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ACE Limited Selected Financial Data

(In thousands of U.S. dollars, except share, per share data and selected data)

	For the years ended December 31,			For the three months ended December 31,			For the years ended September 30,		
	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1998	1997		
Operations data:									
Net premiums earned	\$ 5,510,897	\$ 4,534,763	\$ 2,485,737	\$ 218,007	\$ 894,303	\$ 805,372			
Property and casualty premiums	406,280	-	-	-	-	-			
Life and annuity premiums	5,917,177	4,534,763	2,485,737	218,007	894,303	805,372			
Net investment income	785,869	770,855	493,337	85,095	324,254	253,440			
Net realized gains (losses) on investments	(58,359)	(38,961)	37,916	130,154	188,385	127,702			
Losses and loss expenses	4,552,456	2,936,065	1,639,543	111,169	516,892	486,140			
Life and annuity benefits	401,229	-	-	-	-	-			
Policy acquisition costs and administrative expenses	1,614,667	1,393,432	833,312	69,030	271,566	153,486			
Amortization of goodwill	79,571	78,820	45,350	4,435	12,834	7,325			
Interest expense	199,182	221,450	105,138	4,741	25,459	11,657			
Income tax expense (benefit)	(78,674)	93,908	28,684	5,342	20,040	25,181			
Income (loss) before cumulative effect of adopting a new accounting standard	(123,744)	542,982	364,963	238,539	560,151	502,725			
Cumulative effect of adopting a new accounting standard (net of income tax)	(22,670)	-	-	-	-	-			
Net income (loss)	(146,414)	542,982	364,963	238,539	560,151	502,725			
Dividends on FELINE PRIDES	25,594	18,391	-	-	-	-			
Net income (loss) available to holders of Ordinary Shares	\$ (172,008)	\$ 524,591	\$ 364,963	\$ 238,539	\$ 560,151	\$ 502,725			
Diluted earnings (loss) per share before cumulative effect of adopting a new accounting standard	\$ (0.64)	\$ 2.31	\$ 1.85	\$ 1.21	\$ 2.96	\$ 2.69			
Diluted earnings (loss) per share ⁽¹⁾	\$ (0.74)	\$ 2.31	\$ 1.85	\$ 1.21	\$ 2.96	\$ 2.69			

⁽¹⁾ Diluted earnings (loss) per share is calculated by dividing net income (loss) available to holders of Ordinary Shares by weighted average shares outstanding - diluted.

For the three months ended December 31, 1998

For the years ended December 31, 1999

For the years ended September 30, 1998

1997

(In thousands of U.S. dollars, except share, per share data and selected data)	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997
Balance sheet data: (at end of period)					
Total investments and cash	\$ 15,935,913	\$ 13,762,324	\$ 12,875,535	\$ 6,214,900	\$ 4,787,916
Total assets	37,186,764	31,689,526	30,122,888	8,834,305	5,647,596
Net unpaid losses and loss expenses	10,339,014	9,330,950	8,908,817	2,577,805	2,006,873
Net future policy benefits for life and annuity contracts	377,395	-	-	-	-
Mezzanine equity	311,050	-	-	-	-
Shareholders' equity	6,106,707	5,420,211	4,450,560	3,909,577	2,785,155
Diluted book value per share	\$ 23.59	\$ 23.25	\$ 20.28	\$ 20.19	\$ 19.14
Selected data					
Loss and loss expense ratio ^a	82.6%	64.7%	66.0%	51.0%	60.4%
Underwriting and administrative expense ratio ^b	29.1%	30.8%	33.5%	31.7%	19.0%
Combined ratio ^c	111.7%	95.5%	99.5%	82.7%	79.4%
Net loss reserves to capital and surplus ratio ^d	175.5%	172.2%	200.2%	65.9%	72.1%
Weighted average shares outstanding - diluted	233,799,533	227,418,430	197,626,354	197,349,356	186,809,023
Cash dividends per share	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.50	\$ -0.42	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.34

The above table sets forth selected consolidated financial data of the Company as of and for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000, 1999, the three months ended December 31, 1998, and for each of the years in the two-year period ended September 30, 1998. These selected financial and other data should be read in conjunction with the consolidated Financial Statements and related notes and with "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition," presented on pages 52 to 100 and 30 to 51 respectively, of this annual report. On July 2, 1999, the Company changed its fiscal year end from September 30 to December 31. This change was implemented retroactively to December 31, 1998, so that the 1999 fiscal year is for the twelve-month period ended December 31, 1999.

^a The loss and loss expense ratio is calculated by dividing the losses and loss expenses by property and casualty net premiums earned.

^b The underwriting and administrative expense ratio is calculated by dividing the policy acquisition costs and administrative expenses by property and casualty net premiums earned.

^c The combined ratio is the sum of the loss and loss expense ratio and the underwriting and administrative expense ratio.

^d The net loss reserves to capital and surplus ratio is calculated by dividing the net unpaid losses and loss expenses by shareholders' equity.



**“The simple fact is that
we are in the business
of managing risk.”**

Brian Duperreault
Chairman & Chief Executive Officer
ACE Limited



There is no way to adequately describe last year. We started out with unbridled optimism. Following several years of acquisition and transformation, we were poised to benefit from the emerging upturn in the insurance cycle. Our global platform was firmly in place, the acquisitions we had completed were fully integrated into a single organization, and we were anticipating a period of sustained organic growth.

At the Monte Carlo Reinsurance Rendezvous in September, brokers, insurance companies and reinsurers were busily negotiating their 2002 reinsurance renewals when tragedy struck and the world changed.

Suddenly, we were faced with our largest loss ever and our greatest challenge. As the awful news sank in, our people quickly began to adjust to the new environment. Amid the horror, this resiliency was truly heartening. As individuals, we knew the world had turned darker, but as a company, we were able to weather the loss in the normal course of business. We emerged from the gloom stronger than ever in our resolve to continue serving the needs of our clients.

The simple fact is that we are in the business of managing risk. While others try to shed volatility from unforeseen events, we accumulate, diversify, and manage such volatile risks in a manner that provides security to our clients and a fair risk-adjusted return to our stockholders. That is why we have made the business of risk the focus of this year's annual report.

As we look back at the year 2001, despite an overall loss from operations, we are pleased to report a number of positive achievements. For example, we booked a record high \$10.2 billion in gross premiums written, an increase of 34% over the prior year. In addition, we raised \$1.1 billion in new equity capital so that, despite a very poor third quarter, we ended the year with a much stronger balance sheet than we began it.

We now operate in a very different world. September 11 redefined the magnitude of risk. It constituted the largest insured loss ever recorded, involved the most complex clash of insurance covers ever experienced, and tested the insurance industry's ability to withstand massive shock losses and still honor its obligations to policyholders.

While the industry stood up to the challenge, September 11 precipitated many changes. Terrorism was clearly shown to be uninsurable in the routine course of business. Large individual policy limits supported by heavy recourse to reinsurance markets were also no longer available. And throughout the world's insurance industry, the need for adequate pricing of risks was clearly demonstrated. Finally, this unexpected catastrophe alerted insurance buyers to the need for adequate coverage.

The result has been an unprecedented surge in demand for insurance.

At ACE, we stand ready to meet this demand.

For the last several years, we pursued an aggressive strategy of diversification through acquisition. Each completed transaction filled a particular strategic niche and brought us additional expertise and market access. We evolved from a highly specialized corporate insurer focusing on excess liability and directors and officers liability insurance to a widely diversified global financial services firm with the capability of meeting our clients' needs in virtually every sector of the property and casualty insurance industry and in every major market on the globe. Looking back over the last five years, the transformation has been breathtaking.

In short, we were built for a market like today's. Even as we continue to grieve for the events that brought it on, we will participate fully in the very strong insurance market we foresee in the year ahead.

I will never lose sight of the people who made this possible. Through every level of our company, thousands of dedicated people worked hard to implement our mission. When called on to do the extraordinary, they performed. I cannot tell you how proud I am of our New York staff, who found the inner strength to go on working through the most adverse circumstances. They knew our clients needed them. Despite the fact that our downtown New York offices were closed by collateral damage from the World Trade Center, they kept the operation going without interruption.

We are most fortunate to be surrounded by so many wonderful employees, directors and shareholders, who all share our faith in the future and contribute so powerfully to our record of achievement. Thank you.

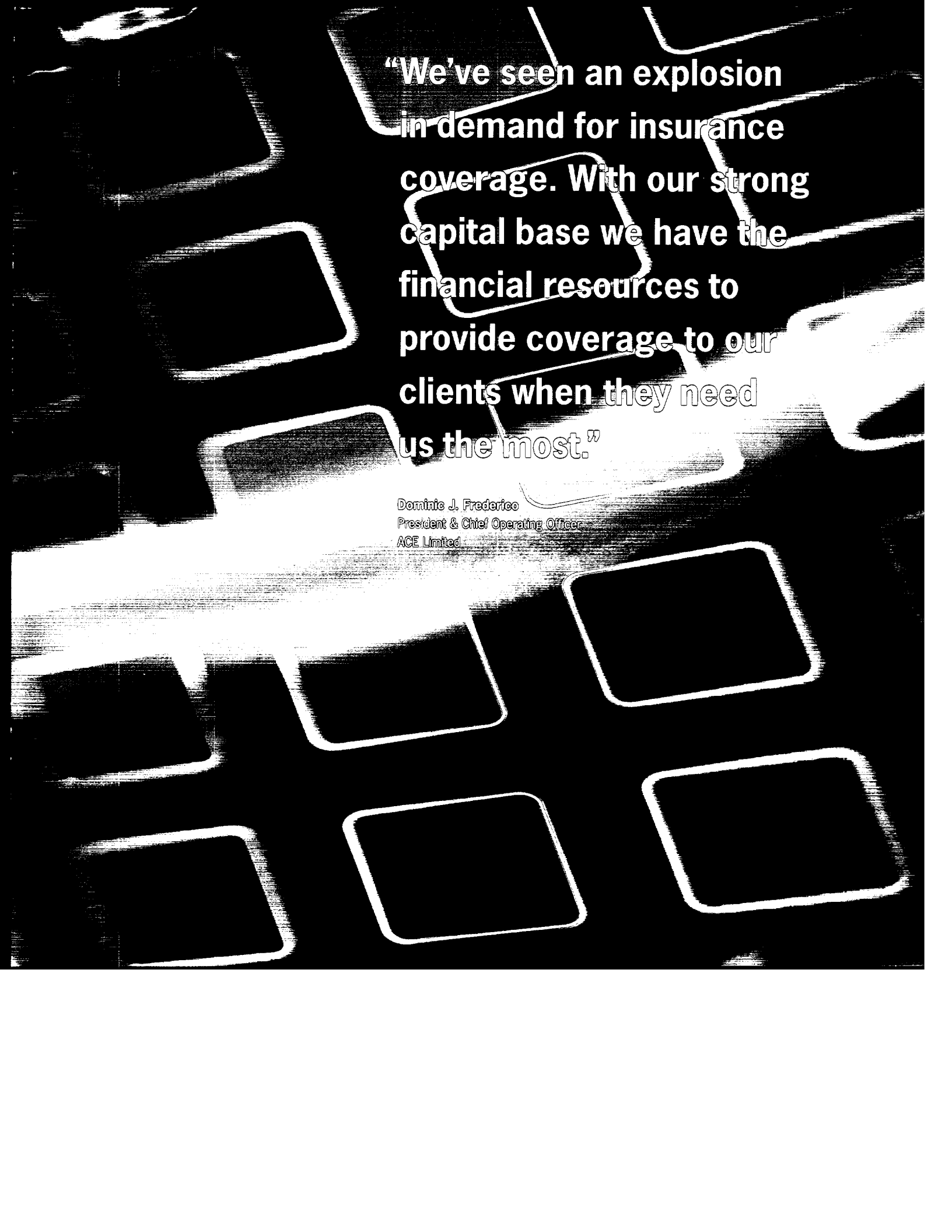
Sincerely,



Brian Duperreault
Chairman & Chief Executive Officer
ACE Limited

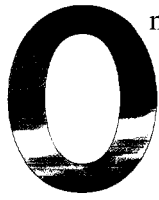
March 18, 2002





**“We’ve seen an explosion
in demand for insurance
coverage. With our strong
capital base we have the
financial resources to
provide coverage to our
clients when they need
us the most.”**

Dominic J. Frederico
President & Chief Operating Officer
ACE Limited



On September 11, 2001, the unthinkable occurred. Destruction of this magnitude stunned government officials and business leaders, as well as the general public. The future instantly seemed less secure. Terrorists, it was now apparent, had multiple means of delivery and multiple delivery points. How can an open society hope to defend them all?

The challenge to businesses

Facing a landscape of increased peril, business leaders turned to their traditional source of protection—insurance. Senior executives began to question whether their companies had adequate coverage. A re-examination of exposure has led to an unprecedented demand for comprehensive insurance.

The challenge to insurers

Like insurance buyers, of course, insurers now have an altered view of risk, too. On September 11, the industry suffered its largest aggregate loss in history. Although some additional capital has subsequently flowed into the industry, the net impact of the event, to date, has been a significant reduction in the industry's capacity to accept risk.

In the new environment, insurers have had to be much more precise about the perils they are actually prepared to cover. In the softer markets of earlier years, policy language had grown increasingly broad and general at many insurers. But in the post-September 11 world, insurers have tightened their terms and conditions to cover only named perils. And few—if any—are prepared to cover terrorism. Although this risk had seemed

minor on September 10, 2001, it is now widely viewed within the industry as too large, random, and incalculable to be insurable as an unlimited liability.

Having recognized the magnitude of their exposure, most insurers have re-evaluated how much risk they will accept in future. Some companies have withdrawn from particular risk classes altogether and, spurred by a sharp tightening in the reinsurance market, dramatically reduced their limits in others. An insurer that previously put out a \$200 million line and reinsured \$175 million of the exposure may now offer clients just \$25 million and retain the entire risk.

Insurance premiums had generally been hardening before September 11, but they climbed much more steeply thereafter—especially in such lines as aviation, property and energy. To earn a reasonable return on capital and protect their shareholders against excessive volatility, insurers have had to raise their prices.

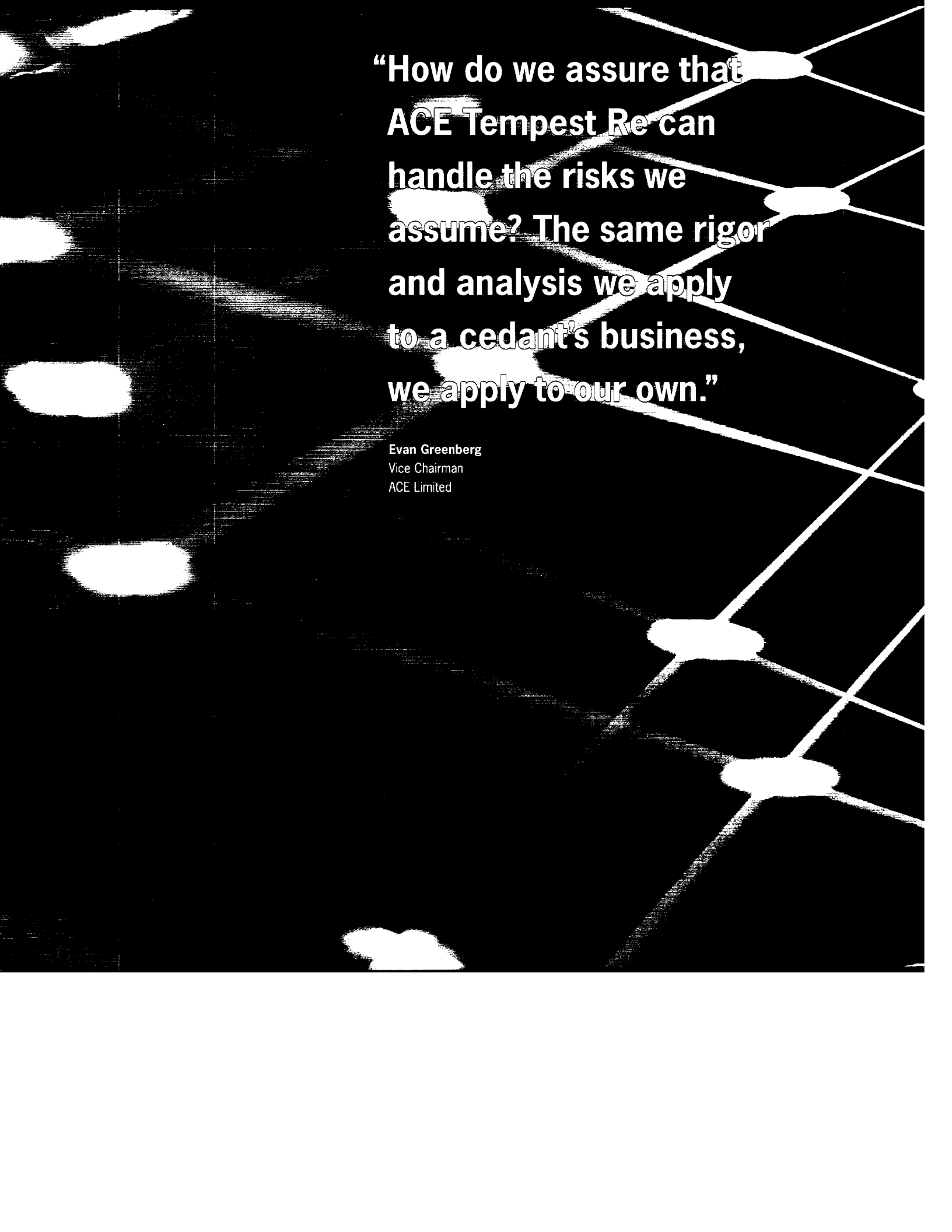
A new focus on quality

In the post-September 11 environment, businesses can no longer view insurance as a low-cost commodity.

At many companies, Board members and senior executives now involve themselves directly in insurance purchasing decisions. Increasingly, they want to work with insurers that have high ratings and a robust capital base to draw on should a loss occur. Large corporations that build their protection in layers are focusing more closely on the financial strength of each provider as they structure their insurance program. Many are also seeking insurers that will be able to provide them with a variety of solutions over time as their relationships deepen.







**“How do we assure that
ACE Tempest Re can
handle the risks we
assume? The same rigor
and analysis we apply
to a cedant’s business,
we apply to our own.”**

Evan Greenberg
Vice Chairman
ACE Limited



t ACE, risk management is a thoughtful, prudent, and rigorous process.

Managing limits and retentions

As the events of 2001 brought home, managing risk is partly a matter of controlling limits and retentions. One of the reasons ACE was able to withstand the year's large gross losses is that we had carefully matched the coverage we wrote with the support we could obtain through reinsurance. As reinsurance has become more difficult and costly to acquire, we have had to reduce the gross limits we can offer our clients. Generally speaking, we now write smaller gross limits and retain a larger portion of them.

Diversification through acquisitions

Diversification is another key to successful risk management. During ACE's early years, we offered just two lines: excess liability and excess directors and officers liability insurance. Since 1993, largely

through acquisitions, we have diversified our insurance portfolio—as well as our revenue streams—by both geography and product line. By entering the Lloyd's market in 1996, for example, we broadened our international exposure. By purchasing CIGNA's global property and casualty insurance business in 1999, we completed our transformation into a global insurance provider. Soon thereafter, we added depth and expertise to our financial reinsurance capabilities by acquiring Capital Re Corporation.

The CIGNA P&C acquisition made ACE one of the few property and casualty insurers to operate on a truly global scale. ACE International writes business in nearly 50 countries around the world, both mature and developing. At the same time, clients around the world can also access cutting-edge insurance solutions through ACE Bermuda, ACE Financial Services,

ACE Financial Solutions, and ACE Global Markets. The resulting geographic diversity helps protect ACE from weakness in any single national or regional market.

Diversification through internal growth

We have further diversified through internal growth. ACE Tempest Re is currently in the midst of an extensive diversification drive that will transform it from a property catastrophe reinsurer into a multiline and multinational reinsurer. Expansion during 2001 focused on areas of particular market need. For example, insurers writing worker's compensation and accident and health coverage have concentrations in geographic areas where a single event could have disastrous effects. In response, ACE Tempest Re began writing worker's compensation and personal accident catastrophe reinsurance—areas where it quickly achieved market leadership. In both property and casualty reinsurance, the company is also expanding into the per-risk business. With access

to facilities in London, Dublin, Stamford, and Bermuda, ACE Tempest Re serves clients from around the world.

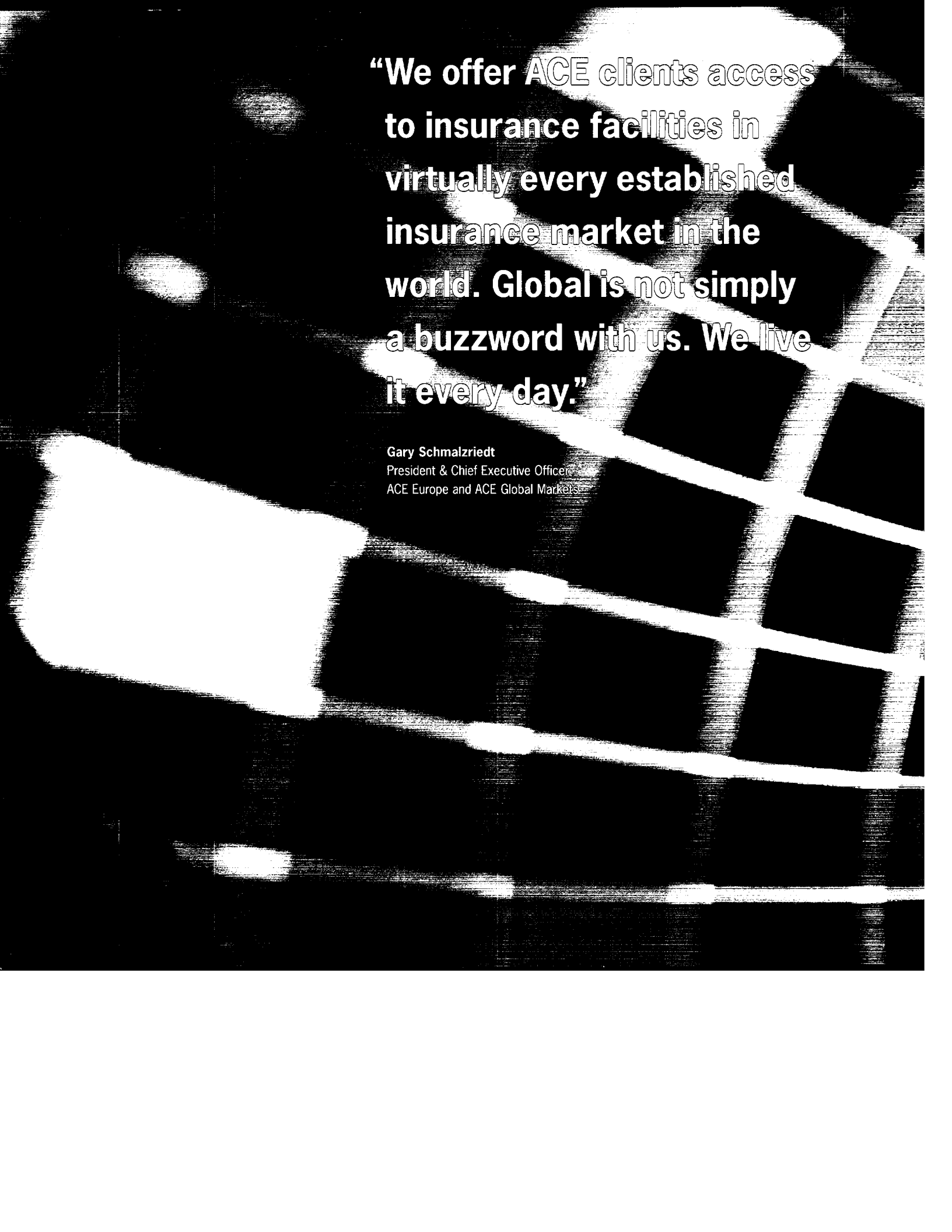
Managing correlations of risk

In the post-September 11 environment, ACE is also applying sophisticated analytic tools to the evaluation of risk. Having learned that a single event can lead to property catastrophe, liability, worker's compensation, aviation, and business interruption claims, insurers clearly need new methodologies for evaluating correlations of risk. Traditional catastrophe modeling has focused on natural events such as hurricanes and earthquakes. To address the new set of scenarios, ACE has begun to develop comparable models for use in analyzing potential aggregations of loss caused by intentional acts. In addition, ACE is mindful of non-correlated risks arising from investment activities and credit exposure.

Outstanding risk-management skills

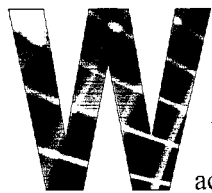






**“We offer ACE clients access
to insurance facilities in
virtually every established
insurance market in the
world. Global is not simply
a buzzword with us. We live
it every day.”**

Gary Schmalzriedt
President & Chief Executive Officer
ACE Europe and ACE Global Markets



While most companies around the world take active steps to shed volatility, ACE is in the business of acquiring it. By accumulating volatility in sufficient quantities and diversity, and by applying a variety of risk management strategies, we can withstand the uncertainties and continue to thrive.

ACE emerged from the events of 2001 with its financial strength intact and its commitment to stand by clients undiminished. While other insurers were withdrawing from important markets, ACE continued to provide critical forms of coverage. We also stepped up to add lines that were in especially strong demand.

This is not to say that we have or will put our own company at risk. We are professional in our risk taking and careful to assure that what we do is in

the best interests of our shareholders as well as our clients. For clients and shareholders alike, of course, it is vitally important that ACE be able to survive even the worst event they can imagine.

Underwriting expertise

We are prepared to accept risk from large, complex global clients because we have confidence in our technical underwriting skills—our ability to understand the idiosyncrasies of each client organization and to evaluate and price the relevant risks. The strength of our underwriting talent enables us to respond quickly to changing dynamics and exposures.

ACE has specialized underwriting skills in sectors ranging from marine to energy to aviation to global property to casualty to personal accident and health—to name just a few. ACE Tempest Re, for example, is pre-eminent in quantifying property catastrophe risk. The company uses its own proprietary risk assessment

models as well as catastrophe simulation models from leading vendors. It understands how to interpret data and make necessary adjustments to get the most accurate results.

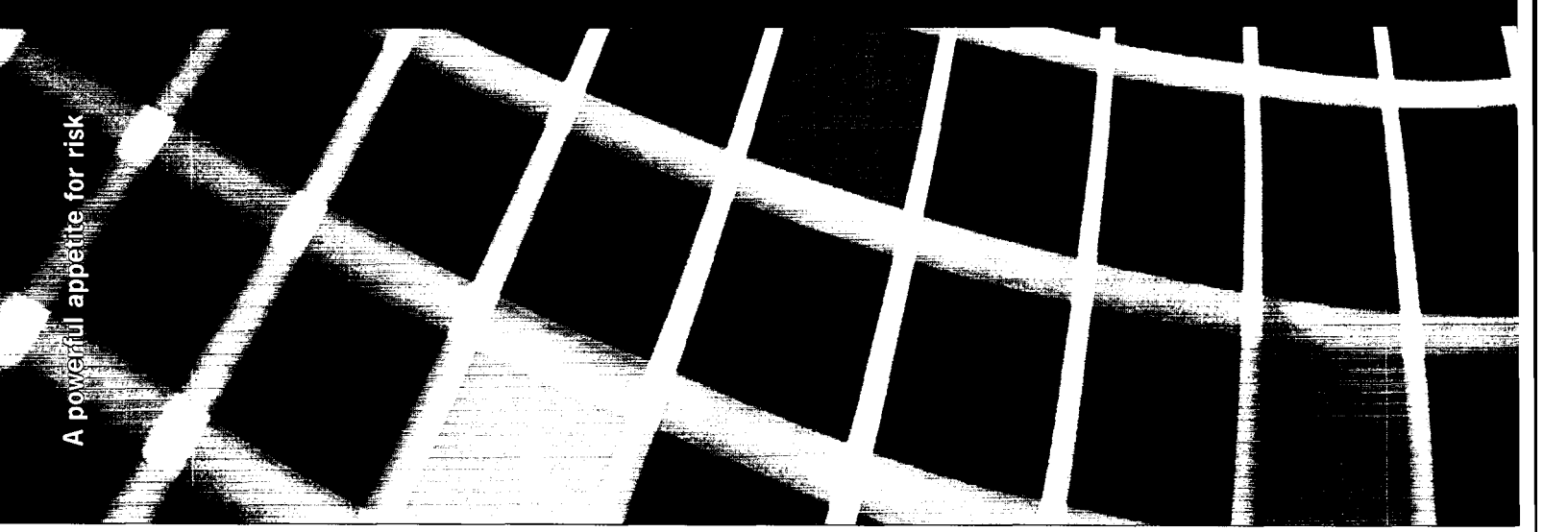
In underwriting directors and officers liability (D&O), we use a very different set of technical skills. This specialty involves analyzing a client company from top to bottom—its financial statements, its competitive landscape, its product lifecycles, its quality of management, its standing on Wall Street and in the press.

Since several ACE business segments around the world offer D&O coverage, we can generally match a client's need with an efficient source of capacity. ACE Bermuda typically participates in the high

excess layers of D&O programs. For U.S. clients seeking coverage in the working layers of their program, we established a specialized D&O unit within ACE USA during 2001. Since ACE Global Markets, our Lloyd's unit, also writes D&O liability, clients needing additional capacity can tap more than one ACE market for coverage at several layers of their program.

A long-term partner

As markets harden, insurance buyers often seek insurers with whom they can form mutually productive, long-lasting relationships. Many clients recognize ACE as an excellent long-term partner. ACE was founded in 1985 by a consortium of 34 Fortune 500 companies. Although we have been publicly owned since 1993, many of those founders are still clients of ACE.







“Our customers respect and understand our commitment to disciplined underwriting. They recognize that ACE’s professional approach to risk management assures stability, reliability and longevity.”

Mark Herman
President & Chief Executive Officer
ACE Bermuda



In addition to providing traditional forms of risk transfer, ACE also helps clients manage their exposures in a variety of complementary ways, including financial solutions, financial guaranty insurance, reinsurance, captive services, and claims management services.

Financial solutions

Financial solutions are custom-tailored products that blend risk transfer with risk financing. With traditional insurance more difficult and expensive to obtain than in the past, many large corporations are retaining more risk through higher deductibles or greater use of captive insurance subsidiaries. For these companies, a customized program that offers stable capacity and significant risk transfer represents an efficient alternative.

With seven years of experience and a team of professionals in Bermuda, New York, London, Dublin, and Japan, ACE is a leading provider of financial solutions. A substantial portion of the new capital ACE raised in 2001 was allocated to this business segment.

Financial solutions may take various forms: structured financial products enable companies with large retentions to spread potential losses out over several years so they can more easily be absorbed; loss portfolio transfers allow insurance and reinsurance companies, among others, to improve their competitive position by shedding portions of their loss portfolios. Given the pressures on insurers and reinsurers, loss portfolio transfers may be in particularly strong demand in 2002.

Financial guaranties

Through ACE Financial Services, we also provide sophisticated solutions to problems of financial risk management. Quite apart from September 11, the year 2001 was a period of credit unrest and numerous credit downgrades. Many firms with substantial credit exposure sought to obtain default protection from highly rated counterparties. Today, the latter are a

diminishing breed. With its two highly rated divisions—ACE Guaranty Re (AAA Standard & Poor's Financial Strength Rating) and ACE Capital Re (AA Standard & Poor's Financial Strength Rating)—ACE Financial Services experienced strong demand for credit protection.

In 2001, we were particularly active as a credit enhancer of collateralized debt obligations (CDOs)—securities backed by portfolios of bank loans and bonds. Working with the issuers and packagers of CDOs, we supplied credit enhancement through the mechanisms of insurance, reinsurance, and credit derivatives. While the surge in demand was largely a U.S. phenomenon in 2001, we anticipate strong growth in the European asset-backed and project finance markets in 2002.

Rent-a-captive

Through Paget Reinsurance Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of ACE Bermuda, we also serve companies that have chosen to retain risk. Instead of establishing their own captive insurance subsidiaries, these

companies can often obtain many of the same benefits by “renting” the capital, surplus, and legal capacity of Paget Re. Among its chief advantages, Paget Re provides clients with direct access to the reinsurance market. Unlike most rent-a-captive facilities, Paget Re can also accommodate true risk transfer.

Claims management

Companies retaining significant risk often need help in managing their exposures. ESIS, Inc., a subsidiary of ACE USA, is one of the nation's premier providers of risk management services. ESIS serves major corporate clients that have chosen to retain significant worker's compensation exposure. Using a variety of specialized services, ESIS helps these companies reduce the severity and frequency of their losses. ACE is also one of the few insurers with the capability to service global clients in over 50 countries around the world.





**“In October 2001, it took
ACE less than 24 hours
to raise \$1.1 billion in
additional capital. That’s
quite a testament to ACE.”**

Philip V. Bancroft
Chief Financial Officer
ACE Limited



Even after the largest industry insured loss of all time, ACE's balance sheet remained very strong following September 11. We maintained our excellent ratings. Less than two months later, we were able to raise \$1.1 billion in equity capital to support further expansion. Investors recognized that ACE, with our extensive client base, could readily and profitably deploy additional capital.

Pricing discipline

We believe that pricing discipline is critical to sound capital management. To generate an adequate return on capital, we firmly believe that business must be profitable in its own right. In a soft market, when premium rates are inadequate, we turn down significant amounts of business. Following the CIGNA property and casualty acquisition, we exited from lines that did not meet our standards.

As a responsible market, we must be selective and price fairly so we can continue to provide a quality product over time. In the current environment, we have raised prices in response to the rising costs of running our business.

Investment discipline

Beyond premiums, our other major source of income is our investment portfolio, which stood at \$16 billion at the close of 2001. As an investor, we face both market risk and credit risk. In our financial guaranty business, we also take credit risk. It is therefore particularly important for ACE to understand the potential aggregations and correlations of risk in our entire credit portfolio. Working with a leading

provider of credit risk management solutions, we have developed the ability to gather data on the credit decisions of ACE professionals around the world, to run simulations, and to stress test our portfolio to identify potential problems. As credit events unfold, our understanding of the cross-correlations of risk allows us to make quick adjustments to our portfolio.

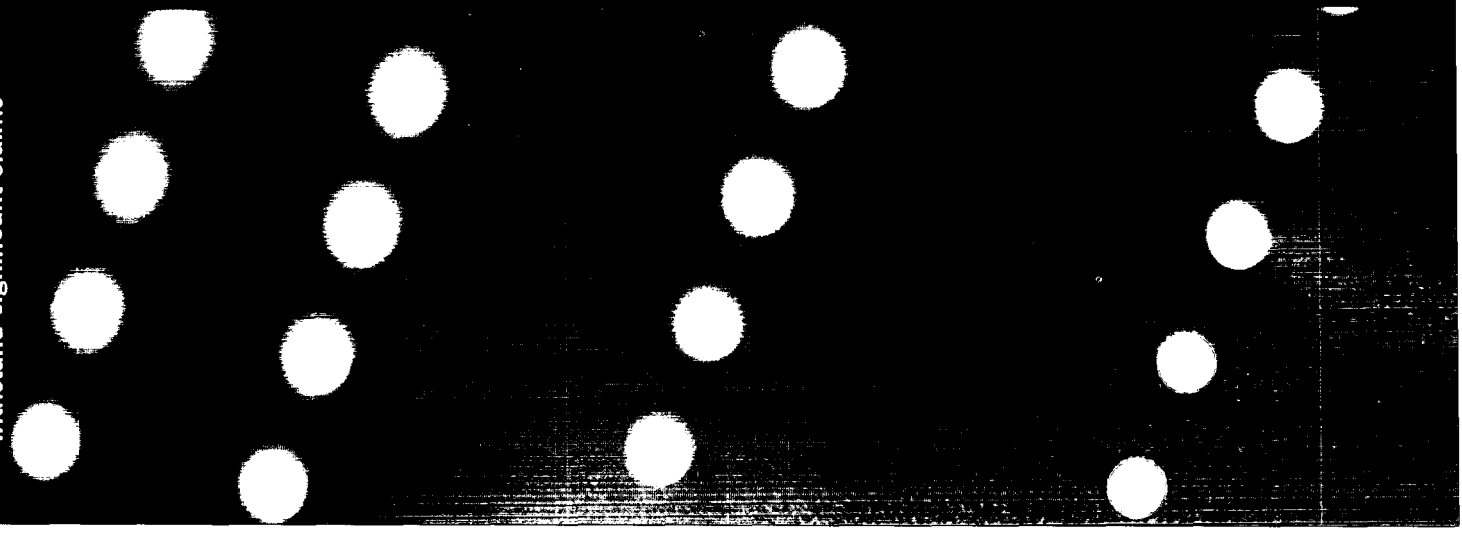
Reserving discipline

Careful measurement of emerging loss experience also contributes to our capital strength. Our actuaries closely monitor loss development activity in our books of business on a constant basis. When we see an increase in the severity or frequency of losses—as we did with our international business in the fourth quarter of 2001—we lose no time in responding. When our actual experience diverges from expectations, we swiftly update our reserves.

Selective use of reinsurance

Doing business with financially strong reinsurers is critically important to sustaining our capital strength. This was demonstrated by the fact that the vast majority of our reinsurance recoverables associated with the September 11 losses were from highly rated companies. In the case of our reinsurance business, we can protect ourselves through a variety of risk transfer tools, including retrocessional reinsurance, catastrophe bonds, and incurred loss warranties.

The capital strength to
withstand significant claims





ACE's success is predicated on having outstanding people

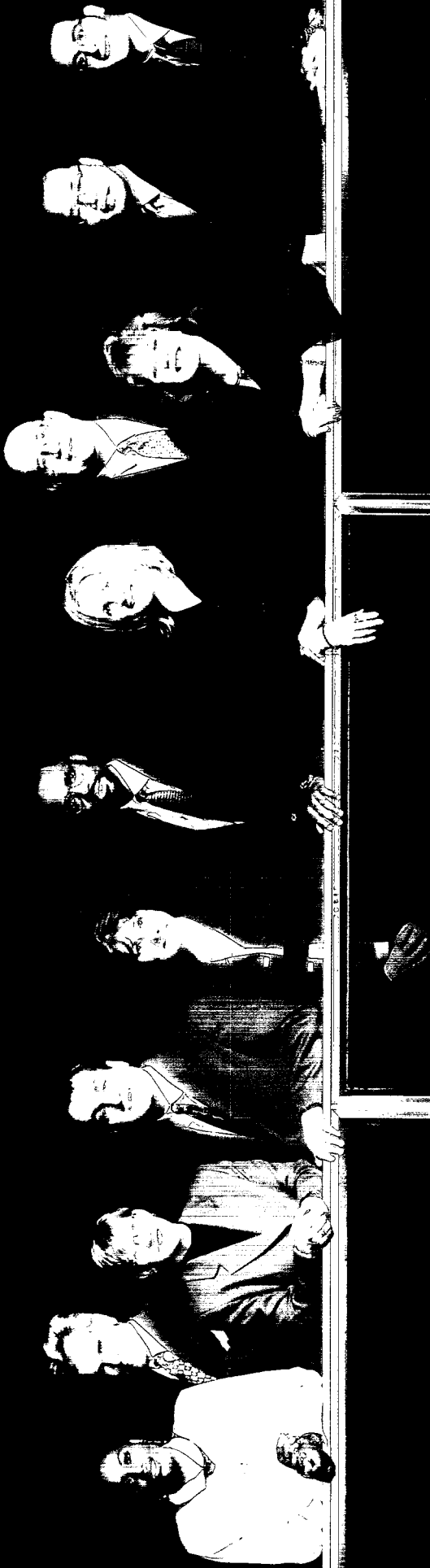
Thanks to the talents of our people, ACE can participate over the full spectrum of risk from standard accident and health policies to highly customized financial coverages. When presented with client problems, our professionals have the intellectual firepower and the flexibility to respond with creative solutions.

An attractive culture for talented people

ACE is a big company that is managed like a small one. Because we operate with a relatively flat organizational structure, professionals at

all levels have ready access to management. The CEOs of our various business segments are all directly involved in day-to-day decision making. With few bureaucratic barriers to overcome, people at ACE tend to know that they can make a difference.

We value leadership as it is exercised at all levels of the organization. In our experience, for example, talented underwriters want to use their skills to make underwriting decisions. Instead of expecting them all to become administrators, we reward highly skilled underwriters for the



value they bring to ACE. This feature of our culture has helped us in acquiring and retaining outstanding people.

While we reward our people with highly competitive benefit plans and personal wealth accumulation opportunities, we recognize that pay is not the only motivator. People at ACE are also rewarded by seeing how their individual efforts contribute to the achievement of our overall goals.

Drawing on worldwide talent

ACE has the good fortune to draw on skilled people from societies around the globe. In nearly 50 countries, our local companies are staffed extensively

with local professionals. In each of these locations, ACE is a meritocracy that rewards ability and dedication and that provides a mounting number of opportunities for professional growth. The ability to tap a worldwide pool of employees contributes importantly to ACE's success in acquiring and retaining talented people.

And talented people, in turn, contribute importantly to ACE's success in the business of risk.

Take away the risk and you can do anything.SM



Take away the risk and you can do anything.™

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Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition is a discussion of ACE's results of operations, financial condition, liquidity and capital resources. This discussion should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and related notes, presented on pages 52 to 100 of this annual report.

Safe Harbor Disclosure

The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 provides a "safe harbor" for forward-looking statements. Any written or oral statements made by or on behalf of ACE may include forward-looking statements which reflect our current views with respect to future events and financial performance. These forward-looking statements are subject to certain uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from such statements. These uncertainties and other factors (which are described in more detail elsewhere herein and in other documents we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission) include, but are not limited to: (i) the impact of the September 11th tragedy and its aftermath on ACE's insureds and reinsureds, on the insurance and reinsurance industry and on the economy in general, and uncertainties relating to governmental responses to the tragedy; (ii) the ability to collect reinsurance recoverables and any delays with respect thereto; (iii) the occurrence of catastrophic events or other insured or reinsured events with a frequency or severity exceeding our estimates; (iv) the uncertainties of the loss reserving process, including the difficulties associated with assessing environmental damage and latent injuries; (v) uncertainties relating to government and regulatory policies such as subjecting ACE to insurance regulation or taxation in additional jurisdictions or amending, revoking or enacting any laws, regulations or treaties affecting our current operations and other legal, regulatory and legislative developments; (vi) the actual amount of new and renewal business and market acceptance of our products; (vii) risks associated with the introduction of new products and services; (viii) the competitive environment in which we operate, related trends and associated pricing pressures, market perception, and

developments; (ix) actions that rating agencies may take from time to time; (x) developments in global financial markets, which could affect our investment portfolio and financing plans; (xi) changing rates of inflation and other economic conditions; (xii) losses due to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations; (xiii) loss of the services of any of our executive officers without suitable replacements being recruited in a reasonable timeframe; (xiv) the ability of technology to perform as anticipated; (xv) the amount of dividends received from subsidiaries, and (xvi) management's response to these factors. The words "believe", "anticipate", "estimate", "project", "should", "plan", "expect", "intend", "hope", "will likely result", or "will continue", variations thereof and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of their dates. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or review any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

General

ACE, through its various subsidiaries, provides a broad range of insurance and reinsurance products to insureds worldwide. We currently operate through six business segments: ACE Bermuda, ACE Global Markets, ACE Global Reinsurance (includes both property and casualty reinsurance business and life reinsurance business), ACE USA, ACE International and ACE Financial Services. Our segments are structured on a geographic basis. Following recent management changes, we are reassessing the manner in which we present our segments.

During 1999, we made two substantial acquisitions that were accounted for under the purchase method of accounting, which requires that income from the acquired company only be included in our results from the date of acquisition. These acquisitions are described below.

On July 2, 1999, we acquired CIGNA Corporation's ("CIGNA") domestic property and casualty insurance operations including its run-off business and also its international property and casualty insurance companies and branches, including most of the accident and health businesses written through those companies for \$3.45 billion in cash (the "ACE INA Acquisition"). We made this acquisition through our U.S. holding company, ACE INA Holdings, Inc. ("ACE INA"). ACE INA's results are included in our results from July 2, 1999.

On December 30, 1999, we acquired Capital Re Corporation, which is engaged in the financial guaranty reinsurance business. Following the acquisition, Capital Re Corporation was renamed ACE Financial Services. Under the terms of the acquisition agreement, we paid \$110.3 million in cash and issued approximately 20.8 million ACE Ordinary Shares. ACE Financial Services' results are included in our results from January 1, 2000.

We expect to continue evaluating potential new product lines and other opportunities in the insurance and reinsurance markets. In addition, we evaluate potential acquisitions of other companies and businesses and hold discussions with potential acquisition candidates. As a general rule, we publicly announce such acquisitions only after a definitive agreement has been reached.

Through ACE Global Markets, we provide funds at Lloyd's, primarily in the form of letters of credit, to support underwriting capacity for Lloyd's syndicate 2488 managed by the Lloyd's managing agencies that we own. Syndicate 2488 is the largest syndicate in Lloyd's and its 2002 capacity of £900 million represents 7 percent of the total Lloyd's capacity for 2002. We increased our percentage participation in syndicate 2488 from 90 percent for the 2001 year of account to 99.6 percent for the 2002 year of account and expect to own 100 percent for the 2003 year of account. We have increased our participation in the Lloyd's syndicates we manage each year since we started participating in the Lloyd's market in 1996.

In January 2002, the Council of Lloyd's, the market's ruling body, put forward a proposal for radical reforms designed to modernize the Lloyd's insurance market. The proposal is subject to discussion with businesses and representative bodies in

Lloyd's. Following consultation in the Lloyd's market, the proposal should be voted on later in 2002. Key reforms proposed include replacing the existing regulatory and market boards and committees with a single franchise board, replacing the current three-year accounting system with more conventional GAAP accounting, changing the way Names participate in the market, and ending unlimited liability. While we endorse the proposed changes at Lloyd's, any changes made to the three-year accounting model would not impact our reported results as we currently report our Lloyd's operations using U.S. GAAP.

We write loss portfolio transfer contracts ("LPTs"), which indemnify ceding companies for events that have occurred in prior years. These contracts, which meet the established criteria for reinsurance accounting, are recorded in the statement of operations when written and generally result in large one-time written and earned premiums with comparable incurred losses. These contracts, when written, can cause significant variances in gross premiums written, net premiums written, net premiums earned, net incurred losses, as well as the loss and loss expense ratio and underwriting and administrative expense ratio. At the time an LPT is written, we make certain assumptions with respect to the ultimate amount and timing of payments in order to establish loss and loss expense reserves. As with most loss reserves, the actual amount and timing of payments may result in losses and loss expenses which are significantly greater or less than the reserves initially provided.

September 11th 2001 Tragedy

The terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001 ("the September 11th tragedy") resulted in the largest insured loss in history and had a substantial impact on our results. We believe that our current estimate for September 11, 2001 claims is reasonable and accurate based on information currently available. We continue to evaluate our total potential liability based upon individual insurance and reinsurance policy language, legal and factual developments in underlying matters involving its insureds, as well as legislative developments in the U.S. involving the terrorist attack. If our current assessments of future developments are proved wrong, the financial

impact of any of them, singularly or in the aggregate, could be material. For example, business interruption insurance claims could materialize in the future with greater frequency than we have anticipated or provided for in our estimates, or, insureds that we expect will not be held responsible for injuries resulting from the attack are ultimately found to be responsible at a financial level that impacts our insurance or reinsurance policies.

Detailed below is an analysis, by operating segment, of the impact of the September 11th tragedy on our statement of operations recorded in the quarter ended September 30, 2001. This analysis includes the effects of intercompany reinsurance transactions. As noted, our net income was reduced by \$559 million on an after tax basis. In estimating the impact of the tragedy on us, premium payments required for us to reinstate reinsurance policies with third parties have been accrued. Premiums from insureds required to reinstate their insurance or reinsurance coverage with us have not been accrued in the estimate. The premiums accrued in ACE Bermuda represent additional premiums due under the terms of certain financial solutions reinsurance programs directly impacted by the tragedy. These amounts have not changed substantively since they were reported in the third quarter.

Impact of September 11, 2001 Tragedy
Year ended December 31, 2001

(in millions of U.S. dollars)	ACE		ACE		ACE		ACE
	ACE Bermuda	Global Markets Reinsurance	Global Reinsurance	ACE USA	ACE International	Consolidated	
Operations Data:							
Gross premiums written	\$ 142	\$ (20)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 122	
Net premiums written	139	(66)	2	(18)	(5)	52	
Net premiums earned	100	(66)	3	(18)	(5)	14	
Losses and loss expenses	342	140	122	28	18	650	
Policy acquisition costs	-	-	1	-	-	1	
Underwriting income	(242)	(206)	(120)	(46)	(23)	(637)	
Income tax benefit	-	(62)	-	(16)	-	(78)	
Net loss	\$ (242)	\$ (144)	\$ (120)	\$ (30)	\$ (23)	\$ (559)	

Prior to the September 11th tragedy, we were operating in an environment where insurance and reinsurance rates were increasing. As a result of the tragedy, changes in the insurance and reinsurance industry have accelerated. Prices are increasing, available capacity has reduced, and coverage along with policy terms and conditions are changing. Changes in industry conditions will be discussed where relevant in the segment discussions.

In line with the industry, we are experiencing price increases in most lines of business. In certain areas, at times, we are reducing the gross capacity we offer to insureds as reinsurance prices increase and available capacity reduces. We are also assessing the amount of gross and net capacity offered in lines of business where price increases have not been commensurate with our assessment of risk. However, we expect to continue to increase our net retention in other areas. In addition, we are assessing our exposure to terrorism related risks and, where considered necessary, have and will continue to take steps to reduce or eliminate these risks from our insurance portfolios.

Results of Operations
Years ended December 31.

(in millions of U.S. dollars)	2001	2000	1999
Income (loss) excluding net realized gains (losses) on investments, non-recurring expenses and cumulative effect of adopting a new accounting standard	\$ (69)	\$ 582	\$ 330
Net realized gains (losses) on investments (net of income tax)	(50)	(39)	42
Non-recurring expenses (net of income tax)	(4)	-	(7)
Income (loss) excluding cumulative effect of adopting a new accounting standard	(123)	543	365
Cumulative effect of adopting a new accounting standard (net of income tax)	(23)	-	-
Net income (loss)	\$ (146)	\$ 543	\$ 365

In 2001, we reported a net loss excluding net realized gains (losses) on investment, non-recurring expenses and the cumulative effect of adopting a new accounting standard of \$69 million compared with income of \$582 million in 2000. Of the \$651 million decrease, \$559 million is a result of the September 11th tragedy and \$130 million relates to additional loss charges in the fourth quarter, primarily in our international operations discussed later. We also incurred non-recurring expenses of \$4 million (net of income tax) during the second quarter relating to a contractual obligation due to a departing employee.

We had net realized losses on investments (net of income tax) of \$50 million in 2001 primarily due to losses on financial futures and option contracts, the write-down of certain other investments and the ongoing fair value adjustments on derivatives. As discussed later in this report, we implemented FAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" ("FAS 133") on January 1, 2001, which required that all derivatives be measured at fair value and recognized as either assets or liabilities in our consolidated balance sheet. We recorded an expense in the first quarter of 2001 relating to the cumulative effect of adopting this standard of \$23 million, net of income tax of \$12 million. The cumulative effect of adopting this standard primarily related to market value adjustments on the credit default swap portfolio held by ACE Financial Services.

In 2000, income excluding net realized gains (losses) on investments and non-recurring expenses increased by 76 percent to \$582 million compared with \$330 million in 1999. Approximately \$100 million of the increase was caused by the inclusion of the results of ACE INA for a full year in 2000 compared with six months of results in 1999. ACE INA also reported better results in 2000 compared with 1999. The 2000 year also includes \$82 million of income excluding net realized gains (losses) on investments from ACE Financial Services which was acquired on December 30, 1999. Our 2000 results also reflect the fact that catastrophe losses in ACE Global Reinsurance were \$78 million lower in 2000 compared with 1999.

Premiums		2001		2000		Percentage Change	
Years ended December 31,		(in millions of U.S. dollars)					
Gross premiums written:							
ACE Bermuda	\$ 1,145	\$ 598	92%	\$ 598	8%	\$ 553	
ACE Global Markets	1,300	1,064	22	1,064	68	635	
ACE Global Reinsurance	740	191	288	191	5	182	
ACE USA	4,428	3,380	31	3,380	116	1,567	
ACE International	2,260	2,027	11	2,027	117	932	
ACE Financial Services	292	327	(11)	327	-	-	
Consolidated	\$10,165	\$ 7,587	34%	\$ 7,587	96%	\$3,869	
Net premiums written:							
ACE Bermuda	\$ 1,061	\$ 512	107%	\$ 512	19%	\$ 429	
ACE Global Markets	766	772	(1)	772	76	439	
ACE Global Reinsurance	694	157	341	157	8	145	
ACE USA	2,047	1,708	20	1,708	114	797	
ACE International	1,512	1,419	7	1,419	107	685	
ACE Financial Services	284	311	(9)	311	-	-	
Consolidated	\$ 6,364	\$ 4,879	30%	\$ 4,879	96%	\$2,495	
Net premiums earned:							
ACE Bermuda	\$ 945	\$ 487	94%	\$ 487	(5)%	\$ 510	
ACE Global Markets	624	619	1	619	70	364	
ACE Global Reinsurance	662	141	368	141	1	140	
ACE USA	1,892	1,619	17	1,619	116	749	
ACE International	1,442	1,386	4	1,386	92	723	
ACE Financial Services	352	283	25	283	-	-	
Consolidated	\$ 5,917	\$ 4,535	30%	\$ 4,535	82%	\$2,486	

Premiums: Gross premiums written increased by 34 percent to \$10.2 billion in 2001. We experienced steady growth in gross premiums written during 2001 due to new business opportunities as well as price increases on renewing business. In addition, in 2001 financial solutions generated \$582 million more gross premiums written than in 2000 and ACE Global Re's life reinsurance business generated \$414 million in gross premiums written in its first full year of operation.

Net premiums written, which reflect the premiums we retain after purchasing reinsurance protection, increased by 30 percent to \$6.4 billion in 2001 due to the increase in gross premiums written. Net premiums written did not increase at the same rate as gross premiums written as some of our growth in premiums came from more heavily ceded business at ACE USA and ACE Global Markets where additional reinsurance was purchased following the September 11th tragedy. Net premiums earned, which reflect the portion of net premiums written recorded as revenues for the year, also increased by 30 percent in 2001 compared with 2000.

Gross premiums written in 2000 increased by 96 percent to \$7.6 billion compared with \$3.9 billion in 1999. The increase resulted from several factors including the upturn in the business cycle for the insurance and reinsurance markets. However, the primary reasons for the increase were the inclusion of ACE INA premiums for the full year in 2000 compared with six months in 1999, the increase in our participation in Lloyd's and the inclusion of ACE Financial Services in 2000.

ACE Bermuda: Gross premiums written in 2001 increased by 92 percent to \$1.1 billion compared with 2000. The increase is due primarily to the financial solutions line of business that has shown significant growth augmented by additional premiums on policies in force arising from the September 11th tragedy. In 2001, financial solutions wrote \$868 million of premiums compared with \$286 million in 2000. Included in the financial solutions premium in 2001 is a \$125 million inter-company reinsurance contract written with a wholly owned subsidiary, ACE Capital Re. ACE Capital Re is included in the ACE Financial Services segment.

The increase in the financial solutions business was somewhat offset by a decrease in professional lines, aviation and satellite lines. In 2000, the professional lines division wrote a retrospective program with premiums of \$50 million that was not available for renewal this year. As disclosed in previous filings, during fiscal 2000, ACE Bermuda moved its aviation business to ACE Global Markets and a large part of the satellite business to ACE USA. In 2000, these lines accounted for \$60 million of gross premiums written in ACE Bermuda.

Prior to the September 11th tragedy, excess liability, excess property and professional lines were experiencing premium growth as a result of rising insurance prices in the industry. Since that time rates have continued to increase in the region of

20-30 percent, 50-100 percent and 20-25 percent, respectively. In addition, the political risk premium written through Sovereign Risk, a 50 percent owned joint venture, increased in 2001 compared with 2000.

Net premiums written in 2001 increased by 107 percent to \$1.1 billion compared with 2000 for the same reasons outlined above for gross premiums written. Net premiums written increased by a higher percentage than gross due to a change in the mix of business written as financial solutions tends to reinsure less business than the other lines in ACE Bermuda. Net premiums earned in 2001 increased by 94 percent to \$945 million compared with 2000. As with gross and net premiums written, the increase is due primarily to the increase in the financial solutions line of business that experienced significant premium growth during the year. This line also benefited by additional premiums earned due under terms of certain financial solutions programs directly impacted by the September 11th tragedy.

Gross premiums written in 2000 increased by 8 percent to \$598 million compared with \$553 million in 1999, primarily due to growth in the professional lines division. During the third quarter of 2000, the professional lines division bound a retrospective professional lines program that resulted in \$50 million of gross, net and earned premiums in the quarter. Premium production in the other divisions was mixed in 2000. Net premiums written increased by 19 percent to \$512 million in 2000 compared with \$429 million in 1999. The increase was primarily due to the \$50 million professional lines program previously discussed. Net premiums earned in 2000 decreased by \$23 million to \$487 million compared with \$510 million in 1999. This decrease is primarily due to a significant LPT transaction in 1999 that was earned when written. The decrease in net premiums earned was partially offset by the aforementioned \$50 million professional lines retrospective premium.

ACE Global Markets: Gross premiums written in 2001 increased by 22 percent to \$1.3 billion compared with 2000. In the March 2000 quarter, ACE Global Markets accelerated its reporting to a current basis from a quarter in arrears. On a comparable basis, gross premiums written increased by 37 percent. The increase is primarily due to an increase in our participation in syndicate 2488 and higher premium levels in most areas of our business in 2001 due to price increases.

Net premiums written in 2001 decreased by 1 percent to \$766 million compared with 2000. On a comparable basis, net premiums written increased by 17 percent. Net premiums written increased at a slower rate than gross premiums due primarily to higher reinsurance costs compounded by reinstatement premiums arising from the September 11th tragedy and additional premiums being paid to extend the reinsurance program.

Net premiums earned in 2001 increased by 1 percent to \$624 million compared with 2000. On a comparable basis, net premiums earned increased by 22 percent due to our increased participation in syndicate 2488 and the increase in premiums in 2001.

Following the September 11th tragedy, dramatic premium increases have been seen in the fourth quarter of 2001 particularly in the aviation and property sectors. The reduction in available market capacity, the uncertainty surrounding reinsurance availability going forward and the public's heightened awareness of the need for adequate insurance cover have resulted in substantial price increases.

Gross premiums written in 2000 increased by 68 percent to \$1.1 billion compared with \$635 million in 1999. The increase was primarily due to our increased participation in the Lloyd's syndicates in 2000 compared with 1999. In addition, ACE Global Markets started to experience rate increases in 2000, which contributed to the increase in premiums in 2000. Net premiums written in 2000 increased by 76 percent to \$772 million compared with 1999 and net premiums earned in 2000 increased by 70 percent to \$619 million compared with 1999. These increases were consistent with the increase in gross premiums written discussed above.

ACE Global Reinsurance: Gross premiums written of \$740 million in 2001 include \$326 million of property and casualty premiums and \$414 million of life reinsurance premiums. Gross premiums written for property and casualty business in 2001 increased by \$135 million or 71 percent to \$326 million compared with 2000. The increase is attributable to new business from the U.S. property and casualty operations and higher property catastrophe production arising from improved reinsurance market conditions during 2001. Included in the \$414 million was one large single premium of \$310 million related to a group long-term disability program written late in the fourth quarter. Due to the nature of the life reinsurance business

we are writing and the fact that this is a start-up operation, premium volumes will be inconsistent. However, ACE Global Reinsurance expects life reinsurance to be a significant contributor to its growth going forward.

Net premiums written of \$694 million in 2001 include \$287 million of property and casualty premiums and \$407 million of life reinsurance premiums. Net premiums written for property and casualty in 2001 increased by \$129 million to \$287 million compared with 2000. The reason for the increase is consistent with gross premiums written. Again, the life reinsurance division accounted for most of the increase in net premiums written as we retain most of this premium. Net premiums earned increased by \$520 million to \$662 million compared with 2000.

During the fourth quarter of 2001, ACE Global Reinsurance expanded its product offering by introducing workers' compensation and personal accident catastrophe reinsurance in response to a market need for protection against major events. Late in the fourth quarter, ACE Global Reinsurance also began writing reinsurance in London. Both the U.S. and London operations of ACE Global Reinsurance are experiencing opportunities to write business in many classes of reinsurance, particularly in specialty areas, at terms acceptable to them.

Property catastrophe premium rates continued to increase during 2001 and into early 2002. Rates increased an average of 23 percent for January 2002 renewals.

Gross premiums written in 2000 increased by \$9 million to \$191 million compared with 1999. The increase was primarily due to increasing rates in the property catastrophe market place and new business opportunities. As with gross premiums written, net premiums written in 2000 increased by 8 percent to \$157 million compared with 1999. Net premiums earned were constant between 2000 and 1999, because of ACE Tempest Re's additional purchase of retrocessional coverage in the first half of 2000. ACE Tempest Re is included in the ACE Global Reinsurance segment.

ACE USA: Gross premiums written in 2001 increased by 31 percent to \$4.4 billion compared with 2000. ACE USA achieved growth in most divisions in 2001 with the risk management group, Westchester specialty, specialty property and casualty group and financial solutions generating much of the growth. During 2001, ACE USA experienced strong new business, related growth and higher pricing due to favorable

market conditions during the year prior to the September 11th tragedy. In the aftermath of the tragedy, with account retention remaining strong, premiums charged to insureds have risen in virtually every business group, generally with attachment points increasing and policy limits on the decline. The pricing increases are most significant in the large property accounts, catastrophe exposed property business and the excess casualty lines. During the fourth quarter of 2001, ACE USA also experienced sizeable price increases expanding to the professional risk (errors and omissions and directors and officers) and commercial marine lines. The financial solutions group also experienced strong growth during 2001 and contributed \$148 million to the increase in gross premiums written.

Net premiums written in 2001 increased by 20 percent compared with 2000. The increase follows the growth in gross premiums written in 2001. Although there was an increase in net premiums written during 2001 compared with 2000, most of the gross premium growth during 2001 occurred in business segments that traditionally purchase more reinsurance protection.

Net premiums earned in 2001 increased by 17 percent to \$1.9 billion compared with 2000. The increase is consistent with the growth in net premiums written. Net premiums written and earned in 2001 were reduced by \$18 million due to reinstatement reinsurance premiums associated with the September 11th tragedy.

Gross premiums written in 2000 increased by 116 percent compared with 1999. Gross premiums in 2000 include premiums from both ACE US Holdings and the U.S. operations of ACE INA, which in 1999 are included from July 2, 1999, the date of acquisition. On a comparable basis, including 12 months of 1999 premiums for the U.S. operations of ACE INA, gross premiums increased by more than 30 percent in 2000, despite a \$158 million reduction in gross premiums due to curtailment of certain unprofitable business. In the 2000 calendar year, market conditions were favorable over 1999 with firming prices, increases in submission levels and strong account retention providing a backdrop for the growth.

Net premiums written in 2000 were 114 percent higher than 1999. The increase was primarily due to the inclusion of a full year of results for the ACE INA business in 2000, which for 1999 was only included from July 2, 1999. On a comparable basis, net premiums written increased by \$346 million, due to the more favorable

market conditions driving the increase in gross premiums written, as well as the formation of the financial solutions business group in 2000.

Net premiums earned in 2000 increased by 116 percent from 1999. The increase was partly due to the higher level of net premiums written achieved in 2000 due to the improvement in market conditions and growth in new business. More significantly, the increase was attributable to the inclusion of the ACE INA business for a full year in 2000 compared with 1999 where ACE INA business was included from July 2, 1999.

ACE International: Gross premiums written in 2001 increased by 11 percent to \$2.3 billion compared with 2000. On a constant dollar basis, gross premiums written increased by 21 percent. The increase in 2001 reflects growth in underlying property and casualty lines in both indigenous and multinational programs, and in the accident and health and consumer products business segments. ACE Europe experienced growth primarily due to large price increases on property renewals and Latin America experienced growth in its Mexican captive program business. Premiums written in Japan were relatively flat on a constant-dollar basis. Overall, growth in local currency premiums was partially offset by the weakening of European and Japanese currencies against the U.S. dollar during 2001. Net premiums written and net premiums earned increased by 7 percent and 4 percent respectively, primarily due to the growth in ACE Europe.

Gross premiums written in 2000 increased by 117 percent to \$2 billion compared with 1999. The increase was primarily due to the inclusion of a full year of results for the ACE INA business in 2000, which in 1999 are only included from July 2, 1999. Net premiums written and net premiums earned increased for the same reasons.

ACE Financial Services: Gross premiums written in 2001 decreased by 11 percent to \$292 million compared with 2000. During the fourth quarter of 2001, ACE Capital Re (which is included in the ACE Financial Services segment) purchased long-term reinsurance protection from its parent, ACE Bermuda, for \$125 million. ACE Capital Re purchased the cover to enhance rating agency capital and claims-paying resources as a result of increased demand for ACE Capital Re's products after consultation with the major rating agencies. Adjusting for this intercompany contract, gross premiums written in this segment would have increased by 28 percent due primarily to growth from new business in the structured finance, credit

default swaps and residual value lines of business. Net premiums written in 2001 decreased by \$27 million to \$284 million, compared with 2000. The decrease is primarily due to the retrocession contract with ACE Bermuda.

Net premiums earned in 2001 increased by 25 percent to \$352 million, compared with 2000. The growth in net premiums earned is primarily due to the increase in premiums earned in the residual value line of business.

Gross premiums written in 2000 were \$327 million. As ACE Financial Services was acquired on December 30, 1999, the year ended December 31, 2000 is the first year in which results from ACE Financial Services are reflected in the financial results of ACE. During 2000, the rising interest rate environment reduced financial guaranty reinsurance premiums. However, rising interest rates also led to greater persistency in the mortgage guaranty business, thereby partially offsetting the downturn in financial guaranty. In addition, ACE Financial Services experienced strong premium volume in other business lines, particularly in residual value and credit default swaps. Net premiums written and net premiums earned increased for the same reasons.

Life Reinsurance Underwriting Results

In 2001, we concluded our first full year of operations for our life reinsurance division. Our principal business in this division is to provide reinsurance coverage to life insurance companies. We price this reinsurance using sophisticated actuarial and investment models that incorporate a number of factors, including assumptions for mortality, morbidity, expenses, demographics, persistency, investment returns and inflation. We assess the performance of our life reinsurance business based on net operating income, which is net income excluding net realized gains and losses from the sale of investments. In 2001, this division generated operating income of \$4 million.

Property and Casualty Underwriting Results

The underwriting results of property and casualty business are discussed by reference to the combined ratio, loss and loss expense ratio and underwriting and administrative expense ratio. We calculate these ratios by dividing the relevant expense amounts by net premiums earned. The combined ratio is the sum of the loss and loss expense ratio and the underwriting and administrative expense ratio. A combined ratio under 100 percent indicates underwriting income and a combined ratio exceeding 100 percent indicates underwriting losses.

Years ended December 31,

	2001	2000	1999
Loss and loss expense ratio			
ACE Bermuda	111.7%	74.3%	76.5%
ACE Global Markets	88.2	57.2	56.6
ACE Global Reinsurance	78.1	12.7	69.2
ACE USA	75.0	73.7	71.2
ACE International	75.4	59.6	57.1
ACE Financial Services	68.3	64.8	-
Consolidated	82.6%	64.7%	66.0%
Underwriting and administrative expense ratio			
ACE Bermuda	6.5%	10.4%	10.4%
ACE Global Markets	47.2	37.8	40.9
ACE Global Reinsurance	28.0	25.1	23.4
ACE USA	24.6	25.6	33.6
ACE International	36.9	37.6	40.9
ACE Financial Services	23.9	27.0	-
Consolidated	29.1%	30.8%	33.5%
Combined ratio			
ACE Bermuda	118.2%	84.7%	86.9%
ACE Global Markets	135.4	95.0	97.5
ACE Global Reinsurance	106.1	37.8	92.6
ACE USA	99.6	99.3	104.8
ACE International	112.3	97.2	98.0
ACE Financial Services	92.2	91.8	-
Consolidated	111.7%	95.5%	99.5%

Loss and Loss Expense Ratios

We establish reserves for unpaid losses and loss expenses, which are estimates of future payments of reported and unreported claims for losses and related expenses, with respect to insured events that have occurred. The process of establishing reserves for property and casualty claims continues to be a complex and imprecise process, requiring the use of informed estimates and judgments. Our estimates and judgments may be revised as additional experience and other data becomes available and are reviewed, as new or improved methodologies are developed or as current laws change. Any such revisions could result in future changes in estimates of

losses or reinsurance recoverables, and would be reflected in our results of operations in the period in which the estimates are changed.

In addition, catastrophe losses may have a significant effect on the insurance and reinsurance industry. ACE Global Reinsurance and other segments of our group have exposure to windstorm, hail, earthquake and other catastrophic events, all of which are managed using measures including underwriting controls, occurrence caps as well as modeling, monitoring and managing our accumulations of potential losses across the group. We use retrocessional programs to limit our net losses from catastrophes. However, property catastrophe loss experience is generally characterized as low frequency but high severity short-tail claims, which may add volatility to our financial results.

The loss and loss expense ratio increased to 82.6 percent in 2001 compared with 64.7 percent in 2000. The increase resulted from three significant events. During the quarter ended June 30, 2001, we incurred losses of \$55 million from a series of Mid-Western United States storms that added 1 percentage point to our loss ratio. As already noted, we incurred large losses as a result of the September 11th tragedy that added 11.6 percentage points to our loss ratio. In addition, in the fourth quarter, we strengthened our loss reserves in our international casualty operations, which added 1.2 percentage points to our loss ratio. Removing the effects of these three items would put our 2001 loss and loss expense ratio at 68.8 percent. The loss and loss expense ratio declined to 64.7 percent in 2000 compared with 66.0 percent in 1999, as there were relatively few major catastrophe losses during 2000.

ACE Bermuda: The loss and loss expense ratio increased to 111.7 percent in 2001 from 74.3 percent in 2000 primarily due to losses incurred in the financial solutions and property lines of business as a result of the Mid-Western United States storms and the September 11th tragedy. Loss and loss expenses incurred as a result of these events amounted to \$360 million. Even though the loss and loss expense ratio was slightly offset by additional premiums due under the terms of certain financial solutions reinsurance programs directly impacted by the tragedy, the event had a significantly negative impact on the loss and loss expense ratio for 2001. Adjusting for the impact of these losses, the loss ratio would have been 82.4 percent. The

remaining increase in the loss ratio from 74.3 percent to 82.4 percent results from a change in the mix of business, primarily due to the increase in financial solutions business. The loss and loss expense ratio decreased from 76.5 percent in 1999 to 74.3 percent in 2000. This change was primarily the result of a change in the mix of business written.

ACE Global Markets: The loss and loss expense ratio increased to 88.2 percent in 2001 from 57.2 percent in 2000. The most significant contributing factors to the increase were the losses arising from the September 11th tragedy as well as reserve strengthening in one of our syndicates that is in run-off. Adjusting for these two items, the loss ratio would have been 56.9 percent, a slight improvement on the prior year. The loss and loss expense ratio did not substantially change in 2000 compared with 1999.

ACE Global Reinsurance: The loss and loss expense ratio increased to 78.1 percent in 2001 from 12.7 percent in 2000. The change in the loss ratio is primarily the result of the \$122 million loss incurred from the September 11th tragedy in the third quarter of 2001 and catastrophe losses incurred in the second quarter resulting from a series of Mid-Western United States storms. There was no significant loss activity in fiscal 2000. Excluding the impact of these two items, the loss and loss expense ratio would have been 16.1 percent.

The loss and loss expense ratio decreased from 69.2 percent in 1999 to 12.7 percent in 2000. This significant decrease was the result of the relatively small number of catastrophes in 2000 as compared with 1999.

ACE USA: The loss and loss expense ratio increased to 75 percent in 2001 from 73.7 percent in 2000. This change is primarily the result of the September 11th tragedy, which added net incurred losses and loss expenses of \$28 million or about 2.2 percentage points to the ratio. The curtailment of certain business that did not meet our underwriting standards subsequent to the acquisition and the associated run-off of earned premiums attributable to the high loss ratio business in 2000, contributed to the improvement in 2001. The loss and loss expense ratio increased from 71.2 percent in 1999 to 73.7 percent in 2000. The loss and loss expense ratio of the ACE INA domestic segment is historically higher than the loss ratio reported for ACE US Holdings business due to the type of business mix. On a comparative

basis, including 12 months of 1999 operations for the ACE INA business, the loss ratio in 2000 actually declined by more than 8 percentage points. The curtailment of certain lines of unprofitable business, more favorable catastrophe experience and the purchase of reinsurance on the ACE USA run-off books of business on July 2, 1999 as part of the ACE INA Acquisition all contributed to the improvement.

ACE International: The loss and loss expense ratio increased to 75.4 percent in 2001 from 59.6 percent in 2000. This change is primarily the result of losses incurred in the European commercial property portfolio, the reserve strengthening principally in the casualty operations as previously mentioned and the effects of the September 11th tragedy. Excluding the impact of these items, the loss and loss expense ratio would have been 62.9 percent.

The loss and loss expense ratio increased from 57.1 percent in 1999 to 59.6 percent in 2000. This change was primarily the result of additional loss activity in 2000 in the property division.

ACE Financial Services: The loss and loss expense ratio was 68.3 percent in 2001 compared with 64.8 percent in 2000. The increase in the loss and loss expense ratio is a result of a change in the mix of business earned in 2001 compared with 2000. ACE Financial Services was acquired on December 30, 1999; therefore, there are no comparatives for 1999.

Underwriting and Administrative Expense Ratios

Underwriting and administrative expenses are comprised of policy acquisition costs, which include commissions, premium taxes, underwriting and other costs that vary with and are primarily related to the production of premiums, and administrative expenses which include all other operating costs. The underwriting and administrative expense ratio decreased from 30.8 percent in 2000 to 29.1 percent in 2001. The reasons for the change are relatively stable operating costs coupled with continuing growth in the earned premium base. The underwriting and administrative expense ratio decreased to 30.8 percent in 2000 compared with 33.5 percent in 1999 primarily due to cost reduction measures by ACE INA.

ACE Bermuda: The underwriting and administrative expense ratio decreased to 6.5 percent in 2001 from 10.4 percent in 2000. This change is primarily the result of a significant increase in earned premium while the expense base remained

relatively unchanged. The underwriting and administrative expense ratio remained unchanged at 10.4 percent from 1999 to 2000.

ACE Global Markets: The underwriting and administrative expense ratio increased to 47.2 percent in 2001 from 37.8 percent in 2000. The increase is primarily due to a higher acquisition cost ratio as a result of the increased earned reinsurance costs from reinstatement premiums from the September 11th tragedy lowering net premiums earned. In addition, the administrative expense base increased for the current year due to a non-recurring contractual obligation to a departing employee. The underwriting and administrative expense ratio decreased by 3.1 percentage points in 2000 compared with 1999. These changes were primarily the result of relatively stable administrative expenses over a higher earned premium base.

ACE Global Reinsurance: The underwriting and administrative expense ratio increased from 25.1 percent in 2000 to 28 percent in 2001. The increase is primarily the result of increased administrative expenses during the year due to business expansion. The increase was partially offset by a higher net earned premium base arising out of improved market conditions. The underwriting and administrative expense ratio increased by 1.7 percent in 2000 over 1999 primarily due to the business expansion activities in 2000.

ACE USA: The underwriting and administrative expense ratio decreased to 24.6 percent in 2001 from 25.6 percent in 2000. The decrease is primarily the result of the relatively stable level of operating expenses in 2001 compared with 2000, paired with a \$273 million increase in the earned premium base in 2001. The underwriting and administrative expense ratio declined to 25.6 percent in 2000 from 33.6 percent in 1999. The decrease was primarily due to cost reduction initiatives implemented at ACE USA subsequent to the ACE INA Acquisition. These included staff reductions, the outsourcing of certain information technology operations and the closure and consolidation of numerous field office locations.

ACE International: The underwriting and administrative expense ratio decreased to 36.9 percent in 2001 from 37.6 percent in 2000. This decrease is the result of higher net premiums earned in 2001 together with lower operating costs due to a reduction in the number of staff.

The underwriting and administrative expense ratio decreased by 3.3 percentage points in 2000 over 1999. This change was primarily due to savings achieved as a result of restructuring and other spending reduction initiatives.

ACE Financial Services: The underwriting and administrative expense ratio decreased from 27 percent in 2000 to 23.9 percent in 2001. The reduction in the expense ratio is the result of a larger portion of the business derived from the structured finance and credit default swap lines, which typically have much lower or no associated ceding commissions.

ACE Financial Services was acquired on December 30, 1999; therefore, there are no comparative figures for 1999.

<i>Net Investment Income</i>					
Years ended December 31,					
(in millions of U.S. dollars)	2001	Percentage Change	2000	Percentage Change	1999
ACE Bermuda	\$153	2%	\$150	(14)%	\$174
ACE Global Markets	36	(2)	37	29	28
ACE Global Reinsurance	74	23	60	-	60
ACE USA	335	(2)	341	81	189
ACE International	81	(12)	92	127	41
ACE Financial Services	102	5	97	-	-
Other	5	-	(6)	-	1
Net Investment Income	\$786	2%	\$771	56%	\$493

Net investment income is influenced by a number of factors, including the amounts and timing of inward and outward cash flows, the level of interest rates as well as changes in overall asset allocation. Net investment income increased in 2001 by \$15 million to \$786 million compared to \$771 million in 2000. On a comparable basis, net investment income declined by \$14 million. As our Commercial Insurance Services ("CIS") was treated as a discontinued operation until July 2, 2000, the 2000 year only includes six months of investment income from the CIS division. The comparable number assumes 2000 includes 12 months of investment income from CIS.

While we had substantial positive operating and financing cash flow in 2001, these inflows were weighted toward the end of the year. Thus they did not have a large impact on net investment income during the year.

Offsetting the increase in investment income from the higher asset base was the continual decline in interest rates during the year and the corresponding decline in the investment portfolio's yield.

Net investment income increased in 2000 by \$278 million to \$771 million compared with \$493 million in 1999. The primary reason for the increase was an increase in the size of the investable asset base resulting from the ACE INA Acquisition on July 2, 1999, and the ACE Financial Services acquisition on December 30, 1999.

Net investment income in 1999 includes six months of ACE INA results, whereas the net investment income in 2000 includes 12 months of both ACE INA and ACE Financial Services.

ACE Bermuda: Net investment income increased by \$3 million to \$153 million in 2001. The increase is primarily the result of a larger asset base and a change in investment strategy to a portfolio with a higher yield. The increase was offset by lower short-term interest rates in the second half of the year.

Net investment income decreased by \$24 million in 2000 compared with 1999. This decrease was primarily the result of a higher investable asset base in the first half of 1999, before ACE Bermuda paid dividends to ACE Limited for the purchase of ACE INA. ACE Bermuda also provided funding for the ACE Financial Services acquisition in December 1999.

ACE Global Markets: Net investment income in 2001 was relatively unchanged compared with 2000. The investable base grew on average by approximately 18 percent in 2001 over 2000, however this was offset by ACE Global Markets' need to have relatively higher cash and short-term investment balances (in order to maintain liquidity) while short-term rates were falling. In addition, the fourth quarter of 2001 experienced significant reduction in federal interest and fixed income coupon rates.

Net investment income was \$37 million in 2000 compared with \$28 million in 1999. The increase was the result of our increased participation in the Lloyd's syndicates we manage, in both 2000 and 1999, resulting in an increasing asset base.

ACE Global Reinsurance: Net investment income increased by \$14 million to \$74 million in 2001 compared with 2000. The additional assets arising from net positive cash flows, and a capital contribution of \$400 million in the fourth quarter contributed to the increase. Net investment income was unchanged in 2000 compared with 1999 at \$60 million.

ACE USA: Net investment income decreased by \$6 million to \$335 million in 2001 from \$341 million in 2000. On a comparable basis, including a full year of investment income from CIS in 2000, the decline was approximately \$34 million. Prior to July 2, 2000, CIS was presented as a discontinued operation. As of July 2, 2000, the CIS operations had not been sold and its activity was reconsolidated into the individual lines of our financial statements. The decline is mainly due to a reduction in investment income generated by the run-off books of business due to the expected decline in the invested asset base as loss reserves are paid. Lower short-term rates also had an unfavorable impact. Net investment income increased by 81 percent to \$341 million in 2000 from \$189 million in 1999. The increase in 2000 was due to the inclusion of 12 months of investment income for ACE INA in 2000, while in 1999 the results of ACE INA are included from July 2, 1999.

ACE International: Net investment income decreased by \$11 million to \$81 million in 2001 from \$92 million in 2000. This change is primarily the result of lower yields and the unfavorable effect of devaluing foreign currencies.

Net investment income increased by 127 percent to \$92 million in 2000 from \$41 million in 1999. The increase was primarily due to the inclusion of 12 months of results for ACE INA, while 1999 includes the six months of ACE INA results from the July 2, 1999, date of acquisition.

ACE Financial Services: Net investment income in 2001 increased by \$5 million to \$102 million compared with 2000. Although the value of the invested portfolio has increased, reduced interest rates in 2001 have negatively impacted investment income. Net investment income was \$97 million in 2000. We completed the acquisition of ACE Financial Services on December 30, 1999, and the investment income for the year ended December 31, 2000, represents a full year of income generated by the investment portfolio. As ACE Financial Services was acquired on December 30, 1999, there are no comparative figures for 1999.

Net Realized Gains (Losses) on Investments

Years ended December 31,

(in millions of U.S. dollars)	2001	2000	1999
Fixed maturities and short-term investments	\$ (7)	\$ (82)	\$ (82)
Equity securities	27	114	47
Financial futures, options and interest rate swaps	(11)	(48)	68
Other investments	(38)	(12)	9
Fair value adjustment on derivatives	(17)	-	-
Currency	(12)	(11)	(4)
Total net realized gains (losses) on investments	\$(58)	\$ (39)	\$ 38

Our investment strategy takes a long-term view and our portfolio is actively managed to maximize total return within certain specific guidelines, which minimize risk. The portfolio is reported at fair value and the effect of market movements on the investment portfolio only impact net realized gains (losses) on investments when securities are sold or other than temporary impairments are recorded on invested assets. Changes in unrealized gains and losses, which result from the revaluation of securities held, are reported as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income.

We use foreign currency forward contracts to minimize the effect of fluctuating foreign currencies on the value of non-U.S. dollar holdings currently held in the portfolio not specifically targeted to match the currency of liabilities. These contracts are not designated as specific hedges and therefore, realized and unrealized gains and losses recognized on these contracts are recorded as net realized gains (losses) in the period in which the fluctuations occur, together with net foreign currency gains (losses) recognized when non-U.S. dollar securities are sold.

During 2001, sales proceeds for fixed maturity securities were generally lower than their amortized cost. This resulted in net realized losses of \$7 million being recognized on fixed maturities and short-term investments in 2001, compared with net realized losses of \$82 million in both 2000 and 1999.

The liquidation of certain equity portfolios contributed \$27 million to net realized gains in 2001 compared to \$114 million and \$47 million in 2000 and 1999, respectively.

We use fixed income futures contracts and interest rate swaps to manage duration exposure. Gains of \$11 million were recognized on interest rate swaps during 2001.

Net realized losses generated by our equity index futures contracts amounted to \$22 million for the year, bringing the total net realized losses attributable to financial futures and option contracts and interest rate swaps to \$11 million compared with losses of \$48 million in 2000, and gains of \$68 million in 1999.

Other investments had a loss of \$38 million primarily because we wrote down the value of an equity investment by \$28 million during the third quarter of 2001.

We implemented FAS 133 on January 1, 2001, which requires that all derivatives be recognized as either assets or liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet and measured at fair value. The change in fair value of our derivatives in 2001 was a loss of \$17 million. The level of such gains and losses is dependent upon a number of factors including changes in interest rates, credit spreads and other market factors.

Other Expenses				
Years ended December 31,				
(in millions of U.S. dollars)	2001	Percentage Change	2000	Percentage Change
Amortization of goodwill	\$ 80	1%	\$ 79	76%
Interest expense	\$199	(10)%	\$221	111%
Income tax expense (benefit)	\$ (79)	(184)%	\$ 94	227%
	\$ 29		\$ 45	

As expected, the amortization of goodwill was relatively unchanged in 2001 compared with 2000. The amortization of goodwill increased by \$34 million in 2000 compared with 1999. Of this increase, \$30 million related to the difference in ACE INA goodwill amortization as 2000 had a full year of amortization compared with six months in 1999. The remaining increase relates to the amortization of goodwill generated by the acquisition of ACE Financial Services in December 1999.

In June 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" ("FAS 142"). FAS 142 primarily addresses the accounting for goodwill and intangible assets subsequent to their acquisition. As required, we have adopted FAS 142 on January 1, 2002 and ceased amortizing goodwill.

Interest expense decreased by 10 percent in 2001 compared with 2000. The decrease is primarily attributed to lower short-term interest rates on our floating rate debt in 2001 as compared with 2000. The increase in interest expense in 2000 as compared with 1999 was a result of our incurring a full year of interest with respect to debt acquired in connection with the ACE INA Acquisition. A full description of our outstanding debt, including interest rates and terms, is included in Note 9 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

We recorded an income tax benefit of \$79 million in 2001 compared with an expense of \$94 million in 2000. This decrease was primarily due to the net loss we incurred in 2001. The increase in income tax expense from \$29 million in 1999 to \$94 million in 2000 was primarily due to the inclusion of ACE INA for six months in 1999 and a full year in 2000. For further information on taxation, see Note 14 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Investments and Cash

Our principal investment objective is to ensure that funds will be available to meet our insurance and reinsurance obligations. Within this broad liquidity constraint, our investment portfolio's structure seeks to maximize return subject to specifically approved guidelines of overall asset classes, credit quality, liquidity and volatility of expected returns. As such, our investment portfolio is invested primarily in fixed income securities of the highest credit quality.

At December 31, 2001, total investments and cash were \$15.9 billion compared with \$13.8 billion at December 31, 2000, an increase of \$2.1 billion. In October 2001, we raised \$1.1 billion in a public offering of our Ordinary Shares (see Liquidity and Capital Resources discussion). The balance of the increase in total investments and cash is primarily due to positive cash flows from operations due to strong premium volume, and an increase in unrealized appreciation on the fixed income portfolio caused by declining interest rates during 2001. Offsetting these

increases, we paid dividends of \$154 million during the year and spent \$179 million repurchasing our own shares. Our investment portfolio is externally managed by independent professional investment managers. The following table identifies our invested assets at fair value, by type held as of December 31, 2001 and 2000:

(in millions of U.S. dollars)	2001	2000
Fixed maturities available for sale	\$13,000	\$10,721
Equity securities	468	532
Short-term investments	1,206	1,370
Other investments	591	531
Cash	671	608
Total investments and cash	\$15,936	\$13,762

The following table identifies the fixed maturity securities at fair value, by type as of December 31, 2001 and 2000:

(in millions of U.S. dollars)	2001	2000
U.S. Treasury and agency	\$ 1,344	\$ 1,216
Non-U.S. governments	1,429	1,251
Corporate securities	6,743	5,378
Mortgage-backed securities	2,323	1,713
States, municipalities and political sub division	1,161	1,163
Fixed maturities	\$13,000	\$10,721

Restricted Assets

We are required to maintain assets on deposit with various regulatory authorities to support our insurance and reinsurance operations. These requirements are generally promulgated in the statutory regulations of the individual jurisdictions. These funds on deposit are available to settle insurance and reinsurance liabilities. We also utilize trust funds in certain large transactions where the trust funds are set up for the benefit of the ceding companies, and generally take the place of Letter of Credit ("LOC") requirements. We also have investments in segregated portfolios primarily to provide collateral or guarantees for LOCs and debt instruments (see Notes 8 and 9 of the Consolidated Financial Statements). The following table identifies the value of restricted assets as of December 31, 2001 and 2000:

(in millions of U.S. dollars)	2001	2000
Deposits with U.S. regulatory authorities	\$ 864	\$ 923
Deposits with non-U.S. regulatory authorities	735	670
Assets used for collateral or guarantees	1,030	731
Trust funds	852	-
	\$ 3,481	\$ 2,324

Property and Casualty Loss Reserves

We establish reserves for the estimated unpaid ultimate liability for losses and loss expenses under the terms of our policies and agreements. These reserves include estimates for both claims that have been reported and those that have been incurred but not reported ("IBNR"), and include estimates of expenses associated with processing and settling these claims. The reserve for unpaid losses and loss expenses was \$20.7 billion at December 31, 2001, compared with \$17.4 billion at December 31, 2000, and includes \$13.3 billion of case and loss expense reserves for 2001.

We incurred gross losses of \$1.9 billion with respect to the September 11th tragedy (see September 11th 2001 tragedy discussion). In addition, during the year, we incurred losses of \$55 million from a series of Mid-Western United States storms, an after tax charge of \$50 million to strengthen loss reserves principally in our international casualty operations and incurred additional after tax losses of \$80 million in the European commercial property portfolio. The remainder of the increase is due to the growth in business written during 2001. While we believe that our reserve for unpaid losses and loss expenses at December 31, 2001, is adequate, future developments may result in ultimate losses and loss expenses significantly greater or less than the reserve provided.

As part of our evaluation process of loss reserves, we engage independent actuarial firms to review the methods and assumptions we use in estimating the unpaid losses and loss expense. As stated in their actuarial reviews, the firms believe that the methods and assumptions we use are reasonable and appropriate for use in setting loss reserves at December 31, 2001.

Note 6 of our Consolidated Financial Statements includes a reconciliation of our beginning and ending net loss and loss adjustment expense reserves for each of the three years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999. Our net incurred losses in 2001 were \$4.6 billion and are discussed in more detail in the property

and casualty underwriting results. Net losses and loss expenses incurred in 2001 were impacted by \$94 million of prior year development principally in the ACE International segment. This development was reflected during the fourth quarter of 2001 when we recorded additional reserves to strengthen our casualty loss reserves.

Net losses and loss expenses incurred in 2000 were impacted by favorable development of reserves from prior periods primarily from ACE Tempest Re, ACE USA and ACE Bermuda partially offset by unfavorable development in ACE Financial Services.

Net losses and loss expenses incurred in 1999 include incurred losses for ACE INA from July 2, 1999, the date of acquisition. In our analysis of incurred and paid losses for ACE INA for the 1999 period, all losses incurred and paid on losses occurring in the period January 1, 1999, through December 31, 1999, have been included as current year activity in 1999.

Reinsurance

One of the ways we manage our loss exposure is through the use of reinsurance.

While reinsurance arrangements are designed to limit our losses from large exposures and to permit recovery of a portion of direct losses, reinsurance does not relieve us of our liability to our insureds. Accordingly, our loss reserves represent total gross losses, and reinsurance recoverable represents anticipated recoveries of a portion of those losses as well as amounts recoverable from reinsurers with respect to claims which we have already paid. Reinsurance recoverables increased by \$2.4 billion during 2001 to \$11.4 billion. Part of this increase was due to the \$1.3 billion of reinsurance recoverables accrued with respect to the September 11th tragedy, as our gross insured losses are covered by significant amounts of reinsurance from high-quality reinsurers. The remaining increase is a result of our business growth during 2001. Our reinsurance recoverable on our September 11th losses is of high quality with approximately 98 percent of all reinsurance purchased by us being with reinsurers rated A- or better, including 38 percent with reinsurers rated AAA- and 33 percent with reinsurers rated AA-, based on ratings from Standard & Poor's or an equivalent rating. Our total reinsurance recoverable is also of high quality with approximately 90 percent of our reinsurance recoverable with reinsurers rated A- or better, including approximately 53 percent with reinsurers that are either rated AAA- or better, are collateralized or recoverable from a government pool.

Approximately 20 percent is recoverable from reinsurers in the AA rating category, 18 percent from reinsurers in the A rating category and 9 percent is recoverable from all others. This analysis is based on ratings from Standard & Poor's or an equivalent rating.

We evaluate the financial condition of our reinsurers and potential reinsurers on a regular basis and also monitor concentrations of credit risk with reinsurers. At December 31, 2001, the largest concentration of reinsurance recoverable, which amounted to 24 percent, was with a group of affiliated reinsurers rated AAA by Standard & Poor's, and no other reinsurer or affiliated group of reinsurers accounted for more than 5 percent of total reinsurance recoverable.

The allowance for unrecoverable reinsurance is required principally due to the failure of reinsurers to indemnify us, primarily because of disputes under reinsurance contracts and insolvencies. Reinsurance disputes continue to be significant, particularly on larger and more complex claims, such as those related to asbestos and environmental pollution and London reinsurance market exposures. Allowances have been established for amounts estimated to be uncollectible. Our allowance for unrecoverable reinsurance was \$789 million and \$710 million for 2001 and 2000, respectively.

Asbestos and Environmental Claims

Included in our liabilities for losses and loss expenses are liabilities for asbestos, environmental and latent injury damage claims and expenses ("A&E exposures"). These claims are principally related to claims arising from remediation costs associated with hazardous waste sites and bodily injury claims related to asbestos products and environmental hazards. These amounts include provision for both reported and IBNR claims. The table below presents loss reserve details for A&E exposures as of December 31, 2001 and 2000:

(in millions of U.S. dollars)	2001		2000	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Asbestos	\$1,119	\$149	\$1,073	\$212
Environmental and Other	\$1,089	\$452	\$1,156	\$540
Total	\$2,208	\$601	\$2,229	\$752

We continuously evaluate our estimates of liabilities and related reinsurance recoverable for A&E exposures. While most of these liabilities for such claims arise from exposures in North America, we have also provided for international A&E exposures.

We have considered asbestos and environmental claims and claims expenses in establishing the liability for unpaid losses and loss expenses. We have developed reserving methods, which incorporate new sources of data with historical experience to estimate the ultimate losses arising from asbestos and environmental exposures. The reserves for asbestos and environmental claims and claims expenses represent our best estimate of future loss and loss expense payments and recoveries which are expected to develop over the next several decades. We continuously monitor evolving case law and its effect on environmental and latent injury claims. While reserving for these claims is inherently uncertain, we believe that the reserves carried for these claims are adequate based on known facts and current law.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity

Liquidity is a measure of a company's ability to generate sufficient cash flows to meet the short-term and long-term cash requirements of its business operations. As a holding company, ACE's assets consist primarily of the stock of its subsidiaries as well as other investments. In addition to investment income, its cash flows currently depend primarily on dividends or other statutorily permissible payments from its Bermuda-based operating subsidiaries (the "Bermuda subsidiaries"). During 2001 and 2000, ACE was able to meet all of its obligations, including the payment of dividends declared on its Ordinary Shares and FELINE PRIDES, with its net operating cash flow and the dividends received. Should the need arise, we have access to the debt markets and other available credit facilities which are discussed below.

There are currently no legal restrictions on the payment of dividends from retained earnings by the Bermuda subsidiaries, as the minimum statutory capital and surplus requirements are satisfied by the share capital and additional paid-in capital of each of the Bermuda subsidiaries. However, the payment of dividends or other statutorily permissible distributions by the Bermuda subsidiaries is subject to the need to maintain shareholders' equity at levels adequate to support the insurance and reinsurance operations. During 2001, dividends of \$105 million and \$234 million were

declared by ACE Tempest Life Re and ACE Bermuda, respectively. During 2000, dividends of \$20 million and \$81 million were declared by ACE Tempest Life Re and ACE Bermuda, respectively. ACE expects that a majority of its cash inflows for 2002 will be from dividends from these two companies.

The payments of dividends from ACE's non-Bermuda based operating subsidiaries are also subject to laws and regulations, which vary by jurisdiction. The payment of any dividends from ACE Global Markets or its subsidiaries would be subject to applicable United Kingdom insurance law including those promulgated by the Society of Lloyd's. ACE INA's and ACE Financial Services' U.S. insurance subsidiaries may pay dividends, without prior regulatory approval, only from earned surplus and subject to the maintenance of a minimum capital requirement without prior regulatory approval. ACE INA's international subsidiaries are also subject to various insurance laws and regulations in the countries in which they operate. These regulations include restrictions that limit the amount of dividends that can be paid without prior approval of the insurance regulatory authorities.

During the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000, ACE did not receive any dividends from ACE Global Markets, ACE INA or ACE Financial Services nor does ACE expect to receive dividends from these subsidiaries during 2002. Under the Lloyd's accounting model, syndicates in Lloyd's operate each year as an annual venture. Each "year of account" is held open for three years. At the end of three years, the "year of account" purchases reinsurance from the next open year (this purchase is known as "reinsurance to close" or "RITC") and distributes the remaining funds to the investors in the syndicate. ACE Global Markets has historically reinvested these funds in its operations, which have expanded each year. ACE INA has issued debt to provide partial financing for the ACE INA Acquisition and for other operating needs. This debt is serviced by dividends paid by ACE INA's insurance subsidiaries to ACE INA as well as other group resources. ACE Financial Services' U.S. insurance subsidiaries are limited in their dividend paying abilities due to their AA and AAA financial strength ratings.

Our consolidated sources of funds consist primarily of net premiums written, investment income and proceeds from sales and maturities of investments. Funds are used primarily to pay claims, operating expenses and dividends and for the purchase of investments. After satisfying our cash requirements, excess cash flows

from these underwriting and investing activities are used to build the investment portfolio and thereby increase future investment income.

Our insurance and reinsurance operations provide liquidity in that premiums are received in advance, generally substantially in advance, of the time claims are paid. Our consolidated net cash flow from operating activities was \$1.4 billion in 2001, compared with \$(427) million in 2000. The positive operating cash flows were generated from strong premium volume during the current year. This growth in premiums came from all segments in the group, including the new ACE Global Re life reinsurance division, which completed its first full year of operation in 2001. Net loss and loss expense payments were the same in 2001 and 2000 at \$3.8 billion. Generally cash flows are affected by claim payments which, due to the nature of our operations, may comprise large loss payments on a limited number of claims and therefore can fluctuate significantly from year to year. The irregular timing of these loss payments, for which the source of cash can be from operations, available net credit facilities or routine sales of investments, can create significant variations in cash flows from operations between periods. We believe that we have sufficient liquidity to meet our anticipated cash flow obligations, including those resulting from the September 11th tragedy. Although ongoing operations continue to generate positive cash flows, our cash flows are currently impacted by a large book of loss reserves from businesses in run-off. The run-off operations generated negative cash flows of \$614 million and \$729 million in 2001 and 2000, respectively, primarily due to claim payments. The run-off book of business continues to require cash to meet its liabilities and cash flows are very dependent on the timing of claim settlements.

Both internal and external forces influence our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Claim settlements, premium levels and investment returns may be impacted by changing rates of inflation and other economic conditions. In many cases, significant periods of time, ranging up to several years or more, may lapse between the occurrence of an insured loss, the reporting of the loss to us and the settlement of the liability for that loss. We believe that our cash balances, cash flow from operations, routine sales of investments and the liquidity provided by our credit facilities (discussed below) are adequate to meet expected cash requirements.

Capital Resources

Capital resources consist of funds deployed or available to be deployed to support our business operations. The following table summarizes the components of our capital resources as of December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999:

(in millions of U.S. dollars)	2001	2000	1999
Shareholders' equity	\$ 6,107	\$ 5,420	\$ 4,451
Mezzanine equity	311	311	-
Trust preferred securities	875	875	575
Long-term debt	1,349	1,424	1,424
Short-term debt	495	365	1,075
Total capitalization	\$ 9,137	\$ 8,395	\$ 7,525
Debt to total capitalization	20%	21%	33%

Our financial strength provides us with the flexibility and capacity to obtain funds externally through debt or equity financings on both a short-term and long-term basis. As noted in the table above, we have accessed both the debt and equity markets from time to time. Historically, this has primarily been in connection with acquisitions, although we did issue Ordinary Shares in October 2001 to provide additional capital to support growth in our operations. Our ability to access the capital markets is dependent on maintaining our debt and financial strength ratings. We are currently rated by the four major rating agencies.

In 1999, we filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission utilizing a "shelf" registration process relating to a number of different types of debt and equity securities. Under this shelf process, we may sell the securities described in the registration statement up to a total offering price of \$4 billion. We have utilized the shelf to issue the mezzanine equity, the trust preferred securities, the short- and long-term debt, as well as the equity offerings of \$400 million in 2000 and \$1.1 billion in October 2001. At December 31, 2001, \$627 million of securities were available under the shelf filing.

Shareholders' Equity

The following table analyzes the movements in our shareholders' equity for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999:

(in millions of U.S. dollars)	2001	2000	1999
Balance, beginning of year	\$5,420	\$4,451	\$3,910
Net income (loss)	(147)	543	365
Change in net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments	35	186	(186)
Dividends declared - Ordinary Shares	(138)	(113)	(84)
Dividends declared - FELINE PRIDES	(26)	(18)	-
Ordinary Shares issued in share offering	1,127	400	-
Repurchase of Ordinary Shares	(179)	-	-
Other movements, net	15	(29)	6
Ordinary Shares issued in ACE Financial Services transaction	-	-	367
Ordinary Shares issued in ACE INA transaction	-	-	73
Balance, end of year	\$6,107	\$5,420	\$4,451

Our shareholders' equity increased by \$687 million or 13 percent in 2001, primarily due to a public offering of shares. We completed the public offering of 32.89 million Ordinary Shares (which included the over-allotment option of 4.29 million shares) in October 2001 and raised approximately \$1.1 billion. We have used the net proceeds of the Ordinary Share offering to expand our net underwriting capacity following the September 11th tragedy and for general corporate purposes.

As part of our capital management program, in November 2000, our Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of any ACE issued debt or capital securities including Ordinary Shares, up to an aggregate total of \$250 million. During 2001, we repurchased and cancelled 6,760,900 Ordinary Shares under the program at a cost of \$179.4 million. In November 2001, our Board of Directors replaced the existing authorization with a new authorization to repurchase any ACE issued debt or capital securities including Ordinary Shares, up to an aggregate total of \$250 million. As of December 31, 2001, this authorization had not been utilized.

During 2001, we continued to pay quarterly dividends on our Ordinary Shares. In January 2001, and April 2001, we paid dividends of 13 cents per share to shareholders of record on December 29, 2000, and March 30, 2001, respectively. In July 2001, October 2001 and January 2002, we paid dividends of 15 cents per share to shareholders of record on July 29, 2001, September 28, 2001, and December 31, 2001, respectively. We have paid dividends each quarter since we became a public company in January 1993 and the quarterly dividend amount has increased each year. However, the declaration, payment and value of future dividends is at the discretion of our Board of Directors and will be dependent upon our profits, financial requirements and other factors, including legal restrictions on the payment of dividends and such other factors as our Board of Directors deems relevant.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

The table below shows our contractual obligations and commitments including our payments due by period:

(in millions of U.S. dollars)	Payments Due By Period				
	Total	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	4-5 Years	After 5 Years
Operating leases	\$ 318	\$ 64	\$ 120	\$ 80	\$ 54
Short-term debt	495	495	-	-	-
Long-term debt	1,349	-	400	299	650
Trust preferred securities	875	400	-	-	475
Total contractual obligations and commitments	\$3,037	\$ 959	\$ 520	\$ 379	\$1,179

Operating Lease Commitments

We lease office space in certain countries in which we operate under operating leases that expire at various dates through January 2017. We renew and enter into new leases in the ordinary course of business as required.

Short-Term Debt

Included in short-term debt are the ACE Financial Services \$75 million 7.75 percent debentures which mature in November 2002. Upon maturity, we have the ability to either repay the debenture or obtain alternative financing in the capital markets.

In June 1999, we arranged certain commercial paper programs. The programs use revolving credit facilities as back-up facilities and provide for up to \$2.8 billion in commercial paper issuance (subject to the availability of back-up facilities, which currently total \$1.05 billion) for ACE and for ACE INA. The commercial paper for ACE and ACE INA is rated P1 by Moody's, A2 by Standard & Poor's and F1 by Fitch.

Following the September 11th tragedy, our ability to access the commercial paper markets was disrupted, partly because certain of our debt ratings were placed on "negative watch." As we were unable to sell new commercial paper, we borrowed \$180 million under the \$800 million 364-day revolving credit facility to replace the maturing commercial paper. These funds were borrowed at rates which averaged 3.4 percent. During the fourth quarter of 2001, as an alternative to raising commercial paper, we entered into securities repurchase agreements with various counterparties to raise short-term funds. Under these repurchase agreements, we agree to sell securities and repurchase them at a date in the future for a predetermined price, thereby creating liquidity. The proceeds of repurchase transactions and internal liquidity were used to repay maturing commercial paper of \$215 million and the bank borrowings of \$180 million. At December 31, 2001, amounts due to brokers under the repurchase agreements amounted to \$395 million. The average cost of borrowing using repurchase transactions was 2.0 percent.

Long-Term Debt

Our total long-term debt of \$1.3 billion is described in Note 9 to our Consolidated Financial Statements. The following instruments have specific collateral triggers. In 1998, ACE US Holdings issued \$250 million of unsecured senior notes that mature in October 2008. Simultaneously, we have entered into a notional \$250 million swap transaction that has the economic effect of reducing our cost of borrowing. Fixed maturity securities of approximately \$90 million are pledged as collateral for the swap transaction. In December 1999, ACE INA issued \$300 million of unsecured subordinated notes that mature in December 2009. Simultaneously, we entered into a notional \$300 million swap transaction that has the economic effect of reducing our cost of borrowing. Fixed maturity securities totaling approximately \$105 million are pledged as collateral in connection with the swap transaction.

Under these two issuances, we would be required to provide collateral of \$300 million and \$250 million, respectively, if Standard & Poor's downgraded our debt rating to BB+ or lower (currently A-), or downgraded ACE Bermuda's financial strength rating to BBB- or lower (currently A+). Although there can be no assurance, we believe it is unlikely that either of these two events will occur. In the event that we terminate either of the swaps prematurely, we would be liable for certain transaction costs. The counter-party in each swap is a highly rated major financial institution and management does not anticipate non-performance.

The "negative watches" on our debt ratings have now been lifted. Subsequent to year-end we raised commercial paper and repaid \$335 million of the amounts due to brokers under the repurchase agreements.

We continue to have access to substantial liquidity resources. In the event of any future disruption to the commercial paper markets, we have access to our cash resources, short-term investments and our substantial investment portfolio. We also have the ability to draw down on our existing \$1.05 billion of credit facilities. In addition, we have the ability to enter into repurchase agreements to provide liquidity. The covenants of our existing credit facilities limit our borrowing under repurchase agreements to \$800 million.

Trust Preferred Securities

During 1999 and 2000, we issued \$800 million of trust preferred securities. The funds generated from these issues were used to partially finance the ACE INA Acquisition. These securities consist of:

- (i) \$400 million company-obligated mandatorily redeemable preferred shares (\$100 million and \$300 million) issued by two business trusts wholly owned by us and,
- (ii) \$400 million Auction Rate Reset Preferred Securities ("RHINO Preferred Securities") issued by a business trust wholly owned by us ("RHINOS Trust").

We also have outstanding \$75 million of monthly income preferred securities issued by one of our subsidiary limited liability companies.

Each of the four series of preferred securities was issued by a special purpose entity, three trusts and a limited liability company, that is wholly owned by us. The sole assets of the special purpose entities are debt instruments issued by one or more of our subsidiaries. The special purpose entities look to payments on the debt instruments to make payments on the preferred securities. We have guaranteed the payments on these debt securities. The trustees of the trusts and the managers of the limited liability company include one or more of our officers and at least one independent trustee or manager, such as a bank or trust company. Our officers serving as trustees of the trusts or managers of the limited liability company do not receive any compensation or other remuneration for their services in such capacity. The full \$875 million of outstanding preferred stock is shown on our consolidated balance sheet as a liability. Additional information with respect to the preferred securities is contained in Note 9 to our financial statements.

The RHINO Preferred Securities were issued in June 1999 and mature on September 30, 2002. These securities are subject to certain remarketing provisions if the trading price of our Ordinary Shares falls below \$18.83. If the remarketing fails, the holder has the right to require us to repurchase the RHINO Preferred Securities. Our Ordinary Shares did trade below \$18.83 following the September 11th tragedy but the holders of these securities did not exercise their remarketing rights. Since that time, our share price has increased substantially and at December 31, 2001, the trading price of our Ordinary Shares was \$40.15. In September 2000, we issued \$400 million of Ordinary Shares, the proceeds of which support ACE's guarantee of the \$412 million principal amount of the Subordinated Notes held by the RHINOS Trust. These proceeds are available to repay the RHINO Preferred Securities if and when required. None of the other three series of preferred securities is mandatorily redeemable prior to maturity except upon the occurrence of an event of default. Events of default include the failure to make interest or principal payments on the preferred securities or underlying debt securities, breaches of covenants contained in the indentures governing the underlying debt securities, payment defaults on indebtedness of \$50 million or more, accelerations of indebtedness of \$50 million or more and certain events of bankruptcy. The maturity of the preferred securities and underlying debt securities will not be accelerated as a result of adverse changes in our credit rating, financial ratios, earnings, cash flows, or stock price.

Credit Facilities

In April 2001, we renewed our \$800 million, 364-day revolving credit facility. This facility, together with our \$250 million, five-year revolving credit facility, which was last renewed in May 2000, is available for general corporate purposes and each of the facilities may also be used as commercial paper back-up facilities (see Note 8c of the Consolidated Financial Statements). The five-year facility also permits the issuance of letters of credit. In 2000, an amount of \$25 million was drawn under the five-year facility. This remains outstanding at December 31, 2001.

In November 2001, to fulfill the requirements of Lloyd's for open years of account, we renewed and increased a syndicated uncollateralized, five-year letter of credit ("LOC") facility in the amount of £440 million (approximately \$625 million). This facility was originally arranged in 1998. In addition to the covenants noted below, the facility requires that collateral be posted if the financial strength rating of the guarantor, ACE Bermuda, falls to Standard & Poor's BBB+ or less.

As our Bermuda-based subsidiaries are not admitted insurers and reinsurers in the United States, the terms of certain insurance and reinsurance contracts require them to provide LOCs to clients. ACE Global Markets are required to satisfy certain United States regulatory trust fund requirements which can be met by the issuance of LOCs. In August 2001, we arranged a \$450 million unsecured syndicated, one year LOC facility for general business purposes, including the issuance of insurance and reinsurance letters of credit. This facility replaced an LOC facility originally arranged in September 1999 and renewed in September 2000. Usage under this facility was \$373 million at December 31, 2001. In December 2001, we arranged a \$500 million secured syndicated, one-year LOC facility for general business purposes, including the issuance of insurance and reinsurance letters of credit. This additional capacity was required to meet the increased requirements for LOCs arising principally from ACE Tempest Re's growing life reinsurance operations and U.S. regulatory trust fund requirements of ACE Global Markets arising from the September 11th tragedy. Usage under this facility was \$130 million as of December 31, 2001. The LOCs issued under these facilities are principally used to support unpaid losses and loss expenses already reflected in our balance sheet.

All of the above facilities require that we maintain certain covenants. These covenants include:

(i) a minimum consolidated tangible net worth covenant of \$3.6 billion plus 25 percent of cumulative net income since March 31, 2000 and;

(ii) maximum debt to total capitalization of 35 percent. Under this covenant, debt does not include trust preferred securities or mezzanine equity except where the ratio of the sum of trust preferred securities and mezzanine equity to total capitalization is greater than 15 percent. In this circumstance, the surplus greater than 15 percent would be included in the debt to total capitalization ratio.

At December 31, 2001, the minimum consolidated net worth requirement under the covenant was \$3.8 billion and our actual consolidated net worth as calculated under the covenant was \$6.0 billion and our ratio of debt to total capitalization was 20 percent.

Our failure to meet these covenants would result in an event of default and we could be required to repay any outstanding borrowings under these facilities. The covenants also provide that failure to meet commitments of \$25 million or more under any of these facilities would result in default of the other facilities.

As of December 31, 2001, ACE Guaranty Re Inc. was party to a non-recourse credit facility which provides up to \$150 million specifically designed to provide rating agency qualified capital to further support ACE Guaranty Re Inc. claims-paying resources. During 2001, the facility's expiry date was extended to October 2008. ACE Guaranty Re Inc. has not borrowed under this credit facility.

We also maintain various other LOC facilities, both collateralized and uncollateralized, for general corporate purposes. At December 31, 2001, the aggregate availability under these facilities was \$533 million and usage was \$307 million.

Market-Sensitive Instruments and Risk Management

Market risk represents the potential for loss due to adverse changes in the fair value of financial instruments. We are exposed to potential loss to various market risks, including changes in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. Our investment portfolio consists of both fixed income and equity securities, denominated in

both U.S. and foreign currencies, which are sensitive to changes in interest rates, equity prices and foreign currency exchange rates. Therefore, earnings would be effected by changes in interest rates, equity prices and foreign currency exchange rates. We use investment derivative instruments such as futures, options, interest rate swaps, and foreign currency forward contracts for duration management and management of foreign currency exposures. These instruments are sensitive to changes in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. The portfolio includes other market-sensitive instruments which are subject to changes in market values, with changes in interest rates.

Duration Management and Market Exposure Management

We utilize financial futures, options, interest rate swaps, and foreign currency forward contracts for the purpose of managing certain investment portfolio exposures. These instruments are recognized as assets or liabilities in our consolidated financial statements and changes in market value are included in net realized gains or losses on investments in the consolidated statements of operations. The market value of mortgage-backed securities, another category of market sensitive instruments, was \$2.3 billion at December 31, 2001, or approximately 15 percent of the total investment portfolio, compared with \$1.7 billion or 13 percent in 2000. Mortgage-backed securities include pass-through mortgage bonds and collateralized mortgage obligations.

Our exposure to interest rate risk is concentrated in our investment portfolio, and to a lesser extent, our debt obligations. A hypothetical adverse parallel shift in the treasury yield curve of 100 basis points would have resulted in a decrease in total return of 3.2 percent on our fixed income portfolio in 2001 compared with 3.8 percent in 2000. This equates to a decrease in market value of approximately \$452 million on a fixed income portfolio valued at \$14 billion at December 31, 2001, and \$450 million on a fixed income portfolio valued at \$12 billion at December 31, 2000. An immediate time horizon was used as this presents the worse case scenario.

Our portfolio of equity securities, which we carry on our balance sheet at fair value, has exposure to price risk. This risk is defined as the potential loss in fair value resulting from adverse changes in prices. In addition, we attain exposure to the

equity markets through the use of derivative instruments which also have exposure to price risk. Our U.S. equity exposure in the portfolio is highly correlated with the Standard & Poor's 500 index and changes in this index would approximate the impact on our portfolio. Our international equity portfolio has exposure to a broad range of non-U.S. equity markets, primarily in those countries where we have insurance operations. These portfolios are correlated to movement in each country's broad equity market. The combined equity exposure through both our equity portfolio and derivative instruments was valued at \$805 million at December 31, 2001. A hypothetical 10 percent decline in the price of each stock in these portfolios and the index correlated to the derivative instruments would have resulted in an \$81 million decline in fair value. Changes in fair value of these derivative instruments are recorded as realized gains or losses in the consolidated statements of operations. Changes in the fair value of our equity portfolio are recorded as unrealized appreciation (depreciation) and are included as other comprehensive income in shareholders' equity.

Our exposure to foreign exchange risk is concentrated in our net invested assets denominated in foreign currencies. Our international operations use cash flows to purchase these investments to hedge insurance reserves and other liabilities denominated in the same currencies. At December 31, 2001, our net asset exposure to foreign currencies was not material.

Derivatives

As of January 1, 2001, we adopted FAS 133 which establishes accounting and reporting standards for derivative instruments, including certain derivative instruments embedded in other contracts (collectively referred to as derivatives), and for hedging activities. FAS 133 requires that an entity recognize all derivatives as either assets or liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet and measure those instruments at fair value. If certain conditions are met, a derivative may be specifically designated as a fair value, cash flow or foreign currency hedge. The accounting for changes in the fair value of a derivative (that is, gains and losses) depends on the intended use of the derivative and the resulting designation. Upon initial application of FAS 133, hedging relationships must be designated anew and documented pursuant to the provisions of this statement. As of December 31, 2001, we had no derivatives that were designated as hedges.

We maintain investments in derivative instruments such as futures, options, interest rate swaps, and foreign currency forward contracts for which the primary purposes are to manage duration and foreign currency exposure, yield enhancement or to obtain an exposure to a particular financial market. We have historically recorded the changes in market value of these instruments as realized gains or losses in our consolidated statement of operations and, accordingly, FAS 133, as amended, did not have a significant impact on the results of operations, financial condition or liquidity as it relates to these instruments.

Certain products (principally credit protection oriented) issued by the ACE Financial Services segment have been determined to meet the definition of a derivative under FAS 133. These products consist primarily of credit default swaps, index-based instruments and certain financial guarantee coverages. Effective January 1, 2001, we record these products at their fair value, which is determined principally through obtaining quotes from independent dealers and counterparties.

We recorded an expense related to the cumulative effect of adopting this standard of \$23 million, net of income tax of \$12 million. We have recorded in net realized gains (losses) on investments, a pretax loss of \$17 million to reflect the change in the fair value of derivatives during the year. The level of gains and losses resulting from changes in the fair value of derivatives on a prospective basis is dependent upon a number of factors including changes in interest rates, credit spreads and other market factors. Our involvement with derivative instruments and transactions is primarily to offer protection to others or to mitigate our own risk and is not considered speculative in nature.

New Accounting Pronouncement

In June 2001, FASB issued FAS 142. FAS 142 primarily addresses the accounting for goodwill and intangible assets subsequent to their acquisition. As required, we have adopted FAS 142 on January 1, 2002, and ceased amortizing goodwill at that time. All goodwill recognized in our consolidated balance sheet at January 1, 2002, will be assigned to one or more reporting units. Goodwill in each reporting unit should be tested for impairment by June 30, 2002. An impairment loss recognized as a result of a transitional impairment test of goodwill should be reported as the cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle. We do not expect any impairment in goodwill to arise from testing during initial adoption.

Management's Responsibility for Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation, integrity and objectivity of the consolidated financial statements and other financial information presented in this annual report. The accompanying consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, applying certain estimates and judgments as required.

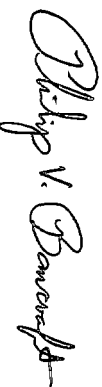
The Company's internal controls are designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of the financial statements and to adequately safeguard, verify and maintain accountability of assets. Such controls are based on established policies and procedures and are implemented by trained, skilled personnel with an appropriate segregation of duties. The Company's internal audit department performs independent audits on the Company's internal controls. The Company's policies and procedures prescribe that the Company and all its employees are to maintain the highest ethical standards and that its business practices are to be conducted in a manner which is above reproach.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, independent accountants, are retained to audit the Company's financial statements. Their accompanying report is based on audits conducted in accordance with auditing standards, generally accepted in the United States which includes the consideration of the Company's internal controls to establish a basis for reliance thereon in determining the nature, timing and extent of audit tests to be applied.

The Board of Directors exercises its responsibility for these financial statements through its Audit Committee, which consists entirely of independent non-management Board members. The Audit Committee meets periodically with the independent accountants, both privately and with management present, to review accounting, auditing, internal controls and financial reporting matters.



Brian Duperrault
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer



Philip V. Bancroft
Chief Financial Officer

Report of Independent Accountants

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of ACE Limited

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity, cash flows and comprehensive income present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of ACE Limited and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2001 and 2000, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management; our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits of these statements in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States, which require that

we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for the opinion expressed above.

As discussed in Note 2m to the financial statements, the Company changed its method of accounting for derivatives in 2001.



PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
New York, New York
February 13, 2002

Consolidated Balance Sheets
ACE Limited and Subsidiaries

December 31, 2001 and 2000
(in thousands of U.S. dollars, except share and per share data)

	2001	2000
Assets		
Investments and cash		
Fixed maturities available for sale, at fair value (amortized cost - \$12,794,444 and \$10,640,937)	\$13,000,165	\$10,721,309
Equity securities, at fair value (cost - \$516,028 and \$495,049)	467,566	532,046
Short-term investments, at fair value	1,205,795	1,369,784
Other investments (cost - \$569,045 and \$518,130)	591,006	531,116
Cash	671,381	608,069
Total investments and cash	15,935,913	13,762,324
Accrued investment income	213,821	183,011
Insurance and reinsurance balances receivable	2,521,562	2,095,573
Accounts and notes receivable	242,724	388,996
Reinsurance recoverable	11,398,446	8,994,940
Deferred policy acquisition costs	679,281	572,757
Prepaid reinsurance premiums	1,222,795	857,745
Goodwill	2,772,094	2,846,709
Deferred tax assets	1,250,835	1,144,261
Other assets	949,293	843,210
Total assets	\$37,186,764	\$31,689,526

December 31, 2001 and 2000
(in thousands of U.S. dollars, except share and per share data)

	2001	2000
Liabilities		
Unpaid losses and loss expenses	\$20,728,122	\$17,388,394
Unearned premiums	3,853,429	3,035,288
Future policy benefits for life and annuity contracts	382,730	-
Premiums received in advance	57,486	63,123
Insurance and reinsurance balances payable	1,418,001	1,319,091
Contract holder deposit funds	101,187	139,056
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	1,466,127	1,316,449
Dividends payable	42,044	33,127
Short-term debt	495,408	364,509
Long-term debt	1,349,473	1,424,228
Trust preferred securities	875,000	875,000
Total liabilities	30,769,007	25,958,265
Commitments and contingencies		
Mezzanine equity	311,050	311,050
Shareholders' equity		
Ordinary Shares (\$0.041666667 par value, 300,000,000 shares authorized; 259,861,205 and 232,346,579 shares issued and outstanding)	10,828	9,681
Additional paid-in capital	3,710,698	2,637,085
Unearned stock grant compensation	(37,994)	(29,642)
Retained earnings	2,321,576	2,733,633
Deferred compensation obligation	16,497	14,597
Accumulated other comprehensive income	101,599	69,454
Ordinary Shares issued to employee trust	(16,497)	(14,597)
Total shareholders' equity	6,106,707	5,420,211
Total liabilities, mezzanine equity and shareholders' equity	\$37,186,764	\$31,689,526

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

Consolidated Statements of Operations
ACE Limited and Subsidiaries

For the years ended December 31,
(in thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share data)

	2001	2000	1999
Revenues			
Gross premiums written	\$ 9,751,310	\$ 7,586,771	\$ 3,869,157
Property and casualty premiums	414,052	-	-
Life and annuity premiums	10,165,362	7,586,771	3,869,157
Reinsurance premiums ceded	(3,801,748)	(2,707,417)	(1,373,809)
Net premiums written	5,955,924	4,879,354	2,495,348
Property and casualty premiums	407,690	-	-
Life and annuity premiums	6,363,614	4,879,354	2,495,348
Change in unearned premiums	(446,437)	(344,591)	(9,611)
Net premiums earned	5,510,897	4,534,763	2,485,737
Property and casualty premiums	406,280	-	-
Life and annuity premiums	5,917,177	4,534,763	2,485,737
Net investment income	785,869	770,855	493,337
Net realized gains (losses) on investments	(58,359)	(38,961)	37,916
Total revenues	\$ 6,644,687	\$ 5,266,657	\$ 3,016,990

	2001	2000	1999
For the years ended December 31, (in thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share data)			
Expenses			
Losses and loss expenses	\$ 4,552,456	\$ 2,936,065	\$ 1,639,543
Life and annuity benefits	401,229	—	—
Policy acquisition costs	784,664	650,741	338,076
Administrative expenses	830,003	742,691	495,236
Amortization of goodwill	79,571	78,820	45,350
Interest expense	199,182	221,450	105,138
Total expenses	6,847,105	4,629,767	2,623,343
Income (loss) before income tax and cumulative effect of adopting a new accounting standard	(202,418)	636,890	393,647
Income tax expense (benefit)	(78,674)	93,908	28,684
Income (loss) before cumulative effect of adopting a new accounting standard	(123,744)	542,982	364,963
Cumulative effect of adopting a new accounting standard (net of income tax)	(22,670)	—	—
Net income (loss)	\$ (146,414)	\$ 542,982	\$ 364,963
Basic earnings (loss) per share before cumulative effect of adopting a new accounting standard	\$ (0.64)	\$ 2.37	\$ 1.88
Basic earnings (loss) per share	\$ (0.74)	\$ 2.37	\$ 1.88
Diluted earnings (loss) per share before cumulative effect of adopting a new accounting standard	\$ (0.64)	\$ 2.31	\$ 1.85
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$ (0.74)	\$ 2.31	\$ 1.85

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity
ACE Limited and Subsidiaries

For the years ended December 31,
(in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	2001	2000	1999
Ordinary Shares			
Balance – beginning of year	\$ 9,681	\$ 9,061	\$ 8,070
Shares issued	1,380	542	-
Exercise of stock options	69	76	15
Issued under Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP)	9	2	1
Repurchase of Shares	(282)	-	-
Cancellation of Ordinary Shares	(29)	-	-
Shares issued in ACE Financial Services transaction	-	-	867
Shares issued in ACE INA transaction	-	-	108
Balance – end of year	10,828	9,681	9,061
Additional paid-in capital			
Balance – beginning of year	2,637,085	2,214,989	1,767,188
Ordinary Shares issued	1,135,328	406,561	-
Exercise of stock options	32,597	31,259	5,658
Ordinary Shares issued under ESPP	6,065	1,232	1,150
Equity offering expenses	(830)	(7,072)	-
Cancellation of Ordinary Shares	(22,698)	-	-
Repurchase of Ordinary Shares	(76,849)	-	-
FELINE PRIDES issuance cost	-	(9,884)	-
Ordinary Shares issued in ACE Financial Services transaction	-	-	366,009
Ordinary Shares issued in ACE INA transaction	-	-	72,484
Options issued in ACE Financial Services transaction	-	-	2,500
Balance – end of year	3,710,698	2,637,085	2,214,989
Unearned stock grant compensation			
Balance – beginning of year	(29,642)	(28,908)	(15,087)
Stock grants awarded	(22,559)	(10,346)	(21,706)
Stock grants forfeited	4,533	-	312
Amortization	9,674	9,612	7,573
Balance – end of year	\$ (37,994)	\$ (29,642)	\$ (28,908)

For the years ended December 31,
(in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	2001	2000	1999
Retained earnings			
Balance – beginning of year	\$ 2,733,633	\$ 2,321,570	\$ 2,040,664
Net income (loss)	(146,414)	542,982	364,963
Dividends declared on Ordinary Shares	(137,734)	(112,528)	(84,057)
Dividends declared on FELINE PRIDES	(25,594)	(18,391)	–
Repurchase of Ordinary Shares	(102,315)	–	–
Balance – end of year	2,321,576	2,733,633	2,321,570
Deferred compensation obligation			
Balance – beginning of year	14,597	14,563	9,900
Increase to obligation	1,900	34	4,663
Balance – end of year	16,497	14,597	14,563
Accumulated other comprehensive income			
Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments			
Balance – beginning of year	102,335	(83,327)	102,271
Change in year, net of tax	34,581	185,662	(185,598)
Balance – end of year	136,916	102,335	(83,327)
Cumulative translation adjustments			
Balance – beginning of year	(32,881)	17,175	6,471
Net adjustment for period, net of tax	(2,436)	(50,056)	10,704
Balance – end of year	(35,317)	(32,881)	17,175
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	101,599	69,454	(66,152)
Ordinary Shares issued to employee trust			
Balance – beginning of year	(14,597)	(14,563)	(9,900)
Increases in Ordinary Shares	(1,900)	(34)	(4,663)
Balance – end of year	(16,497)	(14,597)	(14,563)
Total shareholders' equity	\$ 6,106,707	\$ 5,420,211	\$ 4,450,560

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
ACE Limited and Subsidiaries

For the years ended December 31,
(in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	2001	2000	1999
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income (loss)	\$ (146,414)	\$ 542,982	\$ 364,963
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Unpaid losses and loss expenses, net of reinsurance recoverable	965,983	(329,072)	(1,098,795)
Unearned premiums	771,039	574,244	71,658
Future policy benefits for life and annuity contracts	382,730	-	-
Prepaid reinsurance premiums	(365,050)	(256,501)	(65,068)
Deferred income taxes	(118,058)	33,827	(46,853)
Net realized (gains) losses on investments	58,359	38,961	(37,916)
Amortization of premium/discounts on fixed maturities	(2,019)	(7,377)	(8,712)
Amortization of goodwill	79,571	78,820	45,350
Deferred policy acquisition costs	(112,714)	(50,626)	(7,282)
Insurance and reinsurance balances receivable	(449,585)	(175,809)	(41,199)
Premiums received in advance	(5,637)	(636)	1,088
Insurance and reinsurance balances payable	110,809	(415,310)	440,607
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	160,646	(373,733)	(89,171)
Net change in contract holder deposit funds	(31,670)	(49,825)	(3,814)
Cumulative effect of adopting a new accounting standard	22,670	-	-
Other	32,345	(37,117)	14,292
Net cash flows from (used for) operating activities	\$ 1,353,005	\$ (427,172)	\$ (460,852)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchases of fixed maturities	(16,847,920)	(11,476,638)	(17,853,323)
Purchases of equity securities	(210,936)	(411,022)	(368,923)
Sales of fixed maturities	14,733,578	11,521,678	18,553,593
Sales of equity securities	204,842	793,499	421,365
Maturities of fixed maturities	44,929	68,869	437,665
Net realized gains (losses) on financial future contracts	(21,976)	(48,227)	68,311
Other investments	(89,115)	(214,416)	(139,034)
Acquisitions of subsidiaries, net of cash acquired	-	-	(2,679,216)
Net cash from (used for) investing activities	\$ (2,186,598)	\$ 233,743	\$ (1,559,562)

For the years ended December 31,
(in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	2001	2000	1999
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid on Ordinary Shares	\$ (128,745)	\$ (106,459)	\$ (77,836)
Dividends paid on FELINE PRIDES	(25,666)	(15,254)	-
Repurchase of Ordinary Shares	(179,446)	-	-
Proceeds from short-term debt	56,144	314,623	1,049,585
Net proceeds from issuance of Ordinary Shares	1,135,878	400,320	-
Proceeds from exercise of options for Ordinary Shares	32,666	31,335	5,672
Proceeds from shares issued under Employee Stock Purchase Plan	6,074	1,234	1,151
Repayment of bank debt	-	(1,024,699)	(198,816)
Issuance costs of FELINE PRIDES	-	(9,884)	-
Proceeds from long-term debt	-	-	1,099,334
Proceeds from issuance of trust preferred securities	-	300,000	500,000
Proceeds from issuance of FELINE PRIDES	-	311,050	-
Net cash from financing activities	\$ 896,905	\$ 202,266	\$ 2,379,090
Net increase in cash	63,312	8,837	358,676
Cash - beginning of year	608,069	599,232	240,556
Cash - end of year	\$ 671,381	\$ 608,069	\$ 599,232
Supplemental cash flow information			
Taxes paid	\$ 28,513	\$ 38,817	\$ 29,532
Interest paid	\$ 220,155	\$ 224,787	\$ 73,021

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
ACE Limited and Subsidiaries

	For years ended December 31, (in thousands of U.S. dollars)		
	2001	2000	1999
Net income (loss)	\$ (146,414)	\$ 542,982	\$ 364,963
Other comprehensive income (loss)			
Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments	65,168	220,901	(130,832)
Unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments	(16,303)	(7,219)	(60,145)
Less: reclassification adjustment for net realized (gains) losses included in net income			
	48,865	213,682	(190,977)
Cumulative translation adjustments	(6,646)	(70,448)	18,008
Other comprehensive income (loss), before income tax	42,219	143,234	(172,969)
Income tax expense related to other comprehensive income items	(10,074)	(7,628)	(1,925)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	32,145	135,606	(174,894)
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (114,269)	\$ 678,588	\$ 190,069

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

1. General

ACE Limited (“ACE” or “the Company”) is a holding company incorporated with limited liability under the Cayman Islands Companies Law and maintains its business office in Bermuda. The Company, through its various subsidiaries, provides a broad range of insurance and reinsurance products to insureds worldwide. In addition, ACE, through ACE Global Markets, provides funds at Lloyd’s, primarily in the form of letters of credit, to support underwriting capacity for Lloyd’s syndicates managed by Lloyd’s managing agencies, which are wholly owned subsidiaries of ACE. ACE operates through six business segments: ACE Bermuda, ACE Global Markets, ACE Global Reinsurance, ACE USA, ACE International and ACE Financial Services. These segments are described in Note 18.

2. Significant accounting policies

a) Basis of presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries. The Company records its proportionate share of the results of the Lloyd’s syndicates in which it participates. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated. Certain items in the prior year financial statements have been reclassified to conform with the current year presentation.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The Company’s principal estimates include loss and loss expense reserves and estimated premiums for situations where the Company has not received ceding company reports. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

b) Investments

The Company’s investments are considered to be “available for sale” under the definition included in the Financial Accounting Standard Board’s (“FASB”) Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (“FAS”) No. 115, “Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities.” The Company’s investment portfolio is reported at fair value, being the quoted market price of these securities provided by either independent pricing services, or when such prices are not available, by reference to broker or underwriter bid indications. Short-term investments comprise securities due to mature within one year of date of issue. Short-term investments include certain cash and cash equivalents, which are part of investment portfolios under the management of external investment managers.

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase (liabilities) are accounted for as collateralized investments and borrowings and are recorded at the contractual repurchase amounts plus accrued interest. Assets to be repurchased are the same, or substantially the same, as the assets transferred and the transferor, through right of substitution, maintains the right and ability to redeem the collateral on short notice.

Other investments principally comprise direct investments, investments in investment funds and investments in limited partnerships. For direct investments that meet the requirements for equity accounting, the Company accrues its portion of the net income or loss of the investment. Other direct investments are carried at fair value. Where fair values are not publicly available, the investments are carried at estimated fair value. Investments in investment funds are carried at the net asset value as advised by the fund. Investments in limited partnerships are accounted for using the equity method.

Realized gains or losses on sales of investments are determined on a first-in, first-out basis. Unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments is included as other comprehensive income in shareholders’ equity. The Company evaluates the carrying value of its investments and if any of its investments experience a decline in value that is considered other than temporary, the Company records a realized loss in the statement of operations.

The Company utilizes financial futures, options, interest rate swaps and foreign currency forward contracts for the purpose of managing certain investment portfolio exposures (see Note 8 for additional discussion of the objectives and strategies employed). These instruments are recognized as assets or liabilities in the accompanying consolidated financial statements and changes in market value are included in net realized gains or losses on investments in the consolidated statements of operations.

Collateral held by brokers equal to a percentage of the total value of open futures contracts is included in short-term investments.

Net investment income includes interest and dividend income together with amortization of market premiums and discounts and is net of investment management and custody fees. For mortgage-backed securities, and any other holdings for which there is a prepayment risk, prepayment assumptions are evaluated and revised as necessary. Any adjustments required due to the resultant change in effective yields and maturities are recognized prospectively.

c) Premiums

Premiums are generally recognized as written upon inception of the policy. For multi-year policies written which are payable in annual installments, due to the ability of the insured/reinsured to commute or cancel coverage within the term of the policy, only the annual premium is included as written at policy inception. The remaining annual premiums are included as written at each successive anniversary date within the multi-year term.

Reinsurance premiums from traditional life and annuity policies with life contingencies are generally recognized as revenue when due from policyholders. Traditional life policies include those contracts with fixed and guaranteed premiums and benefits. Benefits and expenses are matched with such income to result in the recognition of profit over the life of the contracts.

Premiums written are primarily earned on a daily pro rata basis over the terms of the policies to which they relate. Accordingly, unearned premiums represent the portion of premiums written which is applicable to the unexpired portion of the policies in force. Premium estimates for retrospectively rated policies are recognized within the periods in which the related losses are incurred.

Financial guarantee premiums that are received upon inception of the policy are earned pro rata over the period of risk. Installment premiums are earned over each installment period, generally one year or less.

The Company underwrites loss portfolio transfer contracts. These contracts, which meet the established criteria for reinsurance accounting, are recorded in the statement of operations when written and generally result in large one-time written and earned premiums with comparable incurred losses. The contracts, when written, can cause significant variances in gross premiums written, net premiums written, net premiums earned, net incurred losses, as well as the loss and loss expense ratio and underwriting and administrative expense ratio.

Reinsurance premiums assumed are estimated based on information provided by ceding companies. The information used in establishing these estimates is reviewed and subsequent adjustments are recorded in the period in which they are determined. These premiums are earned over the terms of the related reinsurance contracts.

d) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated utilizing the weighted average shares outstanding. All potentially dilutive securities including FELINE PRIDES, unvested restricted stock, stock options, warrants and convertible securities are excluded from the basic earnings per share calculation. In calculating diluted earnings per share, the weighted average shares outstanding is increased to include all potentially dilutive securities. The incremental shares from assumed conversions are not included in computing diluted loss per share amounts as these shares are considered anti-dilutive. Basic and diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing income available to ordinary shareholders by the applicable weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year.

e) Policy acquisition costs

Policy acquisition costs consist of commissions, premium taxes, underwriting and other costs that vary with and are primarily related to the production of premium. Acquisition costs are deferred and amortized over the period in which the related premiums are earned, or for annuities over the pattern of estimated gross profit. Deferred policy acquisition costs are reviewed to determine if they are recoverable from future income, including investment income. If such costs are estimated to be unrecoverable, they are expensed.

f) Unpaid losses and loss expenses

A liability is established for the estimated unpaid losses and loss expenses of the Company under the terms of, and with respect to, its policies and agreements. The methods of determining such estimates and establishing the resulting reserve are reviewed continuously and any adjustments are reflected in operations in the period in which they become known. Future developments may result in losses and loss expenses significantly greater or less than the reserve provided.

The development of life and annuity policy reserves requires management to make estimates and assumptions regarding mortality, morbidity, lapse, expense and investment experience. Such estimates are primarily based on historical experience and information provided by ceding companies. Actual results could differ materially from these estimates.

Management monitors actual experience, and where circumstances warrant, will revise its assumptions and the related reserve estimates. These revisions are recorded in the period they are determined.

In accordance with industry standards, the financial guaranty unpaid losses and loss expenses have been discounted using an average rate of 6 percent in both 2001 and 2000.

g) Contract holder deposit funds

Contract holder deposit funds represents a liability for an investment contract sold that does not meet the definition of an insurance contract under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 97, "Accounting and Reporting by Insurance Enterprises for Certain Long-Duration Contracts." The investment contracts are sold with a guaranteed rate of return. The proceeds are then invested with the intent of realizing a greater return than is called for in the investment contract.

h) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisitions over the identifiable net assets acquired. The Company amortizes goodwill recorded in connection with its business combinations on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives, which range from 25 to 40 years. In June 2001, FASB issued FAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" ("FAS 142"). As required, the Company will adopt FAS 142 on January 1, 2002 and will cease amortizing goodwill at that time.

i) Reinsurance

In the ordinary course of business, the Company's insurance subsidiaries assume and cede reinsurance with other insurance companies. These arrangements provide greater diversification of business and minimize the net loss potential arising from large risks. Ceded reinsurance contracts do not relieve the Company of its obligation to its insureds.

Reinsurance recoverable includes the balances due from reinsurance companies for paid and unpaid losses and loss expenses that will be recovered from reinsurers, based on contracts in force. A reserve for uncollectible reinsurance has been determined based upon a review of the financial condition of the reinsurers and an assessment of other available information.

Prepaid reinsurance premiums represent the portion of premiums ceded to reinsurers applicable to the unexpired terms of the reinsurance contracts in force.

j) Translation of foreign currencies

Financial statements of subsidiaries expressed in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars in accordance with FAS No. 52, "Foreign Currency Translation" ("FAS 52"). Under FAS 52, functional currency assets and liabilities are translated into U.S. dollars generally using period end rates of exchange and the related translation adjustments are recorded as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income. Functional currencies are generally the currencies of the local operating environment. Statement of operations amounts expressed in functional currencies are translated using average exchange rates. Gains and losses resulting from foreign currency transactions are recorded in current income.

k) Income taxes

Income taxes have been provided in accordance with the provisions of FAS No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes" on those operations which are subject to income taxes (see Note 14). Deferred tax assets and liabilities result from temporary differences between the amounts recorded in the consolidated financial statements and the tax basis of the Company's assets and liabilities. Such temporary differences are primarily due to the tax basis discount on unpaid losses, adjustment for unearned premiums, uncollectible reinsurance, and tax benefits of net operating loss carry-forwards. 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.

l) Cash flow information

Purchases and sales or maturities of short-term investments are recorded net for purposes of the statements of cash flows and are included with fixed maturities.

m) Derivatives

The Company adopted FAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" ("FAS 133") which establishes accounting and reporting standards for derivative instruments, including certain derivative instruments embedded in other contracts (collectively referred to as derivatives), and for hedging activities as of January 1, 2001. It requires that an entity recognize all

derivatives as either assets or liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet and measure those instruments at fair value. If certain conditions are met, a derivative may be specifically designated as a fair value, cash flow or foreign currency hedge. The accounting for changes in the fair value of a derivative (that is, gains and losses) depends on the intended use of the derivative and the resulting designation. Upon initial application of FAS 133, hedging relationships must be designated anew and documented pursuant to the provisions of this statement. As of December 31, 2001, the Company had no derivatives that were designated as hedges.

The Company maintains investments in derivative instruments such as futures, options, interest rate swaps and foreign currency forward contracts for which the primary purposes are to manage duration and foreign currency exposure, yield enhancement or to obtain an exposure to a particular financial market. The Company has historically recorded the changes in market value of these instruments as realized gains or losses in the consolidated statements of operations and, accordingly, FAS 133, as amended, did not have a significant impact on the results of operations, financial condition or liquidity as it relates to these instruments.

Certain products (principally credit protection oriented) issued by the ACE Financial Services segment have been determined to meet the definition of a derivative under FAS 133. These products consist primarily of credit default swaps, index-based instruments and certain financial guarantee coverages. Included in premiums written is \$76 million related to these products. Effective January 1, 2001, the Company records these products at their fair value, which is determined principally through obtaining quotes from independent dealers and counterparties.

The Company recorded an expense related to the cumulative effect of adopting this standard of \$23 million, net of income tax of \$12 million. The Company has recorded in net realized gains (losses) on investments, a pretax loss of \$17 million to reflect the change in the fair value of derivatives during the year. The level of gains and losses resulting from changes in the fair value of derivatives on a prospective basis is dependent upon a number of factors including changes in interest rates, credit spreads and other market factors. The Company's involvement with derivative instruments and transactions is primarily to offer protection to others or to mitigate its own risk and is not considered speculative in nature.

n) New accounting pronouncements

In June 2001, FASB issued FAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" ("FAS 142"). FAS 142 primarily addresses the accounting for goodwill and intangible assets subsequent to their acquisition. As required, the Company will adopt FAS 142 on January 1, 2002 and will cease amortizing goodwill at that time. All goodwill recognized in the Company's consolidated balance sheet at January 1, 2002 will be assigned to one or more reporting units. Goodwill in each reporting unit should be tested for impairment by June 30, 2002. An impairment loss recognized as a result of a transitional impairment test of goodwill should be reported as the cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle. The Company does not expect any impairment in goodwill to arise from testing during initial adoption.

3. Acquisitions

On July 2, 1999, the Company, through a U.S. holding company, ACE INA Holdings, Inc. ("ACE INA"), acquired CIGNA Corporation's ("CIGNA") domestic property and casualty insurance operations including its run-off business and also its international property and casualty insurance companies and branches, including most of the accident and health business written through those companies for \$3.45 billion in cash (the "ACE INA Acquisition"). The ACE INA Acquisition has been recorded using the purchase method of accounting and accordingly, the consolidated financial statements include the results of ACE INA and its subsidiaries from July 2, 1999, the date of acquisition. Approximately \$1.85 billion of goodwill was generated as a result of the acquisition.

Under the terms of the ACE INA Acquisition Agreement, CIGNA agreed to provide a guarantee to ACE to indemnify against unanticipated increases in recorded reserves for losses and loss adjustment expenses of certain subsidiaries being acquired by ACE. CIGNA had the option to replace its guarantee with reinsurance obtained from a mutually agreed upon third-party reinsurer. Contemporaneous with the

consummation of the ACE INA Acquisition, CIGNA exercised its option and replaced its guarantee with reinsurance by directing certain subsidiaries being acquired to transfer \$1.25 billion of investments to National Indemnity Company, a subsidiary of Berkshire Hathaway Inc., for aggregate coverage of \$2.5 billion. This coverage attaches at an amount equal to the net recorded reserves of the certain subsidiaries acquired, on the closing date, minus \$1.25 billion.

On December 30, 1999, the Company acquired Capital Re Corporation ("Capital Re") which is engaged in the financial guaranty reinsurance business. Following the acquisition the name of the company was changed to ACE Financial Services, Inc. Under the terms of the acquisition agreement, the Company paid aggregate consideration of \$110.3 million in cash and issued approximately 20.8 million ACE Ordinary Shares. These shares were capitalized at a value of \$17.625 per share, which was determined in accordance with the Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") 95-19 consensus that deals with the value of equity securities issued to effect a purchase combination. The total value of the acquisition amounted to \$588 million, which includes the value of stock options and restricted stock of Capital Re that were converted into stock options and restricted stock of ACE and transaction costs. The Capital Re acquisition was recorded using the purchase method of accounting and accordingly, the consolidated financial statements include the results of Capital Re and its subsidiaries from December 30, 1999, the date of acquisition. Approximately \$105 million of goodwill was generated as a result of the acquisition. As Capital Re was acquired on December 30, 1999, the Company has not reflected any operations from this segment during 1999.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
ACE Limited and Subsidiaries

A. Investments

a) Fixed maturities

The fair values and amortized costs of fixed maturities at December 31, 2001 and 2000 are as follows:

	2001		2000	
	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost
(in thousands of U.S. dollars)				
U.S. Treasury and agency	\$ 1,344,076	\$ 1,314,524	\$ 1,216,544	\$ 1,179,018
Non-U.S. governments	1,428,977	1,403,053	1,250,712	1,205,424
Corporate securities	6,743,090	6,687,887	5,378,203	5,450,681
Mortgage-backed securities	2,322,951	2,272,111	1,712,949	1,689,849
States, municipalities and political subdivisions	1,161,071	1,116,869	1,162,901	1,115,965
Fixed maturities	\$13,000,165	\$12,794,444	\$10,721,309	\$10,640,937

The gross unrealized appreciation (depreciation) related to fixed maturities at December 31, 2001 and 2000 are as follows:

	2001		2000	
	Gross Unrealized Appreciation	Gross Unrealized Depreciation	Gross Unrealized Appreciation	Gross Unrealized Depreciation
(in thousands of U.S. dollars)				
U.S. Treasury and agency	\$ 38,499	\$ (8,947)	\$ 38,566	\$ (1,040)
Non-U.S. governments	32,993	(7,068)	54,494	(9,206)
Corporate securities	179,028	(123,826)	70,868	(143,346)
Mortgage-backed securities	60,345	(9,505)	30,316	(7,216)
States, municipalities and political subdivisions	50,105	(5,903)	48,213	(1,277)
	\$ 360,970	\$ (155,249)	\$ 242,457	\$ (162,085)

Mortgage-backed securities issued by U.S. government agencies are combined with all other mortgage derivatives held and are included in the category "mortgage-backed securities". Approximately 81 percent of the total mortgage holdings at December 31, 2001, and 74 percent at December 31, 2000, are represented by investments in GNMA, FNMA and FHLMC bonds. The remainder of the mortgage exposure consists of CMOs (Collateralized Mortgage Obligations) and non-government mortgage-backed securities, the majority of which provide a planned structure for principal and interest payments and carry a "AAA" rating by the major credit rating agencies. Fixed maturities at December 31, 2001, by contractual maturity, are shown below. Expected maturities could differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations, with or without call or prepayment penalties.

(in thousands of U.S. dollars)	Fair Value	Amortized Cost
Maturity period		
Less than 1 year	\$ 776,130	\$ 757,954
1-5 years	4,553,390	4,463,448
5-10 years	3,959,947	3,940,549
Greater than 10 years	1,387,747	1,360,382
Mortgage-backed securities	\$10,677,214	\$10,522,333
Total fixed maturities	2,322,951	2,272,111
	\$13,000,165	\$12,794,444

b) Equity securities

The gross unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on equity securities at December 31, 2001 and 2000 is as follows:

(in thousands of U.S. dollars)	2001	2000
Equity securities - cost	\$ 516,028	\$ 495,049
Gross unrealized appreciation	41,043	84,199
Gross unrealized depreciation	(89,505)	(47,202)
Equity securities - fair value	\$ 467,566	\$ 532,046

c) Net realized gains (losses) and change in net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments

The analysis of net realized gains (losses) on investments and the change in net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999 is as follows:

(in thousands of U.S. dollars)	2001	2000	1999
Fixed maturities			
Gross realized gains	\$ 189,751	\$ 90,403	\$ 113,129
Gross realized losses	(196,732)	(172,009)	(195,496)
Equity securities	(6,981)	(81,606)	(82,367)
Gross realized gains	58,779	170,243	59,384
Gross realized losses	(32,213)	(56,199)	(12,149)
	26,566	114,044	47,235
Other investments	(38,200)	(12,114)	8,696
Currency losses	(12,061)	(11,058)	(3,959)
Financial futures and option contracts and interest rate swaps - net realized gains (losses)	(10,843)	(48,227)	68,311
Fair value adjustment on derivatives	(16,840)	-	-
Net realized gains (losses) on investments	(58,359)	(38,961)	37,916
Change in net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments			
Fixed maturities	125,349	310,971	(311,614)
Equity securities	(85,459)	(115,759)	127,350
Other investments	8,975	16,389	(4,271)
Short-term investments	-	2,081	(2,442)
Deferred income taxes	(14,284)	(28,020)	5,379
Change in net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments	34,581	185,662	(185,598)
Total net realized gains (losses) and change in net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments	\$ (23,778)	\$ 146,701	\$ (147,682)

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
ACE Limited and Subsidiaries

d) Net investment income

Net investment income for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999 was derived from the following sources:

(in thousands of U.S. dollars)	2001	2000	1999
Fixed maturities and short-term investments	\$811,912	\$ 766,312	\$ 495,078
Equity securities	9,837	12,268	8,731
Other investments	5,861	39,783	22,481
Gross investment income	827,610	818,363	526,290
Investment expenses	(41,741)	(47,508)	(32,953)
Net investment income	\$ 785,869	\$ 770,855	\$ 493,337

e) Restricted assets

The Company is required to maintain assets on deposit with various regulatory authorities to support its insurance and reinsurance operations. These requirements are generally promulgated in the statutory regulations of the individual jurisdictions. These funds on deposit are available to settle insurance and reinsurance liabilities. The Company also utilizes trust funds in certain large transactions where the trust funds are set up for the benefit of the ceding companies, and generally take the place of Letter of Credit ("LOC") requirements. The Company also has investments in segregated portfolios primarily to provide collateral or guarantees for LOCs and debt instruments described in Notes 8 and 9. The total value of restricted assets at December 31, 2001 and 2000 was \$3.5 billion and \$2.3 billion, respectively.

(in millions of U.S. dollars)	2001	2000
Deposits with U.S. regulatory authorities	\$ 864	\$ 923
Deposits with non-U.S. regulatory authorities	735	670
Assets used for collateral or guarantees	1,030	731
Trust funds	852	-
	\$ 3,481	\$ 2,324

5. September 11, 2001 tragedy

The terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001 ("the September 11th tragedy") resulted in the largest insured loss in history and had a substantial impact on the results of the Company. Detailed below is an analysis, by operating segment, of the impact of the September 11th tragedy on the Company's statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2001. The analysis of the impact of the September 11th tragedy includes the effects of intercompany reinsurance transactions. ACE believes that its current estimate for September 11, 2001 claims is reasonable and accurate based on information currently available. ACE continues to evaluate its total potential liability based upon individual insurance and reinsurance policy language, legal and factual developments in underlying matters involving its insureds as well as legislative developments in the U.S. involving the terrorist attack. If ACE's current assessments of future developments are proved wrong, the financial impact of any of them, singularly or in the aggregate, could be material. For example, business interruption insurance claims could materialize in the future with greater frequency than ACE has anticipated or provided for in its estimates; or, insureds that ACE expects will not be held responsible for injuries resulting from the attack, are ultimately found to be responsible at a financial level that impacts ACE's insurance or reinsurance policies.

Impact of September 11, 2001 Tragedy

Year ended December 31, 2001

(in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	ACE Bermuda	ACE Global Markets	ACE Global Reinsurance	ACE USA	ACE International	ACE Consolidated
Operations Data:						
Gross premiums written	\$ 142,426	\$ (20,691)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 121,735
Net premiums written	138,676	(66,292)	1,768	(18,124)	(4,500)	51,528
Net premiums earned	100,092	(66,292)	2,892	(18,124)	(4,500)	14,068
Losses and loss expenses	341,785	140,212	122,017	28,178	18,300	650,492
Policy acquisition costs	-	-	502	-	-	502
Underwriting income	(241,693)	(206,504)	(119,627)	(46,302)	(22,800)	(636,926)
Income tax benefit	-	(61,951)	-	(16,206)	-	(78,157)
Net loss	\$ (241,693)	\$ (144,553)	\$ (119,627)	\$ (30,096)	\$ (22,800)	\$ (558,769)

In estimating the impact of the tragedy on the Company, premium payments required to reinstate reinsurance policies have been accrued. Premiums from insureds required to reinstate their insurance or reinsurance coverage with the Company have not been accrued in the estimate. The premiums accrued in ACE Bermuda represent additional premiums due under the terms of certain financial solutions reinsurance programs directly impacted by the tragedy.

The Company's exposure to the tragedy is derived from losses incurred by insured and reinsured clients of ACE. Gross insured claims incurred by ACE with respect to the tragedy are covered by significant amounts of reinsurance from high-quality reinsurers. In order to identify policies which may have been affected by the September 11th tragedy, the Company conducted a review of its insurance and reinsurance portfolios on a policy by policy basis, which included first-party, third-party, reinsurance, retrocessional, financial guaranty and life reinsurance exposures. Net losses and loss expenses of \$650 million result from estimated gross losses and loss expenses of approximately \$1.3 billion, net of estimated reinsurance recoveries of approximately \$1.3 billion. Approximately 98 percent of all reinsurance purchased by ACE is with reinsurers rated A- or better, including 38 percent with reinsurers rated AAA- and 33 percent with reinsurers rated AA-. This analysis is based on ratings from Standard & Poor's or an equivalent rating.

6. Unpaid losses and loss expenses

The Company establishes reserves for unpaid losses and loss expenses, which are estimates of future payments of reported and unreported claims for losses and related expenses, with respect to insured events that have occurred. The process of establishing reserves for property and casualty claims continues to be a complex and imprecise process, requiring the use of informed estimates and judgments. The Company's estimates and judgments may be revised as additional experience and other data become available and are reviewed, as new or improved methodologies are developed or as current laws change. Any such revisions could result in future changes in estimates of losses or reinsurance recoverable, and would be reflected in the Company's results of operations in the period in which the estimates are changed.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
ACE Limited and Subsidiaries

The reconciliation of unpaid losses and loss expenses for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999 is as follows:

	(in thousands of U.S. dollars)		
	2001	2000	1999
Gross unpaid losses and loss expenses at beginning of year	\$ 17,388,394	\$ 16,460,247	\$ 3,678,269
Reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses	(8,057,444)	(7,551,430)	(1,100,464)
Net unpaid losses and loss expenses at beginning of year	9,330,950	8,908,817	2,577,805
Unpaid losses and loss expenses assumed in respect of reinsurance business acquired	300,204	169,537	183,774
Unpaid losses and loss expenses in respect of formerly discontinued operations	-	1,269,914	-
Unpaid losses and loss expenses assumed in respect of acquired companies (net of reinsurance recoverable of \$6,345,679 in 1999)	-	-	6,940,593
Total	9,631,154	10,348,268	9,702,172
Net losses and loss expenses incurred in respect of losses occurring in:			
Current year	4,457,986	2,996,429	1,601,278
Prior year	94,470	(60,364)	38,265
Total	4,552,456	2,936,065	1,639,543
Net losses and loss expenses paid in respect of losses occurring in:			
Current year	1,345,699	1,205,110	916,848
Prior year	2,430,655	2,631,171	1,509,638
Total	3,776,354	3,836,281	2,426,486
Foreign currency revaluation	(68,242)	(117,102)	(6,412)
Net unpaid losses and loss expenses at end of year	10,339,014	9,330,950	8,908,817
Reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses	10,389,108	8,057,444	7,551,430
Gross unpaid losses and loss expenses at end of year	\$ 20,728,122	\$ 17,388,394	\$ 16,460,247

Net losses and loss expenses incurred for the year ended December 31, 2001 were impacted by \$94 million of prior year development principally in the ACE International segment. This development was reflected during the fourth quarter of 2001 when the Company recorded additional reserves to strengthen its casualty loss reserves.

Net losses and loss expenses incurred for the year ended December 31, 2000 were impacted by favorable development of reserves from prior periods primarily from ACE Tempest Re, ACE USA and ACE Bermuda partially offset by unfavorable development in ACE Financial Services.

Net losses and loss expenses incurred for the year ended December 31, 1999 include incurred losses for ACE INA from July 2, 1999, the date of acquisition. With respect to the analysis of incurred and paid losses for ACE INA for the 1999 period, all losses incurred and paid, on losses occurring in the period January 1, 1999, through December 31, 1999, have been included as current year activity in 1999.

The Company has considered asbestos and environmental claims and claims expenses in establishing the liability for unpaid losses and loss expenses. The Company has developed reserving methods, which incorporate new sources of data with historical experience to estimate the ultimate losses arising from asbestos and environmental exposures. The reserves for asbestos and environmental claims and claims expenses represent management's best estimate of future loss and loss expense payments and recoveries which are expected to develop over the next several decades. The Company continuously monitors evolving case law and its effect on environmental and latent injury claims. While reserving for these claims is inherently uncertain, the Company believes that the reserves carried for these claims are adequate based on known facts and current law.

The following table presents selected data on the unpaid losses and loss expenses for asbestos, and environmental and other latent exposures as at December 31, 2001 and 2000:

(in millions of U.S. dollars)	2001		2000	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Asbestos	\$1,119	\$149	\$1,073	\$212
Environmental and other latent exposures	1,089	452	1,156	540
	\$2,208	\$601	\$2,229	\$752

During the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000, the Company made payments of \$239.3 million and \$308.9 million, respectively, with respect to latent claims.

At December 31, 2001 and 2000, the Company's reinsured financial guaranty portfolio was broadly diversified by bond type, geographic location and maturity schedule, with no single risk representing more than 1.3 percent and 1.4 percent, respectively, of the Company's net par in force. The Company limits its exposure

to losses from reinsured financial guarantees by underwriting primarily investment grade obligations and retroceding a portion of its risks to other insurance companies.

Net financial guaranty par in force was approximately \$74.2 billion and \$65.8 billion at December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively. At December 31, 2001, the weighted average credit quality of this portfolio, including credit default swaps was A+ based on ratings assigned by Standard & Poor's. The composition at December 31, 2001 and 2000, by type of issue and the range of final maturities, was as follows:

(in billions of U.S. dollars)	2001	2000	Range of final maturities
Non-municipal	\$ 26.2	\$ 19.5	1-40 years
Tax-backed	17.9	16.9	1-40 years
Utility	13.5	15.1	1-40 years
Special revenue	7.4	6.9	1-40 years
Health care	5.7	6.6	1-40 years
Structured municipal	2.6	-	1-25 years
Housing	0.8	0.8	1-40 years
Project finance	0.1	-	1-30 years
Total	\$ 74.2	\$ 65.8	

As part of its financial guaranty business, the Company participates in credit default swap transactions whereby one counterparty pays a periodic fee in fixed basis points on a notional amount in return for a contingent payment by the other counterparty in the event one or more defined credit events occurs with respect to one or more third-party reference securities or loans. A credit event is defined as a failure to pay, bankruptcy, cross acceleration (generally accompanied by a failure to pay), repudiation, restructuring or similar nonpayment event. The total notional amount of credit default swaps outstanding at December 31, 2001 and 2000, included in the Company's financial guaranty exposure above was \$15.5 billion and \$11.3 billion, respectively.

At December 31, 2001 and 2000, the Company's net mortgage guaranty insurance in force (representing the current principal balance of all mortgage loans that are currently reinsured) was approximately \$5.7 billion and \$6.9 billion, respectively, and direct primary net risk in force was approximately \$2.6 billion and \$2.7 billion, respectively.

7. Reinsurance

The Company purchases reinsurance to manage various exposures including catastrophic risks. Although reinsurance agreements contractually obligate the Company's reinsurers to reimburse it for the agreed upon portion of its gross paid losses, they do not discharge the primary liability of the Company. The amounts for net premiums written and net premiums earned in the statements of operations are net of reinsurance. Direct, assumed and ceded amounts for these items for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999 are as follows:

	(in thousands of U.S. dollars)	
	2001	2000
Premiums written		1999
Direct	\$ 7,629,233	\$ 6,093,151
Assumed	2,536,129	1,493,620
Ceded	(3,801,748)	(2,707,417)
Net	\$ 6,363,614	\$ 4,879,354
		\$ 2,495,348
Premiums earned		
Direct	\$ 6,980,359	\$ 5,612,988
Assumed	2,359,241	1,361,254
Ceded	(3,422,423)	(2,439,479)
Net	\$ 5,917,177	\$ 4,534,763
		\$ 2,485,737

The Company's provision for reinsurance recoverable at December 31, 2001 and 2000, is as follows:

	(in thousands of U.S. dollars)	
	2001	2000
Reinsurance recoverable on paid losses and loss expenses, (net of provision for uncollectible balances - \$62,493 and nil)	\$ 1,004,003	\$ 937,496
Reinsurance recoverable on future policy benefits and loss expenses	5,335	-
Reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses	11,115,552	8,767,111
Provision for uncollectible balances on reinsurance recoverable	(726,444)	(709,667)
Reinsurance recoverable	\$ 11,398,446	\$ 8,994,940

The Company evaluates the financial condition of its reinsurers and potential reinsurers on a regular basis and also monitors concentrations of credit risk with reinsurers. At December 31, 2001, the largest concentration of reinsurance recoverable, which amounted to 24 percent, was with a group of affiliated reinsurers rated AAA by Standard & Poor's. No other reinsurer or affiliated group of reinsurers accounted for more than 5 percent of the total reinsurance recoverable.

At December 31, 2001, approximately 90 percent of the reinsurance recoverable was recoverable from reinsurers rated A- or better, including approximately 53 percent with reinsurers that are either rated AAA- or better, are collateralized or recoverable from a government pool. Approximately 20 percent was recoverable from reinsurers in the AA rating category, 18 percent from reinsurers in the A rating category and 9 percent was recoverable from all others. This analysis is based on ratings from Standard & Poor's or an equivalent rating. The allowance for unrecoverable reinsurance is required principally due to the failure of reinsurers to indemnify ACE, primarily because of disputes under reinsurance contracts and insolvencies. Reinsurance disputes continue to be significant, particularly on larger and more complex claims, such as those related to asbestos and environmental pollution and London reinsurance market exposures. Allowances have been established for amounts estimated to be uncollectible.

8. Commitments and contingencies

a) Derivative instruments

The Company maintains investments in derivative instruments such as futures, options, interest rate swaps and foreign currency forward contracts for which the primary purposes are to manage duration and foreign currency exposure, yield enhancement or to obtain an exposure to a particular financial market. The Company currently records changes in market value of these instruments as realized gains or losses in the consolidated statements of operations.

(i) Foreign currency exposure management

The Company uses foreign currency forward contracts to minimize the effect of fluctuating foreign currencies. The forward currency contracts purchased are not specifically identifiable against cash, any single security or groups of securities denominated in those currencies, and therefore, do not qualify as hedges for

financial reporting purposes. All realized and unrealized contract gains and losses are reflected currently in the statements of operations. The contractual amount of the foreign currency forward contracts at December 31, 2001, was \$81 million, the current fair value was \$80 million and the unrealized loss was \$1 million.

(ii) Duration management and market exposure

Futures: A portion of the Company's equity exposure is attained using a synthetic equity strategy, whereby equity index futures contracts are held in an amount equal to the market value of an underlying portfolio comprised of short-term investments and fixed maturities. This creates an equity market exposure equal in value to the total amount of funds invested in this strategy. In addition, exchange traded bond and note futures contracts may be used in fixed maturity portfolios as substitutes for ownership of the physical bonds and notes without significantly increasing the risk in the portfolio. Investments in financial futures contracts may be made only to the extent that there are assets under management, not otherwise committed.

Futures contracts give the holder the right and obligation to participate in market movements, determined by the index or underlying security on which the futures contract is based. Settlement is made daily in cash by an amount equal to the change in value of the futures contract times a multiplier that scales the size of the contract. At December 31, 2001, the contract amount of \$502 million reflects the net extent of involvement the Company had in these financial instruments.

Options: Option contracts may be used in the portfolio as protection against unexpected shifts in interest rates, which would thereby affect the duration of the fixed maturity portfolio. By using options in the portfolio, the overall interest rate sensitivity of the portfolio can be reduced. Option contracts may also be used as an alternative to futures contracts in the Company's synthetic equity strategy as described above. An option contract conveys to the holder the right, but not the obligation, to purchase or sell a specified amount or value of an underlying security at a fixed price. The price of an option is influenced by the underlying security, expected volatility, time to expiration and supply and demand.

For long option positions, the maximum loss is the premium paid for the option. The maximum credit exposure is represented by the fair value of the options held. For short option positions, the potential loss is the same as having taken a position

in the underlying security. Short call options are backed in the portfolio with the underlying, or highly correlated, securities and short put options are backed by uncommitted cash for the in-the-money portion.

Interest rate swaps: An interest rate swap is a contract between two counterparties in which interest payments are made based on a notional principal amount, which itself is never paid or received. At December 31, 2001, the notional principal amount was \$621 million. Under the terms of an interest rate swap one counterparty makes interest payments based on a fixed interest rate and the other counterparty's payments are based on a floating rate. Interest rate swap contracts are used in the portfolio as protection against unexpected shifts in interest rates which would affect the fair value of the fixed maturity portfolio. By using swaps in the portfolio, the overall duration, or interest rate sensitivity of the portfolio can be reduced.

The credit risk associated with the above derivative financial instruments relates to the potential for non-performance by counterparties. Non-performance is not anticipated; however, in order to minimize the risk of loss, management monitors the creditworthiness of its counterparties. The performance of exchange traded instruments is guaranteed by the exchange on which they trade. For non-exchange traded instruments, the counterparties are principally banks, which must meet certain criteria according to the Company's investment guidelines. These counterparties are required to have a minimum credit rating of AA- by Standard and Poor's or Aa3 by Moody's. In addition, certain contracts require that collateral be posted once pre-determined thresholds are breached as a result of market movements.

b) Concentrations of credit risk

The investment portfolio is managed following prudent standards of diversification. Specific provisions limit the allowable holdings of a single issue and issuers. The Company believes that there are no significant concentrations of credit risk associated with its investments.

c) Credit facilities

In April 2001, the Company renewed its \$800 million, 364-day revolving credit facility. This facility together with the Company's \$250 million, five-year revolving credit facility, which was last renewed in May 2000, is available for general corporate

purposes and each of the facilities may also be used as commercial paper back-up facilities. The five-year facility also permits the issuance of letters of credit. Under these facilities the Company and various subsidiaries are named borrowers and guarantors. Each facility requires that the Company and/or certain of its subsidiaries maintain specific covenants, including a consolidated tangible net worth covenant and a maximum leverage covenant. During the year ended December 31, 2001, amounts of \$180 million were drawn under the 364-day revolving credit facility. These amounts were fully repaid during the year. In 2000, an amount of \$25 million was drawn under the five-year facility and remained outstanding at December 31, 2001.

ACE Tempest Re also maintained an uncollateralized, syndicated revolving credit facility in the amount of \$72.5 million, which was guaranteed by the Company. At December 31, 2001, no amounts had been drawn under this facility. This facility expired in February 2002 and was not renewed.

As of December 31, 2001, ACE Guaranty Re Inc. was party to a non-recourse credit facility with a syndicate of banks pursuant to which the syndicate provides up to \$150 million specifically designed to provide rating agency qualified capital to further support ACE Guaranty Re Inc. claims-paying resources. The facility expires on October 15, 2008. ACE Guaranty Re Inc. has not borrowed under this credit facility.

d) Letters of Credit

In November 2001, to fulfill the requirements of Lloyd's for open years of account, the Company renewed and increased a syndicated uncollateralized, five-year LOC facility in the amount of £440 million (approximately \$625 million). This facility was originally arranged in 1998. This LOC facility requires that the Company and/or certain of its subsidiaries continue to maintain certain covenants, including a minimum consolidated tangible net worth covenant and a maximum leverage covenant.

In August 2001, the Company, and various subsidiaries as Account Parties and Guarantors, entered into an unsecured syndicated, one-year LOC facility in the amount of \$450 million for general business purposes, including the issuance of insurance and reinsurance letters of credit. This facility replaced an LOC facility originally arranged in September 1999 and renewed in September 2000. This

facility requires that the Company and/or certain of its subsidiaries maintain specific covenants, including a consolidated tangible net worth covenant and a maximum leverage covenant. Usage under this facility was \$373 million as of December 31, 2001.

In December 2001, the Company, along with various subsidiaries as Account Parties and Guarantors, entered into a secured syndicated, one-year LOC facility in the amount of \$500 million for general business purposes, including the issuance of insurance and reinsurance letters of credit. Usage under this facility is secured by fixed maturity investments and requires that the Company and/or certain of its subsidiaries maintain specific covenants, including a consolidated tangible net worth covenant and a maximum leverage covenant. Usage under this facility was \$130 million as of December 31, 2001.

The Company also maintains various LOC facilities, both collateralized and uncollateralized, for general corporate purposes. At December 31, 2001, the aggregate availability under these facilities was \$533 million and usage was \$307 million.

e) Lease commitments

The Company and its subsidiaries lease office space in the countries in which they operate under operating leases which expire at various dates through January 2017. The Company renews and enters into new leases in the ordinary course of business as required. Total rent expense with respect to these operating leases for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, were approximately \$62 million, \$64 million and \$63 million, respectively.

Future minimum lease payments under the leases are expected to be as follows:

(in thousands of U.S. dollars)		
	Year ending December 31,	
	2002	\$ 64,300
	2003	62,300
	2004	57,400
	2005	52,300
	2006	27,200
	Later years	54,200
Total minimum future lease commitments		\$317,700

f) Legal proceedings

The Company is subject to legal proceedings and claims that have arisen in the ordinary course of its business and have not been finally adjudicated. Although there can be no assurance as to the ultimate disposition of these matters, it is the opinion of the Company's management, based upon the information available at this time, that the expected outcome of these matters, individually or in the aggregate, will not have a material adverse effect on the results of operations or financial condition of the Company.

9. Debt

The following table outlines the Company's debt as of December 31, 2001 and 2000:

	2001	2000
(in millions of U.S. dollars)		
Short-term debt		
ACE Financial Services note	\$ 25	\$ 25
Reverse Repurchase Agreements	395	-
ACE Financial Services Debentures due 2002	75	-
ACE INA commercial paper	-	340
	\$ 495	\$ 365
Long-term debt		
ACE INA Notes due 2004	\$ 400	\$ 400
ACE INA Notes due 2006	299	299
ACE US Holdings Senior Notes due 2008	250	250
ACE INA Subordinated Notes due 2009	300	300
ACE INA Debentures due 2029	100	100
ACE Financial Services Debentures due 2002	-	75
	\$1,349	\$1,424
Trust Preferred Securities		
ACE INA RHINO Preferred Securities due 2002	\$ 400	\$ 400
Capital Re LLC Monthly Income Preferred Securities due 2044	75	75
ACE INA Trust Preferred Securities due 2029	100	100
ACE INA Capital Securities due 2030	300	300
	\$ 875	\$ 875

a) Commercial paper and money market facilities

In 1999, the Company arranged certain commercial paper programs. The programs use revolving credit facilities as back-up facilities and provide for up to \$2.8 billion in commercial paper issuance (subject to the availability of back-up facilities, which currently total \$1.05 billion as outlined in Note 8) for ACE and for ACE INA.

During the year ended December 31, 2001 the Company borrowed \$180 million under the \$800 million 364-day revolving credit facility. These borrowings were used to repay maturing commercial paper. In October 2001, the Company and certain subsidiaries executed securities repurchase agreements with various counterparties. Under these repurchase agreements, the Company agreed to sell securities and repurchase them at a date in the future for a predetermined price.

The Company used the proceeds of repurchase transactions to repay maturing commercial paper of \$215 million and the bank borrowings of \$180 million. At December 31, 2001, short-term debt consisted of \$395 million of amounts owed to brokers under securities repurchase transactions, \$25 million in bank borrowings by ACE Financial Services and the ACE Financial Services debentures due in November 2002. Subsequent to year end, the Company repaid \$335 million of the amounts owed to brokers under securities repurchase transactions with the proceeds raised from the issuance of commercial paper and internal liquidity. Through the years ended December 31, 2001, and December 31, 2000, commercial paper rates averaged 5.0 percent and 6.2 percent, respectively. The average rate on bank loans during 2001 was 3.4 percent. The rate on repurchase transactions, which were used during the quarter ended December 31, 2001, averaged 2.0 percent.

b) ACE INA notes and debentures

In 1999, ACE INA issued \$400 million of 8.2 percent notes due August 15, 2004, \$300 million of 8.3 percent notes due August 15, 2006, and \$100 million of 8.875 percent debentures due August 15, 2029. The notes and debentures are not redeemable before maturity and do not have the benefit of any sinking fund. These unsecured notes and debentures are guaranteed on a senior basis by the Company and they rank equally with all of ACE INA's other senior indebtedness.

c) ACE US Holdings senior notes

In 1998, ACE US Holdings issued \$250 million in aggregate principal amount of unsecured senior notes maturing in October 2008. Interest payments, based on a floating rate, averaged 9.0 percent during fiscal 2000 and 8.6 percent during fiscal 2001. The senior notes are callable subject to certain call premiums. Simultaneously, the Company entered into a notional \$250 million swap transaction that has the economic effect of reducing the cost of debt to the consolidated group, excluding fees and expenses, to 6.47 percent for 10 years. Certain assets totaling approximately \$90 million are pledged as collateral in connection with the swap transaction. In the event that the Company terminates the swap prematurely, the Company would be liable for certain transaction costs. The swap counterparty is a highly rated major financial institution and the Company does not anticipate non-performance.

d) ACE INA subordinated notes

In 1999, ACE INA issued \$300 million 11.2 percent unsecured subordinated notes maturing in December 2009. The subordinated notes are callable subject to certain call premiums. Simultaneously, the Company entered into a notional \$300 million swap transaction that has the economic effect of reducing the cost of debt to the consolidated group, excluding fees and expenses, to 8.41 percent for 10 years. Certain assets totaling approximately \$105 million are pledged as collateral in connection with the swap transaction. In the event that the Company terminates the swap prematurely, the Company would be liable for certain transaction costs. The swap counterparty is a highly rated major financial institution and the Company does not anticipate non-performance.

e) ACE INA RHINO preferred securities

In 1999, ACE RHINOS Trust, a Delaware statutory business trust (the "Trust"), sold in a private placement \$400 million of Auction Rate Reset Preferred Securities (the "Rhino Preferred Securities"). All of the common securities of the Trust are owned by ACE INA.

The Rhino Preferred Securities mature on September 30, 2002. Distributions on the Rhino Preferred Securities are payable quarterly at LIBOR plus 87.5 basis points, adjusted quarterly. The Trust may defer interest payments (but no later than September 30, 2002, or, if there is a remarketing, the maturity date of the remarketed securities), if ACE INA defers interest on the Subordinated Notes (as defined below). Deferred payments accrue interest compounded quarterly. If the trading price of ACE's Ordinary Shares declines to approximately \$18.83 per Ordinary Share, the holders of a majority of the Rhino Preferred Securities will have the option to require Banc of America Securities LLC as the Remarketing Agent to remarket the Rhino Preferred Securities. If remarketed, the maturity of the remarketed securities will be reset to one year from the date on which the remarketed securities are issued. The coupon will be reset pursuant to a bid process to value the remarketed securities at 100.25 percent of the face amount thereof. If Banc of America were unable to remarket the securities, the holders of a majority of the Rhino Preferred Securities would have the right to require ACE INA to repurchase them at a purchase price equal to the face amount of the securities plus accrued and unpaid distributions. These obligations would be guaranteed by ACE. ACE's Ordinary Shares have traded below \$18.83 during the year ended December 31, 2001. The holders of the Rhino Preferred Securities did not exercise their remarketing rights at that time.

The sole assets of the Trust consist of \$412,372,000 principal amount of Auction Rate Reset Subordinated Notes Series A (the "Subordinated Notes") issued by ACE INA. The Subordinated Notes mature on September 30, 2002. Interest on the Subordinated Notes is payable quarterly at LIBOR plus 87.5 basis points, adjusted quarterly. ACE INA may defer the interest payments (but no later than September 30, 2002, or, if there is a remarketing, the maturity date of the remarketed securities). Deferred payments accrue interest compounded quarterly. If under certain circumstances the Trust is dissolved and the holders of the Rhino Preferred Securities directly hold the Subordinated Notes, then the remarketing provisions described above will be applicable to the Subordinated Notes.

Proceeds of the Ordinary Share offering of September 12, 2000, described in Note 11, were used to support the Company's guarantee of the \$412 million principal amount of the Subordinated Notes.

f) Capital Re LLC monthly income preferred securities

In 1994, ACE Financial Services, through Capital Re LLC, issued \$75 million of company obligated mandatorily redeemable preferred securities. Capital Re LLC exists solely for the purpose of issuing preferred and common shares. These securities pay monthly dividends at a rate of 7.65 percent per annum, are callable as of January 1999 at par and are mandatorily redeemable in January 2044. The Company has guaranteed all obligations of Capital Re LLC.

g) ACE INA trust preferred securities

In 1999, ACE Capital Trust I, a Delaware statutory business trust ("ACE Capital Trust I") issued \$100 million 8.875 percent Trust Originated Preferred Securities (the "Trust Preferred Securities"). All of the common securities of ACE Capital Trust I (the "ACE Capital Trust I Common Securities") are owned by ACE INA.

The Trust Preferred Securities mature on December 31, 2029. The maturity date may be extended for one or more periods but not later than December 31, 2048. Distributions on the Trust Preferred Securities are payable quarterly at a rate of 8.875 percent. ACE Capital Trust I may defer these payments for up to 20 consecutive quarters (but no later than December 31, 2029, unless the maturity date is extended). Any deferred payments would accrue interest quarterly on a compounded basis if ACE INA defers interest on the subordinated debentures (as defined below).

The sole assets of ACE Capital Trust I consist of \$103,092,800 principal amount of 8.875 percent Junior Subordinated Deferrable Interest Debentures (the "Subordinated Debentures") issued by ACE INA. The Subordinated Debentures mature on December 31, 2029. Interest on the Subordinated Debentures is payable quarterly at a rate of 8.875 percent. ACE INA may defer such interest payments (but no later than December 31, 2029, unless the maturity date is extended), with such deferred payments accruing interest compounded quarterly. ACE INA may

redeem the Subordinated Debentures at 100 percent of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date, in whole or in part at any time on or after December 31, 2004, and in whole but not in part prior to December 31, 2004, in the event certain changes in tax or investment company law occur. The Trust Preferred Securities and the ACE Capital Trust I Common Securities will be redeemed upon repayment of the Subordinated Debentures.

The Company has guaranteed, on a subordinated basis, ACE INA's obligations under the Subordinated Debentures and distributions and other payments due on the Trust Preferred Securities. These guarantees, when taken together with the Company's obligations under an expense agreement entered into with ACE Capital Trust I, provide a full and unconditional guarantee of amounts due on the Trust Preferred Securities.

h) ACE INA capital securities

In 2000, ACE Capital Trust II, a Delaware statutory business trust ("ACE Capital Trust II"), issued and sold in a public offering \$300 million 9.7 percent Capital Securities (the "Capital Securities"). All of the common securities of ACE Capital Trust II (the "ACE Capital Trust II Common Securities") are owned by ACE INA.

The Capital Securities mature on April 1, 2030, which may not be extended. Distributions on the Capital Securities are payable semi-annually. ACE Capital Trust II may defer these payments for up to 10 consecutive semi-annual periods (but no later than April 1, 2030). Any deferred payments would accrue interest semi-annually on a compounded basis if ACE INA defers interest on the Subordinated Debentures due 2030 (as defined below).

The sole assets of ACE Capital Trust II consist of \$309,280,000 principal amount of 9.7 percent Junior Subordinated Deferrable Interest Debentures (the "Subordinated Debentures due 2030") issued by ACE INA. The Subordinated Debentures due 2030 mature on April 1, 2030. Interest on the Subordinated Debentures due 2030 is payable semi-annually. ACE INA may defer such interest

payments (but no later than April 1, 2030), with such deferred payments accruing interest compounded semi-annually. ACE INA may redeem the Subordinated Debentures due 2030 in the event certain changes in tax or investment company law occur at a redemption price equal to accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date plus the greater of (i) 100 percent of the principal amount thereof, or (ii) the sum of the present value of scheduled payments of principal and interest on the debentures from the redemption date to April 1, 2030. The Capital Securities and the ACE Capital Trust II Common Securities will be redeemed upon repayment of the Subordinated Debentures due 2030.

The Company has guaranteed, on a subordinated basis, ACE INA's obligations under the Subordinated Debentures due 2030, and distributions and other payments due on the Capital Securities. These guarantees, when taken together with the Company's obligations under expense agreements entered into with ACE Capital Trust II, provide a full and unconditional guarantee of amounts due on the Capital Securities.

10. Mezzanine equity

On April 12, 2000, the Company publicly offered and issued 6,000,000 FELINE PRIDES. On May 8, 2000, exercise of the over allotment option resulted in the issuance of an additional 221,000 FELINE PRIDES, for aggregate net proceeds of approximately \$311 million. Each FELINE PRIDE initially consists of a unit referred to as an Income PRIDE. Each Income PRIDE consists of (i) one 8.25 percent Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Share, Series A, liquidation preference \$50 per share, of the Company, and (ii) a purchase contract pursuant to which the holder of the Income PRIDE agrees to purchase from the Company, on May 16, 2003, Ordinary Shares at the applicable settlement rate. Each preferred share is pledged to the Company to secure the holders obligations under the purchase contract. A holder of an Income PRIDE can obtain the release of the preferred share by substituting certain zero-coupon treasury securities as security for performance under the purchase contract. The resulting unit consisting of the zero-coupon treasury security and the purchase contract is a Growth PRIDE, and the preferred shares would be a separate security. A holder of a Growth PRIDE can convert it back into an Income PRIDE by depositing preferred shares as security for performance under the purchase contract and thereby obtain the release of the zero-coupon treasury securities.

The aggregate liquidation preference of the 8.25 percent Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares is \$311 million. Unless deferred by the Company, the preferred shares pay dividends quarterly at a rate of 8.25 percent per year to May 16, 2003, and thereafter at the reset rate established pursuant to a remarketing procedure. If the Company elects to defer dividend payments on the preferred shares, the dividends will continue to accrue and the Company will be restricted from paying dividends on its Ordinary Shares and taking certain other actions. The preferred shares are not redeemable prior to June 16, 2003, on which date they must be redeemed by the Company in whole.

11. Shareholders' equity

a) Shares issued and outstanding

Following is a table of changes in Ordinary Shares issued and outstanding for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999:

	2001	2000	1999
Opening balance	232,346,579	217,460,515	193,687,126
Shares issued, net	32,415,912	13,008,419	-
Exercise of stock options	1,648,326	1,826,993	356,472
Shares issued under Employee Stock Purchase Plan	211,288	50,652	25,697
Repurchase of shares	(6,760,900)	-	-
Cancellation of non-vested restricted stock	-	-	(5,500)
Shares issued in ACE Financial Services acquisition	-	-	20,815,677
Shares issued in ACE INA acquisition	-	-	2,581,043
	259,861,205	232,346,579	217,460,515
Ordinary Shares issued to employee trust			
Opening balance	(661,125)	(659,625)	(411,625)
Shares issued	(52,350)	(1,500)	(248,000)
	(713,475)	(661,125)	(659,625)

On October 25, 2001, the Company completed a public offering of 32.89 million Ordinary Shares (which included the over-allotment option of 4.29 million shares) in which it raised aggregate net proceeds of approximately \$1.1 billion. The Company has used the net proceeds of the Ordinary Share offering to expand its net underwriting capacity and for general corporate purposes. In addition, 474,088 restricted Ordinary Shares of the Company were cancelled in connection with the Company's long-term incentive plans during fiscal 2001.

On September 12, 2000, the Company completed a public offering of 12.25 million Ordinary Shares (which included exercise of the over-allotment option of 1.25 million shares) in which it raised aggregate net proceeds of approximately \$400 million. The offering was made in satisfaction of a June 29, 1999, agreement with Banc of America Securities LLC. In addition, the Company issued 758,419 restricted Ordinary Shares in connection with the Company's long-term incentive plans during fiscal 2000.

Ordinary Shares issued to employee trust are the shares issued by the Company to a rabbi trust for deferred compensation obligations (see Note 12g).

b) ACE Limited securities repurchase authorization

On November 17, 2000, the Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of any ACE issued debt or capital securities, including ACE's Ordinary Shares, up to an aggregate total of \$250 million. These purchases may take place from time to time in the open market or in private purchase transactions. During 2001, the Company repurchased and cancelled 6,760,900 Ordinary Shares under the program for an aggregate cost of \$179.4 million. In November 2001, the Board of Directors replaced the existing authorization with a new authorization to repurchase any ACE issued debt or capital securities including Ordinary Shares, up to an aggregate total of \$250 million. As of December 31, 2001, this authorization had not been utilized. During 2000, no securities were repurchased.

c) General restrictions

The holders of the Ordinary Shares are entitled to receive dividends and are allowed one vote per share provided that, if the controlled shares of any shareholder constitute 10 percent or more of the outstanding Ordinary Shares of the Company, only a

fraction of the vote will be allowed so as not to exceed 10 percent. Generally, the Company's directors have absolute discretion to decline to register any transfer of shares. All transfers are subject to the restriction that they may not increase to 10 percent or higher the proportion of issued Ordinary Shares owned by any shareholder.

d) Dividends declared

Dividends declared on Ordinary Shares amounted to \$0.58, \$0.50 and \$0.42 per Ordinary Share for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999. Dividends declared on FELINE PRIDES amounted to \$25.6 million and \$18.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively.

12. Employee benefit plans

a) Pension plans

The Company provides pension benefits to eligible employees and agents, spouses and other eligible dependents through various plans sponsored by the Company. Pension benefits are provided through plans sponsored by ACE covering most U.S. and Bermuda based employees and by separate pension plans for various non-U.S. subsidiaries and employees. Pension expenses totaled \$9 million, \$17 million and \$11 million for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

b) Capital accumulation plans

ACE sponsors a capital accumulation plan in the U.S. in which employee contributions on a pre-tax basis (401(k)) are supplemented by ACE matching contributions. These contributions are invested, at the election of the employee, in one or more of several investment portfolios. In addition, ACE may provide additional matching contributions, depending on its annual financial performance. Expenses for the plan totaled \$29 million, \$28 million and \$19 million for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

c) Options and stock appreciation rights

In February 1996 and November 1998, shareholders of the Company approved the ACE Limited 1995 Long-Term Incentive Plan and the ACE Limited 1998 Long-Term Incentive Plan, respectively (the "Incentive Plans"), which incorporate stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock awards and stock purchase programs. There are 12.5 million Ordinary Shares of the Company available for award

under these Incentive Plans. Prior to the adoption of the Incentive Plans, the Company adopted the Equity Linked Incentive Plan, which incorporated both a Stock Appreciation Rights Plan and a Stock Option Plan ("Option Plan") which will continue to run off. Under the Option Plan, generally, options expire ten years after the award date and are subject to a vesting period of four years. Stock options granted under the Incentive Plan may be exercised for Ordinary Shares of the Company upon vesting. Under the Incentive Plans, generally, options expire ten years after the award date and vest in equal portions over three years.

During 1999, the Company established the ACE Limited 1999 Replacement Stock Plan. This plan was established to replace existing Capital Re employee benefits in connection with the Capital Re acquisition, as well as to permit additional grants to employees of the Company. At December 31, 2001, 2,000,000 Ordinary Shares were available for grant under this plan.

d) Options

(i) Options outstanding

Following is a summary of options issued and outstanding for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999.

	Year of Expiration	Average Exercise Price	Options for Ordinary Shares
Balance at December 31, 1998			10,807,926
Options granted	2009	\$ 27.86	4,058,190
Options exercised	2005-2007	\$ 15.91	(356,472)
Options forfeited	2005-2008	\$ 29.02	(544,884)
Balance at December 31, 1999			13,964,760
Options granted	2010	\$ 25.26	4,214,018
Options exercised	2003-2009	\$ 35.71	(1,826,993)
Options forfeited	2006-2008	\$ 25.30	(454,985)
Balance at December 31, 2000			15,896,800
Options granted	2011	\$ 35.63	3,821,615
Options exercised	2002-2010	\$ 37.87	(1,648,326)
Options forfeited	2004-2011	\$ 26.28	999,459
Balance at December 31, 2001			17,070,630

The following table summarizes the range of exercise prices for outstanding options at December 31, 2001:

Exercise Prices	Range of Exercise Prices	Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Options Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$ 7.45 - \$15.00		3,273,296	2.87 years	\$ 9.15	3,267,962	\$ 9.14
\$15.00 - \$30.00		9,597,639	6.90 years	\$ 22.16	7,524,888	\$ 22.83
\$30.00 - \$41.25		4,199,695	8.85 years	\$ 35.91	501,389	\$ 33.08
		17,070,630			11,294,239	

(ii) FAS 123 pro forma disclosures

In October 1995, FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" ("FAS 123"). FAS 123 establishes accounting and reporting standards for stock-based employee compensation plans, which include stock option and stock purchase plans. FAS 123 provides employers a choice: adopt FAS 123 accounting standards for all stock compensation arrangements which requires the recognition of compensation expense for the fair value of virtually all stock compensation awards; or continue to account for stock options and other forms of stock compensation under Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25 ("APB 25"), while also providing the disclosure required under FAS 123. The Company continues to account for stock-based compensation plans under APB 25.

The following table outlines the Company's net income available to holders of Ordinary Shares and diluted earnings per share had the compensation cost been determined in accordance with the fair value method recommended in FAS 123.

	December 31, 2001	December 31, 2000
Net income (loss) available to holders of Ordinary Shares: (in thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share data)		
As reported	\$ (1172,008)	\$ 524,591
Pro forma	\$ (1192,712)	\$ 509,088
Diluted earnings (loss) per share:		
As reported	\$ (0.74)	\$ 2.31
Pro forma	\$ (0.82)	\$ 2.24

The fair value of the options issued is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, with the following weighted-average assumptions used for grants in 2001 and 2000, respectively: dividend yield of 1.65 percent and 2.23 percent; expected volatility of 42.8 percent and 40.1 percent; risk-free interest rate of 4.84 percent and 6.37 percent and an expected life of 4 years for both 2001 and 2000.

e) Employee stock purchase plan

The Company maintains an employee stock purchase plan (ESPP). Participation in the plan is available to all eligible employees. Maximum annual purchases by participants are limited to the number of whole shares that can be purchased by an amount equal to 10 percent of the participant's compensation or \$25,000, whichever is less. Participants may purchase shares at a purchase price equal to 85 percent of the lesser of (i) the fair market value of the stock on first day of the subscription period; or (ii) the fair market value of the stock on the last day of the subscription period. Pursuant to the provisions of the ESPP, during 2001, 2000 and 1999, employees paid \$6.1 million, \$1.2 million and \$1.1 million, respectively, to purchase 211,288 shares, 50,652 shares and 25,697 shares, respectively.

f) Restricted stock awards

Under the Company's long-term incentive plans 704,748 restricted Ordinary Shares were awarded during the year ended December 31, 2001, to officers of the Company and its subsidiaries. These shares vest at various dates through December 2005. In addition, during the year, 12,650 restricted Ordinary Shares were awarded to outside directors under the terms of the 1995 Outside Director Plan. These shares vest in May 2002.

Under the Company's long-term incentive plans, 461,884 restricted Ordinary Shares were awarded during the year ended December 31, 2000, to officers of the Company and its subsidiaries. These shares vest at various dates through December 2004. In addition, during the year, 17,200 restricted Ordinary Shares were awarded to outside directors under the terms of the 1995 Outside Directors Plan. These shares vested in May 2001.

At the time of grant the market value of the shares awarded under these grants is recorded as unearned stock grant compensation and is presented as a separate component of shareholders' equity. The unearned compensation is charged to income over the vesting period.

g) Deferred compensation obligation

The Company maintains a rabbi trust for deferred compensation plans for key employees and executive officers. In accordance with EITF 97-14, "Accounting for Deferred Compensation Agreements Where Amounts Earned are Held in a Rabbi Trust and Invested," assets of the rabbi trust are to be consolidated with those of the employer, and the value of the employer's stock held in the rabbi trust should be classified in shareholders' equity and accounted for at historical cost in a manner similar to treasury stock. The shares issued by the Company to the rabbi trust are recorded in Ordinary Shares issued to employee trust and the obligation has been recorded in deferred compensation obligation, both are components of shareholders' equity.

h) Shares issued in ACE INA acquisition

During 1999, the ACE Limited 1999 Replacement Long-Term Incentive Plan ("Replacement Plan") was established to award substitute restricted stock awards and substitute restricted stock unit awards in satisfaction of the Company's obligations under the ACE INA Acquisition Agreement and to provide selected individuals substitute restricted stock awards and substitute restricted stock unit awards in replacement of certain equity-based awards which terminated or expired in connection with the closing of the ACE INA transaction. During 1999, 2,581,043 restricted Ordinary Shares were granted in connection with the Replacement Plan. The costs associated with issuing these awards were included as a cost of the ACE INA Acquisition.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
ACE Limited and Subsidiaries

13. Earnings per share

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999:

	2001	2000	1999
(in thousands of U.S. dollars, except share and per share data)			
Numerator:			
Net income (loss) before cumulative effect of adopting a new accounting standard	\$ (123,744)	\$ 542,982	\$ 364,963
Dividends on FELINE PRIDES	(25,594)	(18,391)	-
Net income (loss) available to holders of Ordinary Shares before cumulative effect	(149,338)	524,591	364,963
Cumulative effect of adopting a new accounting standard	(22,670)	-	-
Net income (loss) available to holders of Ordinary Shares	\$ (172,008)	\$ 524,591	\$ 364,963
Denominator:			
Denominator for basic earnings per share:	233,799,588	221,082,961	194,028,374
Weighted average shares outstanding	-	1,099,226	-
Dilutive effect of FELINE PRIDES	-	5,236,243	3,597,980
Effect of other dilutive securities	-	-	-
Denominator for diluted earnings (loss) per share:	233,799,588	227,418,430	197,626,354
Adjusted weighted average shares outstanding and assumed conversions			
Basic earnings (loss) per share:			
Earnings (loss) per share before cumulative effect of adopting a new accounting standard	\$ (0.64)	\$ 2.37	\$ 1.88
Earnings (loss) per share	\$ (0.74)	\$ 2.37	\$ 1.88
Diluted earnings (loss) per share:			
Earnings (loss) per share before cumulative effect of adopting a new accounting standard	\$ (0.64)	\$ 2.31	\$ 1.85
Earnings (loss) per share	\$ (0.74)	\$ 2.31	\$ 1.85

The denominator for diluted loss per share for the year ended December 31, 2001 does not include the dilutive effect of FELINE PRIDES and other dilutive securities. The incremental shares from assumed conversions are not included in computing diluted loss per share amounts as these shares are considered anti-dilutive. The dilutive effect of FELINE PRIDES for the year ended December 31, 2001 is 3,180,571 shares. Other dilutive securities totaled 8,085,418 shares for the year ended December 31, 2001.

14. Taxation

Under current Cayman Islands law, the Company is not required to pay any taxes in the Cayman Islands on its income or capital gains. The Company has received an undertaking that, in the event of any taxes being imposed, the Company will be exempted from taxation in the Cayman Islands until the year 2013. Under current Bermuda law, the Company and its Bermuda subsidiaries are not required to pay any taxes in Bermuda on its income or capital gains. The Company has received an undertaking from the Minister of Finance in Bermuda that, in the event of any taxes being imposed, the Company will be exempt from taxation in Bermuda until March 2016.

Income from the Company's operations at Lloyd's is subject to United Kingdom corporation taxes. Lloyd's is required to pay U.S. income tax on U.S. connected income ("U.S. income") written by Lloyd's syndicates. Lloyd's has a closing agreement with the IRS whereby the amount of tax due on this business is calculated by Lloyd's and remitted directly to the IRS. These amounts are then charged to the personal accounts of the Names/Corporate Members in proportion to their participation in the relevant syndicates. The Company's Corporate Members are subject to this arrangement but, as UK domiciled companies, will receive UK corporation tax credits for any U.S. income tax incurred up to the value of the equivalent UK corporation income tax charge on the U.S. income.

ACE INA, ACE US Holdings and ACE Financial Services are subject to income taxes imposed by U.S. authorities and file U.S. tax returns. Certain international operations of the Company are also subject to income taxes imposed by the jurisdictions in which they operate.

The Company is not subject to taxation other than as stated above. There can be no assurance that there will not be changes in applicable laws, regulations or treaties, which might require the Company to change the way it operates or become subject to taxation.

The income tax provision for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999 is as follows:

(in thousands of U.S. dollars)	2001	2000	1999
Current tax expense	\$ 39,384	\$ 60,081	\$ 8,439
Deferred tax expense (benefit)	(118,058)	33,827	20,245
Provision for income taxes	\$ (78,674)	\$ 93,908	\$ 28,684

The weighted average expected tax provision has been calculated using pre-tax accounting income (loss) in each jurisdiction multiplied by that jurisdiction's applicable statutory tax rate. A reconciliation of the difference between the provision for income taxes and the expected tax provision at the weighted average tax rate for the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000, is provided below.

(in thousands of U.S. dollars)	2001	2000
Expected tax provision at weighted average rate	\$ (92,276)	\$ 80,699
Permanent differences		
Tax-exempt interest	(15,234)	(21,716)
Goodwill	23,113	22,875
Other	(8,570)	1,182
Net withholding taxes	14,293	10,868
Total provision for income taxes	\$ (78,674)	\$ 93,908

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
ACE Limited and Subsidiaries

The components of the net deferred tax asset as of December 31, 2001 and 2000 are as follows:

(in thousands of U.S. dollars)	2001	2000
Deferred tax assets		
Loss reserve discount	\$ 523,195	\$ 536,005
Foreign tax credits	155,079	137,765
Policyholder dividends	47,509	46,092
Net operating loss carry forward	495,048	500,916
Other	299,068	181,894
Total deferred tax assets	1,519,899	1,402,672
Deferred tax liabilities		
Deferred policy acquisition costs	66,454	62,080
Unrealized appreciation on investments	28,570	25,861
Other	38,448	32,064
Total deferred tax liabilities	133,472	120,005
Valuation allowance	135,592	138,406
Net deferred tax asset	\$1,250,835	\$1,144,261

The valuation allowances of \$135.6 million and \$138.4 million as of December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively, reflect management's assessment, based on available information, that it is more likely than not that a portion of the deferred tax asset will not be realized due to the inability of certain foreign subsidiaries to generate sufficient taxable income. Adjustments to the valuation allowances are made when there is a change in management's assessment of the amount of deferred tax asset that is realizable.

As of December 31, 2001, the Company has net operating loss carryforwards for U.S. federal income tax purposes of approximately \$1.4 billion which are available to offset future U.S. federal taxable income through 2021.

15. Statutory financial information

The Company's insurance and reinsurance subsidiaries are subject to insurance laws and regulations in the jurisdictions in which they operate. These regulations include restrictions that limit the amount of dividends or other distributions, such

as loans or cash advances, available to shareholders without prior approval of the insurance regulatory authorities. Statutory capital and surplus of the Bermuda subsidiaries was \$3.1 billion, \$2.7 billion and \$2.2 billion at December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, and statutory net income was \$55 million, \$364 million and \$373 million for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

There are no statutory restrictions on the payment of dividends from retained earnings by any of the Bermuda subsidiaries as the minimum statutory capital and surplus requirements are satisfied by the share capital and additional paid-in capital of each of the Bermuda subsidiaries.

The Company's U.S. subsidiaries file financial statements prepared in accordance with statutory accounting practices prescribed or permitted by insurance regulators. Statutory accounting differs from generally accepted accounting policies in the reporting of certain reinsurance contracts, investments, subsidiaries, acquisition expenses, fixed assets, deferred income taxes and certain other items. Combined statutory surplus of the Company's U.S. subsidiaries was \$2.2 billion, \$1.9 billion and \$2.2 billion at December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively. The combined statutory net income (loss) of these operations was \$160 million, \$(12) million and \$(277) million for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999.

The Company's international subsidiaries prepare statutory financial statements based on local laws and regulations. Some jurisdictions impose complex regulatory requirements on insurance companies while other jurisdictions impose fewer requirements. In some countries, the Company must obtain licenses issued by governmental authorities to conduct local insurance business. These licenses may be subject to reserves and minimum capital and solvency tests. Jurisdictions may impose fines, censure, and/or criminal sanctions for violation of regulatory requirements.

In 1998, the National Association of Insurance Commissioners ("NAIC") adopted the Codification of Statutory Accounting Principles guidance, which replaces the current Accounting Practices and Procedures manual as the NAIC's primary guidance on statutory accounting as of January 1, 2001. The Codification provides guidance for areas where statutory accounting has been silent and changes current statutory accounting in some areas. All states and Puerto Rico have adopted the Codification guidance, effective January 1, 2001.

16. Condensed unaudited quarterly financial data

	2001 (in thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share data)				
	Quarter Ended March 31, 2001	Quarter Ended June 30, 2001	Quarter Ended September 30, 2001	Quarter Ended December 31, 2001	
Net premiums earned	\$ 1,369,116	\$ 1,385,187	\$ 1,399,429	\$ 1,763,445	
Net investment income	204,430	196,267	192,909	192,263	
Net realized gains (losses) on investments	(19,375)	15,564	(58,843)	4,295	
Total revenues	\$ 1,554,171	\$ 1,597,018	\$ 1,533,495	\$ 1,960,063	
Losses and loss expenses	\$ 951,946	\$ 982,993	\$ 1,571,333	\$ 1,447,413	
Net income (loss) before cumulative effect of adopting a new accounting standard	\$ 141,064	\$ 131,517	\$ (442,590)	\$ 46,265	
Cumulative effect of adopting a new accounting standard	(22,670)	-	-	-	
Net income (loss)	\$ 118,394	\$ 131,517	\$ (442,590)	\$ 46,265	
Basic earnings (loss) per share:					
Earnings (loss) per share before cumulative effect of adopting a new accounting standard	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.54	\$ (1.95)	\$ 0.16	
Earnings (loss) per share	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.54	\$ (1.95)	\$ 0.16	
Diluted earnings (loss) per share:					
Earnings (loss) per share before cumulative effect of adopting a new accounting standard	\$ 0.55	\$ 0.52	\$ (1.95)	\$ 0.15	
Earnings (loss) per share	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.52	\$ (1.95)	\$ 0.15	
	2000 (in thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share data)				
	Quarter Ended March 31, 2000	Quarter Ended June 30, 2000	Quarter Ended September 30, 2000	Quarter Ended December 31, 2000	
Net premiums earned	\$ 1,104,806	\$ 1,167,836	\$ 1,174,782	\$ 1,087,339	
Net investment income	182,935	181,029	197,584	209,307	
Net realized gains (losses) on investments	56,740	(30,044)	(12,797)	(52,860)	
Total revenues	\$ 1,344,481	\$ 1,318,821	\$ 1,359,569	\$ 1,243,786	
Losses and loss expenses	\$ 715,483	\$ 768,111	\$ 772,887	\$ 679,584	
Net income	\$ 174,513	\$ 113,928	\$ 140,753	\$ 113,788	
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.60	\$ 0.46	
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.49	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.44	

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
ACE Limited and Subsidiaries

17. Subsidiary Issuer Information

The following tables present the condensed consolidating financial information for ACE Limited (the "Parent Guarantor"), ACE INA Holdings, Inc. and ACE Financial Services, Inc. (formerly Capital Re Corporation), (the "Subsidiary Issuers") as at December 31, 2001 and 2000 and for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999. The Subsidiary Issuers are direct or indirect wholly-owned

subsidiaries of the Parent Guarantor. Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for by the Parent Guarantor and the Subsidiary Issuers under the equity method for purposes of the supplemental consolidating presentation. Earnings of subsidiaries are reflected in the Parent Guarantor's investment accounts and earnings. The Parent Guarantor fully and unconditionally guarantees certain of the debt of the Subsidiary Issuers (see Note 9).

Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheet
as at December 31, 2001

	ACE Limited (Parent Co. Guarantor)	ACE INA Holdings, Inc. (Subsidiary Issuer)	ACE Financial Services, Inc. (Subsidiary Issuer)	Other ACE Limited Subsidiaries and Eliminations ⁽¹⁾	Consolidating Adjustments ⁽²⁾	ACE Limited Consolidated
Assets						
Total investments and cash	\$ 489,596	\$ 6,443,230	\$ 901,905	\$ 8,101,182	\$ -	\$ 15,935,913
Insurance and reinsurance balances receivable	-	1,715,873	24,075	781,614	-	2,521,562
Reinsurance recoverable	-	9,259,608	8,194	2,130,644	-	11,398,446
Goodwill	-	2,186,142	96,723	489,229	-	2,772,094
Investments in subsidiaries	5,621,604	-	152,000	(152,000)	(5,621,604)	-
Due from subsidiaries and affiliates, net	348,372	(478,645)	(11,862)	490,507	(348,372)	-
Other assets	64,570	3,313,941	184,509	995,729	-	4,558,749
Total assets	\$ 6,524,142	\$ 22,440,149	\$ 1,355,544	\$ 12,836,905	\$ (5,969,976)	\$ 37,186,764
Liabilities						
Unpaid losses and loss expenses	\$ -	\$ 14,468,024	\$ 75,823	\$ 6,184,275	\$ -	\$ 20,728,122
Future policy benefits for life and annuity contracts	-	-	-	382,730	-	382,730
Unearned premiums	-	2,055,459	323,951	1,474,019	-	3,853,429
Short-term debt	-	-	25,000	470,408	-	495,408
Long-term debt	-	1,103,218	74,980	171,275	-	1,349,473
Trust preferred securities	-	800,000	75,000	-	-	875,000
Other liabilities	106,385	2,392,000	138,586	447,874	-	3,084,845
Total liabilities	106,385	20,818,701	713,340	9,130,581	-	30,769,007
Mezzanine equity	311,050	-	-	-	-	311,050
Total shareholders' equity	6,106,707	1,621,448	642,204	3,706,324	(5,969,976)	6,106,707
Total liabilities, mezzanine equity and shareholders' equity	\$ 6,524,142	\$ 22,440,149	\$ 1,355,544	\$ 12,836,905	\$ (5,969,976)	\$ 37,186,764

⁽¹⁾ Includes all other subsidiaries of ACE Limited and intercompany eliminations.

⁽²⁾ Includes ACE Limited parent company eliminations.

Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheet

as at December 31, 2000

(in thousands of U.S. dollars)	ACE Limited (Parent Co. Guarantor)	ACE INA Holdings, Inc. (Subsidiary Issuer)	ACE Financial Services, Inc. (Subsidiary Issuer)	Other ACE Limited Subsidiaries and Eliminations ⁽¹⁾	Consolidating Adjustments ⁽²⁾	ACE Limited Consolidated
Assets						
Total investments and cash	\$ 479,969	\$ 6,655,182	\$ 919,181	\$ 5,707,992	\$ -	\$ 13,762,324
Insurance and reinsurance balances receivable	-	1,616,027	9,832	469,714	-	2,095,573
Reinsurance recoverable	-	7,603,352	76,087	1,315,501	-	8,994,940
Goodwill	-	2,240,505	100,928	505,276	-	2,846,709
Investments in subsidiaries	4,975,663	-	152,000	(152,000)	(4,975,663)	-
Due from subsidiaries and affiliates, net	318,806	(111,131)	1,596	109,535	(318,806)	-
Other assets	27,404	3,069,648	154,687	738,241	-	3,989,980
Total assets	\$ 5,801,842	\$ 21,073,583	\$ 1,414,311	\$ 8,694,259	\$ (5,294,469)	\$ 31,689,526
Liabilities						
Unpaid losses and loss expenses	\$ -	\$ 13,126,965	\$ 246,174	\$ 4,015,255	\$ -	\$ 17,388,394
Unearned premiums	-	1,680,166	293,618	1,061,504	-	3,035,288
Short-term debt	-	339,509	25,000	-	-	364,509
Long-term debt	-	1,099,417	74,942	249,869	-	1,424,228
Trust preferred securities	-	800,000	75,000	-	-	875,000
Other liabilities	70,581	2,497,734	78,874	223,657	-	2,870,846
Total liabilities	70,581	19,543,791	793,608	5,550,285	-	25,958,265
Mezzanine equity	311,050	-	-	-	-	311,050
Total shareholders' equity	5,420,211	1,529,792	620,703	3,143,974	(5,294,469)	5,420,211
Total liabilities, mezzanine equity and shareholders' equity	\$ 5,801,842	\$ 21,073,583	\$ 1,414,311	\$ 8,694,259	\$ (5,294,469)	\$ 31,689,526

⁽¹⁾ Includes all other subsidiaries of ACE Limited and intercompany eliminations.

⁽²⁾ Includes ACE Limited parent company eliminations.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
ACE Limited and Subsidiaries

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Operations
For the year ended December 31, 2001

(in thousands of U.S. dollars)	ACE Limited (Parent Co. Guarantor)	ACE INA Holdings, Inc. (Subsidiary Issuer)	ACE Financial Services, Inc. (Subsidiary Issuer)	Other ACE Limited Subsidiaries and Eliminations ⁽¹⁾	Consolidating Adjustments ⁽²⁾	ACE Limited Consolidated
Net premiums written	\$ -	\$ 2,616,489	\$ 88,997	\$ 3,658,128	\$ -	\$ 6,363,614
Net premiums earned	-	2,498,169	77,662	3,341,346	-	5,917,177
Net investment income	62,322	351,282	46,602	362,438	(36,775)	785,869
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	(136,456)	-	-	-	136,456	-
Net realized gains (losses) on investments	(13,524)	(52,441)	19,968	(12,362)	-	(58,359)
Losses and loss expenses	-	1,970,727	22,854	2,558,875	-	4,552,456
Life and annuity benefits	-	-	-	401,229	-	401,229
Policy acquisition costs and administrative expenses	58,164	766,803	38,270	752,224	(794)	1,614,667
Amortization of goodwill	-	57,960	4,205	17,406	-	79,571
Interest expense	(7,753)	179,505	14,013	20,492	(7,075)	199,182
Income tax expense (benefit)	8,345	(45,420)	8,229	(49,828)	-	(78,674)
Income (loss) excluding net realized gains (losses) and cumulative effect of adopting a new accounting standard	(146,414)	(132,565)	56,661	(8,976)	107,550	(123,744)
Cumulative effect of adopting a new accounting standard	-	-	(22,800)	130	-	(22,670)
Net income (loss)	\$ (146,414)	\$ (132,565)	\$ 33,861	\$ (8,846)	\$ 107,550	\$ (146,414)

⁽¹⁾ Includes all other subsidiaries of ACE Limited and intercompany eliminations.
⁽²⁾ Includes ACE Limited parent company eliminations.

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Operations

For the year ended December 31, 2000

(in thousands of U.S. dollars)	ACE Limited (Parent Co. Guarantor)	ACE INA Holdings, Inc. (Subsidiary Issuer)	ACE Financial Services, Inc. (Subsidiary Issuer)	Other ACE Limited Subsidiaries and Eliminations ⁽¹⁾	Consolidating Adjustments ⁽²⁾	ACE Limited Consolidated
Net premiums written	\$ -	\$ 2,437,811	\$ 82,746	\$ 2,358,797	\$ -	\$ 4,879,354
Net premiums earned	-	2,417,189	67,534	2,050,040	-	4,534,763
Net investment income	43,214	385,722	48,045	322,526	(28,652)	770,855
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	575,032	-	-	-	(575,032)	-
Net realized gains (losses) on investments	(1,623)	(5,207)	(37,836)	5,705	-	(38,961)
Losses and loss expenses	-	1,713,725	9,109	1,213,231	-	2,936,065
Policy acquisition costs and administrative expenses	58,984	732,720	35,419	567,103	(794)	1,393,432
Amortization of goodwill	-	56,980	4,205	17,635	-	78,820
Interest expense	6,373	188,454	13,361	23,000	(9,738)	221,450
Income tax expense	8,284	45,232	15,910	24,482	-	93,908
Net income	\$ 542,982	\$ 60,593	\$ (261)	\$ 532,820	\$ (593,152)	\$ 542,982

⁽¹⁾ Includes all other subsidiaries of ACE Limited and intercompany eliminations.

⁽²⁾ Includes ACE Limited parent company eliminations.

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Operations

For the year ended December 31, 1999

(in thousands of U.S. dollars)	ACE Limited (Parent Co. Guarantor)	ACE INA Holdings, Inc. (Subsidiary Issuer)	Other ACE Limited Subsidiaries and Eliminations ⁽¹⁾	Consolidating Adjustments ⁽²⁾	ACE Limited Consolidated
Net premiums written	\$ -	\$ 1,330,620	\$ 1,164,728	\$ -	\$ 2,495,348
Net premiums earned	-	1,360,025	1,125,712	-	2,485,737
Net investment income	33,896	182,144	300,165	(22,868)	493,337
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	400,623	-	-	(400,623)	-
Net realized gains (losses) on investments	(9,354)	(4,909)	52,179	-	37,916
Losses and loss expenses	-	871,861	767,682	-	1,639,543
Policy acquisition costs and administrative expenses	48,537	498,758	286,617	(600)	833,312
Amortization of goodwill	-	27,500	17,850	-	45,350
Interest expense	6,211	76,854	22,092	(19)	105,138
Income tax expense (benefit)	5,454	23,453	(223)	-	28,684
Net income	\$ 364,963	\$ 38,834	\$ 384,038	\$ (422,872)	\$ 364,963

⁽¹⁾ Includes all other subsidiaries of ACE Limited and intercompany eliminations.

⁽²⁾ Includes ACE Limited parent company eliminations.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
ACE Limited and Subsidiaries

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended December 31, 2001

(in thousands of U.S. dollars)	ACE Limited (Parent Co. Guarantor)	ACE INA Holdings, Inc. (Subsidiary Issuer)	ACE Financial Services, Inc. (Subsidiary Issuer)	Other ACE Limited Subsidiaries and Eliminations ⁽¹⁾	Consolidating Adjustments ⁽²⁾	ACE Limited Consolidated
Net cash flows from (used for) operating activities	\$ 113,428	\$ (328,591)	\$ (51,649)	\$ 1,619,817	\$ -	\$ 1,353,005
Cash flows from investing activities						
Purchases of fixed maturities	(125,733)	(2,153,163)	(848,263)	(13,720,761)	-	(16,847,920)
Purchases of equity securities	-	(122,778)	-	(88,158)	-	(210,936)
Sales of fixed maturities	94,689	2,386,217	835,459	11,417,213	-	14,733,578
Sales of equity securities	-	122,437	-	82,405	-	204,842
Maturities of fixed maturities	-	-	4,500	40,429	-	44,929
Net realized gains (losses) on financial futures contracts	-	-	-	(21,976)	-	(21,976)
Other investments	(1,009)	(60,594)	(7,337)	(20,175)	-	(89,115)
Net cash from (used for) investing activities	\$ (32,053)	\$ 172,119	\$ (15,641)	\$ (2,311,023)	\$ -	\$ (2,186,598)
Cash flows from financing activities						
Dividends paid on Ordinary Shares	(128,745)	-	-	-	-	(128,745)
Dividends paid on FELINE PRIDES	(25,666)	-	-	-	-	(25,666)
Repurchase of Ordinary Shares	(179,446)	-	-	-	-	(179,446)
Proceeds from short-term debt, net	-	(335,708)	-	391,852	-	56,144
Proceeds from issuance of Ordinary Shares	1,135,878	-	-	-	-	1,135,878
Advances to affiliates	(174,000)	483,060	41,741	(350,801)	-	-
Proceeds from exercise of options for Ordinary Shares	32,666	-	-	-	-	32,666
Proceeds from shares issued under ESPP	6,074	-	-	-	-	6,074
Capitalization of subsidiary	(1,101,000)	111,000	-	990,000	-	-
Dividends received from subsidiaries	338,873	-	-	(338,873)	-	-
Net cash from (used for) financing activities	\$ (95,366)	\$ 258,352	\$ 41,741	\$ 692,178	\$ -	\$ 896,905
Net increase (decrease) in cash	(13,991)	101,880	(25,549)	972	-	63,312
Cash - beginning of year	46,516	253,447	26,576	281,530	-	608,069
Cash - end of year	\$ 32,525	\$ 355,327	\$ 1,027	\$ 282,502	\$ -	\$ 671,381

⁽¹⁾ Includes all other subsidiaries of ACE Limited and intercompany eliminations.
⁽²⁾ Includes ACE Limited parent company eliminations.

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended December 31, 2000

(in thousands of U.S. dollars)	ACE Limited (Parent Co. Guarantor)	ACE INA Holdings, Inc. (Subsidiary Issuer)	ACE Financial Services, Inc. (Subsidiary Issuer)	Other ACE Limited Subsidiaries and Eliminations ⁽¹⁾	Consolidating Adjustments ⁽²⁾	ACE Limited Consolidated
Net cash flows from (used for) operating activities	\$ (49,024)	\$ (1,212,871)	\$ 58,605	\$ 776,118	\$ -	\$ (427,172)
Cash flows from investing activities						
Purchases of fixed maturities	(618,049)	(2,907,397)	(722,539)	(7,228,653)	-	(11,476,638)
Purchases of equity securities	-	(226,474)	-	(184,548)	-	(411,022)
Sales of fixed maturities	449,766	3,764,557	668,059	6,639,296	-	11,521,678
Sales of equity securities	-	535,531	-	257,968	-	793,499
Maturities of fixed maturities	-	-	2,000	66,869	-	68,869
Net realized gains (losses) on financial futures contracts	-	-	-	(48,227)	-	(48,227)
Sale (acquisition) of subsidiaries	82,244	-	10,200	(10,200)	(82,244)	-
Other investments	135	(1,495)	5,020	(218,076)	-	(214,416)
Net cash from (used for) investing activities	\$ (85,904)	\$ 1,164,722	\$ (37,260)	\$ (725,571)	\$ (82,244)	\$ 233,743
Cash flows from financing activities						
Dividends paid on Ordinary Shares	(106,459)	-	-	-	-	(106,459)
Dividends paid on FELINE PRIDES	(15,254)	-	-	-	-	(15,254)
Repayment of bank debt, net	(424,886)	(280,830)	-	(4,360)	-	(710,076)
Proceeds from issuance of trust preferred securities	-	300,000	-	-	-	300,000
Proceeds from issuance of FELINE PRIDES	311,050	-	-	-	-	311,050
Issuance costs of FELINE PRIDES	(9,884)	-	-	-	-	(9,884)
Advances to affiliates	(95,513)	-	-	95,513	-	-
Proceeds from exercise of options for Ordinary Shares	31,335	-	-	-	-	31,335
Proceeds from shares issued under ESPP	1,234	-	-	-	-	1,234
Capitalization of subsidiary	(27,103)	-	5,000	22,103	-	-
Dividends received from subsidiaries	101,147	-	-	(101,147)	-	-
Net proceeds from issuance of Ordinary Shares	400,320	-	-	-	-	400,320
Net cash from (used for) financing activities	\$ 165,987	\$ 19,170	\$ 5,000	\$ 12,109	\$ -	\$ 202,266
Net increase (decrease) in cash	31,059	(28,979)	26,345	62,656	(82,244)	8,837
Cash - beginning of year	15,457	282,426	231	301,118	-	599,232
Cash - end of year	\$ 46,516	\$ 253,447	\$ 26,576	\$ 363,774	\$ (82,244)	\$ 608,069

⁽¹⁾ Includes all other subsidiaries of ACE Limited and intercompany eliminations.

⁽²⁾ Includes ACE Limited parent company eliminations.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
ACE Limited and Subsidiaries

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended December 31, 1999

	(in thousands of U.S. dollars)									
	ACE Limited (Parent Co. Guarantor)	ACE INA Holdings, Inc. (Subsidiary Issuer)	Other ACE Limited Subsidiaries and Eliminations ⁽¹⁾	Consolidating Adjustments ⁽²⁾	ACE Limited Consolidated					
Net cash flows from (used for) operating activities	\$ (140,091)	\$ (471,622)	\$ 150,861	\$ -	\$ (460,852)					
Cash flows from investing activities										
Purchases of fixed maturities	(402,079)	(1,784,563)	(15,666,681)	-	(17,853,323)					
Purchases of equity securities	-	(180,266)	(188,657)	-	(368,923)					
Sales of fixed maturities	467,010	1,456,512	16,630,071	-	18,553,593					
Sales of equity securities	-	176,734	244,631	-	421,365					
Maturities of fixed maturities	-	-	437,665	-	437,665					
Net realized gains (losses) on financial futures contracts	-	-	68,311	-	68,311					
Other investments	(6,837)	8,506	(140,703)	-	(139,034)					
Acquisition of subsidiary, net of cash acquired	-	(2,592,631)	(86,585)	-	(2,679,216)					
Net cash from (used for) investing activities	\$ 58,094	\$ (2,915,708)	\$ 1,298,052	\$ -	\$ (1,559,562)					
Cash flows from financing activities										
Dividends paid on Ordinary Shares	(77,836)	-	-	-	(77,836)					
Repayment of bank debt, net	424,886	620,422	(194,539)	-	850,769					
Proceeds from long-term debt	-	1,099,334	-	-	1,099,334					
Advances to affiliates	(89,526)	400,000	(310,474)	-	-					
Proceeds from exercise of options for Ordinary Shares	5,672	-	-	-	5,672					
Proceeds from shares issued under ESPP	1,151	-	-	-	1,151					
Proceeds from issuance of trust preferred securities	-	500,000	-	-	500,000					
Capitalization of subsidiaries	(1,160,351)	1,050,000	110,351	-	500,000					
Dividends received from subsidiaries	966,000	-	(966,000)	-	-					
Net cash from (used for) financing activities	\$ 69,996	\$ 3,669,756	\$ (1,360,662)	\$ -	\$ 2,379,090					
Net increase (decrease) in cash	(12,001)	282,426	88,251	-	358,676					
Cash - beginning of year	27,458	-	213,098	-	240,556					
Cash - end of year	\$ 15,457	\$ 282,426	\$ 301,349	\$ -	\$ 599,232					

⁽¹⁾ Includes all other subsidiaries of ACE Limited and intercompany eliminations.
⁽²⁾ Includes ACE Limited parent company eliminations.

18. Segment information

ACE's operations are currently organized into six operating segments: ACE Bermuda, ACE Global Markets, ACE Global Reinsurance, ACE USA, ACE International and ACE Financial Services. The operations of ACE Limited, ACE INA Holdings and certain eliminations required to reconcile the segment data to the consolidated statement of operations are included in "other." These segments are structured on a geographic basis. Following recent management changes, the manner in which the segments are presented is being reassessed.

ACE Bermuda, which primarily encompasses the ACE Bermuda Insurance group of companies, provides property and casualty insurance and reinsurance coverage, including excess liability, professional lines, satellite, excess property, political risk, and financial solutions products, to a diverse group of industrial, commercial and other enterprises.

ACE Global Markets primarily encompasses the Company's operations in the Lloyd's market (including for segment purposes Lloyd's operations owned by ACE Financial Services). ACE Global Markets provides funds at Lloyd's to support underwriting by the Lloyd's syndicates managed by Lloyd's managing agencies which are owned by the Company.

ACE Global Reinsurance comprises the operations of ACE Tempest Reinsurance Ltd. and ACE Tempest Life Reinsurance Ltd. ACE Tempest Reinsurance Ltd. primarily includes property catastrophe reinsurance provided worldwide to insurers of commercial and personal property. The company began expanding in 2000 to diversify its business and offer a broad range of products. The life reinsurance business completed its first full year of operations in 2001. The principal business of ACE Tempest Life Reinsurance Ltd. is to provide reinsurance coverage to other life insurance companies.

ACE USA primarily comprises the domestic U.S. operations of ACE INA, which were acquired on July 2, 1999, and the operations of ACE US Holdings, which were acquired on January 2, 1998. These operations provide specialty property and casualty products and services.

ACE International primarily comprises the international operations of ACE INA, which were acquired on July 2, 1999. ACE International provides property and casualty insurance, accident and health insurance and consumer-oriented products to individuals, mid-sized firms and large commercial clients. In addition, ACE International provides customized and comprehensive insurance policies and services to multinational firms and their cross-border subsidiaries. ACE International is organized into four geographic locations: ACE Europe, ACE Far East, ACE Asia Pacific, and ACE Latin America.

ACE Financial Services is primarily comprised of the Capital Re companies acquired on December 30, 1999. ACE Financial Services provides value-added reinsurance products in several specialty insurance markets. ACE Financial Services has two principal divisions: financial guaranty and financial risks. The financial guaranty division is comprised of municipal and non-municipal financial guaranty reinsurance and credit default swaps. The financial risks division is comprised of mortgage guaranty reinsurance, trade credit reinsurance, title reinsurance and financial solutions. As ACE Financial Services was acquired on December 30, 1999, the Company has not reflected any operations from this segment during 1999.

a) The following tables summarize the operations by segment for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999.

b) For segment reporting purposes, certain items have been presented in a different manner than in the consolidated financial statements. For segment reporting purposes, items considered non-recurring in nature have been aggregated and shown separately net of related taxes, and net realized gains (losses) have been presented net of related taxes.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
ACE Limited and Subsidiaries

Supplemental Information by Segment
For the year ended December 31, 2001

(in thousands of U.S. dollars)	ACE Bermuda	ACE Global Markets	ACE Global Reinsurance	ACE USA	ACE International	ACE Financial Services	Other ⁽¹⁾	ACE Consolidated
Operations data								
Gross premiums written:								
Property and casualty premiums	\$ 1,145,564	\$ 1,299,843	\$ 325,548	\$ 4,427,945	\$ 2,260,222	\$ 292,188	\$ -	\$ 9,751,310
Life and annuity premiums	-	-	414,052	-	-	-	-	414,052
Net premiums written:								
Property and casualty premiums	1,060,959	765,568	286,701	2,046,975	1,511,774	283,947	-	5,955,924
Life and annuity premiums	-	-	407,690	-	-	-	-	407,690
Net premiums earned:								
Property and casualty premiums	945,501	623,916	255,538	1,891,703	1,441,910	352,329	-	5,510,897
Life and annuity premiums	-	-	406,280	-	-	-	-	406,280
Losses and loss expenses	1,056,136	550,177	199,606	1,419,157	1,086,782	240,598	-	4,552,456
Life and annuity benefits	-	-	401,229	-	-	-	-	401,229
Policy acquisition costs	22,632	216,778	54,507	182,334	260,689	47,724	-	784,664
Administrative expenses	38,492	71,622	27,558	283,417	271,372	36,586	94,583	823,630
Underwriting income (loss)	(171,759)	(214,661)	(21,082)	6,795	(176,933)	27,421	(94,583)	(644,802)
Net investment income	153,179	35,745	74,219	335,168	80,846	101,566	5,146	785,869
Amortization of goodwill	(900)	3,755	14,011	540	-	4,205	57,960	79,571
Interest expense	6,445	2,591	733	33,481	-	14,013	141,919	199,182
Income tax expense (benefit)	2,756	(65,095)	-	99,716	(46,033)	16,607	(76,699)	(68,748)
Income (loss) excluding net realized gains (losses), non-recurring expenses and cumulative effect	(26,881)	(120,167)	38,393	208,226	(50,054)	94,162	(212,617)	(68,938)
Non-recurring expenses (net of income tax)	-	(4,461)	-	-	-	-	-	(4,461)
Income (loss) excluding net realized gains (losses) and cumulative effect	(26,881)	(124,628)	38,393	208,226	(50,054)	94,162	(212,617)	(73,399)
Net realized gains (losses) (net of income tax)	6,470	6,617	(17,323)	(31,271)	2,962	(4,276)	(13,524)	(50,345)
Income (loss) excluding cumulative effect of adopting a new accounting standard	(20,411)	(118,011)	21,070	176,955	(47,092)	89,886	(226,141)	(123,744)
Cumulative effect of adopting a new accounting standard (net of income tax)	-	510	470	(50)	-	(23,600)	-	(22,670)
Net income (loss)	\$ (20,411)	\$ (117,501)	\$ 21,540	\$ 176,905	\$ (47,092)	\$ 66,286	\$ (226,141)	\$ (146,414)
Total Assets	\$ 4,175,670	\$ 3,088,545	\$ 2,311,755	\$ 18,693,792	\$ 4,224,485	\$ 2,183,096	\$ 2,509,421	\$ 37,186,764

⁽¹⁾ ACE Limited, ACE INA Holdings and intercompany eliminations.

Supplemental Information by Segment
For the year ended December 31, 2000

(in thousands of U.S. dollars)	ACE Bermuda	ACE Global Markets	ACE Global Reinsurance	ACE USA	ACE International	ACE Financial Services	Other ⁽¹⁾	ACE Consolidated
Operations data								
Gross premiums written	\$ 597,865	\$1,063,918	\$ 190,771	\$ 3,380,343	\$2,027,285	\$ 326,589	\$ -	\$ 7,586,771
Net premiums written	512,310	772,021	157,489	1,707,623	1,418,661	311,250	-	4,879,354
Net premiums earned	486,984	619,329	141,337	1,619,025	1,385,557	282,531	-	4,534,763
Losses and loss expenses	361,855	354,123	17,954	1,192,881	826,210	183,042	-	2,936,065
Policy acquisition costs	20,630	164,738	25,192	160,956	235,847	43,378	-	650,741
Administrative expenses	29,933	69,384	10,284	253,946	285,090	32,839	61,215	742,691
Underwriting income (loss)	74,566	31,084	87,907	11,242	38,410	23,272	(61,215)	205,266
Net investment income	149,781	36,636	60,281	341,361	92,477	96,591	(6,272)	770,855
Amortization of goodwill	(883)	3,968	14,010	540	-	4,205	56,980	78,820
Interest expense	1,643	4,980	-	38,333	-	13,361	163,133	221,450
Income tax expense (benefit)	2,459	17,481	(173)	98,288	20,067	20,626	(64,841)	93,907
Income (loss) excluding net realized gains (losses)	221,128	41,291	134,351	215,442	110,820	81,671	(222,759)	581,944
Net realized gains (losses) (net of income tax)	1,344	(1,495)	(38,161)	(22,633)	18,221	5,440	(1,678)	(38,962)
Net income (loss)	\$ 222,472	\$ 39,796	\$ 96,190	\$ 192,809	\$ 129,041	\$ 87,111	\$ (224,437)	\$ 542,982
Total Assets	\$3,133,117	\$1,962,401	\$1,324,641	\$16,438,562	\$3,846,345	\$2,254,260	\$2,730,200	\$31,689,526

⁽¹⁾ ACE Limited, ACE INA Holdings and intercompany eliminations.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
ACE Limited and Subsidiaries

Supplemental Information by Segment
For the year ended December 31, 1999

	ACE		ACE		ACE		ACE		ACE		Other ⁽¹⁾	Consolidated
	Bermuda	Markets	Global Reinsurance	USA	International							
Operations data												
Gross premiums written	\$ 553,365	\$ 634,689	\$ 182,267	\$ 1,566,584	\$ 932,252	\$ -	\$ 3,869,157					
Net premiums written	428,953	438,769	145,673	796,892	685,061	-	2,495,348					
Net premiums earned	510,013	363,887	140,094	748,635	723,108	-	2,485,737					
Losses and loss expenses	390,385	205,811	96,935	533,275	413,137	-	1,639,543					
Policy acquisition costs	14,862	94,419	20,809	68,993	138,993	-	338,076					
Administrative expenses	38,233	54,636	11,927	176,524	152,165	51,071	484,556					
Underwriting income (loss)	66,533	9,021	10,423	(30,157)	18,813	(51,071)	23,562					
Net investment income	174,647	28,489	60,015	188,688	40,664	834	493,337					
Amortization of goodwill	(834)	4,204	14,011	469	-	27,500	45,350					
Interest expense	4,705	3,944	-	34,563	-	61,926	105,138					
Income tax expense (benefit)	2,129	6,006	-	34,693	20,199	(26,403)	36,624					
Income (loss) excluding net realized gains (losses) and non-recurring expenses	235,180	23,356	56,427	88,806	39,278	(113,260)	329,787					
Non-recurring expenses (net of income tax)	-	-	-	(3,900)	(3,042)	-	(6,942)					
Income (loss) excluding net realized gains (losses) and non-recurring expenses (net of income tax)	235,180	23,356	56,427	84,906	36,236	(113,260)	322,845					
Net realized gains (losses) (net of income tax)	63,752	(4,373)	(3,771)	(3,529)	(608)	(9,353)	42,118					
Net income (loss)	\$ 298,932	\$ 18,983	\$ 52,656	\$ 81,377	\$ 35,628	\$ (122,613)	\$ 364,963					
Total Assets	\$ 2,867,138	\$ 1,521,535	\$ 1,328,687	\$ 16,240,045	\$ 3,904,755	\$ 4,260,728 ⁽²⁾	\$ 30,122,888					

⁽¹⁾ ACE Limited, ACE INA Holdings and intercompany eliminations.

⁽²⁾ Includes ACE Financial Services assets of \$1,483,781.

The following tables summarize the revenues of each segment by product offering for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999:

Net Premiums Earned by Type of Premium					
(in thousands of U.S. dollars)	Property & Casualty	Life, Accident & Health	Financial Products	ACE Consolidated	
Year ended December 31, 2001					
ACE Bermuda	\$ 169,187	-	\$ 776,314	\$	\$ 945,501
ACE Global Markets	610,873	13,043	-		623,916
ACE Global Reinsurance	255,538	406,280	-		661,818
ACE USA	1,591,560	-	300,143		1,891,703
ACE International	927,484	504,048	10,378		1,441,910
ACE Financial Services	-	-	352,329		352,329
Net premiums earned	\$ 3,554,642	\$ 923,371	\$ 1,439,164		\$ 5,917,177
Year ended December 31, 2000					
ACE Bermuda	\$ 280,922	-	\$ 206,062	\$	\$ 486,984
ACE Global Markets	577,110	42,219	-		619,329
ACE Global Reinsurance	141,337	-	-		141,337
ACE USA	1,402,982	-	216,043		1,619,025
ACE International	974,144	411,413	-		1,385,557
ACE Financial Services	-	-	282,531		282,531
Net premiums earned	\$ 3,376,495	\$ 453,632	\$ 704,636		\$ 4,534,763
Year ended December 31, 1999					
ACE Bermuda	\$ 224,503	-	\$ 285,510	\$	\$ 510,013
ACE Global Markets	363,887	-	-		363,887
ACE Global Reinsurance	140,094	-	-		140,094
ACE USA	748,635	-	-		748,635
ACE International	477,545	245,563	-		723,108
Net premiums earned	\$ 1,954,664	\$ 245,563	\$ 285,510		\$ 2,485,737

c) The following table summarizes the Company's gross premiums written by geographic region. Allocations have been made on the basis of location of risk.

Year Ended	North America	Europe	Australia & New Zealand	Asia Pacific	Latin America	Other
2001	63%	21%	2%	9%	5%	-
2000	63%	20%	7%	5%	4%	1%
1999	59%	18%	4%	9%	3%	7%

19. Discontinued operations

As part of the ACE INA Acquisition in July 1999, the Company planned to dispose of the operations of Commercial Insurance Services ("CIS"), a division of ACE INA. Following the acquisition, the Company sold the renewal rights for all of its CIS business and planned to sell the assets and liabilities pertaining to the in-force book of business which it still owned. Therefore, in accordance with EITF 87-11, "Allocation of Purchase Price to Assets to Be Sold," and EITF 90-6, "Accounting for Certain Events Not Addressed in Issue No. 87-11 Relating to an Acquired Operating Unit to Be Sold," the Company presented CIS as a discontinued operation, with effect from July 2, 1999.

On July 2, 1999, the Company reduced the consolidated balance sheet for all items that pertained specifically to CIS, together with the estimated proceeds on sale and estimated operating results over the twelve months from July 2, 1999, through July 1, 2000, into a net liability of approximately \$170 million, which was recorded in accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities.

As the CIS business was not sold within the allotted time period, the Company was required, as of July 2, 2000, to record the CIS balance sheet into its constituent parts in the balance sheet and to record any resulting income or loss from CIS in its statement of operations prospectively from July 2, 2000. In the absence of an acceptable offer to purchase the in-force book of business, the Company expects to continue to run off this business. The results of the CIS operations from July 2, 2000 are reflected in the ACE USA segment.

Corporate Information

Directors ACE Limited

Brian Duperreault²
Chairman &
Chief Executive Officer
ACE Limited

Michael G. Alich¹
Senior Vice President &
Chief Financial Officer
Dendrite International, Inc.

Bruce Crockett^{1,4}
Retired President &
Chief Executive Officer
COMSAT Corporation

Dominic J. Frederico³
President &
Chief Operating Officer
ACE Limited

Robert M. Hernandez^{2,4}
Vice Chairman &
Chief Financial Officer
USX Corporation

Donald Kramer²
Vice Chairman
ACE Limited

John A. Krol¹
Former Chairman &
Chief Executive Officer
E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Company
(du Pont)

Roberto G. Wendoza^{2,4}
Chairman
Egg plc

Committees:

¹ Audit

³ Finance

² Executive

⁴ Compensation

Executive Officers ACE Limited

Brian Duperreault
Chairman &
Chief Executive Officer

Dominic J. Frederico
President &
Chief Operating Officer

Evan Greenberg
Vice Chairman

Donald Kramer
Vice Chairman

Philip V. Bancroft
Chief Financial Officer

Peter Mear
General Counsel & Secretary

Robert Blee
Chief Accounting Officer

The ACE Group of Companies Principal Operating Units

**ACE INA Holdings and
ACE USA**
Dominic J. Frederico
Chairman

ACE INA
Susan Rivera
President

ACE USA
Westchester Specialty
Brian Dowd
President

ACE INA
Global Accident & Health
Edward Clancy
President

ACE INA
ACE Financial Solutions
Robert E. Omahne
President

ACE INA
Consumer Solutions Group
Kurt Schwamberger
President

ACE Bermuda
Mark Herman
President &
Chief Executive Officer

ACE Financial Services
Jerry Jurschak
President &
Chief Executive Officer

**ACE Financial Solutions
International**
Pierre Samson
President &
Chief Executive Officer

**ACE International and
ACE Tempest Re**
Evan Greenberg
Chief Executive Officer

**ACE Europe and
ACE Global Markets**
Gary Schmalzriedt
President &
Chief Executive Officer

ACE Far East
Takashi Ohkawa
President &
Chief Executive Officer

ACE Asia Pacific
Brian D. Anstey
President &
Chief Executive Officer

ACE Latin America
Acacio R. Queiroz
Chief Executive Officer

ACE Asset Management
Timothy Boroughs
President &
Chief Executive Officer

Peter Menikoff^{1,3}
Former President &
Chief Executive Officer
CONEMSCO, Inc.

Thomas J. Neff^{2,4}
Chairman
Spencer Stuart US

Robert Ripp^{1,3}
Chairman
Lightpath Technologies
Retired Chairman &
Chief Executive Officer
AMP Incorporated

Walter A. Scott³
Retired Chairman
ACE Limited

Dermot F. Smurfit^{3,4}
Joint Deputy Chairman
Jefferson Smurfit Group

Robert W. Staley²
Senior Advisor &
Retired Vice Chairman
Emerson Electric Co.

Gary M. Stuart^{1,3}
Retired Executive
Vice President – Finance
Union Pacific Corporation

Sidney F. Wentz^{1,4}
Former Chairman –
Board of Trustees
The Robert Wood Johnson
Foundation

Shareholder Information

Form 10-K:

A copy of the Company's annual report to the Securities and Exchange Commission on Form 10-K for 2001 is available, without charge, upon written request to the Investor Relations Department at ACE Limited or by e-mail to investorrelations@ace.bm or at www.acelimited.com.

Address Investor Relations

Inquiries to:
 Director Investor Relations
 ACE Limited
 ACE Global Headquarters
 17 Woodbourne Avenue
 Hamilton HM 08
 Bermuda
 Tel: 441 299 9283
 Fax: 441 292 8675
 E-mail: investorrelations@ace.bm

New York Stock Exchange Symbol:

ACE (as of March 30, 2001;
 formerly ACL)

Send Certificates for Transfer and Address Changes to:

Mellon Investor Services LLC
 Stock Transfer Department
 P.O. Box 3312
 So. Hackensack, NJ 07606 USA

Transfer Agent & Registrar:
 Mellon Investor Services LLC
 85 Challenger Road
 Ridgefield Park, NJ 07660 USA
 Tel: 888 224 2732 or 201 329 8660

Independent Accountants:
 PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
 1177 Avenue of the Americas
 New York, NY 11036 USA
 Tel: 646 471 4000

Address Shareholder Inquiries to:
 Mellon Investor Services LLC
 Shareholder Relations Department
 P.O. Box 3315
 So. Hackensack, NJ 07606 USA
 E-mail: shrelations@melloninvestor.com
 Website: www.melloninvestor.com

Price Range of Ordinary Shares and Dividends:

The Ordinary Shares have been traded on the NYSE since March 25, 1993.

As of March 15, 2002, the Company had 261,040,074 Ordinary Shares outstanding with 1,887 registered holders of Ordinary Shares.

The accompanying table sets forth the cash dividends declared and the high and low closing sales prices of the

Company's Ordinary Shares, as reported on the NYSE Composite Tape for the periods indicated:

	Price Range		Cash Dividend	Price Range		Cash Dividend
	High	Low		High	Low	
Quarter ending March 31	\$41.25	\$33.10	\$0.13	\$22.88	\$14.69	\$0.11
Quarter ending June 30	\$39.89	\$31.72	\$0.15	\$30.44	\$20.50	\$0.13
Quarter ending September 30	\$38.71	\$20.50	\$0.15	\$39.75	\$27.56	\$0.13
Quarter ending December 31	\$40.27	\$28.90	\$0.15	\$43.56	\$33.56	\$0.13
	2002					
Quarter ending March 31 (through March 15, 2002)	\$44.39	\$35.20	\$0.15			



ACE supports efforts to protect the environment.
This annual report has been printed on recycled paper.

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ACE Limited
ACE Global Headquarters
17 Woodbourne Avenue
Hamilton HM 08
Bermuda

www.acelimited.com