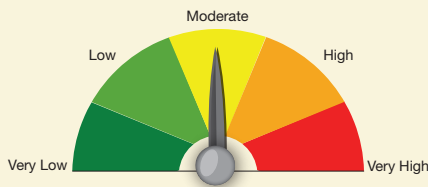


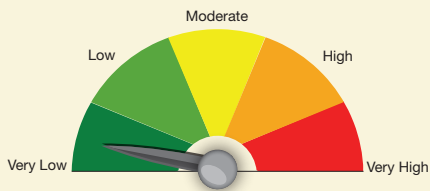
Country Risk Tier

CRT-2

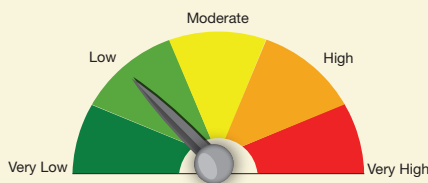
Economic Risk



Political Risk



Financial System Risk

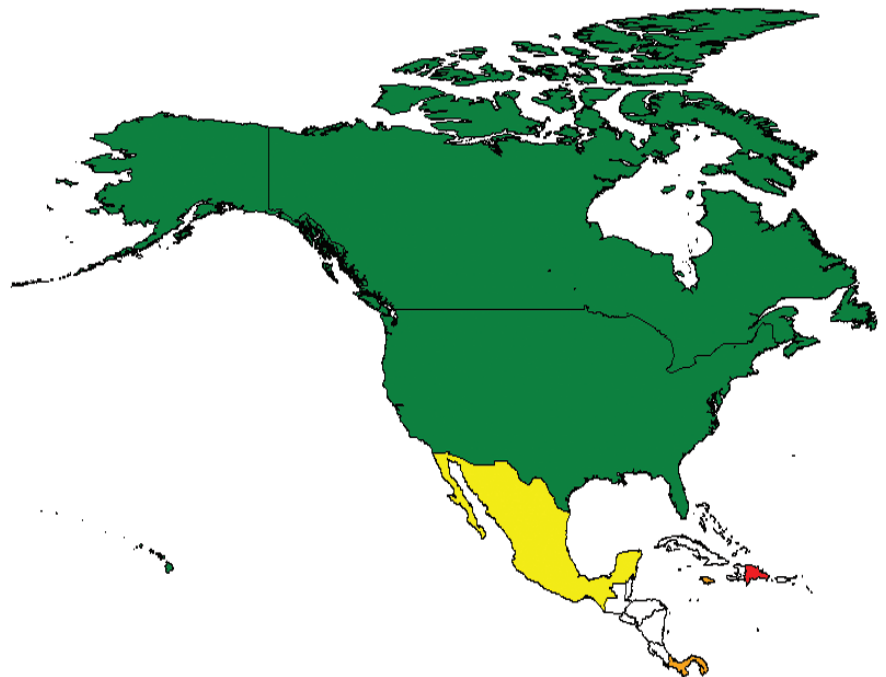


[For information on companies followed](#)

[Market Outlooks](#)

Bermuda

- The Country Risk Tier (CRT) reflects A.M. Best’s assessment of three categories of risk: Economic, Political and Financial System Risk.
- Bermuda is a CRT-2 country with moderate levels of economic risk and low levels of political and financial system risk. Bermuda’s economic reliance on international financial services and tourism made it particularly vulnerable to the global financial turmoil. Bermuda’s economy is currently in a recession and a sluggish recovery is not expected until mid to late 2010.
- The map below depicts the countries A.M. Best evaluates in North America, Latin America and the Caribbean. Economic performance in the region over the course of 2008 and 2009 echoes that of the United States in the form of decreased tourism revenues, slumping financial services sectors, and sharp reduction in overseas remittances. The region is expected to recover in 2010 but countries most vulnerable to a prolonged contraction are those in CRT-4 and CRT-5.



CRT 1 2 3 4 5



Regional Summary: North America

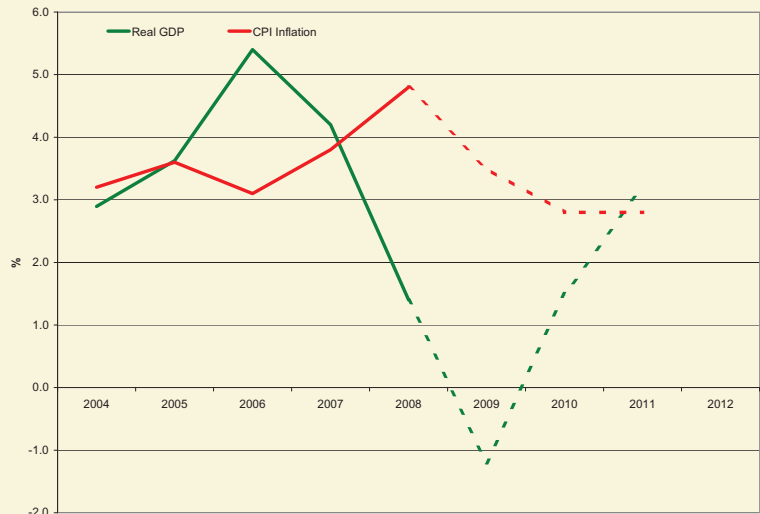
- The North America region is dominated by the United States of America which accounts for USD 14 trillion of the total USD 16 trillion in economic activity.
- In 2007, the US housing market, which had been a driving force of the economy, ceased its prolonged upsurge. Simultaneously, several major US commercial banks, investment banks and mortgage companies suffered significant financial loss, primarily related to subprime or other high risk loans. The ripple effect spread through the US financial system and developed into a global financial crisis. This financial turmoil led most of the world’s economies into recession.

Economic Risk: Moderate

- Bermuda is one of the wealthiest jurisdictions in the world with per capita gross domestic product (GDP) of over USD 80,000. This wealth is largely a result of its international financial center. The center contributes over half of real GDP, and more than a quarter of total employment.
- Bermuda issues its own currency at par with the U.S. dollar.
- Economic growth is driven by international business services (Bermuda is a global reinsurance and direct insurance center) and tourism.

Vital Statistics 2007		
Nominal GDP	USD bn	5.8
Population	mil	0.1
GDP Per Capita	USD	91,477
Real GDP Growth	%	4.6
Inflation Rate	%	5.2
Premiums Written (Life)	USD mil	-
Premiums Written (Non-Life)	USD mil	-
Premiums Growth (06-07)	%	-
Regional Comparison		
	Country Risk Tier	
Bermuda	CRT-2	
United States	CRT-1	
Canada	CRT-1	
Barbados	CRT-2	
Cayman Islands	CRT-2	
United Kingdom	CRT-1	

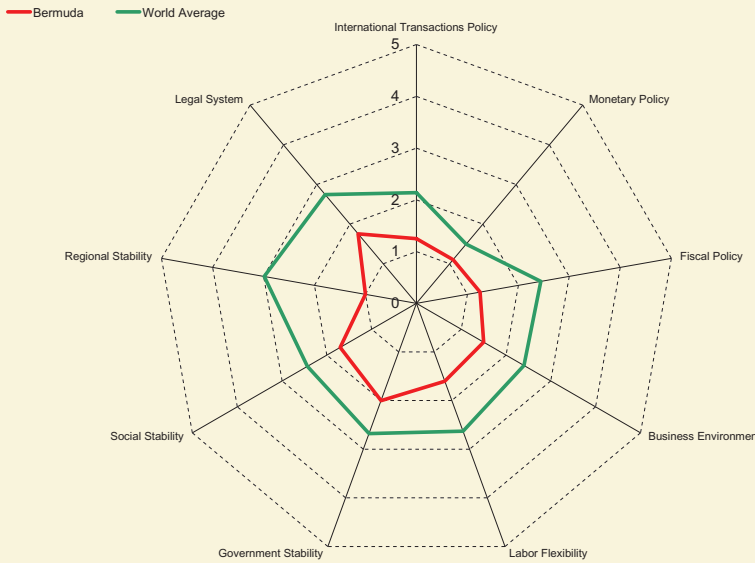
Source: IMF, Swiss Re and A.M. Best



Source: IMF World Economic Outlook (10/08) and A.M. Best

Political Risk Summary

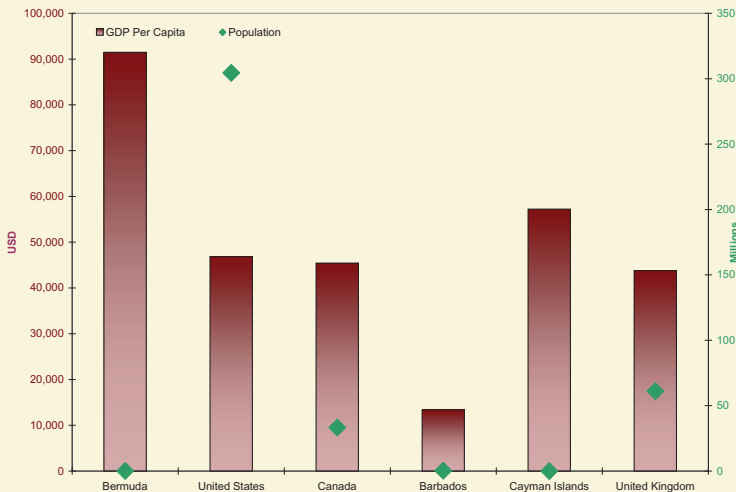
Score 1 (best) to 5 (worst)



Source: A.M. Best

Political Risk: Very Low

- Bermuda is the United Kingdom’s oldest and largest remaining colony. It has an affluent and stable population, and is subject to the external relations of the United Kingdom.
- Bermuda is an offshore financial center with a favorable tax regime that is appealing to many multinational corporations.



Source: IMF and A.M. Best

Financial System Risk: Low

- All supervision, regulation and inspection of Bermuda’s insurance companies, and licensing for brokers, agents and managers are the responsibility of the Insurance Department at the Bermuda Monetary Authority (BMA).
- Bermuda is the third largest reinsurance center after London and New York, and the second largest captive insurance domicile after the U.S.

GUIDE TO BEST'S COUNTRY RISK TIERS

A.M. Best defines country risk as the risk that country-specific factors could adversely affect the claims paying ability of an insurer. Country risk is evaluated and factored into all Best's Credit Ratings. Countries are placed into one of five tiers, ranging from "CRT-1" (Country Risk Tier 1), denoting a stable environment with the least amount of risk, to "CRT-5" (Country Risk Tier 5) for countries that pose the most risk and, therefore, the greatest challenge to an insurer's financial stability, strength and performance.

A.M. Best's Country Risk Tiers are not credit ratings and are not directly comparable to a sovereign debt rating, which evaluates the ability and willingness of a government to service its debt obligations.

Country Risk Tiers

Country Risk Tier	Definition
CRT-1	Predictable and transparent legal environment, legal system and business infrastructure; sophisticated financial system regulation with deep capital markets; mature insurance industry framework.
CRT-2	Predictable and transparent legal environment, legal system and business infrastructure; sufficient financial system regulation; mature insurance industry framework.
CRT-3	Developing legal environment, legal system and business environment with developing capital markets; developing insurance regulatory structure.
CRT-4	Relatively unpredictable and nontransparent political, legal and business environment with underdeveloped capital markets; partially to fully inadequate regulatory structure.
CRT-5	Unpredictable and opaque political, legal and business environment with limited or nonexistent capital markets; low human development and social instability; nascent insurance industry.

Country Risk Reports

A.M. Best Country Risk Reports are designed to provide a brief, high level, explanation of some of the key factors that determine a country's Country Risk Tier assignment. It is not intended to summarize A.M. Best's opinion on any particular insurance market, or the prospects for that market.

Categories of Risk

Country Risk Reports provide "scores" for three categories of risk for each country. These "scores" are: (1) Very Low; (2) Low; (3) Moderate; (4) High and (5) Very High.

Category of Risk	Definition
Economic Risk	The likelihood that fundamental weaknesses in a country's economy will cause adverse developments for an insurer. A.M. Best's assessment of economic risk evaluates the state of the domestic economy, government finances and international transactions, as well as prospects for growth and stability.
Political Risk	The likelihood that government or bureaucratic inefficiencies, societal tensions, inadequate legal system or international tensions will cause adverse developments for an insurer. Political risk comprises the stability of the government and society, the effectiveness of international diplomatic relationships, the reliability and integrity of the legal system and of the business infrastructure, the efficiency of the government bureaucracy and the appropriateness and effectiveness of the government's economic policies.
Financial System Risk	Financial system risk (which includes both insurance and non-insurance financial system risk) is the risk that financial volatility may erupts due to inadequate reporting standards, weak banking system or asset markets and/or poor regulatory structure. Along with the risk that the insurance industry's level of development and public awareness, transparent and effective regulation and reporting standards and sophisticated regulatory body will contribute to a volatile financial system and compromise the ability of an insurer to pay claims.

Political Risk Summary

To provide additional detail on the political risk in a given domicile the Country Risk Reports include the Political Risk Summary. The Political Risk Summary is a radar chart that displays scores for nine different aspects of political risk scored on a scale of 1-5 with 1 being the least amount of risk and 5 being the highest amount of risk.

Category	Definition
International Transactions Policy	Measures the effectiveness of the exchange rate regime and currency management.
Monetary Policy	Measures the ability of a country to effectively implement monetary policy.
Fiscal Policy	Measures the ability of a country to effectively implement fiscal policy.
Business Environment	Measures the overall quality of the business environment, and ease of doing business.
Labor Flexibility	Measures the flexibility of the labor market, including the company's ability to hire and fire employees.
Government Stability	Measures the degree of stability in a government.
Social Stability	Measures the degree of social stability including human development and political rights.
Regional Stability	Measures the degree of stability in the region
Legal System	Measures the transparency and level of corruption in the legal system.

Country Risk Tier Disclosure

A Country Risk Tier (CRT) is not a credit rating, rather it represents a component of A.M. Best's credit rating methodology that is applied to all insurers. A CRT is not a recommendation to purchase, hold or terminate any security, insurance policy, contract or any other financial obligation issued by a government, an insurer or other rated issuer, nor do they address the suitability of any particular policy, contract or other financial obligation for a specific purpose or purchaser.

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