-backed securities are subject to prepayment risks, as noted above, and to the structural risks of these securities. The structural risks primarily emanate from the priority of each security in the issuer’s overall capital structure. We are also exposed to the impact of widening credit spreads.

Within our other investments category, we have funds that invest in non-investment grade fixed income securities as well as securities denominated in foreign currencies. These investments expose us to losses from insolvencies and other credit-related issues and also to widening of credit spreads. We are also exposed to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates that may result in realized losses to us if our exposures are not hedged or if our hedging strategies are not effective.

The following table summarizes the composition of the fair value of the fixed maturity investments and short term investments of our top ten corporate issuers.

At December 31, 2017
(in thousands)

Issuer	Total	Short term investments	Fixed maturity investments
Goldman Sachs Group Inc.	\$43,870	\$	—\$ 43,870
JP Morgan Chase & Co.	35,359	—	35,359
Morgan Stanley	34,820	—	34,820
Bank of America Corp.	31,445	—	31,445
Wells Fargo & Co.	27,715	—	27,715
HSBC Holdings PLC	24,312	—	24,312
Citigroup Inc.	22,070	—	22,070
UBS Group AG	21,529	—	21,529
The Bank of Nova Scotia	18,281	—	18,281
Fifth Third Bancorp	17,709	—	17,709
Total (1)	\$277,110	\$	—\$ 277,110

(1) Excludes non-U.S. government-backed corporate fixed maturity investments, reverse repurchase agreements and commercial paper, at fair value.

Equity Investments Trading

The following table summarizes the fair value of equity investments trading:

At December 31, (in thousands)	2017	2016	Change
Financials	\$253,543	\$275,065	\$(21,522)
Communications and technology	49,526	36,770	12,756
Industrial, utilities and energy	34,325	30,303	4,022
Consumer	24,779	20,501	4,278
Healthcare	21,364	17,245	4,119
Basic materials	4,717	3,429	1,288
Total	\$388,254	\$383,313	\$4,941

We have a diversified public equity securities mandate with a third party investment manager which currently comprises a portion of our investments included in equity investments trading. It is possible our equity allocation will increase in the future, and it could, from time to time, have a material effect on our financial results for the reasonably foreseeable future.

Other Investments

The table below shows our portfolio of other investments:

At December 31, (in thousands)	2017	2016	Change
Catastrophe bonds	\$380,475	\$335,209	\$45,266
Private equity partnerships	196,220	191,061	5,159
Senior secured bank loan funds	17,574	22,040	(4,466)
Hedge funds	524	1,495	(971)
Total other investments	\$594,793	\$549,805	\$44,988

We account for our other investments at fair value in accordance with FASB ASC Topic Financial Instruments. The fair value of certain of our fund investments, which principally include private equity funds, senior secured bank loan funds and hedge funds, is recorded on our consolidated balance sheet in other investments, and is generally established on the basis of the net valuation criteria established by the managers of such investments, if applicable. The net valuation criteria established by the managers of such investments is established in accordance with the governing documents of such investments. Many of our fund investments are subject to restrictions on redemptions and sales which are determined by the governing documents and limit our ability to liquidate these investments in the short term.

Some of our fund managers and fund administrators are unable to provide final fund valuations as of our current reporting date. We typically experience a reporting lag to receive a final net asset value report of one month for our hedge funds and senior secured bank loan funds and three months for private equity funds, although we have occasionally experienced delays of up to six months at year end, as the private equity funds typically complete their year-end audits before releasing their final net asset value statements.

In circumstances where there is a reporting lag between the current period end reporting date and the reporting date of the latest fund valuation, we estimate the fair value of these funds by starting with the prior month or quarter-end fund valuations, adjusting these valuations for actual capital calls, redemptions or distributions, and the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates, and then estimating the return for the current period. In circumstances in which we estimate the return for the current period, all information available to us is utilized. This principally includes using preliminary estimates reported to us by our fund managers, obtaining the valuation of underlying portfolio investments where such underlying investments are publicly traded and therefore have a readily observable price, using information that is available to us with respect to the underlying investments, reviewing various indices for similar investments or asset classes, and estimating returns based on the results of similar types of investments for which we have obtained reported results, or other valuation methods, where possible. Actual final fund valuations may differ, perhaps materially so, from our estimates and these differences are recorded in our consolidated statement of operations in the period in which they are reported to us, as a change in estimate. Included in net investment income for 2017 is income of \$1.9 million (2016 - loss of \$3.4 million) representing the change in estimate during the period related to the difference between our estimated net investment income due to the lag in reporting discussed above and the actual amount as reported in the final net asset values provided by our fund managers.

Our estimate of the fair value of catastrophe bonds is based on quoted market prices, or when such prices are not available, by reference to broker or underwriter bid indications. Refer to “Note 6. Fair Value Measurements” in our “Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements” for additional information regarding the fair value of measurement of our investments.

We have committed capital to private equity partnerships and other investments of \$1.0 billion, of which \$585.2 million has been contributed at December 31, 2017. Our remaining commitments to these investments at December 31, 2017 totaled \$429.9 million. In the future, we may enter into additional commitments in respect of private equity partnerships or individual portfolio company investment opportunities.

Investments in Other Ventures, under Equity Method

The table below shows our investments in other ventures, under equity method:

At December 31, (in thousands, except percentages)	2017			2016		
	Investment	Ownership %	Carrying Value	Investment	Ownership %	Carrying Value
THIG	\$50,000	25.0 %	\$20,856	\$50,000	25.0 %	\$19,286
Tower Hill	10,000	33.3 %	14,917	10,000	32.3 %	21,590
Tower Hill Re	4,250	25.0 %	—	4,250	25.0 %	2,903
Tower Hill Signature	500	25.0 %	6,394	500	25.0 %	9,085
Total Tower Hill Companies	64,750		42,167	64,750		52,864
Top Layer Re	65,375	50.0 %	50,211	65,375	50.0 %	60,360
Other	13,650	40.4 %	9,596	23,923	41.8 %	11,003
Total investments in other ventures, under equity method	\$143,775		\$101,974	\$154,048		\$124,227

Except for Top Layer Re, the equity in earnings of the Tower Hill Companies and our other category of investments in other ventures are reported one quarter in arrears. The carrying value of our investments in other ventures, under equity method, individually or in the aggregate may, and likely will, differ from the realized value we may ultimately attain, perhaps significantly so.

Effects of Inflation

The potential exists, after a catastrophe loss, for the development of inflationary pressures in a local economy. The anticipated effects on us are considered in our catastrophe loss models. Our estimates of the potential effects of inflation are also considered in pricing and in estimating reserves for unpaid claims and claim expenses. In addition, it is possible that the risk of general economic inflation has increased which could, among other things, cause claims and claim expenses to increase and also impact the performance of our investment portfolio. The actual effects of this potential increase in inflation on our results cannot be accurately known until, among other items, claims are ultimately settled. The onset, duration and severity of an inflationary period cannot be estimated with precision.

Off-Balance Sheet and Special Purpose Entity Arrangements

At December 31, 2017, we had not entered into any off-balance sheet arrangements, as defined by Item 303(a)(4) of Regulation S-K.

Contractual Obligations

In the normal course of our business, we are a party to a variety of contractual obligations and these are considered by us when assessing our liquidity requirements. In certain circumstances, our contractual obligations may be accelerated due to defaults under the agreements governing those obligations (including pursuant to cross-default provisions in such agreements) or in connection with certain changes in control of the Company, for example. In addition, in certain circumstances, in the event of a default these obligations may bear an increased interest rate or be subject to penalties. The table below shows our contractual obligations:

At December 31, 2017 (in thousands)	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Long term debt obligations (1)					
3.450% Senior Notes due 2027	\$ 398,315	\$ 10,350	\$ 20,700	\$ 20,700	\$ 346,565
3.700% Senior Notes due 2025	380,464	11,100	22,200	22,200	324,964
5.75% Senior Notes due 2020	281,668	14,375	267,293	—	—
4.750% Senior Notes due 2025 (DaVinciRe)	202,839	7,125	14,250	14,250	167,214
Total long term debt obligations	1,263,286	42,950	324,443	57,150	838,743
Private equity and investment commitments (2)	429,933	429,933	—	—	—
Operating lease obligations	30,805	7,604	12,186	9,174	1,841
Capital lease obligations	32,109	3,150	6,667	6,672	15,620
Payable for investments purchased	208,749	208,749	—	—	—
Reserve for claims and claim expenses (3)	5,080,408	1,275,182	1,834,027	843,347	1,127,852
Total contractual obligations	\$ 7,045,290	\$ 1,967,568	\$ 2,177,323	\$ 916,343	\$ 1,984,056

(1) Includes contractual interest payments.

(2) The private equity and investment commitments do not have a defined contractual commitment date and we have therefore included them in the less than one year category.

Because of the nature of the coverages we provide, the amount and timing of the cash flows associated with our policy liabilities will fluctuate, perhaps significantly, and therefore are highly uncertain. We have based our estimates of future claim payments on available relevant sources of loss and allocated loss adjustment expense

(3) development data and benchmark industry payment patterns. These benchmarks are revised periodically as new trends emerge. We believe that it is likely that this benchmark data will not be predictive of our future claim payments and that material fluctuations can occur due to the nature of the losses which we insure and the coverages which we provide.

CURRENT OUTLOOK

Property Exposed Market Developments

In 2017, the insurance and reinsurance markets were impacted by Hurricanes Harvey, Irma and Maria and the Mexico City Earthquake in the third quarter of 2017 and additional events, most notably the devastating wildfires in many areas of the state of California, in the fourth quarter of 2017. Modeling firms, analysts and other industry observers have estimated that, in the aggregate, the impact of these events to the industry could approach or potentially exceed \$100 billion. Given the nature and breadth of these events, losses have affected an unusually large number of regions, and, accordingly, insureds, reinsurance lines and reinsurers.

Partly as a result of these events, industry conditions improved broadly in respect of the January 2018 renewal season, facilitating growth in existing operations and presenting opportunities to deploy additional third party capital.

Generally, loss affected programs and lines saw the most marked improvement in terms and conditions, but other property-exposed coverages also exhibited beneficial changes. However, market-wide rate increases were not as steep or as broad as those experienced in renewals following most of the

previous years with catastrophic losses of this scale, and rate increases on the whole were lower than expectations reflected in market publications issued early in the renewal season. In addition, we cannot know with certainty how long these positive developments may be sustained, or the degree to which we will continue to benefit from them. Moreover, we continue to expect that reinsurance demand for many coverages and solutions will continue to lag the pace of growth in available capital. While we believe we are well positioned to benefit from these developments as shown, for example, in our efforts to optimize our gross-to-net portfolio, continued growth of capital supply from both traditional market participants, and increasingly alternative capital providers, will continue to impact the markets in which we participate. Furthermore, cedants in many of the key markets we serve are large and increasingly sophisticated. They may be able to manage large retentions, access risk transfer capital in expanding forms, and may seek to focus their reinsurance relationships on a core group of well-capitalized, highly-rated reinsurers who can provide a complete product suite as well as value-added service. While we believe we are well positioned to compete for business we find attractive, these dynamics may limit the degree to which the market sustains favorable improvements in the near term or continue to introduce or exacerbate long-term challenges in our markets.

Casualty and Specialty Exposed Market Developments

The markets in which our Casualty and Specialty segment operate generally experienced favorable rate trends and stable terms and conditions in and around the January 2018 renewal season. While favorable conditions were most observable in respect of accounts exhibiting elevated loss emergence or underlying rate deterioration, we estimate that the favorable market trend extended more broadly. We continue to expect casualty insurance and reinsurance capacity to remain generally abundant during 2018, but believe casualty and specialty market trends and industry loss events in recent periods contributed to the discipline impacting certain programs and lines. Overall, we continue to estimate that the market will be characterized by ample capacity. In the near term, we anticipate that terms and conditions in respect of loss-affected lines of business should continue to improve and that other areas of the casualty and specialty market may also maintain less pronounced but positive adjustments. Moreover, we continue to believe that pockets of casualty and specialty lines may provide attractive opportunities for stronger or well-positioned reinsurers and that we are well positioned to compete for business that we find attractive given our strong ratings, expanded product offerings, and increased U.S. market presence.

However, specific renewal terms vary widely by insured account and our ability to shape our portfolio to improve its risk and return characteristics as estimated by us is subject to a range of competitive and commercial factors. We cannot assure you that these positive dynamics will be sustained, or that we will participate fully in improving terms. We intend to seek to maintain strong underwriting discipline and, in light of prevailing market conditions, cannot provide assurance that we will succeed in growing or maintaining our current combined in-force book of business.

General Economic Conditions

Underlying economic conditions in several of the key markets we serve were generally stable in 2017, with our core markets, including the U.S., experiencing moderate economic growth and increases in prevailing interest rates. This economic growth contributes positively to demand for our coverages and services, particularly in jurisdictions with high insurance penetration and the potential for risk concentration.

We continue to believe that meaningful risk remains for uncertainty, economic weakness or adverse disruptions in general economic and financial market conditions. Moreover, any future economic growth may be at a comparatively suppressed rate for a relatively extended period of time. Declining or weak economic conditions could reduce demand for the products sold by us or our customers, impact the risk-adjusted attractiveness and absolute returns and yields of our investment portfolio, or weaken our overall ability to write business at risk-adequate rates. In addition, persistent low levels of economic activity could adversely impact other areas of our financial performance, by contributing to unforeseen premium adjustments, mid-term policy cancellations or commutations or asset devaluation, among other things. Our specialty and casualty reinsurance and Lloyd's portfolios in particular could be exposed to risks arising from economic weakness or dislocations, including with respect to a potential increase of claims in directors and officers, errors and omissions, surety, casualty clash and other lines of business. In addition, we believe our consolidated credit risk, reflecting our counterparty dealings with customers, agents, brokers,

retrocessionaires, capital providers and parties associated with our investment portfolio, among others, is likely to be higher during a period of economic weakness. Any of the foregoing or other outcomes of a period of economic weakness could adversely impact our financial position or results of operations.

The sustained environment of low interest rates in recent years lowered the yields at which we invest our assets relative to longer-term historical levels. More recently, we have seen increases in interest rates, and as we invest cash from new premiums written or reinvest the proceeds of invested assets that mature or that we choose to sell, the yield on our portfolio may be favorably impacted by the increasing interest rate environment. However, such an increase in prevailing interest rates could contribute to higher realized and unrealized losses associated with our currently invested assets in the near term. While it is possible yields will improve in future periods, we are unable to predict with certainty when conditions will substantially improve, or the pace of any such improvement.

We continue to monitor the risk that our principal markets will experience increased inflationary conditions, which would cause costs related to our claims and claim expenses to increase and impact the performance of our investment portfolio, among other things. The onset, duration and severity of an inflationary period cannot be estimated with precision.

Legislative and Regulatory Update

The Tax Bill was signed into law on December 22, 2017. As described in “Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors,” the Tax Bill amends a range of U.S. federal tax rules applicable to individuals, businesses and international taxation, including, among other things, altering the current taxation of insurance premiums ceded from a United States domestic corporation to any non-U.S. affiliate. The Tax Bill and future regulatory actions pertaining to it could adversely impact the insurance and reinsurance industry and our own results of operations by increasing taxation of certain activities and structures in our industry. We are unable to predict all of the ultimate impacts of the Tax Bill and other proposed tax reform regulations and legislation on our business and results of operations. While we currently estimate that the near term economic impact of the Tax Bill to us will be minimal, uncertainty regarding the impact of the Tax Bill remains, as a result of factors including future regulatory and rulemaking processes, the prospects of additional corrective or supplemental legislation, potential trade or other litigation and other factors. Further, it is possible that other legislation could be introduced and enacted in the future that would have an adverse impact on us.

In prior Congressional sessions, Congress has considered a range of potential legislation which would, if enacted, provide for matters such as the creation of (i) a federal reinsurance catastrophe fund; (ii) a federal consortium to facilitate qualifying state residual markets and catastrophe funds in securing reinsurance; and (iii) a federal bond guarantee program for state catastrophe funds in qualifying state residual markets. In April 2016, H.R.4947, the Natural Disaster Reinsurance Act of 2016, which would create a federal reinsurance program to cover any losses insured or reinsured by eligible state programs arising from natural catastrophes, including losses from floods, earthquakes, tropical storms, tornadoes, volcanic eruption and winter storms, was introduced. If enacted, this bill, or legislation similar to any of these proposals, would, we believe, likely contribute to the growth of state entities offering below-market priced insurance and reinsurance in a manner adverse to us and market participants more generally. Such legislation could also encourage cessation, or even reversal, of reforms and stabilization initiatives that have been enacted in the state of Florida and other catastrophe-exposed states in recent years. While we believe such legislation will continue to be vigorously opposed, if adopted these bills would likely diminish the role of private market catastrophe reinsurers and could adversely impact our financial results, perhaps materially.

In June 2012, Congress passed the Biggert-Waters Bill, which provided for a five-year renewal of the National Flood Insurance Program (the “NFIP”) and, among other things, authorized the Federal Emergency Management Agency (“FEMA”) to carry out initiatives to determine the capacity of private insurers, reinsurers, and financial markets to assume a greater portion of the flood risk exposure in the U.S., and to assess the capacity of the private reinsurance market to assume some of the program’s risk. In January 2017, FEMA announced that, acting under authority contemplated by the Biggert-Waters Bill, it had secured reinsurance protection for the NFIP for the 2017 year indemnifying FEMA for flood claims on an occurrence basis; the layer is structured to cover 26% of losses between \$4 billion and \$8 billion. In January 2018, FEMA announced that it renewed and expanded its reinsurance program which for the 2018 coverage year protects for 18.6% of NFIP losses between \$4 billion and \$6 billion, and 54.3% of losses

between \$6 billion and \$8 billion. It is possible this program will continue in future periods and may encourage other U.S. federal programs to explore private market risk transfer initiatives; however, we cannot assure you that any such developments will in fact occur, or that if they do transpire we will succeed in participating.

On January 22, 2018, the statutory authorization for the operation and continuation of the NFIP was extended to February 8, 2018. Legislative language under consideration in the House of Representatives would clarify that flood insurance provided by private firms satisfies the requirement that homeowners maintain flood coverage on mortgaged properties that are backed by a federal guarantee and located in a flood zone. Draft language also would direct FEMA to consider policy holders who discontinue an NFIP policy and then later return to the NFIP as having continuous coverage if they can demonstrate that a flood insurance policy from a private firm was maintained throughout the interim period. If ultimately approved by the full Congress, we believe that such legislation could incrementally contribute to the growth of private residential flood opportunities and the financial stabilization of the NFIP. However, reauthorization of the NFIP remains subject to meaningful uncertainty; and whether a successful reauthorization would continue market-enhancing reforms is significantly uncertain. We cannot assure you that such legisla