

# Solvency and Financial Condition Report

International General Insurance Company (UK) Limited

31 December 2025



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## Executive Summary

The purpose of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report ('SFCR') is to provide stakeholders with additional information over and above that contained in the annual financial statements. This SFCR is prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Prudential Regulation Authority ('PRA') Rulebook and the Solvency II regime. Throughout this report, Solvency II (or 'SII') refers to the UK Solvency II regime as restated from assimilated law in the PRA Rulebook.

The SFCR covers International General Insurance Company (UK) Limited ('IGIUK' or 'the Company') for the year ended 31 December 2025.

The SFCR report comprises five key sections that provide a comprehensive view of the business and performance, system of governance, risk profile, valuation for solvency purposes and capital management. This SFCR has been reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors.

### Business and Performance

IGIUK is a non-life insurance company incorporated in the United Kingdom, authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and regulated by the Prudential Regulation Authority and Financial Conduct Authority. IGIUK is a 100% subsidiary of IGI Bermuda.

The Group and the Company underwrite a world-wide portfolio of Energy (Upstream, Downstream, Renewable), Property, Contingency, Marine (Liability, Cargo, Trades), Construction and Engineering, Political Violence, General Aviation, Ports and Terminals, Professional Lines, Financial Institutions and Proportional and Non-proportional Reinsurance Treaty business.

IGIUK posted a Gross Written Premium ('GWP') decrease of 10% in 2025 compared to 2024. IGIUK saw a decrease in GWP across most long tail lines of business, while short tail lines showed mixed results.

The Reinsurers' Share of Gross Earned Premium remained consistent at 79% compared to 78% in 2024.

The ratio of Net Acquisition Cost to Net Earned Premium for IGIUK decreased from 29% in 2024 to 23% in 2025 while the ratio of Net Claims to Net Earned Premium reduced from 52% in 2024 to 51% in 2025 partly due to movements in the GBP/USD exchange rate during the year. As a result, there is an increased underwriting profit of \$17.4m (excluding administrative expenses) in 2025 (2024: \$14.7m). This improvement, along with the net of gain on exchange of \$1.4m (2024: loss of \$2.8m) and Investment income of \$20.3m (2024: \$12.2m), has resulted in a profit for the year before taxation of \$9.8m (2024: loss of \$7.8m).

IGIUK maintained a highly liquid asset portfolio comprised primarily of cash and fixed income securities, which represented 98% of invested assets at 31 December 2025.

### System of Governance

The Company maintains an efficient and sound organisational structure commensurate with its operational requirements and with a view to governing and managing its business efficiently and effectively. The executive management team consists of experienced insurance industry professionals with extensive international market experience and long histories of success in their respective specialist areas.

The primary responsibility of the Board of Directors is to provide effective governance over the Company's operations, risks and opportunities, for the benefit of its shareholders and to balance the interests of its diverse stakeholders, including customers, employees, international suppliers and local communities.

The IGIUK Board of Directors is supported by its Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee ('ARCC').

## Risk Profile

The Company's risk profile comprises underwriting, market, credit, liquidity, operational, strategic, group contagion, credit rating downgrade, reputational, ESG and other risks (including emerging risks) that arise in the ordinary course of business. These risks are assessed using a combination of qualitative risk and control assessments and quantitative measures (including the Solvency II Standard Formula), and are reported to management and the Board at least quarterly against established risk appetite and tolerance limits.

Underwriting Risk, which is the Company's core risk category, may result from inadequate pricing and reserving assumptions due to internal or external factors including inadequate reinsurance protection, underwriting breaches or large natural or man-made catastrophe claims. Each of the other risk categories as listed above are described in more detail in Section C.

During the reporting period, the overall composition of the Company's risk profile remained broadly consistent with the prior year and within the Company's risk appetite. The Company continues to monitor for material changes in its risk profile through its quarterly risk and capital reporting, with escalation to the Board where risk metrics approach or breach defined limits and where events or strategic developments could materially affect the Company's solvency, liquidity, earnings or reputation.

Section C also outlines the Company's risk management approach and key exposures for each category of risk as required by provisions of the PRA Rulebook.

## Valuation for Solvency Purposes

The assets and liabilities in the Solvency II balance sheet have been valued in accordance with the requirements set out in the Valuation and Technical Provisions Parts of the PRA Rulebook.

Section D provides details of the recognition and valuation principles applied, including the bases, methods and main assumptions used in the valuation of assets, technical provisions and other liabilities for each material asset/liability class as set out in the PRA Rulebook. The section also provides an analysis of how the valuation of assets and liabilities under PRA rules differ from those applied under the United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice ('UK GAAP') valuation rules.

Section D.2 also provides the value of technical provisions, including the amount of the best estimate and the risk margin. An analysis of the key areas of uncertainties associated with the value of technical provisions is also provided.

## Capital Management

During the reporting period, IGIUK used the Solvency II ('SII') Standard Formula method to calculate its regulatory capital requirement.

The Solvency Capital Requirement ('SCR') ratio of IGIUK as at 31 December 2025 was 168% (2024:149%), with Own Funds equal to US\$157.8m (2024: US\$150.8m) and a SCR of US\$93.9m (2024: US\$101.4m).

The Company has also adjusted the SCR to take into account the Loss Absorbing Capacity of Deferred Taxes ('LACDT') at US\$1.6m (2024: US\$0m).

During 2025, the Company maintained a SCR ratio in excess of 100% regulatory limit and the 130% risk appetite limit as set by the Board. There is no reasonably foreseeable risk of non-compliance over its business planning time period given the Company's risk profile, extensive risk mitigation arrangements and IGI Group's ongoing support.

In the event that the Company's solvency position falls below the Company's risk tolerance limit, recovery actions shall be taken as deemed appropriate. IGIUK is an integral part of the IGI Group, therefore in the event of a local capital strain, it is anticipated that primarily additional capital would be sourced from the Group, either through a subordinated loan or capital injections.

The objective of IGIUK's capital management strategy is to ensure that it maintains a sufficient amount of Own Funds to meet the SCR, with an appropriate margin, and that sufficient liquidity is available for the payment of claims in order that the Company is able to meet its legal obligations as they fall due. Furthermore, IGIUK benefits from a full Parental Guarantee which provides policyholders with protection beyond that provided by its own capital resources.

## A. Business and Performance

### A.1. Business

#### *Name and legal form of the undertaking*

IGIUK is a non-life insurance company incorporated in the United Kingdom, authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and regulated by the Prudential Regulation Authority and Financial Conduct Authority.

#### **Registered Office:**

Floor 15  
20 Fenchurch Street  
London  
EC3M 3BY

#### *Details of Supervisory Authorities*

#### **Prudential Supervisor:**

Prudential Regulation Authority  
Bank of England  
20 Moorgate  
London  
EC2R 6DA

#### **Conduct Supervisor:**

Financial Conduct Authority  
12 Endeavour Square  
London  
E20 1JN

#### *External Auditor*

Ernst & Young LLP  
25 Churchill Place  
London E14 5EY

#### *Ownership and Shareholdings*

IGIUK is 100% owned by International General Insurance Co. Ltd. ('IGI Bermuda') which is ultimately owned by International General Insurance Holdings Ltd. ('IGI Group'), a Nasdaq-listed company incorporated in Bermuda in 2019. The following shareholdings of more than 10% in the IGI Group are provided in the table below:

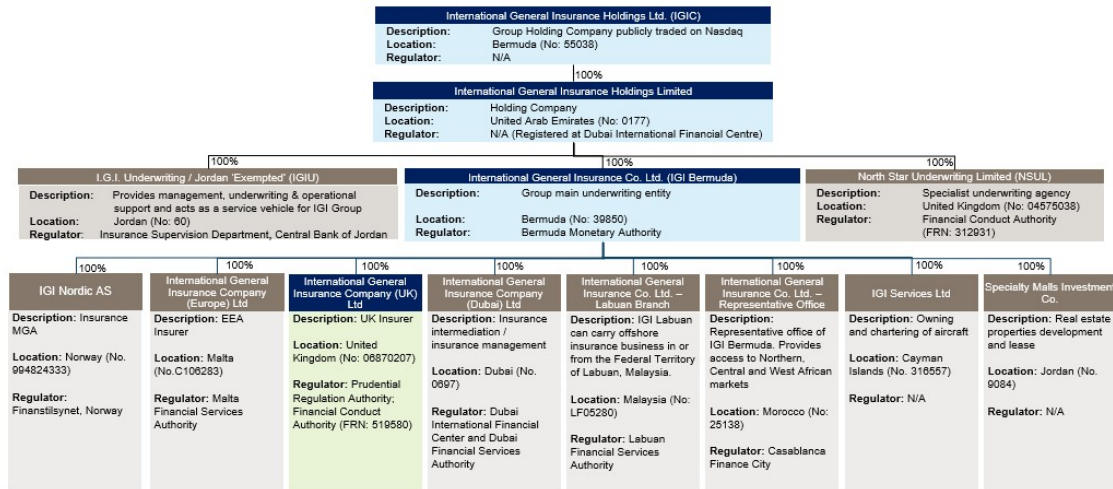
Shareholder	% Holding (Note 1)
Wasef Salim Jabsheh (Note 2)	33.9
Oman International Development and Investment Company SAOG (through its subsidiaries Jabreen Capital and Ominvest International Holding Limited)	22.3

Note 1 - The % Holding consists of common shares only.

Note 2 - As of December 31, 2025, Wasef Salim Jabsheh's beneficial ownership of 14,508,631 common shares included 148,780 restricted shares for which he has the right to vote, of which 88,410 vest on January 2, 2026, 45,141 vest on January 2, 2027 and 15,230 vest on January 2, 2028.

## Corporate Structure

The full Group corporate structure as at 2025 year end is detailed below:



International General Insurance Holdings Limited ('IGIH') is a non-regulated holding company registered and domiciled in the Dubai International Financial Centre ('DIFC') which was founded in 2006. IGIH acted as a holding company of the group until 2020 when it became a subsidiary of IGI Group.

IGI Bermuda is a Class 3B (re)insurer regulated by the Bermuda Monetary Authority ('BMA') and acts as the principal underwriting entity for the IGI Group.

IGI Underwriting Jordan 'Exempted' ('IGIU') is subject to the regulation of the Insurance Supervision Department of Central Bank of Jordan. It provides management, underwriting and operational support for all the subsidiaries of the IGI Group. It is a wholly owned subsidiary of IGIH.

North Star Underwriting Limited ('NSUL') a specialty underwriting agency for writing marine liability and trade, war and special risks policies and which is based alongside IGIUK in IGI's London office. North Star is currently not transacting any business, however, it retains its FCA authorisation.

International General Insurance Company (Europe) Ltd ('IGIE') is a company incorporated in Malta and authorised by the Malta Financial Services Authority ('MFSA') to carry on the business of insurance and reinsurance in terms of the Insurance Business Act (Cap 403 of the laws of Malta). IGIE was acquired in 2021 in order to continue to underwrite business throughout the European Economic Area ('EEA') countries following Brexit. IGIE has a binding authority agreement with IGI Nordic that allows it to underwrite business on behalf of IGIE. It is a wholly owned subsidiary of IGI Bermuda.

International General Insurance Co. Ltd. - IGI Labuan branch ('IGI Labuan') is registered as a foreign offshore company of IGI Bermuda in Labuan in accordance with the Offshore Companies Act 1990. IGI Labuan is classified as a second-tier reinsurer and regulated by the Labuan Financial Services Authority ('LFSA'). It acts as an offshore capitalised branch of IGI Bermuda. It is also licensed to issue Islamic law-compliant re-takaful policies. IGI Labuan is supported by a marketing office in Kuala Lumpur.

International General Insurance Company (Dubai) Ltd ('IGI Dubai') is authorised as a category four entity by the Dubai Financial Services Authority ('DFSA') and it operates as a marketing and intermediate office of IGI Bermuda in Dubai. The Dubai operations constitute IGI's Middle East hub and provide access to the Middle East and North Africa ('MENA') region including the Gulf Cooperation Council markets.

International General Insurance Co. Ltd. – Representative Office ('IGI Casablanca') acts as the representative office of IGI Bermuda in Casablanca, which is regulated by Casablanca Finance City. Our Casablanca operations constitute our Africa hub and provide access to the Northern, Central and West African markets.

IGI Nordic AS ('IGI Nordic') is a Norway-based managing general agency writing a portfolio of energy in Norway on behalf of IGI Bermuda. IGI Nordic also has a binding authority agreement with IGIE that allows it to underwrite business on behalf of IGIE. IGI Nordic is a subsidiary of IGI Bermuda.

IGI Services Ltd was established in the Cayman Islands in October 2016 and is engaged in the business of owning and chartering of an aircraft. IGI Services Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of IGI Bermuda.

Specialty Malls Investments Co. is a limited liability company registered and incorporated in August 2004 under the Jordanian Companies Law No. (22) of 1997. Its office is located in Jordan and the main business objectives of the company are developing and leasing of real estate properties. Specialty Malls Investments Co. is a wholly owned subsidiary of IGI Bermuda.

### *Business Information and other events*

Consistent with the IGI Group's strategy as a diversified, specialty insurer, IGIUK maintains the careful and structured approach to develop most of the business lines written by the Group and it will do so prudently and with the appropriate underwriting teams with the necessary experience and skills in the sector.

The Group underwrites a world-wide portfolio of Energy (Upstream, Downstream, Renewable), Property, Contingency, Marine (Liability, Cargo, Trades), Construction and Engineering, Political Violence, General Aviation, Ports and Terminals, Professional Lines, Financial Institutions and Proportional and Non-proportional Reinsurance Treaty business through its operating platforms including IGIUK. In total, the Group has exposures in over 200 countries and territories.

The key features of IGIUK's underwriting and management strategies remain:

- Capital preservation and steady growth;
- Focus on technical, profitable underwriting;
- Active management of the insurance cycle; and
- Focus on business efficiency and value-added service to customers.

With its focused strategy, the Company provides tailored insurance and reinsurance solutions via intermediaries to suit the particular needs of its clients, taking factors such as geographical location, risk accumulation, and cross class exposures into account.

This is backed by a deep and extensive knowledge across applicable classes of business and an extensive panel of high-quality reinsurance partners supporting IGI Group and IGIUK in offering meaningful capacity whilst containing downside risk.

IGIUK was incorporated in April 2009, became authorised in March 2011 and began writing business on 1 July 2011. It is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and regulated by the UK Financial Conduct Authority and the Prudential Regulation Authority. IGIUK is a 100% subsidiary of IGI Bermuda.

IGI Bermuda provided the initial start-up capital of IGIUK and continues to support the business including through the provision of a 65% intra-group quota share reinsurance (Bermuda Risk Transfer or 'BRT') and Parental Guarantee providing an additional layer of policyholder protection over and above that provided by IGIUK's own capital resources.

The IGI Group and IGIUK currently hold an "A" (Excellent) rating with a stable outlook from A.M. Best Inc. ('A.M. Best'), and in 2025 S&P Global Ratings ('S&P') upgraded their financial strength rating to "A" from "A-", also with a stable outlook.

## A.2. Underwriting Performance

The Company has adopted IGI Group's careful and disciplined underwriting philosophy since inception, which it continues to develop and enhance with continuous emphasis on specialty lines.

The Company focuses on the profitability of the policies that it underwrites rather than on the volume of business, relying on a team of experienced underwriters with strong, long-standing relationships with brokers and reinsurers.

The underwriting performance of IGIUK and IGI Group for the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 is provided below:

US\$'000	IGIUK (UK GAAP) 2025	IGIUK (UK GAAP) 2024	Group (US GAAP) 2025	Group (US GAAP) 2024
Gross Written Premium ('GWP')	305,474	339,773	666,709	700,146
Gross Earned Premium ('GEP')	309,060	341,909	662,055	678,427
Reinsurers Share of GEP	(243,029)	(264,292)	(208,249)	(195,297)
Net Earned Premium ('NEP')	66,031	77,617	453,806	483,130
Net Acquisition Cost	(15,137)	(22,869)	(76,870)	(79,535)
Net Claims	(33,472)	(40,035)	(215,782)	(216,112)
Underwriting Result	17,422	14,713	161,154	187,483
Net Loss Ratio	51%	52%	48%	45%
Combined Ratio (including admin expenses)	115%	119%	86%	80%

Note: Values underlying the tables shown are held to the nearest US\$1. When displayed and rounded to the nearest US\$1,000 the row totals and column totals may differ from the sum of the rounded amounts.

### IGIUK - Underwriting Result by material lines of business for 31 December 2025

US\$'000	Energy	Marine and Aviation	Professional Lines & Financial Institutions	Property & Contingency	Reinsurance	Total
Gross Written Premiums	36,180	40,965	113,370	112,945	2,014	<b>305,474</b>
Net Earned Premiums	9,050	9,828	26,642	19,933	578	<b>66,031</b>
Net Acquisition Cost	(1,070)	(2,371)	(8,728)	(2,998)	30	<b>(15,137)</b>
Net Claims Incurred	(2,546)	(4,483)	(23,369)	(2,965)	(109)	<b>(33,472)</b>
Underwriting Result	5,434	2,974	(5,454)	13,969	499	<b>17,422</b>

Note: Values underlying the tables shown are held to the nearest US\$1. When displayed and rounded to the nearest US\$1,000 the row totals and column totals may differ from the sum of the rounded amounts.

**Energy:** Energy (Upstream, Downstream, Renewables)

**Marine and Aviation:** Ports and Terminals, Marine Liability, Marine Cargo, Marine Trades, General Aviation

**Professional & Financial Lines (non-US):** Financial Institutions, Professional Indemnity, Directors and Officers, Legal Expenses and other casualty lines of business

**Property & Contingency:** Property, Construction and Engineering, Political Violence, Contingency, Inherent Defects Insurance (now discontinued)

**Reinsurance:** Treaty Reinsurance

*IGIUK - Underwriting Result by material lines of business for 31 December 2024*

<i>US\$'000</i>	Energy	Marine and Aviation	Professional Lines & Financial Institutions	Property & Contingency	Reinsurance	Total
Gross Written Premiums	38,942	40,602	155,353	103,307	1,569	<b>339,773</b>
Net Earned Premiums	11,400	10,497	35,350	19,893	477	<b>77,617</b>
Net Acquisition Cost	(2,734)	(3,048)	(12,153)	(4,981)	47	<b>(22,869)</b>
Net Claims Incurred	(4,585)	(3,114)	(20,740)	(11,466)	(130)	<b>(40,035)</b>
Underwriting Result	4,081	4,335	2,457	3,446	394	<b>14,713</b>

Note: Values underlying the tables shown are held to the nearest US\$1. When displayed and rounded to the nearest US\$1,000 the row totals and column totals may differ from the sum of the rounded amounts.

*Group - Underwriting Result by material line of business for 31 December 2025*

<i>US\$'000</i>	Energy	Marine and Aviation	Professional Lines & Financial Institutions	Property & Contingency	Reinsurance	Total
Gross Written Premiums	137,973	73,964	156,299	198,302	100,171	<b>666,709</b>
Net Earned Premiums	85,336	50,684	111,425	114,158	92,203	<b>453,806</b>
Net Acquisition Cost	(11,944)	(12,519)	(20,820)	(20,836)	(10,751)	<b>(76,870)</b>
Net Claims Incurred	(26,484)	(23,213)	(78,908)	(51,653)	(35,524)	<b>(215,782)</b>
Underwriting Result	46,908	14,952	11,697	41,669	45,928	<b>161,154</b>

Note: Values underlying the tables shown are held to the nearest US\$1. When displayed and rounded to the nearest US\$1,000 the row totals and column totals may differ from the sum of the rounded amounts.

*Group - Underwriting Result by material line of business for 31 December 2024*

<i>US\$'000</i>	Energy	Marine and Aviation	Professional Lines & Financial Institutions	Property & Contingency	Reinsurance	Total
Gross Written Premiums	144,681	74,045	199,679	198,359	82,382	<b>700,146</b>
Net Earned Premiums	98,560	54,028	136,735	112,991	80,816	<b>483,130</b>
Net Acquisition Cost	(13,090)	(12,410)	(25,634)	(17,427)	(10,974)	<b>(79,535)</b>
Net Claims Incurred	(41,213)	(19,437)	(66,164)	(55,177)	(34,121)	<b>(216,112)</b>
Underwriting Result	44,258	22,181	44,938	40,387	35,719	<b>187,483</b>

Note: Values underlying the tables shown are held to the nearest US\$1. When displayed and rounded to the nearest US\$1,000 the row totals and column totals may differ from the sum of the rounded amounts.

Gross Written Premiums for standalone IGIUK posted a decrease of 10% compared to 2024 whilst IGI Group GWP decreased on a comparative basis by 4.8%. The Group saw higher volumes of premium across short tail lines and treaty reinsurance business and a decline in long tail lines. IGIUK saw decrease in GWP across most long tail lines of business, while short tail lines showed mixed results.

The Reinsurers' Share of Gross Earned Premium remained consistent at 79% compared to 78% in 2024.

The ratio of Net Acquisition Cost to Net Earned Premium for IGIUK decreased from 29% in 2024 to 23% in 2025 while the ratio of Net Claims to Net Earned Premium reduced from 52% in 2024 to 51% in 2025 partly due to movements in the GBP/USD exchange rate during the year.

### A.3. Investment Performance

#### *Investment Portfolio Composition*

A summary of the Investment Portfolio by asset class as at 31 December 2025 is given below:

<i>US\$'000</i>	<b>IGIUK Carrying Values</b>	<b>IGIUK Composition %</b>	<b>Group Carrying Values</b>	<b>Group Composition %</b>
Term Deposits	4,380	2.2%	31,170	2.75%
Fixed Income Securities	186,899	95.1%	1,064,267	93.98%
Equity Shares	5,335	2.7%	20,936	1.85%
Investment in Associates	-	-	2,408	0.21%
Quoted Funds	-	-	13,710	1.21%
<b>Total</b>	<b>196,614</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,132,491</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

The IGIUK Board has adopted an Investment Policy and Guidelines that is similar to that of IGI Group with a focus on Cash, Short Term Deposits and Fixed Income Securities, allowing for a small holding of listed equities.

At 2025 year-end, IGIUK did not hold any investments outside these liquid asset classes, whereas IGI Group held approximately 1.4% of Investments in Associates and Quoted Funds.

In addition to the US\$196.6m of Investments shown above, the Company held US\$34.2m in interest bearing deposits that from a risk perspective can be considered as similar to Term Deposits. As these deposits incorporate a call facility however, for the purposes of internal investment reporting they are considered as Cash / Cash Equivalents.

The investment strategy is comprised of high-level objectives and prescribed investment guidelines governing target asset allocation by class. The actual asset allocation mix has adhered to these targets with only minor variations driven by broader changes to the macro-economic environment and liquidity requirements. The Company does not however actively change its investments in response to short-term factors such as increased volatility or changes in market sentiment.

The Investment team uses a panel of high-quality third-party custodians/brokers who also act as investment advisors and assist in implementing the Company's investment strategy. The IGI Group's Vice President–Investments is responsible for implementing the IGIUK Board approved investment strategy and routinely monitors the portfolio to ensure that these parameters are being met and the portfolio is behaving appropriately with further independent oversight provided through the Risk function and adequate Board reporting.

### Investment Portfolio Performance

The following table shows the Return on Investment ('ROI') achieved by IGIUK against that of the overall IGI Group for the financial years 2024 and 2025 by Asset Class:

Return on Investment by Asset Class	IGIUK 2025	IGIUK 2024	Group 2025	Group 2024
Term Deposits	4.0%	4.0%	3.6%	11.2%
Fixed Income Securities	8.3%	4.3%	4.6%	3.8%
Equity Shares	42.1%	7.5%	14.6%	11.3%
Real Estate	-	-	22.2%	(80.2%)
Total Investment Return	8.0%	4.3%	4.8%	4.6%
<b>Income Statement US\$'000</b>	<b>20,290</b>	<b>12,167</b>	<b>60,353</b>	<b>53,891</b>

As at year-end 2025, the Company's investment portfolio was composed of cash, term deposits, short-term well-rated fixed income securities and equities, generating an investment return of US\$20.3m (2024:US\$12.2m).

IGIUK returns on Term Deposits remained consistent from 4.0% in 2024 to 4.0% in 2025 reflecting the stability in interest rates during the year from the rates previously available.

Returns on Fixed Income Securities and equities in the IGIUK Investment Return increased on a year-on-year basis.

### Information about any investments in securitisations

There were no investments in securitisations as at 31 December 2025.

### A.4. Performance of Other Activities

There have been no other significant activities undertaken by IGIUK other than its insurance related activities. There are no other material matters to the business or performance of IGIUK.

### A.5. Any Other Information

On 28 February 2026, geopolitical tensions were heightened by the joint U.S. – Israel strikes on Iran. Subsequent regional military and cyber retaliation, continue to reshape the global risk environment. Resulting disruptions to key energy and shipping routes, particularly the Strait of Hormuz, have increased commodity-price volatility, supply-chain instability, and macro-financial uncertainty.

The conflict involving the US, Israel, and Iran is still in the early days and information on losses in the Middle East is limited. The Company would expect some losses to emerge but having reviewed our exposures the Company anticipates that these would fall within expectations and for the current business plan to remain valid. As further information emerges, and/or if the conflict continues for an extended period we will reassess our position, revisit business planning assumptions and re-perform the projections, as necessary.

IGI Group continues to monitor potential spillover effects from the conflict into neighbouring regions where IGI operates. The Company continues to closely monitor these developments to assess potential implications for underwriting and claims, reinsurance availability, investments and operational resilience, including any significant exposures that may arise in the future.

*Other material information*

Effective 1 January 2025, the IGI Group became subject to group-wide supervision, with the Bermuda Monetary Authority ('BMA') appointed as the Group Supervisor. As a result, the Group is required to comply with the BMA's Group Supervision Rules 2011, including consolidated regulatory reporting and disclosure obligations, and the calculation of group solvency in accordance with the Bermuda Solvency Capital Requirement ('BSCR').

IGIUK agreed with IGI Bermuda, and received regulatory approval, to repay the Subordinated loans (Tier 2) into a capital contribution effective 31 March 2026, with the resultant capital forming Tier 1 additional capital contribution for IGIUK. This transaction was completed prior to SFCR publication and will not have any material impact on the eligible Own Funds for the Solvency Ratio.

A review of the BRT arrangement was conducted during 2025. As a result, amendments to the agreement between IGIUK and IGI Bermuda have been agreed, effective from 1/1/2026. The revisions include changes to the override, profit commission and reinsurance expenses on NEP. Furthermore, a collateral arrangement between IGIUK and IGI Bermuda is being established, to enhance IGIUK policyholders' protection and mitigate counterparty credit risk within the BRT structure. The related agreements are currently being finalised.

There is no further information that requires disclosure.

## B. System of Governance

This section provides information regarding the system of governance, fit and proper requirements and assessment, remuneration policy and practices, risk management system, key functions and outsourcing policy.

### B.1. General Information on the System of Governance

This section provides detail of the Company's governance structure along with roles and responsibilities of the Board of Directors, Board and management committees and key functions.

#### *Governance Structure Overview*

IGIUK has implemented an effective system of corporate governance that is commensurate with the nature, scale and complexity of the Company's business activities. The Board is responsible for setting the business strategy of the Company that is aligned with the IGI Group strategy and ensuring that it is in line with its regulatory obligations and risk appetite.

The Company has adopted the IGI Group 'Corporate Code of Business Conduct and Ethics' applicable to all of its directors, officers and employees. The Code of Business Conduct and Ethics covers, among other things, conflicts of interest, company books and records, use of company property, payments of gifts, corporate opportunities, compliance, extension of credit to officers and directors, confidentiality and employee relations.

The Company has also adopted the IGI Group 'Financial Code of Ethics' applicable to the Executive Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Senior Vice President — Finance, Controller or certain other officers performing similar functions. The Financial Code of Ethics provides that each officer must act ethically with honesty and integrity (including ethical handling of conflicts of interest), provide full and accurate disclosures, comply with applicable laws and regulations, act in good faith, responsibly, with due care, competence and diligence, promote honest and ethical behaviour by others, respect the confidentiality of information acquired in the course of employment, responsibly use and maintain all assets and resources employed or entrusted to the officer, and promptly internally report violations of this Financial Code to the designated Compliance Officer and in the case of the Executive Chairman, President and CEO, and CFO, to the Board of Directors and/or Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.

The IGIUK Board of Directors is supported by its ARCC.

The following IGI Group Management Committees support both the Group and Subsidiary Boards (including IGIUK) and management:

- Enterprise Risk Management Committee;
- Delegated Underwriting Authority Committee;
- Delegated Authority Claims Committee
- Reinsurance Committee;
- Reserving Committee;
- Investment Committee;
- Operational Resilience Committee;
- IT Steering Committee;
- Conduct Oversight Group;
- Underwriting and Claims Committee;
- Disclosure Committee; and
- Environmental, Social and Governance Committee.

IGI Group maintains an efficient and sound organisational structure commensurate with its operational requirement and with a view to governing and managing its business efficiently and effectively.

The executive management team consists of experienced insurance industry and finance professionals with extensive international market experience and long histories of success in their respective specialist areas. The following outlines the governance structure of IGIUK including the membership of the Board and its ARCC at the 2025 year-end:

Individual	Executive/Non-Exec	Board	Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee
Christopher Clark	Independent Non-exec	Yes	Yes
Stuart Purdy	Independent Non-exec	Yes	Chair
Walid Jabsheh	Executive	Yes	
Wasef Jabsheh	Non-executive	Yes	
Andreas Loucaides	Executive	Yes	
Paul Martin	Independent Non-exec	Chair	Yes
Kumail Abbas	Executive	Yes	

The primary responsibility of the Board of Directors is to provide effective governance over the Company's operations, risks and opportunities, for the benefit of its Shareholders and to balance the interests of its diverse stakeholders, including customers, employees, international suppliers and local communities.

The Board is responsible for providing leadership, integrity and judgement in directing the activities of the Company and for setting the goals and strategies necessary to operate and to provide oversight for the implementation of those strategies carried out by the executive management. Potential conflicts of interest are discussed and disclosed at the start of every Board meeting.

The Board fulfils its duties and obligations through its committee:

#### **Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee (UK Committee)**

The Committee's terms of reference are largely based on the terms of reference recommended by the UK's Financial Reporting Council. The Committee meets at least quarterly and at such other times as deemed necessary by the Board.

The Committee is comprised solely of Independent Non-Executive Directors ('INED') and is chaired by an INED who has significant experience of insurance and audit committees, with the other two members bringing extensive experience in the areas of Underwriting, Risk, Finance and Actuarial management, one of whom is a qualified Actuary.

It is attended by members of the UK executive team and draws upon executives from the Group to provide specific subject matter expertise and input as required.

The Committee's objective is to assist the Board in fulfilling its financial and statutory reporting, controls and compliance responsibilities to achieve the Company's goals while protecting shareholder interest. These oversight responsibilities span key functions including risk management, business continuity management, compliance including financial crime and whistleblowing, internal audit and reserving. The Committee also oversees the appointment and engagement of the Company's external auditors.

The Committee is authorised to investigate any matter within its remit, seek any information from the Directors and/or employees which is necessary to satisfactorily discharge its duties and make recommendations to the Board where action or improvement is needed.

### **Compensation Committee (Group Committee)**

IGI Group's Board of Directors has a Compensation Committee. Up to 18 March 2026, the members of the Compensation Committee were Walid Jabsheh, David Anthony and Andrew Poole, and David Anthony was the chair of the Compensation Committee. Effective 19 March 2026, Thomas A. Collett was appointed to the Compensation Committee upon the retirement of David Anthony, and Andrew Poole became the chair of the Compensation Committee.

The IGI Group has adopted a Compensation Committee Charter which sets forth the requirements for Compensation Committee members and the responsibilities of the Compensation Committee.

The purpose of the Compensation Committee is to review, evaluate and approve compensation paid to IGI Group's officers and directors and to administer IGI Group's incentive compensation plans, including authority to make and modify awards under such plans. Each year, the Compensation Committee will review and make recommendations to the IGI Group Board of Directors with respect to incentive-compensation plans and equity-based plans which apply across IGI Group entities. The Compensation Committee will make recommendations to the IGI Group Board with respect to the compensation of the IGI Group's Executive Chairman and IGI Group President and Chief Executive Officer and, in consultation with IGI Group President and Chief Executive Officer, other executive officers, as well as directors. Senior IGIUK employees, Senior Manager Function Holders and Key Function Holders basic salary, bonuses and Long-Term Incentives are also shared with the IGIUK Board and ARCC Chairs for review and feedback. The Compensation Committee meets at least semi-annually, in line with the charter, or as frequently as circumstances dictate. The Committee reviews the Compensation Committee Charter at least annually.

### **Nominating/Governance Committee (Group Committee)**

IGI Group's Board of Directors has a Nominating/Governance Committee with a majority of independent directors. The members of the Nominating/Governance Committee are Walid Jabsheh, Michael Gray and David King. David King is the chair of IGI Group's Nominating/Governance Committee. The Nominating/Governance Committee is responsible for overseeing the selection of persons to be nominated to serve on IGI Group's Board of Directors. It also advises the IGI Group's Board and makes recommendations regarding appropriate corporate governance practices and assists the Board in implementing those practices. Any recommendations pertaining to the IGIUK system of governance are brought forward to the Company and are discussed and approved by the IGIUK Board.

The IGI Group has adopted a Nominating/Governance Committee Charter which sets forth the requirements for the committee members and the responsibilities of the committee.

The Committee meets regularly, in line with the meetings of the IGI Group Board or as frequently as circumstances dictate.

### *Main roles and responsibilities of key functions*

IGIUK has in place four key functions, being Risk Management, Compliance, Actuarial and Internal Audit functions, as required by provisions of the PRA Rulebook.

## Risk Management Function

Is responsible for:

- Maintaining and developing the Risk and Capital Management Framework in a way that remains appropriate to the size and complexity of IGIUK, whilst supporting the effective identification, monitoring, management and reporting of internal and external risks;
- Embedding an enterprise risk culture throughout the business;
- Maintaining the annual risk management plan and reporting on progress to the Board on a quarterly basis;
- Assisting in the identification of all material risks, including sustainability risks and emerging risks faced by the business and ensuring that all risks are adequately managed, monitored and reported in conjunction with 1st and 2nd line functions;
- Ensuring that the risk and control ownership is allocated to the most appropriate senior managers and facilitating regular risk and control reviews and reporting findings to the Board;
- Providing timely and appropriate influence, challenge and oversight in key business decisions, strategic changes, and operational developments that may materially impact the Company's risk profile, reputational and regulatory standing, or capital adequacy; and
- Maintaining and developing appropriate stress and scenario tests and reverse stress tests and reporting the results of such tests and any recommended remedial actions appropriately.

Further details are provided in section B.3.

## Compliance Function

Is responsible for:

- Identifying and assessing compliance risks;
- Implementing an appropriate internal control framework;
- Advising the Board of Directors on compliance and regulatory matters;
- Assessing the impact of any changes in legislation and regulation;
- Establishing a compliance plan;
- Ensuring that the Company adheres to all applicable laws, rules and regulations; and
- Providing training programmes for staff on compliance issues.

Further details are provided in section B.4.

## Internal Audit Function

The Internal Audit Function acts as the third line of defence. The function provides an independent and objective assurance to the Board on the effectiveness of the Company's risk management system, governance and internal controls. This is achieved through the preparation and implementation of an annual internal audit plan that utilises risk analysis and ensures that there are sufficient checks and balances throughout the Company and its outsourced third-party service providers which are critical to the Company's operations.

Further details are provided in section B.5.

## Actuarial Function

The main responsibilities of the Actuarial Function are:

- Coordination and validation of the calculation of technical provisions, while ensuring that the methodologies, models, assumptions and data used in the calculation are appropriate;
- Calculation of best estimates of premium provisions and claims provisions and for each Line of Business;
- Evaluation, monitoring and reporting of the regulatory capital requirements of the Company using the SII Standard Formula;
- Express an opinion on the overall underwriting policy and the adequacy of reinsurance arrangements; and
- Contribute to the effective implementation of the risk management system.

Further details are provided in section B.6.

### *Material Changes During the Period*

Subir Kumar has held the Chief Technology and Information Officer and Chief Information Security Officer since 1 September 2025, following Ruwan Perera's resignation from the group effective 11 March 2025, and the position being overseen on a transitional basis by the Group Chief Operating Officer, Hatem Jabsheh.

Ingrid Schembri was appointed as the SMF4 (Chief Risk Officer) role for IGIUK with effect from 4 February 2025.

In January 2026, the Company entered into a new lease agreement for its offices at 20 Fenchurch Street, London EC3M 3BY. The lease commences on 14 February 2026 and runs until 13 February 2034, securing the Company's continued occupation of the premises.

Furthermore, Ryan Warren joined the Board of IGIUK, as an independent Non-Executive Director, on 1 March 2026.

### *Remuneration Policy and Practices*

The remuneration policy and practices in respect of executives and employees are designed to compensate employees equitably based on their performance, consistent with the Company's business needs and financial strength and in a way that does not discriminate against anyone in accordance with the terms of the IGI Employee Diversity and Inclusion Policy.

The Company pays an employee a basic salary that is considered appropriate given the market rate for the role being performed. IGI Group's compensation philosophy is committed to attracting the required talent globally and conducts an analysis of country and local relevant benchmarking data to ensure the accuracy of both variable and fixed remuneration.

Executive directors are remunerated in accordance with their employment contracts issued and executed in their relevant entity country.

In addition to a fixed salary entitlement, IGI Group rewards employees with discretionary Short-Term Incentives ('STI') in the form of annual cash bonuses. The STI bonus awards are at the Company's discretion and do not constitute a contractual right. The STI bonus is based on the employee's individual performance and the profitability of the Group. The STI remuneration provides incentives for prudent risk taking in the short term, long term, and for sound risk management.

Discretionary Long-Term Incentives ('LTI') may also be awarded to Executive and Senior Management in the form of Restricted Share Units in IGI Holdings Ltd., in accordance with the IGI Group's 2020 Omnibus Incentive Plan.

Executive Directors and all employees are also eligible for Company pension contributions that are set according to local market practice and at a level that assists the Company in attracting and retaining high quality individuals.

During August 2024, IGI Group approved the Group's Global Employee Share Purchase Plans (collectively 'ESPP'). The ESPPs are non-qualified plans that provide eligible employees of the Company and its designated affiliates with an opportunity to purchase ordinary shares at a discount through payroll deductions. Under the terms of the plans, for every share purchased by eligible employees, the Company will award the employee with a matching share (subject to vesting periods) on the date of purchase of the shares. This, in effect, allows eligible employees to purchase ordinary shares in the Company at a 50% discount.

Independent Non-Executive Board members are compensated via the terms of their respective Service Agreements or Terms of Appointment Letters.

### *Material Transactions during the reporting period*

IGIUK is 100% owned by its parent company IGI Bermuda.

There have been no material transactions during 2025 with shareholders, with persons who exercise a significant influence on the undertaking, or with members of the Board other than the continuation of the intra-group quota share reinsurance arrangements. As part of the annual review of the intra-group quota share arrangements, amendments were under negotiation in 2025, including the proposed introduction of collateral arrangement provided by IGI Bermuda, with a view to implementing such changes as at 1/12/2026 as detailed earlier.

## **B.2. Fit and Proper Requirements**

The Company maintains a Fit and Proper Policy designed to ensure that Directors, persons appointed to carry out a senior management role or key function are 'fit and proper' to perform the role. This includes demonstrating prior to appointment and on an ongoing basis that the individual:

- possesses the level of competence, knowledge, experience, qualifications, and has undertaken the required training;
- acts with integrity, due skill, care, diligence, honesty, and has sound judgment to properly perform their duties;
- past conduct and performance reflect high standards;
- is not disqualified from acting in their position or performing their duties in terms of any legislation; and
- complies with Conduct Standards/Rules.

The assessment includes an extensive range of background checks which include but are not limited to:

- The fit and proper declaration form to be completed by the applicant;
- The undertaking of credit checks to determine the status of the person's credit record;
- The verification of qualifications and work experience;
- The undertaking of background checks for violation of any regulations; and
- Undertaking of checks via the internet or any other means for any other adverse information relating to the person.

The fitness and properness of the respective persons are reviewed on an annual basis.

### B.3. Risk Management System Including the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment

#### *Risk Management System*

IGI Group and IGIUK closely monitor and manage risk exposures and the aggregate risk profile through a dedicated Risk function operating processes aimed at containing volatility, ensuring adequate policyholder protection at all times, and optimising risk / return profiles through the use of effective capital allocation.

IGI Group and IGIUK's risk management system oversight is the responsibility of the Board of Directors with delegation of risk-related decisions as appropriate to the IGI Group Audit and Risk Committee and the IGIUK ARCC.

The Group Head of Risk reports directly to the two committees. The governance structure includes well-defined lines of accountability for individuals, committees and boards and is laid out in the IGI Group's Risk and Capital Management Framework. As with other business functions, the risk management function is subject to Internal Audit.

IGIUK has implemented the IGI Group's comprehensive risk framework designed around a clear understanding of the sources and nature of risks faced by the business, consistent with best practices recognised globally and in line with regulatory expectations.

The key objectives of the framework include:

- delivering an acceptable balance of risk / return volatility;
- ensuring the ability of the business to withstand severe but plausible stresses;
- maintaining sufficient liquidity at all times to service policyholder obligations; and
- minimising exposure to non-core risks with no potential for value creation.

The risk function provides detailed Risk and Capital reporting to the Board at least quarterly encompassing the full scope of the risk universe and against the Board's defined Risk Appetites.

In the event of an actual, projected or proposed material change in the risk profile, the function performs an analysis to understand the potential implications from a risk and capital perspective ensuring that the results of the self-assessment form an integral part of the management and strategic decision-making process.

In addition to this ongoing monitoring and reporting, the function provides regulatory reporting on an annual basis including the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment ('ORSA') and SFCR which are also submitted to the PRA.

#### **Risk identification**

On a quarterly basis, Risk Owners are required to formally reassess and reaffirm the full scope of risks and emerging risks, and associated controls, for which they are responsible through discussion with the Risk function. Any changes to existing items, including the addition of new risks etc. are considered during this discussion to ensure that all significant operational risks faced by the Company are well understood and monitored on a regular basis.

#### **Risk assessment**

IGIUK has embedded the Group-wide Risk and Control Self-Assessment ('RCSA') framework whereby a qualitative assessment on all key risks and controls is carried out on a quarterly basis. The assessments of risks and controls are performed through discussions with Risk and Control Owners and challenged by the Risk Management function.

All key risks are assigned inherent and residual probability and severity ratings, taking into consideration the controls in place and their effectiveness. Controls are rated as Fully Effective, Partially Effective or Not in Effect/Not Effective, based on supporting narrative provided by Control Owners.

The assessment of controls ensures that they remain effective and the level of residual risk remains within the Company's risk appetite. The aim is to articulate risks and their associated controls clearly and at a level that enables effective monitoring and audit, providing a comprehensive assessment of the control environment.

A quantitative assessment of risks is also carried out using the SII Standard Formula and internal capital tools to quantify the risks to which the Company is exposed and the capital to hold to meet those risk exposures.

### Risk and control monitoring

The monitoring of all identified risks and controls is an integral part of the Company's risk management process. Monitoring of all key risks is carried out on at least a quarterly basis to ensure risks remain within the risk appetite and tolerance limits. This includes the monitoring of natural (e.g. Floods, Earthquake, Windstorm) and man-made (e.g. Fire, Terror) catastrophe risk exposures, quality of investments and their performance, security and credit ratings of counterparties, liquidity and currency mismatches between assets and liabilities, as well as operational risks, risk events and potential emerging risks.

Furthermore, the Risk function monitors the appropriateness of the control environment and the resolution of any identified deficiencies therein in the form of actions recorded on the risk management tool. Actions may also manifest from other sources in relation to the Risk and Capital Management Framework, such as from material changes in business strategy, high risk events, emerging risks, internal audit and board and committee meetings.

### Risk reporting

A Risk and Capital review report is circulated to the IGIUK ARCC on a quarterly basis. The report provides information on any material changes during the quarter's risk assessment review such as changes in the inherent or residual risk ratings, material control changes over the quarter, and the quantitative risk assessment results based on the SII Standard Formula calculation. Any emerging risks and risk events identified during the period are also reported to the Board on a quarterly basis.

Furthermore, IGIUK's Risk Management function monitors the risk appetite and tolerance limits on a quarterly basis and Red, Amber and Green ('RAG') ratings are reported to the Enterprise Risk Management Committee ('ERMC') and the ARCC accordingly. As a result, risk metrics that are close to or exceed the approved risk appetite and/or tolerance limits are escalated to the IGIUK Board for consideration. Any breaches in risk tolerance limits are discussed by the ERMC and the respective Board and any agreed remediation actions continue to be monitored until the risk metric falls back within the risk appetite and tolerance limit.

The Risk Appetite Frameworks ('RAFs') are reviewed at least annually to ensure they remain consistent with the Company's business strategy and objectives, the economic environment, market conditions and regulatory expectations. Any risk appetite changes are subject to appropriate Board approval and are codified and reported fully in the quarterly Risk and Capital Reporting to the Board. Proposals to add / remove / amend tolerances may also be made at appropriate points in time through the quarterly cycle, and considered by the Board at that time.

Furthermore, all underlying detail of control assessments and actions, including any challenge by the Risk function, granular control assessments and justification of action statuses is fully visible to the Internal Audit function.

The IGIUK Exposure Management Summary provides senior management and the IGIUK ARCC with an overview of underwriting exposure accumulations across the multiple lines of business underwritten by the Company.

*Implementation and integration of the Risk Management System in the organisational structure and decision-making process*

The Board of Directors retain ultimate accountability for ensuring the adequacy of the Company's Risk and Capital Management Framework, approval of risk appetite and tolerance limits, promoting a positive risk culture and ensuring compliance.

The Boards and committees in turn are supported by the Risk, Actuarial, Compliance and Internal Audit functions consistent with the governance model operated across the IGI Group and its operating entities and recognised industry good practice.

The governance structure is based on well-defined lines of responsibility ('three lines of defence') for individuals within business functions, committees, Board, Risk Management, Actuarial, Compliance and Internal Audit. Ownership and clear lines of accountability are defined for all risk tasks, and these are ultimately linked to individual objectives.

Individuals within business functions are responsible for identifying and effectively managing and monitoring risks within their respective business function. The governance framework then enables the Risk Management function to have independent oversight and challenge to the first line through review and ongoing discussions to ensure that risks are being adequately monitored and kept within the boundaries defined by IGI Group and the Company.

The Compliance function is responsible for the identification and assessment of compliance risks, as well as identifying any emerging compliance risks, such as new laws and regulatory information which may have an impact on the Company. At the third line of defence, the Internal Audit function, provides an objective and independent assurance on the effectiveness of the risk management and internal control system.

Furthermore, a good risk culture is a key element contributing to the effectiveness of the Risk and Capital Management Framework and the day-to-day risk management processes across all areas of the Company. The Board assume an important role in providing the 'tone from the top' to embed a positive risk culture within the Company, by promoting support and collaboration among employees for the benefit of stakeholders. IGI encourages the open reporting of risk events and near-misses and as a result is establishing a culture of continuous learning, improving processes and the control environment.

IGI's risk culture is also demonstrated through the following: Risk ownership – All risks are attributed an owner. This would be the most relevant person with responsibility to identify and manage and monitor risks to ensure that the risk exposure remains within risk appetite. On a regular basis, risk owners report to the Risk function on its management of current and forward-looking risk exposures; Control owners – Control owners are integrated into the Risk and Capital Management Framework, and regular meetings are held with the Risk function and control owners to ensure the effective management of risks;

- Policies and procedures – The IGI Group has policies and procedures to ensure that all risk and operational decisions are made in accordance with approved policies and procedures and are within the Company's risk appetite; and
- Management information – The Risk function and senior management report and communicate risk-related information to all relevant Boards and management committees across the IGI Group and its entities to ensure that risk information is transparent across all areas of the IGI Group.

### *Own Risk and Solvency Assessment ('ORSA')*

The Company's ORSA philosophy centres around embedding the core elements in our ongoing processes, in a way that is proportionate and reflects the inter-relationship between IGIUK, IGIE and its parent IGI Bermuda.

IGIUK performs a comprehensive ORSA at least annually. The ORSA is not a one-off exercise but a process linking business planning, ongoing risk assessments, and capital management, comprising both regular risk monitoring and forward-looking assessment. On a quarterly basis, the Risk function produces a detailed Risk and Capital Review report, highlighting any material changes in the Company's risk exposure, solvency position, or risk appetite over the quarter. This quarterly monitoring of dynamic risk and capital elements ensures that emerging risks or shifts in the risk profile are promptly identified and managed within defined appetite. In parallel, the ORSA includes multi-year projections of IGIUK's capital adequacy and solvency needs over the business planning horizon, together with a range of stress tests and scenario analyses (using both deterministic and stochastic methods) to assess the Company's resilience under adverse conditions.

The combination of these elements addresses the full scope of the requirements of the ORSA process and is considered both proportionate and appropriate to the risk profile of IGIUK.

The results of the ORSA, including SCR projections and stress and scenario test results, are fully integrated into IGIUK's management and Board decision-making. ORSA findings inform the setting of risk appetite, capital and liquidity planning, reinsurance strategy, and other risk mitigation or strategic initiatives. If the ORSA projections or stress results indicate a potential risk of future non-compliance with applicable capital requirements over the business planning period, IGIUK's Board will promptly develop and implement an effective capital management action plan to restore and maintain appropriate solvency margins.

The ORSA supervisory report for IGIUK shall be submitted to the PRA after its review and approval by the Board.

### *Determination of Solvency Needs*

At an aggregate level, the IGI Group targets its economic capital such that it remains sufficient to withstand a reasonably foreseeable shock or series of shocks whilst maintaining the "A" ratings from S&P and A.M. Best that support its ability to access attractive business in its core markets. Sufficient headroom over and above this level is held in order to maintain financial flexibility to allow for continued investment in business development.

The resultant level of capital held at IGI Bermuda is therefore significantly higher than the Bermuda Solvency Capital Requirement (considered broadly equivalent to the Solvency II SCR).

IGIUK calculates its overall solvency needs using the SII Standard Formula, which is used to quantify capital requirements of the Company's material risks and which for IGIUK's risk profile is appropriate. The IGIUK Board monitors SII Own Funds coverage against its target Solvency Ratio on a formal basis at least quarterly (including a full recalculation of the Standard Formula SCR) and at any other such times as appropriate in the event of a projected or actual material impairment in the level of Own Funds or a material change in the risk profile.

Additionally, for those risks which are not covered by the Standard Formula, the Company has in place a number of controls to mitigate such risks. As explained above, the Company monitors all risks on an ongoing basis in order to identify any changes which may possibly result in capital shortfalls and ensure adequate management of such risks as they develop/emerge.

Should the Company require additional capital due to unexpected changes in external or internal factors, IGIUK has the ability to draw down a capital injection from the IGI Group, IGIUK also enjoys the benefit of a

Parental Guarantee which provides protection to the Company's policyholders beyond the level provided by the Company's own resources.

## B.4. Internal Control System

### *Description of the Internal Control Framework*

The Company has established an Internal Control Framework which is directly linked to risk management and compliance. The framework has been established to ensure that the Company has an effective internal control system in place and that the control activities are commensurate to the risks arising from the Company's activities and processes.

In addition, since IGI Group is listed on the Nasdaq Capital Markets, IGI Group and its subsidiaries are subject to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 ('SOX'). SOX is a law that seeks, among other things, to:

- Restore public trust in the public securities market;
- Improve corporate governance and promote ethical business practices;
- Enhance transparency of financial statements and disclosures;
- Ensure that company executives are aware of material information emanating from a well-controlled environment;
- Hold management accountable for material information that is filed with the SEC and released to investors; and
- Achieve new levels of corporate excellence and resilience.

Furthermore, SOX 404 requires management to accept responsibility for the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting and evaluate effectiveness using suitable control criteria supported with sufficient evidence.

The system of internal control follows the Committee Of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ('COSO) framework and encompasses:

**Control environment** which sets the tone of the organisation, influencing the control consciousness of its people. It is the foundation for all other components of internal control, providing discipline and structure. The control environment includes delegated authorities, policies and procedures within IGIUK and the outsourced functions.

**Risk assessment** to identify, analyse and manage the relevant risks to the achievement of the Company's objectives and risks of material misstatements and which may significantly impact the system of internal control and the Company's performance.

**Control activities** which reflect policies and procedures to help ensure that management directives are carried out and any necessary actions are taken to address risks to the achievement of the Company's objectives.

**Information and Communication** whereby internal and external information is produced and shared across the Company to facilitate the effective operation of the control activities. Effective communication enables all employees and outsourced functions to receive clear and consistent information to assist them in understanding their role within the internal control system.

**Monitoring** whereby internal controls are monitored on a regular basis to ensure that all controls are adequately designed, executed, effective and adaptive. Any failures, or observed weaknesses identified by employees and/or outsourced functions as part of its ongoing activity shall be reported to management and the Board as soon as is practicable.

### *Compliance Function*

The Compliance function is independent and reports to the IGIUK ARCC and the Board.

Compliance ensures that the business of the Company complies with all applicable regulatory compliance requirements with a key role in the management of risks relating to financial crime (including Money Laundering, Sanctions and Anti Bribery and Corruption). The responsibility for the identification and assessment of regulatory risks rests with Compliance. Compliance is involved in identifying and assessing regulatory risks in day-to-day business activities both directly and through providing assistance, support, and challenge to line management.

### **B.5. Internal Audit Function**

IGIUK has outsourced its Internal Audit function to IGIU under the terms of an SLA between IGIU and IGIUK. It carries out an independent review of the internal control and governance system reporting on the strengths and weaknesses of the system.

The objective of the function is to provide IGIUK's ARCC, Board and management with reasonable assurance with regards to effective corporate governance, business risk management and internal controls. This is achieved through providing objective, independent, professional and risk-based assurance and consultation services in line with the Company's values and the professional ethics and standards of the Internal Audit function.

To maintain its independence and objectivity, the Internal Audit function does not perform another key function and does not assume operational responsibility or authority over any of the activities audited. Consequently, the Internal Audit function does not implement controls, develop procedures, install systems, prepare records or engage in any other activity that may impair its judgement.

Internal Audit adopts a risk-based approach with higher risk areas being reviewed on at least an annual basis. The Head of Internal Audit reports to the IGIUK ARCC and the IGIUK Board (as required). The Internal Audit plan is agreed by the Board on an annual basis and all its findings and reports are submitted to the IGIUK ARCC and the Board (as required) for review and feedback.

### **B.6. Actuarial Function**

The Actuarial function supports the Group and all its subsidiaries across all areas where actuarial support is typically required. The Actuarial team is split between London, UK (currently 16 employees including the Group Chief Actuary), Amman, Jordan (currently 2 employees) and Bermuda (currently 1 employee).

The function coordinates and oversees the calculation of the Solvency II and US GAAP technical loss provisions for the Company and carries out quarterly reserving reviews. It works closely with the Underwriting, Claims, Finance and Risk Management teams to ensure a deep understanding of exposure and loss experience.

In addition to its core role in reserving, the Actuarial function assists in reinsurance purchases including programme design and the development of technical pricing models and tools across all lines of business.

The IGI Group Chief Actuary reports to the IGI Group CEO and IGIUK CEO and is a member of or attends:

- Group Reserving Committee (Member)
- IGIUK Reserving Committee (Member)
- IGIE Reserving Committee (Member)
- IGI Bermuda Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee (Attendee)
- IGIUK Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee (Attendee)
- IGIE Board (Attendee)
- IGI Group Audit and Risk Committee (Attendee)
- Group Management Committee (Member)
- Group Enterprise Risk Management Committee (Member)
- Group Reinsurance Committee (Member)
- Group Environmental, Social and Governance Committee (Member)

There is potential for conflict of interest to affect the Actuarial Function and this is dealt with through appropriate protocols and procedures and reporting line structure.

Relevant members are required to consider appropriate actuarial standards including peer review requirements. All actuaries within the function are members of professional organisations and subject to professionalism requirements and regulated by their Self-Regulating Organisations ('SROs').

To ensure that the Actuarial function maintains an appropriate level of independence the Group Chief Actuary has a direct reporting line to the IGIUK Board, including Non-Executive Directors and the IGIUK ARCC.

## B.7. Outsourcing

Outsourcing is the use of a third-party (either intra-group or outside IGI Group) to perform a process, a service or an activity on a recurring or ongoing basis, which would otherwise be undertaken by the Company. The third party to whom the activity is outsourced is referred to as the 'service provider'.

IGIUK seeks to outsource those activities where outsourcing provides access to either specialist expertise not available in-house or where outsourcing enables significant efficiency savings. IGIUK will only consider outsourcing to those third parties and/or intra-group that can meet the Company's financial, operational, and regulatory standards.

When outsourcing any critical/important or key functions, the Company remains responsible for discharging its obligations under the relevant regulatory requirements. Outsourcing of critical or important functions or activities is not undertaken in such a way that could lead to any of the following:

- Materially impairing the quality of the Company's system of governance;
- Unduly increasing the operational risk;
- Impairing the ability of the supervisory authorities to monitor the firm's compliance with its obligations; or
- Undermining continuous and satisfactory service to policyholders.

During 2025, the IGIUK Board reviewed and approved the Group Outsourcing and Other Third-Party Arrangements Policy ensuring its applicability to IGIUK's operations and regulatory requirements. IGIUK follows this Group policy throughout the outsourcing lifecycle (from need initiation to contract establishment). Prior to outsourcing any critical function, the Company conducts a risk assessment and due diligence to confirm that it can maintain sufficient oversight and control over the proposed outsourcing arrangement.

The Company also ensures that it establishes appropriate contingency arrangements to allow business continuity in the event of a significant loss of services from the service provider. Considerations include a significant loss of resources at the service provider, or financial failure of the service provider and unexpected termination of the arrangement. Third-party arrangements are categorised according to the materiality of their services to the Company. Material arrangements will undergo enhanced due diligence and monitoring, with key performance indicators (KPIs) established at the outset and regularly tracked during the outsourcing lifecycle.

The table below outlines the critical or important functions that the Company outsourced or partly outsourced during the reporting period:

Critical or Important Function	Name of Provider	Jurisdiction
Internal Audit	IGIU	Amman
Actuarial Function	IGIU	London / Amman
Risk Management Function	IGIU	London
Compliance Function	IGIU	London / Amman
Underwriting Administration	IGIU	Amman
Claims Management	IGIU	London / Amman
Information Technology	IGIU	London / Amman

The Company takes a risk-based approach to all these activities with service providers subject to defined contracts, service level agreements and ongoing performance management.

## B.8. Any Other Information

### *Assessment of adequacy of the system of governance*

Through its ongoing assessment of the system of governance including the critical/important and key functions, the regular review of their outputs and the annual Board Effectiveness Review, the Board considers the appropriateness and adequacy of the system of governance in relation to the nature, scale and the complexity of the risks inherent in its business.

### *Other material information*

There is no other material information regarding the system of governance that requires disclosure.

## C. Risk Profile

This section sets out the Company's risk management approach and key exposures for each category of risk as required by provisions of the PRA Rulebook. It outlines the Company's risk profile and risk exposures over the reporting period, and describes how these risks are identified, monitored and managed in accordance with the Company's Risk and Capital Management Framework ('RCMF') and Own Risk and Solvency Assessment ('ORSA') process.

The Company's principal risk categories comprise underwriting, market, credit, liquidity, operational, strategic, group contagion, credit rating downgrade, reputational, ESG and other risks (including emerging risks) that arise as a result of doing business. These risks are assessed using a combination of qualitative risk and control self-assessments and quantitative measures (including the Solvency II Standard Formula), and are reported to management and the Board at least quarterly against established risk appetite and tolerance limits.

During the reporting period, the overall composition of the Company's risk profile remained broadly consistent with the prior year and within the Company's risk appetite. The Company continues to monitor for material changes in its risk profile through its quarterly risk and capital reporting, with escalation to the Board where risk metrics approach or breach defined limits and where events or strategic developments could materially affect the Company's solvency, liquidity, earnings or reputation.

The approach to quantifying risk in respect of its contribution to the Company's regulatory capital requirement is dealt with in Section E.2. 'Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement'.

### C.1. Underwriting Risk

Underwriting risk is a core intrinsic risk which arises from the Company's general insurance activities. It is associated with the risk of financial losses or adverse changes in the value of insurance liabilities due to variations in underwriting results from plan.

#### *Risk Exposure*

The most material elements of underwriting risk may result from inadequate pricing and reserving assumptions due to internal or external factors including inadequate reinsurance protection, underwriting breaches or large natural or man-made catastrophe claims, including in respect of the Political Violence and Contingency classes of business.

#### **Reserve Risk**

Reserve risk is defined as the risk that technical provisions may be inadequate, by line of business or in aggregate. To recognise liabilities for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses, whether reported or not, the Company establishes reserves representing estimates of future claim payments and related costs arising from insured events that have occurred. These estimates are inherently subjective and based on actuarial judgments, and may change as claims develop, new information becomes available, coverage positions are clarified, or economic conditions evolve.

The timing and amount of claim settlements and reinsurance recoveries may differ from the assumptions used in establishing reserves. Adverse development or delays in settlement could require reserve strengthening or improvements, which would reduce or increase profitability.

## Catastrophe Risk

The Company has a low appetite for loss of earnings arising from catastrophe losses or exposures and looks to mitigate downside losses to a reasonable level expressed as a percentage of capital for both a single occurrence and aggregate year basis through outwards reinsurance coverage. Furthermore, IGIUK uses the services of IGI Group which has a dedicated catastrophe and exposure management team responsible for continually developing and enhancing the reporting, analysis and methodology underpinning the aggregation systems upon which it relies.

The team has extensive risk management, underwriting, actuarial and data management skills and experience and works closely with risk management, actuaries, proprietary modelling entities and other related entities as required.

To manage and monitor the natural (including climate-related risk) catastrophe exposures, the Company uses a range of approaches incorporating a combination of both stochastic probabilistic loss modelling and deterministic event sets to measure and quantify exposures.

For non-natural exposures where stochastic modelling capabilities are not available, and for natural perils / zones where models are either not available or not robust, the Company uses several alternative deterministic or Probable Maximum Loss ('PML') approaches to assess its exposure to individual loss scenarios.

In addition, the Company produces actual historical loss scenarios that have resulted in large industry wide insured losses along with cloned events to produce a deviation around these scenarios.

Furthermore, as an additional critical part of the underwriting and portfolio management process of the Political Violence class of business, it is imperative that accurate up-to-date exposure data is available. The Company employs the Sequel Impact tool for aggregating terrorism exposures on the basis of individually geocoded risk exposures.

## Cyber Underwriting Risk

Cyber underwriting risk is defined as the set of prudential risks emanating from underwriting insurance contracts that are exposed to cyber-related losses resulting from malicious acts (e.g. cyber-attack, infection of an IT system with malicious code) and non-malicious acts (e.g. loss of data, accidental acts or omissions) involving both tangible and intangible assets.

During the reporting period, IGIUK did not underwrite stand-alone cyber insurance and hence its affirmative exposures were limited. While efforts were made to exclude cyber exposure where appropriate, the Company may still be subject to non-affirmative (silent) cyber risk within its existing portfolio.

To ensure cyber coverage clarity and minimise silent cyber exposures underwriters make use of the cyber clauses released by UK insurance industry associations, namely the Lloyd's Market Association ('LMA') and the International Underwriting Association ('IUA'), to fully exclude or substantially limit potential coverage for cyber-related claims. Furthermore, where policies include an element of exclusion with writebacks or limited exclusions, these are covered by the outwards reinsurance programme.

### *Risk Concentration*

IGIUK writes a diversified book of business in multiple geographic locations and through different classes of business. The Company seeks to manage its exposure to insurance and reinsurance losses through a number of loss limitation methods, including internal risk management procedures, writing business on an excess of loss ('XOL') basis, enforcement and oversight of our underwriting processes, outwards reinsurance protection, adhering to maximum limitations on policies whether written on a proportional, first loss or XOL basis, written in defined geographical zones, limiting programme size for each client, establishing per risk and per occurrence limitations for each event, employing coverage restrictions and following prudent underwriting guidelines for each programme written. In relation to catastrophe risk, the Company monitors

and controls the accumulation of risk for a number of realistic disaster scenario events. There are specific scenarios for natural, man-made and economic disasters, and for different business lines. The following table details the most material IGIUK risk concentrations in respect of Underwriting risk as reported to the IGIUK ARCC meeting for the Q4 2025 period. The amounts are reported net of all reinsurance and allowing for reinstatement premiums where relevant. The figures for all Nat Cat exposed risks include modellable inwards treaty business. The % Own Funds column demonstrates the impact of each scenario in terms of its potential to deplete available Own Funds at Q4 2025.

Line of Business	Basis	Max Exposure	\$m	% of Own Funds <sup>Note 1</sup>
All Nat Cat Exposed Risks	All Natural Perils - AEP <sup>Note 2</sup> (1 in 100)	United States	14.1	9%
	All Natural Perils - OEP <sup>Note 3</sup> (1 in 250)	Worldwide	11.6	7%
	All Natural Perils - AEP (1 in 250)	Worldwide	23.8	15%
	All Natural Perils - AEP (1 in 500)	Worldwide	26.9	17%
Non-Marine	Deterministic Scenario	Cyclone 2 Oman	2.1	1%
Political Violence	Terrorism - 250 Meter Bomb Blast	New York – US	15.8	10%
	SRCC <sup>Note 4</sup> - Largest City Exposures - (Internal PML based on AKE rating)	Mexico – Cardenas	3.5	2%
	War - Country Exposures - (Internal PML based on AKE rating)	Mexico	3.6	2%
Casualty & Professional Lines	Deterministic (2 max lines)		7.7	5%
Financial Institutions	Deterministic (2 max lines)		6.1	4%
General Aviation <sup>Note 5</sup>	Deterministic (largest 2 combined Hull / Liability)		8.0	5%

Note 1 Single Occurrence Event Risk Appetite: Green <12%, Amber 12% - 15%, Red >15% (modelled loss as % of Own Funds). Aggregate Occurrence Event Risk Appetite: Green <20%, Amber 20% - 30%, Red >30% (modelled loss as % of Own Funds).

Note 2 AEP (Aggregate Exceedance Probability) – the probability that the associated loss level will be exceeded by the aggregate losses in the given year.

Note 3 OEP (Occurrence Exceedance Probability (OEP) – the probability that the associated loss level will be exceeded by any event in the given year.

Note 4 SRCC refers to Strikes, Riots and Civil Commotion and is based on a deterministic scenario resulting in the loss amounting to 20% of the total insured value of all exposures in a given major city.

Note 5 This is a somewhat theoretical and extreme return period scenario as it requires the two largest combined Hull/Liability exposures in our worldwide portfolio colliding with each other resulting in a total loss.

IGI Group and IGIUK monitor Aggregate Exceedance Probability ('AEP') All Natural Perils ('ANP') metrics by country showing the aggregate level of catastrophe risk at a 1 in 100-year return period (the most material being United States as shown above), a 1 in 250-year return period and a 1 in 500-year return period for worldwide regions. In addition, IGIUK monitors the Worldwide ANP 1 in 250-year return period Occurrence Exceedance Probability ('OEP') metric, being the single occurrence target IGI aims to cover by the XOL Reinsurance Treaty programme.

Based on the above, the Company's most significant modelled scenario of the AEP (1 in 500) Worldwide accounted for 17% of Own Funds at 2025 year-end. The Company's most significant exposure to a Realistic

Disaster Scenario (Political Violence Terrorism - 250 Meter Bomb Blast) would amount to 10% of available Own Funds and would fall within the headroom held.

### *Risk Mitigation*

The primary tools for managing Underwriting risk include:

- Maintaining a versatile and well-diversified book of business;
- Implementing effective underwriting guidelines and authority matrices in place and monitoring compliance against them;
- Underwriting within prudent aggregate loss and PML limits at both individual and portfolio levels;
- Operating a robust exposure management system;
- Applying a prudent approach to claims reserving;
- External (Independent) actuarial review of reserves;
- Maintaining a stratified and well-structured reinsurance programme; and
- Conducting frequent and effective monitoring and performance review practices.

The Company employs an extensive reinsurance programme designed to contain underwriting risk within acceptable levels.

The external reinsurance programme is designed and purchased at IGI Bermuda level to leverage the purchasing power of the IGI Group and to provide protection to all IGI Group insurance risk taking entities and with full oversight from IGIUK. It encompasses:

- Excess of Loss ('XOL') treaty arrangements to limit exposure to peak or catastrophe losses to an acceptable level;
- Quota Share or Proportional treaty arrangements to share on selected lines of business, particularly newer lines, with partner reinsurers;
- Facultative reinsurances placed on a case-by-case basis to manage individual risk exposures and either to protect the Company's retention, or to reduce the maximum exposure to within the set underwriting limits; and
- Intra-group Quota Share treaty under which 65% of the retained risk net of the external reinsurance arrangements is ceded to IGI Bermuda.

The effectiveness of these arrangements is monitored on a current and retrospective basis through the reserving process where their impact on mitigating the gross risk and potential counterparty default risk is explicitly considered.

Prospectively, the risk / return profile and overall adequacy of the reinsurance programme are evaluated during the business planning and reinsurance placement process using internal and external deterministic and stochastic analysis, in collaboration with the Actuarial function to appropriately parameterise loss distributions.

The impact of reinsurance recoveries including the associated counterparty default risk is explicitly reflected in the Company's SCR calculations under the SII Standard Formula.

The following specific risks relating to the programme are monitored on an ongoing basis to ensure continued alignment with the Risk Appetite Framework and the capital assumptions used in the SCR calculation:

- Vertical exhaustion – the risk that gross losses exceed the total limits available under the reinsurance programme. This is monitored through catastrophe exposure modelling, with gross and net (of reinsurance) loss estimates produced using deterministic and stochastic scenarios. Results are reported to management and the IGIUK Board on at least a quarterly basis.
- Horizontal exhaustion – the risk that multiple loss events exhaust the number of reinstatements available under one or more elements of the programme. This is assessed through monitoring reinstatement utilisation and modelling the expected frequency and severity of losses that may attach to the programme in a given return period.

### *Stress testing and sensitivity analysis*

See section C.7 for information on stress testing and sensitivity analysis for all the risk categories.

## **C.2. Market Risk**

Market risk is defined as the risk of adverse changes in the value of assets, liabilities, and financial instruments arising from movements in market prices, including interest rates, equity prices, credit spreads and foreign exchange rates. This may affect the Company's economic position including, its capital position, investment, liquidity and other market-sensitive exposures.

### *Risk Exposure*

IGIUK's market risk is further split into the following sub-categories:

- Currency risk: The risk of adverse variation in the value of net assets in foreign currencies as a result of currency rate movements;
- Interest rate risk: The risk of variation in the market value of fixed interest securities as a result of changes in prevailing interest rates;
- Spread risk: The risk of variation in the market value of fixed income securities as a result of changes in the compensation required by the market for credit risk including the risk of default;
- Re-investment risk: The risk of reinvesting funds upon maturity at a lower rate of return as compared to the original investment;
- Equity risk: The risk of adverse movements in the market value of investments (or their derivatives) other than fixed income securities; and
- Asset-liability management: The risk of adverse movements in the relative value of assets and liabilities due to changes in general market factors, such as interest rates, inflation and foreign exchange rates.

The following table provides a summary of the market and credit risk profile of the IGIUK portfolio as reported to the IGIUK Board at the Board meeting for the Q4 2025 period.

Measure	Description	Target	Actual
Equities Proportion	% total assets held in equities	≤15%	2.1%
Fixed Income Proportion	% total assets held in fixed income securities	≤90%	72.7%
Fixed Income Counterparty	% fixed income assets at S&P "BBB" or better	≥90%	99.5%
Alternative Funds Proportion	% total assets held in alternative funds	≤5%	0.0%
Real Estate Proportion	% total assets held in real estate	≤5%	0.0%
Call / Term Deposit Quality (Note 1)	% with minimum rating of Moody's A1 or S&P A-2	≥75%	99.9%

Note 1 - The Term / Call Deposits figure includes all funds held in Coutts as it is part of the S&P "A-" rated ring-fenced parent, National Westminster Bank Plc.

### *Risk Concentration*

The Company is not exposed to significant market-risk concentrations. As at 31 December 2025, the Company held 73% of its cash and investments in fixed income securities which are well diversified in terms of counterparty, geographical location and currency. Another 2% of cash and investments are held in term deposits, 100% held in GBP.

### *Prudent Person Principle*

The Company has established investment guidelines approved by the Board for the purpose of effectively managing and monitoring the Company's investments and to ensure that assets are invested in an adequate manner to cover the Minimum Capital Requirement and the Solvency Capital Requirement in accordance with the Prudent Person Principle. The guidelines enable the Company to maintain a highly liquid investment portfolio while ensuring the security, quality, profitability and sustainability of the investment portfolio.

Furthermore, IGI Group and the Company may only assume investment risks that they are able to identify, measure, respond to, monitor, control, and report on while taking into consideration the capital requirements and adequacy, liquidity requirements, the financial market environment, and policyholder obligations.

The guidelines outline the parameters and allocation limits of the Company's assets that are available for investment including risk tolerances for counterparty quality, concentration, and asset types. The allocation limits are set to ensure the risk is maintained within the risk tolerance levels and that the portfolio meets appropriate regulatory requirements. These are updated at least annually and at other such times as required to adapt to the changing economic, business and investment market conditions.

The Company invests the majority of its portfolio in well-rated fixed income securities, across different geographical locations. The Company also ensures sufficient liquidity in its investment portfolio to cater for both day-to-day projected requirements and the potential for an accelerated pay out of claims reserves or an outsized underwriting loss.

The average duration of the bond portfolio of IGIUK is 3.5 years (3.5 years for IGI Group) and, along with the cash and cash equivalents held, is designed to approximate the nature and duration of insurance liabilities.

Generally, the Company keeps around 25% (17% at Group level) of its investments in cash and cash equivalents which are more than sufficient to adhere to general liquidity requirements of the operation.

### *Risk Mitigation*

The Company has a relatively low appetite for market risk (as demonstrated in the table above) and asset-liability mismatch and therefore seeks to maintain its investments in line with the conservative internal investment guidelines, recognising that the Company's primary driver for value creation is underwriting rather than investment activity.

The primary tools for managing Market risk include, but are not limited to:

- Maintaining clear investment guidelines that limit exposure to non-traditional investment classes and establishing minimum counterparty quality or credit rating requirements, as well as minimum and maximum limits by investment type and geographical concentration;
- Ensuring ongoing compliance with the Prudent Person Principle;
- Regular monitoring of the investment portfolio, including investment holdings by asset class, cost and current market price;
- Monitoring the credit rating of all investments; and
- Preparing quarterly Asset Liability Management reports.

### *Stress testing and sensitivity analysis*

See section C.7 for information on stress testing and sensitivity analysis for all risk categories.

## **C.3. Credit Risk**

Credit risk is defined as the risk of a financial loss arising from the failure of a counterparty to meet its financial obligation to the Company in a timely manner. The Company is exposed to the risk of counterparty default in respect of premiums receivable, reinsurance recoverables and its investment holdings and cash balances.

The potential impact of such counterparty default is explicitly captured in the Standard Formula SCR calculation.

### *Risk Exposure*

Credit risk is split into the following sub-categories including:

- Reinsurer counterparty: The risk of loss from the failure of a reinsurer to make a payment due.
- Intra-group reinsurance: The risk of loss arising from the Company's reliance on IGI Bermuda to fulfil its reinsurance obligations.
- Investment counterparty: The counterparty credit risk that demand / call / time deposits held with banks or fixed-income investments will not be received due to insolvency; and
- Intermediary counterparty: The risk of loss from the failure of an intermediary to make a payment to, or on behalf of, the Company.

At year-end 2025, the Company's largest exposure to credit risk came from reinsurance counterparties and bank deposits, which are both classified as Type 1 in the Standard Formula SCR. The Company is exposed to reinsurer counterparty risk since it employs an outwards reinsurance programme in addition to the intra-group quota share arrangement in place between the Company and IGI Bermuda.

Counterparty default risk is considered non-core in that it is not something where we seek to create a return. It arises as a consequence of the use of reinsurance to mitigate underwriting risk, management of investment holdings and the Company's reliance on intermediaries and other counterparties in the ordinary course of business

### *Risk Concentration*

The Company is exposed to concentrations of credit risk in respect of the intra-group reinsurance arrangement with its parent. In this respect, the Board and the IGIUK ARCC closely monitors the financial and solvency position of IGI Bermuda on a quarterly basis. Furthermore, the Company is currently in the process of establishing a collateral arrangement with IGI Bermuda to secure a portion of its recoverables due to IGIUK under the intra-group reinsurance arrangement as detailed earlier. This measure is intended to mitigate the concentration risk arising from the Company's material reliance on IGI Bermuda for reinsurance recoveries, by providing a legally enforceable source of security in the unlikely event that IGI Bermuda is unable to meet its obligations.

### *Risk Mitigation*

The Company has a low appetite for Credit risk in respect of receivables, however accepts a degree of risk as an unavoidable consequence of its underwriting and reinsurance activity.

The primary tools for managing Credit risk include:

Minimum credit quality criteria for outwards reinsurance counterparties, whereby reinsurers must hold at least an "A-" rating from A.M. Best or "BBB+" from S&P for short-tail classes, and at least an "A" rating from A.M. Best or "A-" from S&P for long tail classes at the time of placement. Counterparties rated below these thresholds may only be used subject to the approval of the Reinsurance Committee;

- Effective credit control policies and procedures in respect of broker and reinsurer receivables, including producing and monitoring aged debt reports on a regular basis;
- Appropriate due diligence and terms of business agreements ('TOBAs') for all brokers and coverholders;
- Quarterly monitoring of the shared reinsurance programme through the Reinsurance Committee, including assessment of potential erosions or exhaustions, and implementing remediation plans where necessary; and
- Regular monitoring of banks' financial strength and credit ratings, including the credit ratings of the Company's investments other than cash. The Company has established an investment strategy and guidelines to ensure a better diversification across its investment portfolio.

### *Stress testing and sensitivity analysis*

See section C.7 for information on stress testing and sensitivity analysis for all the risk categories.

## **C.4. Liquidity Risk**

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its commitments associated with insurance contracts and financial liabilities as they fall due.

### *Risk Exposure*

The Company considers liquidity risk both in terms of the risk of having insufficient liquid financial resources to satisfy policyholder liabilities and maintaining financial flexibility in the event of a stress event.

Liquidity risk includes the following:

- Payment default risk: The risk that there is insufficient cash to make payments when due and that no additional cash can be made available by borrowing, or the sale of assets or capital raising;

- Suboptimal asset realisation: The risk that securities or other assets are required to be sold at a suboptimal price to meet liquidity requirements; and
- Collateral risk: The risk that the Company is unable to provide collateral to a third party when contractually required to do so.

### *Risk Concentration*

There were no material liquidity risk concentrations as at 31 December 2025.

### *Risk Mitigation*

The Company maintains a low appetite for liquidity risk. Liquidity risk is primarily mitigated through a conservative investment strategy and guidelines designed to ensure the availability of high quality liquid assets at all times. The investment guidelines require the portfolio to be structured so that it can comfortably meet a combination of a significant reserve pay outs and a gross underwriting stress loss, even under adverse conditions.

As at year-end 2025, cash and short-term deposits represented 25% of the overall IGIUK portfolio and can be considered liquid (IGIUK's term deposits can easily be withdrawn without any significant restrictions or penalties).

The remainder of the portfolio is invested in Fixed Income Securities and a small holding of equities that are quoted and listed in established actively traded markets and easily liquidated albeit with the potential to realise unrealised losses.

Additionally, liquidity risk is monitored on a quarterly basis within the Risk Appetite Framework, ensuring continuous oversight and early identification of any emerging vulnerabilities.

IGIUK also benefits from a full Parental Guarantee which provides an additional layer of policyholder protection and strengthens overall liquidity resilience beyond the Company's own capital resources. Furthermore, should the Company require additional liquidity over and above that provided by its own investment portfolio (or as a short-term measure to avoid the realisation of unrealised investment losses) it could draw upon intra-group support through the transfer of assets to IGI Bermuda in return for cash.

### *Expected Profit in Future Premium*

The gross expected profit included in future premiums ('EPIFP') as at 31 December 2025 is US\$17.5m (2024: US\$15.2m). The EPIFP represents the profit that is expected to materialise from existing (in-force) insurance and reinsurance contracts that are to be received in the future, but that have not yet been received. Any premiums already received by IGIUK are not included in the EPIFP.

### *Stress testing and Sensitivity analysis*

See section C.7 for information on stress testing and sensitivity analysis for all the risk categories.

## C.5. Operational Risk

Operational risk refers to the risk of losses resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems or from external events. Operational risk events may impact the Company in terms of financial loss, reputational damage, regulatory sanction, inefficiency or opportunity loss.

### *Risk Exposure*

The Company is exposed to Operational risks which may crystallise either independently of, or be correlated to the Intrinsic Core (Underwriting risks and Investment risks) and Non-Core (Reserving risks, Currency risks, Liquidity risks and Counterparty Default risks). Operational risks include the following:

- **Legal and Compliance Risk:** The risk of legal or regulatory sanctions, material financial loss, or reputational damage due to non-compliance with applicable laws, regulations, general good provisions, and other relevant industry and professional standards. IGIUK is committed to full compliance and has no appetite for any material regulatory and compliance breaches.
- **ICT and Cyber Security Risk:** The risk of inappropriate access to, or failure of, IT systems or capability to maintain operational resilience and functionality in the event of disruptions including cyber security events. The potential for cyber security events to disrupt IGI's operations or the integrity of its data remain a key risk to IGI which has been escalated as a result of technological advancements and geopolitical tensions.
- **Human Resources Risk:** The risk that the Company may be unable to meet its strategic and operating objectives due to inappropriate management and/or deployment of human resources. This risk is also associated with attracting and retaining talented and key employees, and succession planning.
- **Outsourcing and Third-Party Risk:** The risk of ineffective or inadequate performance of an outsourced or third-party service provider in carrying out a process, a service or an activity, whether directly or by sub-outsourcing via an external service provider or through an intra-group outsourcing arrangement. Further details of Outsourcing arrangements are provided in Section B.7.
- **Process Risk:** The risk of failures in key processes that may give rise to financial loss, reputational damage, or failure to appropriately deliver customer value or meet regulatory requirements. As an SEC Registrant, IGI Group is subject to compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15 (f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the financial statements. IGI's management assessed the effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025, based upon criteria set forth in Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as at December 31, 2025.

An allowance for the potential capital impact of Operational risks is made under the SII Standard Formula.

Operational risk is monitored via the risks and controls register that articulates the material sources of potential risks and failures in the key controls in place to manage them.

### *Risk Concentration*

There were no material Operational risk concentrations as at 31 December 2025 other than the intra-group outsourcing arrangement. These arrangements may represent some critical dependencies on both intra-group for the delivery of essential operational, internal audit, claims handling and other support functions. As a result, any disruption, or failure within these intra-group outsourced activities could have an adverse impact

on the Company's ability to maintain effective operations, meet regulatory expectations, and continue delivering services to policyholders.

To mitigate this, IGIUK monitors KPIs in respect of intra-group outsourcing on a quarterly basis. In addition, contingency plans are formally documented for key/important functions and processes undertaken in specific office locations across the Group. These plans are designed to support operational continuity in the event of operational incidents and disruptions, and to mitigate risks arising from intra-group dependencies.

The above, is also a key area addressed within IGIUK's Operational resilience framework, including stress testing exercises, to ensure that IGIUK's Important Business Services continue to operate in accordance with the Board approved impact tolerance thresholds.

### *Risk Mitigation*

The control and risk mitigation approach includes:

- Established procedural controls including workflow management, segregation of duties and documented procedures and process maps to ensure operational consistency and reduce the risk of process failures.
- Ongoing monitoring of compliance with all applicable laws, regulations, and internal policies and procedures, supported by regular reviews, mandatory training, and continuous oversight from the Compliance and Risk functions.
- Business continuity and Disaster recovery plans, underpinned by formal Business Impact Assessments. These ensure that critical operations can be maintained or restored within tolerable timeframes in the event of operational disruption, including failures of outsourced service providers.
- Maintaining a comprehensive cybersecurity framework, incorporating network monitoring, threat detection tools, multi-factor authentication, data encryption protocols, vulnerability assessments, access controls, and regular penetration testing, to safeguard systems and sensitive information. This is supported by an appropriate Information and Communications Technology ('ICT') Risk Management framework and IT Security framework to ensure that adequate controls are in place to support business needs and regulatory expectations and manage ICT-related risks.
- Periodic performance and due-diligence reviews of third-party service providers. This includes assessment of financial soundness, operational capability, information security and adherence with service level agreements.
- Maintaining effective human resource management and development practices, ensuring adequate staffing levels, competence, and succession planning across all critical functions.
- Contingency measures to mitigate outsourcing and third-party dependency risk, including maintaining alternative back-up processes, ensuring contractual provisions provide sufficient termination rights and notice periods; and keeping up-to-date exit strategies together with a comprehensive outsourcing and third-party register.

During 2025, the Company completed an Internal Audit review of its readiness for the European Union Digital Operational Resilience Act ('DORA'), as applicable to its European operations. DORA requires that insurance undertakings enhance the resilience of their network and information systems, including those of their critical outsourcing partners. This includes ensuring the ability to withstand, respond to and recover from all types of ICT-related disruptions and threats. Based on the assessment of IGI's documentation, self-assessments and walkthroughs, the internal audit review concluded that the overall readiness rating for IGI's DORA implementation as 'Implemented'.

On a quarterly basis and/or following an operational loss event materialising, the Risk function meets Risk and Control Owners to formally discuss and reassess/reaffirm the risk ratings and control effectiveness

ratings for which they are responsible. Control Owners are required to assess whether the controls in place are still operating as intended and whether they will continue to operate effectively in the future.

The risk and control assessment enables the Risk function and the Board to identify the top risks of the Company and understand which risks are being effectively mitigated and controlled and those which are less effective and to focus on and allocate resources to those areas of risk with higher residual risk exposures.

#### *Stress testing and Sensitivity analysis*

See section C.7 for information on stress testing and sensitivity analysis for all the risk categories.

### **C.6. Other Material Risks**

In addition to the above risks that have the potential to result in capital depletion, the Company also considers Strategic risk, Group contagion risk, Group rating downgrade risk, Reputational risk and ESG risk to be relevant.

The risks are managed through the strategic and business planning / performance monitoring processes to ensure that changes in the economic and market environment are factored into the long-term and tactical plans for the Company.

#### *Strategic risk*

The Company defines strategic risk as the risk of adverse impact on shareholder value, or income and capital arising from adverse business decisions, poor execution or failure to respond appropriately to market and industry changes. This may be caused by failure to:

- devise, implement, maintain and communicate an effective business strategy that is consistent with the risk and return objective and risk appetite; and
- effectively structure and manage the inter-relationships between IGI Group entities in such a way as to maximise the benefits of the structure whilst affording adequate protection to an individual entity.

This is mitigated through detailed strategic and business plans which undergo stress and scenario testing and reverse stress testing annually. Risk assessments and stress and scenario testing, are also carried out prior to any key changes in the Company to ensure that the Company can remain within its risk appetite as a result of any strategic changes.

#### *Group Contagion risk*

The Company defines Group Contagion risk as the risk that adverse events, financial stress, operational disruption, or reputational damage affecting one or more business units or entities damage the solvency, liquidity, business continuity results or reputation of the Company. IGIUK is exposed to contagion risk due to the interconnected nature of the IGI Group and its entities, both from an operational and financial perspective. IGIUK relies on the wider IGI Group for the provision of some functions. Consequently, the Company may be exposed to risks stemming from intra-group outsourcing arrangements, particularly where these services are not carried out in accordance with the Service Level Agreements ('SLAs'), internal policies and all applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Contagion risks may also arise from strategic or operational decisions taken by the IGI Group or other Group entities which may compromise the IGI Group or respective entity's going-concern, strategy, regulatory standing or reputation which may have an adverse impact on IGIUK. Therefore, the Company may be negatively impacted if the Group fails to effectively structure, manage and oversee the inter-relationships between IGI Group entities in a manner that maximises the benefits of the structure whilst ensuring appropriate protection for individual legal entities.

### *Group Rating Downgrade Risk*

IGIUK is exposed to the risk that a downgrade in the credit rating of the IGI Group could adversely affect the Company's business, strategic objectives and financial performance. The Group currently holds an "A" (Excellent) rating from A.M. Best, and in 2025 S&P upgraded its financial strength rating to "A" from "A-". A downgrade in either of these ratings could negatively impact the IGI Group and IGIUK's ability to market its products, expand its insurance and reinsurance portfolio, and renew existing insurance and reinsurance policies and agreements. Additionally, a downgrade could trigger contractual provisions requiring IGI to establish trusts, post letters of credit, or return unexpired premiums, potentially leading to a material loss of business.

IGI Group provides A.M. Best and S&P with detailed balance sheet, risk profile, and business plan data at least annually, which is used in their rating assessments. The Group also participates in annual meetings with rating analysts to discuss financial performance, strategic initiatives, and the risk management framework. IGI actively monitors its S&P capital position on a quarterly basis to ensure an adequate economic capital headroom. IGI's capital position and rating metrics are regularly reported to the Board to ensure full visibility and proactive management of the Group's financial strength.

### *Reputational risk*

Reputational risk is defined as the risk that adverse events or circumstances negatively affect the reputation of IGI Group or its operating entities (including IGIUK) with its rating agencies, regulators, policyholders, intermediaries and existing shareholders or prospective investors, which may cause an unexpected decline in IGI's share price value, loss of profits and future business for the Company and a downgrade in IGIUK's credit rating. This may be caused due to failure to:

- give due regard to clients' interests or failure to treat clients fairly in accordance with regulatory requirements;
- meet all regulatory requirements including reporting and disclosure requirements;
- meet environmental, social and governance standards and be transparent in sustainability reporting; and
- poor/adverse PR coverage.

Reputational risk may also be caused by the crystallisation of other risks including legal risks, regulatory and compliance risks, strategic risks and information security risks (e.g. a data breach).

### *Environmental, Social and Governance ('ESG') risk*

The Company defines ESG risk as the risk of environmental, social, or governance events, or conditions which, if they occur, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of assets; liabilities; financial results; or reputation of the entity.

ESG risks could arise internally within a particular department (including outsourced service providers) or externally, impacting the reputation and/or financial position of the Company. ESG risks that could negatively affect the Company might include the following:

**Environmental:** Climate related risks i.e. physical, transition and liability risks, which may refer to losses arising from weather-related events such as flooding and windstorms, or that may arise directly or indirectly due to the adjustment towards a less polluting and greener economy or from third parties who have suffered a loss and damage from climate event and seek to recover the losses from IGI's policyholders.

**Social:** The risk of adverse financial or reputational impact on the Company and/or non-financial impact on stakeholders, such as employees, customers and suppliers, and shareholders, which may arise due to any weaknesses or any unethical or wrongdoing by the company (including outsourced third party service providers).

**Governance:** The risk of an adverse impact on the Company and/or stakeholders, which may arise due to weaknesses in ESG initiatives; legal and corporate governance; Risk and Capital Management Framework; business ethics; tax practices and Information security and data privacy.

IGIUK includes the consideration of ESG risks alongside other risk factors in its strategic decision making, including but not limited to underwriting, investments, and operational practices.

During 2025, IGI's ESG committee meetings continued to be held on a quarterly basis to support the Board in overseeing the Company's Corporate Social Responsibility ("CSR"), Diversity and Inclusion ("D&I"), employee wellbeing, human rights and fair labour practices, ethical business practices and integrity, ESG-related risks and other ESG matters.

IGI also continued to progress the actions arising from the group-wide double materiality assessment finalised in 2025. The outcomes of this assessment continue to guide our ESG strategy and sustainability action plan, with a focus on areas of high materiality impact, risks and opportunities ('IROs'). In addition, IGI established individual risk appetite statements and tolerance limits for ESG risks to further strengthen the alignment of ESG considerations within the Risk and Capital Management Framework.

#### *Risk mitigation*

To mitigate the above risks IGIUK has implemented a number of controls, which are recorded in the risks and controls register and are monitored and assessed on a quarterly basis.

### **C.7. Other material information**

#### *Stress Testing and Sensitivity Analysis*

IGIUK monitors and reports quarterly on a range of individual underwriting stress scenarios as defined within the Standard Formula SCR calculation and a full set of PMLs and RDSs are reported through the quarterly Risk and Capital Review Board reporting and accompanying Executive Exposure Summary.

IGIUK conducts specific stress and scenario testing on a regular basis to assess the resilience of its business plan and to implement informed decision making. In the most recent round of stress testing and scenario analysis, the following scenario tests were considered:

- Combined Ratio Deterioration;
- Significant Catastrophe Loss;
- Significant Catastrophe Loss with Reinsurer Default;
- Reserve Deterioration;
- Climate Change Impact;
- Further Premium Growth;
- Premium Reduction;
- Exchange Rate Shock;
- Key Counterparty Default;
- Reinsurer Dispute; and
- Market Downturn.

IGIUK applies reverse stress testing on a periodic basis in support of its planning and as an integral part of the ORSA process including reporting the conclusions to Boards and regulators.

The creation of reverse stress tests at a level that are sufficient to exhaust regulatory capital at IGIUK may result in somewhat implausible scenarios at significant extreme return periods however reverse stress testing can add greater value through considering those elements that are not readily quantifiable in capital terms including where they refer more to loss of opportunity rather than pure balance sheet impact. In addition, were such scenarios to manifest, IGIUK would utilise the Parental Guarantee.

In relation to operational risks, a qualitative approach to stress testing and scenario analysis is carried out, focusing on the events, the impact of which may be difficult to quantify but could still cause IGIUK's business model to become unviable. IGIUK has established the following situations, each of which individually may render the business model unviable or significantly impaired:

Scenario	Description
Liquidity shortfall	IGIUK is unable to make available sufficient resources to pay its financial obligations as they fall due.
Capital shortfall	IGI Group is unable to maintain capital in excess of rating agency and / or regulatory requirements.
Loss of license to operate	Withdrawal of IGIUK's regulatory authorisation or suspension from undertaking regulated activities.
Withdrawal of reinsurer support	Reinsurance partners limit / withdraw support or offer terms that are not commercially viable.
Loss of rating / downgrade	One or both of S&P and A.M. Best put the IGI Group, and consequently IGIUK on negative outlook or downgrade current ratings.
Failure to run operations / exposure to IGI Group systems	IGIUK is unable to process business over a prolonged period due to governance failure, loss of people/teams, poor risk culture, or rogue underwriter.

### Emerging Risks

IGI defines Emerging Risks as new, developing or changing risks that are not yet fully understood and for which there is a high degree of uncertainty around their likelihood, velocity and potential impact. In March 2026, IGI formalised a dedicated Emerging Risk Working Group to strengthen horizon-scanning and provide coordinated oversight of new and developing risks.

An Emerging risk register is maintained by the Risk Management function. Additionally, emerging or crystallising risks are reported through as a standing item in the quarterly Risk Management report to the Board. In the event of a new or developing Emerging Risk being considered as representing a material risk, the Risk Management function will escalate as appropriate in order that appropriate mitigation can be implemented.

The following provides a summary of the key emerging risks identified and monitored during 2025 and into early 2026:

#### Geopolitical Uncertainty

Ongoing and rapidly intensifying geopolitical tensions which were most recently heightened by the joint U.S. – Israel strikes on Iran on 28 February 2026 and subsequent regional military and cyber retaliation, continue to reshape the global risk environment. Resulting disruptions to key energy and shipping routes, particularly the Strait of Hormuz, have increased commodity-price volatility, supply-chain instability, and macro-financial uncertainty. These developments heighten the risk of claims inflation, Political-Violence ('PV') exposures, market-driven impacts on IGI's global investment portfolio and operational resilience.

The conflict involving the US, Israel, and Iran is still in the early days and information on losses in the Middle East is limited. The Company would expect some losses to emerge but having reviewed our exposures the Company anticipates that these would fall within expectations and for the current business plan to remain

valid. As further information emerges, and/or if the conflict continues for an extended period we will reassess our position, revisit business planning assumptions and re-perform the projections, as necessary.

IGI Group continues to monitor potential spillover effects from the conflict into neighbouring regions where IGI operates. The Company continues to closely monitor these developments to assess potential implications for underwriting and claims, reinsurance availability, investments and operational resilience, including any significant exposures that may arise in the future.

Our initial risk assessment highlighted the following key areas:

Risk Category Impacted	Risk	Potential Impact / Risks to the Company
Insurance Risk	Underwriting Exposures	The portfolio includes PV and exposure within our Marine portfolio, although limited to mainly individual cargo shipments, individually agreed hull war cover per vessel and War Protection and Indemnity / Charterers Liability cover. In Property, Energy and Engineering classes business accepted contains on land war exclusionary language.  Exclusions apply across key classes and exposures remain within risk appetite. There is no material exposure to Israel or Lebanon.
	War-Related Portfolio Impact	War-driven energy price volatility may result in some premium adjustment. In the event of a claim / loss, the Company could witness increased delays (and/or business interruption loss strain) associated with the availability of resources and disruption to transits created by the war.
	Claims Inflation	In addition to changes in oil prices, issues may arise relating to supply chain disruption, which could result in increased claims inflation for various classes.
Strategic Risk	ESG Issues	The focus on Environmental issues will continue, although may lead to an increase in tolerance for providing insurance to areas to assist with any short-term energy provision gaps whilst there is a transition to more carbon neutral energy production.
Market Risk	Market Volatility	Anticipated short term volatility both in respect of asset prices and exchange rates, which to some extent will be managed through existing asset liability matching arrangements.
Credit Risk	Downgrades	Currently no downgrades or defaults anticipated in the market and will continue to monitor the situation.
Operational Risk	Operational Resilience	Although there has been no uptick in respect of cyber-attacks on the IGI Group, we continue to monitor this situation closely through the IT team.
	Intragroup Dependency	Concentration of multiple critical or important functions within the IGI Amman office. Any prolonged unavailability of the location or key personnel could disrupt intragroup service delivery.

### Social inflation

Social Inflation is concerned with the rising costs of insurance claims. Those rising costs are being fuelled by trends in society like significantly increased jury awards against corporate policyholders.

## Artificial Intelligence

The emerging trends and developments of Generative Artificial Intelligence ('AI') has become a top concern globally. While AI presents significant opportunities it may also introduce new operational risks to the Company in relation to data privacy issues, cybersecurity, incorrect or biased results, intellectual property issues and increased cyber-attacks. Regulatory changes and the implications of ethical, social and market considerations may also affect claims handling, legal exposures and reputational risk. Increasing reliance on a small number of AI and cloud providers additionally heightens concentration risk and operational vulnerability. To strengthen oversight, IGI is developing a new AI Governance Policy to formalise controls around AI adoption, model-risk management, ethical use, vendor due diligence and ongoing monitoring.

## Social Engineering

Social engineering attacks continue to increase which has been elevated with the use of generative AI, making it harder for the victim to detect whether a call or email is real or malicious. To mitigate exposure to social engineering threats, IGI requires all employees to undertake the ongoing mandatory cyber security awareness training and conducts simulated phishing exercises. Furthermore, IGI has a suite of IT and cyber security controls, including encrypted backups with regular restoration testing and Microsoft Defender. These are supported by broader threat detection and monitoring capabilities, security operations, and automated incident response.

## PFAS – Forever Chemicals

PFAS (Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances), also known as the 'forever chemicals', are a group of over 10,000 industrial substances associated with significant health and environmental concerns. PFAS are widely used in society for their water, heat, and stain-resistant properties but come with some hidden costs. These forever chemicals can disrupt biological processes, meaning they can be toxic to many species, including humans. Worse still, these chemicals do not breakdown in the environment, meaning they have been building up around us for years, posing long-term risks to our health and the planet. Whilst IGIUK has not received any PFAS-related claims to date, the Company continues to monitor emerging developments, litigation trends and the evolving insurance market response, recognising this as a potential long-term liability exposure.

## D. Valuation for Solvency Purposes

### D.1. Assets

The following table summarises the assets held by the Company as at 31 December 2025 with analysis of the main differences between Solvency II and UK GAAP valuation rules:

Asset Class <i>US\$'000</i>	Value as per Solvency II UK	Differences / Reclassifications	Value as per UK GAAP Financial Statements
Deferred Acquisition Costs	-	66,224	66,224
Property, plant and equipment held for own use	-	3,372	3,372
Investments	203,825	(7,211)	196,614
Reinsurance recoverables	407,476	120,699	528,175
Insurance and Intermediaries Receivables	30,603	83,784	114,387
Reinsurance Receivables	36,958	(36,958)	-
Receivables (Trade)	3,361	6,943	10,304
Cash and Cash Equivalents	55,684	4,878	60,562
Deferred Tax	6,367	(2,622)	3,745
Other Assets	463	11,373	11,836
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>744,738</b>	<b>250,481</b>	<b>995,219</b>

Note: Values underlying the tables shown are held to the nearest US\$1. When displayed and rounded to the nearest US\$1,000 the row totals and column totals may differ from the sum of the rounded amounts.

The valuation principles applied to each material asset class are explained below. No changes were made during the reporting period to the bases and estimation approaches used to recognise and value assets.

#### *Deferred Acquisition Cost:*

There is no concept of Deferred Acquisition Cost ('DAC') in Solvency II UK. Future acquisition cost cashflows are explicitly taken into account in the premium provisions.

#### *Property, Plant and Equipment held for Own Use*

For solvency purposes they can be valued at exchange value but have been given a nil valuation as most of the fixed assets are the fit outs related to the new office, with negligible exchange value. Under GAAP these assets are held at cost less accumulated depreciation.

#### *Investment*

Investments are valued at fair value for solvency purposes. All the investment securities, both bonds and equities, are quoted and are therefore valued at fair value as at the balance sheet date. A market is considered active if the transactions take place with sufficient frequency and volume for pricing information to be provided on an ongoing basis. If the markets are not active, inputs other than quoted prices are included that are observable (i.e. developed using market data). All investments have been valued using the quoted prices of same or similar assets on an active market. For Solvency valuation purposes, accrued interest of US\$2.3m due on the investments is transferred from Other Assets. Term deposits with an original maturity

term of 3 months or less of US\$4.9m are included in Cash and Cash Equivalents under UK GAAP but as Investments under Solvency II UK. All term deposits are recognised at fair value as at the balance sheet date which is consistent with the provisions of PRA Rulebook for these assets.

### *Cash and Cash Equivalents*

These financial assets are recognised at fair value as at the balance sheet date. Term deposits with an original maturity term of 3 months or less of US\$4.9m are included as Investments under the PRA Solvency Rules, but classified as Cash and Cash Equivalents under UK GAAP.

### *Reinsurance Recoverable*

The valuation rules applied in the reinsurance assets calculation are covered in the Best Estimate Technical Provision section. The impact of the valuation rules is to increase the valuation of the reinsurance recoverable by US\$120.7m from US\$407.5m under Solvency Rules to US\$528.2m under UK GAAP.

### *Insurance and Intermediaries / Reinsurance Receivables*

The Solvency II valuation is based on the best estimate of the recoverable value, discounted to present value where the expected recovery is greater than one year. In addition, the undue insurance receivables are reclassified and included as part of the Premium Provisions.

### *Deferred Tax Asset*

The reduction of US\$11.2m in shareholder's funds from US\$133.2m under UK GAAP to US\$122.0m under Solvency rules (before the calculation of additional deferred tax), US\$10.5m of which is temporary, has given rise to a deferred tax asset of US\$2.6m calculated at the current corporation tax rate of 25%. This is in addition to the UK GAAP deferred tax asset of US\$3.7m brought forward from 2024 and revalued at 31 December 2025. Based on the projections, management believes that there will be sufficient future taxable profits to utilise the entire deferred tax asset. The whole amount of deferred tax is available as Tier 3 capital.

The total gross deferred tax asset prior to the consideration of the probability of utilisation amounted to US\$6.4m. No amount has been derecognised following the recoverability assessment.

### *Other Assets / Receivables (Trade)*

The valuation of these other assets is the same under Solvency II and UK GAAP, fair value, the only exceptions being accrued interest due on investments being transferred to Investments and prepayments which do not meet the Solvency valuation criteria – as prepayments could not be exchanged between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction they are valued at nil.

## **D.2. Technical Provisions**

Technical Provisions reflect an amount of money as at the evaluation point (year-end) that would be needed to cover the future cost of claims and related expenses for all policies we have either written or committed to write, plus a Risk Margin. These are split into three component parts:

- Provision for future claim payments for events that have already taken place prior to the evaluation point – referred to here as the "Claims Provision";
- Provision for future claims on exposures yet to take place at the evaluation point – referred to here as the "Premium Provision"; and

- Risk Margin deemed to reflect a margin that would be necessary to effect a commercial portfolio transfer to another insurer.

The Claims Provision and Premium Provision (which together represent the Best Estimate Liability) are valued for solvency purposes according to the rules in the Technical Provisions and Technical Provisions – Further Requirements Parts of the PRA Rulebook. These require the projection of future cashflows involved in servicing insurance obligations to expiry, using the best available information; these are then discounted to present value using prescribed yield curves. Further information on the cashflows included and assumptions made in arriving at this valuation is included below. The Company has applied appropriate methodologies and procedures to assess the sufficiency of the Technical Provisions, and the calculation is consistent with the requirements set out in the provisions of the PRA Rulebook.

The Technical Provisions have been estimated at a homogeneous line of business level. The segmentation is based on obligations that have similar characteristics and are managed together by the business. The Company has no Life Technical Provisions, including Periodic Payment Orders.

Whilst some of the approaches and techniques applied under Solvency II UK are similar to those under UK GAAP reporting, there are areas where there are major changes. The main differences are:

- Technical provisions are based on the best estimate of the cashflows, for both gross business and outwards reinsurance;
- Technical provisions are calculated using realistic assumptions to give a “true best estimate” for solvency purposes, defined as the mean of the full range of all possible future outcomes. IGI’s reserves contain no margins on a UK GAAP basis;
- Introduction of the valuation of very low probability extreme events including latent claims, referred to as “Events not in Data” (“ENIDs”);
- Introduction of all expenses which relate to recognised insurance and reinsurance obligations such as administrative expenses and investment management expenses;
- Non-monetary items, including unearned premium reserve, are replaced by the “Premium Provision”, valued on a best estimate basis. This also includes a requirement to take account of all future premium cash inflows;
- Contracts recognised on a “legal obligation basis”. This will mean the inclusion of business currently not valued as part of the technical provisions – for example 1st January renewals entered into prior to the 31 December valuation. This item is called Bound But Not Incepted (“BBNI”);
- The basis for recognising existing contracts also impacts reinsurance contracts and their expected cashflows;
- Introduction of discounting;
- The company does not use the matching adjustment, the volatility adjustment, the transitional risk-free interest rate-term structure or the transitional deduction, as referred to in the PRA Rulebook;
- Introduction of the principle of a market consistent basis and calculation of a Risk Margin; and
- Valuation of liabilities segmented by, at least, Solvency lines of business.

The Solvency II lines of business represent the minimum level of granularity at which to perform the calculation. The principle of substance over form should underlie any segmentation. IGIUK estimates its technical provisions by homogeneous risk groups and allocates these estimates down to policy. IGIUK is then able to aggregate results by Solvency II UK line of business.

The best estimate technical provisions are calculated gross, without deduction for reinsurance, and reinsurance recoverable amounts are calculated separately, but on a basis consistent with the gross technical provisions.

The following quoted figures and tables summarise the Gross, Ceded and Net positions, where Net has been derived as Gross less Ceded.

The Technical Provisions total of US\$522.3m (gross of reinsurance), US\$407.5m (ceded) and US\$114.8m (net of reinsurance) is subdivided by Line of Business in the following tables:

#### *Technical Provisions Gross of Ceded Reinsurance*

<b>Line of Business</b> <b>US\$'000</b> (Note 1)	<b>Abbrev</b>	<b>Claims Provision</b>	<b>Premium Provision</b>	<b>Risk Margin</b>	<b>Gross Technical Provisions</b>
Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportional reinsurance	MAT	27,311	(1,356)	887	26,842
Fire and other damage to property insurance and proportional reinsurance	Fire	66,863	8,867	1,784	77,514
General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	Liability	279,869	25,021	3,631	308,521
Miscellaneous financial loss insurance and proportional reinsurance	Financial	36,884	21,537	890	59,311
Legal Expenses	LE	14,963	6,064	421	21,448
Non-proportional property reinsurance	NP Prop	23,941	(170)	471	24,242
Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	NP Cas	1,668	(56)	39	1,651
Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	NP MAT	2,798	(107)	48	2,740
<b>Total</b>		<b>454,297</b>	<b>59,800</b>	<b>8,171</b>	<b>522,268</b>

Note 1 - Values underlying the tables shown are held to the nearest US\$1. When displayed and rounded to the nearest US\$1,000 the row totals and column totals may differ from the sum of the rounded amounts.

#### *Technical Provisions Ceded reinsurance*

<b>Line of Business</b> <b>US\$'000</b> (Note 1)	<b>Abbrev</b>	<b>Claims Provision</b>	<b>Premium Provision</b>	<b>Risk Margin</b>	<b>Technical Provisions</b>
Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportional reinsurance	MAT	(18,425)	(6,990)	0	(25,415)
Fire and other damage to property insurance and proportional reinsurance	Fire	(50,495)	(14,312)	0	(64,807)
General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	Liability	(218,105)	(19,986)	0	(238,091)
Miscellaneous financial loss insurance and proportional reinsurance	Financial	(26,213)	(13,426)	0	(39,639)
Legal Expenses	LE	(10,603)	(5,941)	0	(16,543)
Non-proportional property reinsurance	NP Prop	(18,116)	(1,365)	0	(19,481)
Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	NP Cas	(1,225)	(331)	0	(1,556)
Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	NP MAT	(1,799)	(143)	0	(1,942)
<b>Total</b>		<b>(344,981)</b>	<b>(62,493)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(407,476)</b>

Note 1 - Values underlying the tables shown are held to the nearest US\$1. When displayed and rounded to the nearest US\$1,000 the row totals and column totals may differ from the sum of the rounded amounts.

### Technical Provisions Net of Ceded Reinsurance

Line of Business US\$'000 <small>(Note 1)</small>	Abbrev	Claims Provision	Premium Provision	Risk Margin	Technical Provisions
Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportional reinsurance	MAT	8,886	(8,346)	887	1,427
Fire and other damage to property insurance and proportional reinsurance	Fire	16,368	(5,445)	1,784	12,706
General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	Liability	61,763	5,035	3,631	70,429
Miscellaneous financial loss insurance and proportional reinsurance	Financial	10,671	8,111	890	19,671
Legal Expenses	LE	4,360	124	421	4,905
Non-proportional property reinsurance	NP Prop	5,824	(1,535)	471	4,761
Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	NP Cas	443	(387)	39	95
Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	NP MAT	1,000	(250)	48	798
<b>Total</b>		<b>109,316</b>	<b>(2,694)</b>	<b>8,171</b>	<b>114,792</b>

Note 1 - Values underlying the tables shown are held to the nearest \$1. When displayed and rounded to the nearest \$1,000 the row totals and column totals may differ from the sum of the rounded amounts.

### Methods

The following sets out the methods used to calculate the individual components shown in the above table.

### Claims Provision

The Claims Provision are valued for solvency purposes according to the rules in the Technical Provisions and Technical Provisions – Further Requirements Parts of the PRA Rulebook for Solvency II firms. These require the projection of future cashflows involved in servicing insurance obligations to expiry, using the best available information; these are then discounted to present value using prescribed yield curves. The claims provision consists of:

- Reserve estimates for the UK GAAP accounts which are made up of:
  - Outstanding Claims Reserves ('O/S') (reserves held for claims that have already been reported, and which will be paid and settled in the foreseeable future) as determined by the Claims team based on a legal view, loss adjuster reports etc; and
  - Incurred But Not Reported ('IBNR') (reserves held for claims that have occurred but have not been reported as at the valuation date).
- An estimate of Unallocated Loss Adjustment Expense ('ULAE') is also added to these reserves.
- An estimate of Additional Expenses is also added to these reserves.

The IBNR reserve is estimated according to a range of widely used actuarial methods including evaluation of run-off patterns of paid and incurred claims (both internal and external benchmarks), and evaluation of expected loss ratios (both internal and external benchmarks) having regard to the impact of the underwriting cycle. This analysis takes place separately for each material line of business.

Reserves are estimated on both a Gross and Net of reinsurance basis. The Actuarial function assesses how the reinsurance programme should respond to known unreported claims, historical recovery rates from

reinsurance contracts and considering current Gross/Net ratios for each line of business, accident year and reinsurance contract type. This is estimated without margins for prudence as required by the rules.

Using the patterns of claims payments and risk-free interest rates published by the Bank of England, cash-flows are estimated and discounted for the time value of money.

The cashflow projections consider administrative, overhead, investment management, and claims management expenses which relate to the recognised insurance and re-insurance obligations.

PRA Rules require technical provisions to reflect the best estimate for all possible events. This will include events that may not have been experienced historically. Such events which are not presented in the observable historical data are referred to as Events Not in Data ('ENIDs').

The Gross Claims Provision is then: O/S **plus** IBNR **less** Discount Credit **plus** ENIDs **plus** Expenses.

The ceded Claims Provisions is analogous to the gross with an allowance (deduction) for Reinsurance Default ('RI Default'). RI Default takes account of the amount of total expected recoveries within the claims reserve banded by the credit ratings of the reinsurers and is a different basis from UK GAAP bad debt provisions.

### Premium Provision

The Premium Provision are valued for solvency purposes according to the rules in the Technical Provisions and Technical Provisions – Further Requirements Part of the PRA Rulebook. Premium provision is calculated on both future exposures related to existing business and for business that is bound but not yet incepted ('BBNI'). BBNI policies are contracts that the Company is contractually committed to, but which are not yet on risk.

The approach is to estimate likely future claims and remove future premium to be received.

Likely future claims are estimated according to UK GAAP Unearned Premium Reserves the estimated premiums relating to unexpired risks multiplied by appropriate loss ratios which vary by line of business and are consistent with the loss ratios adopted in the Claims Provision calculations. Future premiums are estimated according to the actual payment terms of the policies. Both components are calculated gross and net of reinsurance, with assumptions where appropriate that future reinsurance terms will be consistent with projections within the Company's business plan and future management actions. The future reinsurance recoveries, allowed for in the net loss ratios, take account of the type of reinsurance applicable and for non-proportional coverage, and are consistent with the recoveries modelled in the derivation of the Business Plan. Netting down is undertaken by line of business, accident year and reinsurance contract type.

Where the allowance for future reinsurance anticipates recoveries on reinsurance contracts that are to be paid for after the valuation date, allowance is made for this cost. The largest element of this is likely to be the renewal of Treaties purchased on a Losses Occurring During basis.

Likely future claims are estimated according to UK GAAP Unearned Premium Reserves the estimated premiums relating to unexpired risks multiplied by appropriate loss ratios. A single loading across Claims and Premium Provisions is calculated and included within the Premium Provisions.

As with the Claims Provision calculation above, allowance is made for discounting, ENIDs, and RI Default. The calculation methods are the same, but the results are different to allow for different claims payment timings and different exposure to reinsurers.

The Gross Premium Provision is then: The Future claims **less** future premiums **less** Discount **plus** Future cost of Reinsurance, **plus** ENIDs, **plus** total additional expense reserves.

The ceded Premium Provision is analogous to the gross with an allowance (deduction) for RI Default.

## Risk Margin

The risk margin has been considered to ensure that the value of the Technical Provisions is equivalent to the amount that would be expected to have to be paid to a third-party insurance company in order to take over and meet the insurance obligations.

The risk margin has been calculated based on the estimated capital requirements to run off the insurance obligations and applying a cost of capital of 4% as specified by the Government regulations. The capital required to run-off the portfolio is based on the future estimated SCRs, taking account of underwriting risk and reinsurance counterparty risk.

## *Uncertainties*

The key areas of uncertainty in the Technical Provisions are:

### Outstanding Case Reserves

As a specialty insurer IGIUK is exposed to large individual claims which in both first party and especially in third party coverages can change over time as new information emerges and negotiations take place. This risk is managed through regular claims reviews, consistent reserving philosophy and the allowance in IBNR for expected future movements on case reserves.

### IBNR Claims

Uncertainty in the estimate of IBNR is usually greater than for outstanding case reserves because much of the IBNR is in respect of claims that have not yet been reported. Regular Reserve Review meetings are held with the Claims Department and Underwriters in which movements in the account are discussed and differences in the Actual-to-Expected critically examined to identify random timing or fluctuations as distinct from clear reserving signals. A formal Reserving Committee containing representatives of Underwriting, Claims, Finance, Management and Actuarial meet at least quarterly providing robust reserving governance.

Except where otherwise stated, no provisions are made for post balance sheet events occurring after 31 December 2025 in the estimates. Actual experience between this date and the time of writing this report may give cause to invalidate some parts of the analysis and results.

### Estimation of claims on future exposures

Estimates of future claims are generally more uncertain than reserves for claims that have already taken place. The Company has a formal Business Plan to derive expected loss ratios for future exposures which considers attritional, large and catastrophe claims separately and takes account of historical and expected future movements in premium rates. These loss ratios, which are consistent with the IBNR reserving analysis, inform the Company's annual corporate plan and are used for future claims estimates in the Premium Provision.

### Catastrophe losses

The Claims Provision incorporates known natural catastrophe events, whereas the future claims part of the Premium Provision is exposed to potential future catastrophes. The Company models its catastrophe exposure and incorporates the findings into its reinsurance purchases, risk capital and expected future loss ratios.

## Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG)

The risks associated with climate change are wide ranging and could have major economic, political, social and financial impacts. Whilst the Actuarial Function has made no explicit allowance for Climate risk as at 31 December 2025, it is considered within discussions with the Claims team and underwriters during quarterly reserve reviews and business planning for 2026. IGIUK's current assessment is that in the short to medium term, it presents very limited uncertainty on the reserves held other than the uncertainty inherent in the transaction of insurance and reinsurance obligations.

IGI has an established ESG Committee which addresses sustainability risks, regulatory updates and IGI's ESG priorities and initiatives. During 2025, IGI has continued to progress with its ESG initiatives, which include preparation ahead of upcoming disclosure requirements.

## Geopolitical Risks

Recent geopolitical developments continue to contribute to heightened uncertainty. Military conflicts, such as the Russia–Ukraine war and the escalation of hostilities in the Middle East, together with broader political and economic tensions, have increased the risk of volatility in global commodity prices, the supply of energy and other critical resources, and international supply-chains. These disruptions may in turn influence inflationary dynamics and could lead to an increase in both the frequency and severity of insurance claims arising from associated economic or physical losses. In addition, shifts in international trade policy, including the imposition or adjustment of tariffs by the U.S. administration and possible retaliatory measures by other governments, have the potential to adversely affect financial market conditions, with corresponding implications for the insurance sector.

The Company continues to closely monitor these geopolitical uncertainties, particularly those relating to ongoing Middle East tensions, and assesses their potential impact these may have on its technical provisions, investment portfolio and the overall business, particularly regarding exposure to the Political Violence class of business.

## Inflation

After decades of historically low levels, inflation picked up from around the second half of 2021. Initially this was considered to be temporary, and central banks were reluctant to raise interest rates to dampen excessive economic demand. However, inflation increased rapidly, and inflationary pressures were compounded by the Russian invasion of Ukraine and the consequent price rises in food and energy.

Whilst inflation appears to have eased recently, there remains continued uncertainty around future inflationary trends, particularly due to geopolitical events, including trade tariffs with the US and the ongoing conflicts in the Middle East. In particular, heightened geopolitical tensions have contributed to increased volatility and upward pressure in global oil prices, which may, in turn, exert renewed inflationary pressures through higher energy and transportation costs.

Inflationary pressures will ultimately result in claims inflation through the increase in the cost to settle insurance claims in the future. While this will increase uncertainty around future claim settlement costs, IGIUK is taking claims inflation into consideration in its Premium Provisions, via Initial Loss Ratio Assumptions, and Claims Provisions. Given the current period of uncertainty the Company will continue to monitor inflation rates and remain alert to emerging trends.

Additionally, so-called 'social inflation' has been observed in the US insurance market, particularly in the liability classes of business. Social inflation refers to the impact that societal factors (e.g., legal advertising, litigation funding, expanding class-action lawsuits and public distrust of corporate defendants) can have on insurance claims. While this is not currently a concern for IGIUK, there is also no evidence that social inflation has increased claims frequency and severity for the IGI Group as a whole. The Company continues to monitor

any developments, including trends in class actions, and any changes in the legal and regulatory environment.

At the time of writing, IGIUK has not observed any significant increased claims frequency arising from recessionary pressures on the UK economy. However, we believe we have made robust assumptions to deal with the prevailing market conditions.

IGIUK is not materially exposed to bodily injury awards in countries requiring indexed annuity type settlements. Practically all of the Company's exposure is expected to settle over a short to medium term.

### Market environment

IGIUK operates through brokers and is subject to uncertainties including the rating environment, customer retention and broking trends such as creation of automatic acceptance facilities. Each line of business is affected differently. The Company responds to these uncertainties by regular monitoring of these trends and incorporating up to date insight in its forward-looking Business Plan and projections.

### Description of Recoverables from Reinsurance Contracts

Reinsurance recoveries are provided on the basis of paid and incurred claims for each Line of Business ('LoB')/Accident Year by type (Facultative, external Quota Share and XOL Treaty) as factual inputs to the IBNR assessment process.

The IBNR is then subdivided between Pure IBNR and Incurred But Not Enough Reported ('IBNER'). Pure IBNR is netted down using the Initial Expected reinsurance recovery ratio, derived in the business planning exercise and IBNER netted down by applying a judgementally selected net to gross ratio, based on the ratio of net to gross incurred claims for each line of business by year.

Having allocated gross and ceded (pre-BRT reinsurance) IBNR by policy, results for each risk-taking entity of IGI Group are readily derived. The BRT is then applied to the IGIUK (pre-BRT) net position and the post BRT IGIUK values derived.

### *Material Differences With UK GAAP*

IGIUK's financial statements are prepared in accordance with UK GAAP. The most material element in Technical Provisions – UK GAAP claims reserves (O/S + IBNR) – is common to both UK GAAP and Technical Provisions.

The following describes the linkage between UK GAAP reserves and Technical Provisions as quantified in the table:

- Removal of Unearned Premium Reserve: This is a material component of reserves on a UK GAAP balance sheet, but its removal is accompanied by the removal of premiums receivable as an offsetting asset. The effect when taking the balance sheet as a whole is therefore less material than when comparing only UK GAAP reserves against Technical Provisions. This is the most important difference arising from the cashflow basis of Solvency II UK compared with the accruals basis of UK GAAP, and is replaced by the inclusion of the Premium Provision;
- Explicit consideration of contract boundaries, such as recognising 'bound but not incepted' business as a liability;
- Applying yield curves to future cashflows to allow for the time value of money;
- Inclusion of additional expense reserves to provide an amount reflecting the full cost of running off the Claims and Premium Provisions;
- Inclusion of Risk Margin;
- Inclusion of provision for ENIDs; and
- Different basis for provision for RI Default.

*Technical Provisions Reconciliation with UK GAAP by Line of Business*

US\$'000 (Note 1)	MAT	Fire	Liability	Financial	LE	NP prop	NP Cas	NP MAT	Total
<b>CLAIMS PROVISION</b>	8,886	16,368	61,763	10,671	4,360	5,824	443	1,000	<b>109,316</b>
Breakdown:									
Gross GAAP reserve Including ULAE	26,805	66,095	281,502	37,326	14,892	23,760	1,697	2,694	<b>454,771</b>
LESS Reinsurance amount	(18,327)	(50,557)	(222,178)	(26,908)	(10,708)	(18,223)	(1,262)	(1,755)	<b>(349,917)</b>
LESS Discount amount	(364)	(837)	(4,264)	(748)	(238)	(301)	(37)	(13)	<b>(6,803)</b>
PLUS ENID	396	729	2,630	459	201	249	20	37	<b>4,720</b>
PLUS RI Bad Debt	15	47	273	37	12	19	2	1	<b>405</b>
PLUS Expenses	362	892	3,800	504	201	321	23	36	<b>6,139</b>
<b>PREMIUM PROVISION</b>	(8,346)	(5,445)	5,035	8,111	124	(1,535)	(387)	(250)	<b>(2,694)</b>
Breakdown:									
Apply Expected Loss Ratio (for future claims)	13,749	40,111	44,080	23,055	8,305	9,935	737	251	<b>140,223</b>
Less Reinsurance amount	(9,457)	(30,936)	(34,040)	(15,060)	(6,433)	(8,006)	(522)	(170)	<b>(104,625)</b>
LESS Discount amount	(230)	(780)	(1,151)	(672)	(128)	(122)	(27)	(5)	<b>(3,116)</b>
LESS Future Premium (discounted)	(13,982)	(17,124)	(5,937)	300	(1,913)	(4,334)	(654)	(362)	<b>(44,006)</b>
PLUS ENID	214	457	500	398	93	96	11	4	<b>1,772</b>
PLUS RI Bad Debt	13	51	77	25	9	11	2	0	<b>189</b>
PLUS Expenses	1,348	2,775	1,506	65	191	885	67	32	<b>6,868</b>
<b>Best Estimate</b>	540	10,922	66,799	18,782	4,484	4,289	56	750	<b>106,622</b>
<b>Risk Margin</b>	887	1,784	3,631	890	421	471	39	48	<b>8,171</b>
<b>Total Technical Provisions</b>	<b>1,427</b>	<b>12,706</b>	<b>70,429</b>	<b>19,671</b>	<b>4,905</b>	<b>4,761</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>114,792</b>

Note 1 – Values underlying the tables shown are held to the nearest US\$1. When displayed and rounded to the nearest US\$1,000 the row totals and column totals may differ from the sum of the rounded amounts.

The Valuation of Technical Provisions on a Solvency II UK basis and a comparison to the UK GAAP equivalent figures:

Description US\$'000	Value as per Solvency II UK	Differences / Reclassification	UK GAAP Technical Reserves
Gross Claims Reserve	454,297	474	454,771
Gross Premium Reserve	59,800	183,071	242,871
Risk Margin	8,171	(8,171)	0
<b>Total Gross Reserves</b>	<b>522,268</b>	<b>175,374</b>	<b>697,642</b>
Reinsurance	(407,476)	(120,699)	(528,175)
<b>Net Reserves</b>	<b>114,792</b>	<b>54,675</b>	<b>169,467</b>

### D.3. Other Liabilities

The following table provides a summary of insurance payables and liabilities other than Technical Provisions for the year ended 31 December 2025:

Description US\$'000	Value as per Solvency II UK	Differences / Reclassification	Value as per UK GAAP Financial Statements
Unearned Commissions	0	50,602	50,602
Insurance and Intermediaries Payables	34,151	-	34,151
Reinsurance Payables	19,304	14,056	33,360
Payables (trade, not insurance)	1,419	-	1,419
Subordinated Liabilities	35,787	(787)	35,000
Other Liabilities	9,796	-	9,796
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>100,457</b>	<b>63,871</b>	<b>164,328</b>

Liabilities are measured at the amount for which they could be transferred, or settled, between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction. No changes were made during the reporting period to the bases and estimation approaches used to recognise and value liabilities as detailed below.

Similar to Deferred Acquisition Costs in Assets, there is no concept of Unearned Commissions under Solvency rules. Unearned Commissions are included in the Premium Provisions valuation and therefore not included as a liability.

The Subordinated Liabilities have been valued on a fair value basis, with any changes in own credit standing removed for subsequent measurement. A discounted cash flow model using the risk-free rate relevant to each instrument has been used to assess fair value resulting in an increase in the value of the liability by US\$0.8m. Movements in risk-free rates from the date of issuance to the reporting date are the only drivers of changes in fair value. No changes in the issuer's credit standings are applied.

The only other difference in the valuation of the liabilities, other than the Technical Provision between UK GAAP and Solvency II UK is within the Reinsurance Payables, it relates to the reinstatement premium payables which form part of the best estimate Technical Provision calculation.

The amounts held under UK GAAP measurement principles in respect of the other liabilities, insurance and intermediaries payables and payables (trade, not insurance) which are valued at the amounts which are payable by the entity as at the reporting date which is deemed to be approximations of fair value and therefore valued in accordance with the PRA Rulebook.

### D.4. Alternative methods for valuation

Alternative methods for valuation are applied in the valuation of assets or liabilities only where a readily observable external market valuation is not available. There are no investments held that are valued using an alternative valuation method.

The alternative method is applied for the valuation of the Subordinated Liabilities where a discounted cash flow model has been applied.

The Company does not use any other alternative methods for the valuation of its assets and liabilities.

### D.5. Other material information

There is no other material information that requires disclosure.

## E. Capital Management

The objective in managing IGIUK's Own Funds is to ensure that capital meets the Solvency Capital Requirement, with an appropriate margin, and that sufficient liquidity is available for the payment of claims in order that the Company is able to meet its legal obligations as they fall due.

In the event that ongoing monitoring leads to the Company's solvency position falling outside of the Company's risk tolerance limit, recovery actions shall be taken as deemed appropriate. IGIUK is an integral part of the IGI Group allowing IGI to access business worldwide, therefore in the event of a local capital strain, it is anticipated that primarily additional capital would be sourced from the Group, either through a subordinated loan or capital injection. IGIUK also maintains the protection of a full Parental Guarantee providing additional policyholder protection beyond that provided by its own capital resources.

The Company developed Investment Guidelines which set out the principles and minimum standards for investment of financial assets as well as for asset liability management. The Guidelines also deal with liquidity risk, credit risk, market risk, the asset/liability management process and the process for appointing investment managers. Cash at hand and projected cash flows are reviewed to ensure the most efficient use of funds and to ensure that sufficient cash is available for the payment of obligations as they fall due.

### E.1. Own Funds

The following table analyses the differences between the equity in the UK GAAP (2025)/(2024) financial statements and the excess of the assets over liabilities as calculated for Solvency II UK purposes as at 31 December:

Excess of assets over liabilities	US\$'000	US\$'000
	2025	2024
Excess of assets over liabilities under Solvency II UK	122,012	113,728
Difference in the valuation of assets	250,481	239,681
Difference in the valuation of gross technical provisions	(175,374)	(169,517)
Difference in the valuation of other liabilities	(63,871)	(58,128)
<b>Total Equity in the financial statements</b>	<b>133,248</b>	<b>125,764</b>

The following table shows the analysis of Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3 Own Funds as at 31 December 2025 of US\$157.8m (2024: US\$150.8m):

Own Funds	US\$'000	US\$'000
	2025	2024
Ordinary share capital	68,447	68,447
Reconciliation reserve	47,198	36,670
<b>Tier 1 Own Funds – Unrestricted assets over liabilities under Solvency II UK</b>	<b>115,645</b>	<b>105,117</b>
Tier 2 Own Funds – Subordinated liabilities	35,787	37,039
Tier 3 Own Funds – Deferred tax	6,367	8,610
<b>Own Funds</b>	<b>157,799</b>	<b>150,766</b>

The whole of the Tier 1 Own Funds are eligible to cover both the SCR and the Minimum Capital Requirement. Tier 1 includes a reconciliation reserve of US\$47.2m which comprises the excess of Solvency II UK assets

over liabilities less share capital and the deferred tax asset, and includes US\$19.3m of additional capital contributions from shareholders. The increase during the year is largely due to profits made during the year.

There has not been any increase or decrease in the amount of Tier 2 Subordinated Liabilities in the year – the increase in the valuation is as a result of changes in the Bank of England base rate during the year.

As Tier 2 Own Funds may account for up to 50% of the SCR, together with the eligible Tier 3 Own Funds, the whole of the US\$35.8m is eligible to cover the SCR.

In respect of the Minimum Capital Requirement, the eligibility of the Tier 2 Subordinated Liabilities is restricted to 20% of the value of the Minimum Capital Requirement, so restricted to US\$4.8m at 31 December 2025 and US\$6.1m at 31 December 2024.

The Subordinated Liabilities of US\$10.2m and US\$25.6m were provided by IGI Bermuda, the Company's immediate parent company. The loans are unsecured, have repayment dates of 26th September 2029 and 23rd December 2029 respectively, are subordinated to all other creditors of the Company and cannot be repaid without the prior consent of the Prudential Regulation Authority. Interest of 0.5% above the Bank of England base rate is payable on the loans. IGIUK agreed with IGI Bermuda, and received regulatory approval, to repay the Subordinated loans (Tier 2) into a capital contribution effective 31 March 2026, with the resultant capital forming Tier 1 additional capital contribution for IGIUK on 1 April 2026. This transaction will not have any material impact on the eligible Own Funds for the Solvency Ratio but will allow flexibility to IGIUK to raise additional Tier 2 capital, if required.

Under the provisions of PRA Rulebook eligibility limits, as the Deferred Tax Asset of US\$6.4m (2024: US\$8.6m) is less than 15% of the Solvency Capital Requirement, it is all available as a basic Own Funds item classified as Tier 3 to cover the Solvency Capital Requirement. However, it is not eligible to meet the Minimum Capital Requirement.

## E.2. Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement

IGIUK has chosen the Standard Formula under PRA Rulebook regulation to calculate its regulatory capital requirement.

The Company has assessed the appropriateness of the Standard Formula on both a qualitative and quantitative basis and considers it to provide a good fit to the Company's business and risk profile and no material deviations were indicated.

Specifically, the assessment confirms that the Standard Formula:

- Captures the full scope of risks to which the Company is exposed and for which the holding of capital is an appropriate response;
- Is sufficiently sensitive to future changes in the risk profile on both the asset and liabilities side of the balance sheet including the influence of outwards reinsurance arrangements;
- Has been applied in full with no application of undertaking-specific parameters or transitional measures; and
- Is applied with an adjustment for the risk absorbing capacity of deferred taxes.

*Amounts of SCR and MCR*

	2025		2024	
	US\$'000	Coverage %	US\$'000	Coverage %
SCR	93,857	168%	101,376	149%
MCR	23,464	513%	25,343	435%

As required by the IGIUK Own Risk and Solvency Assessment process, the Standard Formula SCR is assessed at least quarterly and at other times in response to an actual or projected material change in the risk profile and its results reported in full to the IGIUK ARCC and Board. The adequacy of the Company's Own Funds to meet the SCR is monitored on an ongoing basis and particularly in the event of an anticipated or actual material impairment in the level of Own Funds.

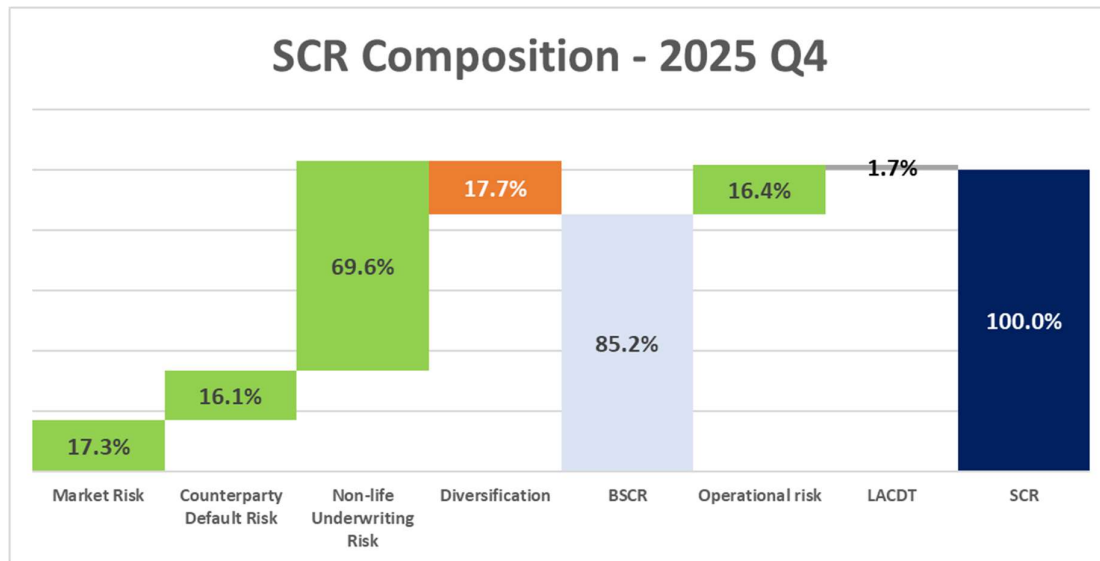
Furthermore, the 2025 year-end calculation of the SCR as included in this report has been subject to internal and external validation. The SCR is also subject to supervisory assessment.

*Solvency Position*

The SCR as of 31 December 2025 amounts to US\$93.9m (2024: US\$101.4m) comprising the Basic Solvency Capital Requirement ('BSCR') of US\$80.0m (2024: US\$85.6m) and the Operational Risk charge of US\$15.4m (2024: US\$15.8m). The Company has also adjusted the SCR to take into account the Loss Absorbing Capacity of Deferred Taxes ('LACDT') at US\$1.6m (2024: US\$ nil).

The following table shows IGIUK's SCR for the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, split by risk module:

SCR Component	US\$'000	US\$'000
	2025	2024
Market Risk	16,221	16,240
Counterparty Default Risk	15,079	18,461
Non-life Underwriting Risk	65,343	68,824
Diversification between Risk Categories	(16,657)	(17,965)
<b>Basic Solvency Capital Requirement</b>	<b>79,986</b>	<b>85,560</b>
Operational Risk	15,423	15,816
Loss absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	(1,552)	(0)
<b>Solvency Capital Requirement</b>	<b>93,857</b>	<b>101,376</b>



With allocation of the diversification benefit on a pro-rated basis, as shown in the table below, it is noted that consistent with the previous year, the SCR is mainly driven by Non-Life Underwriting Risk contributing 58.3% (2024: 57.7%) of the total SCR while Market Risk and Counterparty Default Risk constituted about 14.5% (2024: 13.6%) and 13.5% (2024: 15.5%) respectively.

SCR Component	2025		2024	
	US\$'000	%	US\$'000	%
Market Risk	13,585	14.5%	13,796	13.6%
Counterparty Default Risk	12,629	13.5%	15,682	15.5%
Non-life Underwriting Risk	54,726	58.3%	58,463	57.7%
Operational Risk	12,917	13.8%	13,435	13.2%
<b>Total SCR</b>	<b>93,857</b>	<b>100.0%<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>101,376</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Note 1 – Values underlying the tables shown are held to the nearest US\$1. When displayed and rounded to the nearest US\$1,000 the row totals and column totals may differ from the sum of the rounded amounts.

The SCR of US\$93.9m (2024: US\$101.4m) is covered by Own Funds of US\$157.8m (2024: US\$150.8m) providing an SCR ratio of 168% (2024: 149%).

#### *Standard Formula simplifications*

The Company does not make use of simplifications for any of the modules or sub-modules of the SCR.

#### *Use of undertaking-specific parameters*

The Company does not make use of undertaking-specific parameters.

#### *Capital add-ons*

No capital add-on has been imposed by the PRA.

#### *Information on inputs used in the calculation of the MCR*

The MCR is determined by applying prescribed factors to Net Best Estimate Liability and Net Written Premium, limited by a collar relative to the SCR value and by an absolute floor. As provided in template IR.28.01.01 the MCR at 31 December 2025 amounts to US\$23.5m (2024: US\$25.3m).

### *Material Changes to the SCR and MCR*

The Total SCR has remained relatively stable, with a decrease of approximately 7.4% over the reporting period, from US\$101.4m at 31 December 2024 to US\$93.9m at 31 December 2025.

The below outlines the main material changes to the SCR:

- Catastrophe Risk decreased from US\$43.6m to US\$41.7m. This has been primarily driven by a reduction in man-made catastrophe exposures, combined with minor changes in the reinsurance structure.
- Premium and Reserve Risk decreased from US\$43.4m to US\$41.0m, due to a corresponding reduction in premium and reserve volumes.
- Counterparty Risk decreased from US\$18.5m to US\$15.1m, due to an overall improvement in the average ratings of outwards reinsurers used.
- LACDT increased from US\$ nil to US\$1.6m.

The MCR requirement over the period has remained relatively stable and, given its quantum in the context of the solvency position of IGIUK, is by comparison not considered material.

### *Loss Absorbing Capacity of Deferred Taxes*

The 2025 year-end SCR has been reduced by US\$1.6m (2024: US\$0m) in respect of the loss-absorbing capacity of deferred tax ('LACDT'). This comprised of a carry-back against the corporation tax provision of US\$2.0m in respect of the 2025 profit of US\$8.0m and US\$-0.4m in regards of a 2024 tax adjustment.

### **E.3. Difference between the Standard Formula and any Internal Model used**

Whilst the Company uses stochastic capital modelling to support its decision making and pricing processes, it does not use a model in the sense of an 'Internal Model' for the purpose of calculating its regulatory capital requirements.

### **E.4. Non-Compliance with the SCR and MCR**

During 2025, the Company maintained a SCR ratio in excess of 100% and the 130% red rating threshold as set by the Board. In addition, the Company had Own Funds in excess of the MCR at all times. Furthermore, the Company has no foreseeable risk of non-compliance given its relatively stable risk profile and extensive risk mitigation arrangements.

Were the Company to project a material lowering of its solvency ratio (either through a significant increase in the SCR or an adverse development in the level of Own Funds) the Board would determine the appropriate action to be taken. This might include risk mitigation, the injection of further capital from its parent (via an arrangement that is already explicitly in place) or through a hybrid of these two approaches. It should be noted that IGIUK maintains the protection of a full Parental Guarantee providing additional policyholder protection beyond that provided by its own capital resources.

### **E.5. Other material information**

IGI Bermuda has agreed to convert the Subordinated loans (Tier 2) into a capital contribution during 2026, subject to the PRA approval, resulting in increase in Tier 1 Capital. Overall, this will not have any material impact on the eligible Own Funds or the solvency ratio.

There is no other material information regarding capital management that requires disclosure.

## F. Quantitative Reporting Templates

The templates listed below form part of the Annual Regulatory Templates required to be published alongside the SFCR and are provided as an Appendix to this document.

Template Code	Template Name
<b>IR.02.01.02</b>	Balance sheet
<b>IR.05.02.01</b>	Premiums, claims and expenses by country
<b>IR.05.04.02</b>	Non-life income and expenditure
<b>IR.17.01.02</b>	Non-Life Technical Provisions
<b>IR.19.01.21</b>	Non-Life insurance claims
<b>IR.23.01.01</b>	Own Funds
<b>IR.25.04.21</b>	Solvency Capital Requirement
<b>IR.28.01.01</b>	Minimum Capital Requirement – Only life or only non-life insurance or reinsurance activity

## G. Approval

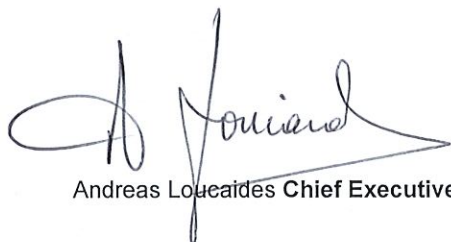
Approval by the IGIUK Board of Directors of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report

Financial period ended 31 December 2025

We certify that:

- The Solvency and Financial Condition Report ('SFCR') has been properly prepared in all material respects in accordance with the Prudential Regulation Authority ('PRA') rules; and
- We are satisfied that:
  - throughout the financial year in question, the Company has complied in all material respects with the requirements of the PRA rules as applicable to the Company; and
  - it is reasonable to believe that, as at the date of the publication of the SFCR, the Company has continued to comply, and will continue to do so in future.

On behalf of the Board

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'A Loucaides', with a large, stylized flourish extending from the end of the signature.

Andreas Loucaides Chief Executive Officer, IGIUK Board

13 April 2026

## H. Report of the External Auditors

### Report of the independent external auditor to the Directors of International General Insurance Company (UK) Limited ('the Company') pursuant to Rule 4.1(2) of the External Audit Part of the PRA Rulebook applicable to Solvency II firms

#### Report on the Audit of the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report

##### Opinion

Except as stated below, we have audited the following documents prepared by the Company as at 31 December 2025:

- The 'Valuation for Solvency Purposes' and 'Capital Management' sections of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report of the Company as at **31 December 2025 ('the Narrative Disclosures subject to audit')**; and
- Company templates IR.02.01.02, IR.17.01.02, IR.23.01.01, IR.25.04.21 and IR.28.01.01 (**'the Templates subject to audit'**).

The Narrative Disclosures subject to audit and the Templates subject to audit are collectively referred to as the **'relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report'**.

We are not required to audit, nor have we audited, and as a consequence do not express an opinion on the Other Information which comprises:

- The 'Summary', 'Business and Performance', 'System of Governance' and 'Risk Profile' sections of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report;
- Company templates IR.05.02.01, IR.05.04.02 and IR.19.01.21; and
- The written acknowledgement by management of their responsibilities, including for the preparation of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report (**'the Responsibility Statement'**).

To the extent the information subject to audit in the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report includes amounts that are totals, sub-totals or calculations derived from the Other Information, we have relied without verification on the Other Information.

In our opinion, the information subject to audit in the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report of International General Insurance Company (UK) Limited as at 31 December 2025 is prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of the Prudential Regulation Authority ('PRA') Rules.

##### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs(UK)), including ISA (UK) 800 (*Revised*) *Special Considerations – Audits of Financial Statements Prepared in Accordance with Special Purpose Frameworks* and 'ISA (UK) 805 (*Revised*) *Special Considerations - Audits of Single Financial Statements and Specific Elements, Accounts or Items of a Financial Statement*'. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard as applied to public interest entities, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

##### Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report, we have concluded that the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report is appropriate. Our evaluation of the Directors' assessment of the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting included an assessment of the reasonableness of the Company's going concern assessment. The going concern assessment period covered by the Company was 12 months from when the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report are authorised for issue. We have:

- Confirmed our understanding of the Directors' going concern assessment process and reviewed the directors' assessment which covers the period of 12 months from when the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report are authorised for issue.
- Performed enquiries of management and those charged with governance to identify risks or events that may impact the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. We also reviewed minutes of meetings of the Board and its committees to assess whether there were any other matters discussed that may have an impact on the company's ability to continue as a going concern; and
- Considered the solvency and liquidity position of the Company.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of 12 months from when the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

#### **Emphasis of matter – basis of accounting and restriction on use**

We draw attention to the 'Valuation for Solvency Purposes' and 'Capital Management' sections of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report, which describe the basis of accounting. The Solvency and Financial Condition Report is prepared in compliance with the financial reporting provisions of the PRA Rules, and therefore in accordance with a special purpose financial reporting framework. The Solvency and Financial Condition Report is required to be published, and intended users include but are not limited to the Prudential Regulation Authority. As a result, the Solvency and Financial Condition Report may not be suitable for another purpose.

This report is made solely to the Directors of the Company in accordance with Rule 2.1 of the External Audit Part of the PRA Rulebook for Solvency II firms. Our work has been undertaken so that we might report to the Directors those matters that we have agreed to state to them in this report and for no other purpose.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

#### **Other information**

The Directors are responsible for the Other Information contained within the Solvency and Financial Condition Report.

Our opinion on the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report does not cover the Other Information and we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the Other Information and, in doing so, consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report, or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this Other Information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### **Responsibilities of Directors for the Solvency and Financial Condition Report**

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of the PRA Rules.

The Directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of a Solvency and Financial Condition Report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Solvency and Financial Condition Report, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue in operation, disclosing as applicable, matters related to its ability to continue in operation and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to cease to operate the Company, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report**

It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion as to whether the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report are prepared, in all material respects, with the financial reporting provisions of the PRA Rules.

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but it is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the decision making or the judgement of the users taken on the basis of the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report.

### **Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud**

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the Company and management.

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the Company and determined that the most significant are the direct laws and regulations related to elements of Company law and tax legislation, and the financial reporting framework. Our considerations of other laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report, included consideration of regulatory and supervisory requirements of the PRA and the Financial Conduct Authority ('FCA').
- We understood how the Company is complying with those frameworks by obtaining a general understanding of how the Company complies with these legal and regulatory frameworks by making enquiries of management and through discussion with the Board. We also reviewed correspondence between the Company and UK regulatory bodies, reviewed minutes of the Board and the Audit Committee and gained an understanding of the Company's approach to governance.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with such laws and regulations. For direct laws and regulations, we considered the extent of compliance with those laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related items in the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report. For both direct and other laws and regulations, our procedures involved: making enquiry of those charged with governance and senior management for their awareness of any non-compliance with laws or regulations, inquiring about the policies that have been established to prevent non-compliance with laws and regulations by officers and employees, inquiring about the Company's methods of enforcing and monitoring compliance with such policies and inspecting significant correspondence with the FCA and PRA.
- The Company operates in the insurance industry which is a highly regulated environment. As such the Engagement Partner responsible for the audit considered the experience and expertise of the engagement team to ensure that the team had the appropriate competence and capabilities, which included the use of specialists where appropriate.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's Report on the Solvency and Financial Condition Report.

### Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with Rule 4.1(3) of the External Audit Part of the PRA Rulebook for Solvency II firms, we are required to consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with our knowledge obtained in the audit of the Company's statutory financial statements. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Signed by:



B5A84ED2BD2D4CF...  
Ernst & Young LLP

London

13 April 2026

# International General Insurance Company (UK) Ltd

## Solvency and Financial Condition Report

### Disclosures

31 December

**2025**

(Monetary amounts in USD thousands)

## General information

Entity name	International General Insurance Company (UK) Ltd
Entity identification code and type of code	LEI/2138009PPGB2LQ8XZC76
Type of undertaking	Non-life undertakings
Country of incorporation	GB
Language of reporting	en
Reporting reference date	31 December 2025
Currency used for reporting	USD
Accounting standards	Local GAAP
Method of Calculation of the SCR	Standard formula
Matching adjustment	No use of matching adjustment
Volatility adjustment	No use of volatility adjustment
Transitional measure on the risk-free interest rate	No use of transitional measure on the risk-free interest rate
Transitional measure on technical provisions	No use of transitional measure on technical provisions

## List of reported templates

-

IR.02.01.02 - Balance sheet

IR.05.02.01 - Premiums, claims and expenses by country: Non-life obligations

IR.05.04.02 - Non-life income and expenditure : reporting period

IR.17.01.02 - Non-Life Technical Provisions

IR.19.01.21 - Non-Life insurance claims

IR.23.01.01 - Own Funds

IR.25.04.21 - Solvency Capital Requirement

IR.28.01.01 - Minimum Capital Requirement - Only life or only non-life insurance or reinsurance activity

IR.02.01.02

**Balance sheet**

**Assets**

R0030	Intangible assets
R0040	Deferred tax assets
R0050	Pension benefit surplus
R0060	Property, plant & equipment held for own use
R0070	Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)
R0080	<i>Property (other than for own use)</i>
R0090	<i>Holdings in related undertakings, including participations</i>
R0100	<i>Equities</i>
R0110	<i>Equities - listed</i>
R0120	<i>Equities - unlisted</i>
R0130	<i>Bonds</i>
R0140	<i>Government Bonds</i>
R0150	<i>Corporate Bonds</i>
R0160	<i>Structured notes</i>
R0170	<i>Collateralised securities</i>
R0180	<i>Collective Investments Undertakings</i>
R0190	<i>Derivatives</i>
R0200	<i>Deposits other than cash equivalents</i>
R0210	<i>Other investments</i>
R0220	Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts
R0230	Loans and mortgages
R0240	<i>Loans on policies</i>
R0250	<i>Loans and mortgages to individuals</i>
R0260	<i>Other loans and mortgages</i>
R0270	Reinsurance recoverables from:
R0280	<i>Non-life and health similar to non-life</i>
R0315	<i>Life and health similar to life, excluding index-linked and unit-linked</i>
R0340	<i>Life index-linked and unit-linked</i>
R0350	Deposits to cedants
R0360	Insurance and intermediaries receivables
R0370	Reinsurance receivables
R0380	Receivables (trade, not insurance)
R0390	Own shares (held directly)
R0400	Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in
R0410	Cash and cash equivalents
R0420	Any other assets, not elsewhere shown
R0500	<b>Total assets</b>

Solvency II value	
C0010	
	6,367
	0
	203,825
	0
	0
	5,335
	5,335
	189,221
	6,527
	182,694
	0
	0
	0
	9,269
	0
	0
	0
	407,476
	407,476
	0
	30,603
	36,958
	3,361
	0
	55,684
	463
	744,737

		<b>Solvency II value</b>
		C0010
<b>Liabilities</b>		
R0505	Technical provisions - total	522,268
R0510	<i>Technical provisions - non-life</i>	522,268
R0515	<i>Technical provisions - life</i>	0
R0542	Best estimate - total	514,098
R0544	<i>Best estimate - non-life</i>	514,098
R0546	<i>Best estimate - life</i>	
R0552	Risk margin - total	8,171
R0554	<i>Risk margin - non-life</i>	8,171
R0556	<i>Risk margin - life</i>	
R0565	Transitional (TMTP) - life	
R0740	Contingent liabilities	0
R0750	Provisions other than technical provisions	
R0760	Pension benefit obligations	
R0770	Deposits from reinsurers	
R0780	Deferred tax liabilities	
R0790	Derivatives	
R0800	Debts owed to credit institutions	
R0810	Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	
R0820	Insurance & intermediaries payables	34,151
R0830	Reinsurance payables	19,303
R0840	Payables (trade, not insurance)	1,419
R0850	Subordinated liabilities	35,787
R0860	<i>Subordinated liabilities not in Basic Own Funds</i>	
R0870	<i>Subordinated liabilities in Basic Own Funds</i>	35,787
R0880	Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	9,796
R0900	<b>Total liabilities</b>	622,725
R1000	<b>Excess of assets over liabilities</b>	122,012

IR.05.02.01

Premiums, claims and expenses by country: Non-life obligations

	C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070
	Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written)						Total Top 5 and home country
Home Country	US						
	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140
<b>Premiums written</b>							
R0110 Gross - Direct Business	154,579	62,168					216,747
R0120 Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	960	3,317					4,276
R0130 Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	1,633	7,120					8,753
R0140 Reinsurers' share	120,138	59,567					179,705
R0200 Net	37,033	13,038					50,071
<b>Premiums earned</b>							
R0210 Gross - Direct Business	173,415	59,158					232,573
R0220 Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	768	3,640					4,408
R0230 Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	1,196	7,074					8,270
R0240 Reinsurers' share	136,216	57,044					193,261
R0300 Net	39,164	12,828					51,991
<b>Claims incurred</b>							
R0310 Gross - Direct Business	123,517	8,851					132,368
R0320 Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	140	283					422
R0330 Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	-183	-494					-677
R0340 Reinsurers' share	93,297	7,095					100,392
R0400 Net	30,177	1,544					31,721
R0550 Net expenses incurred	22,819	9,780					32,599





Non-Life Technical Provisions

	Direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance											Accepted non-proportional reinsurance				Total Non-Life obligation	
	Medical expense insurance	Income protection insurance	Workers' compensation insurance	Motor vehicle liability insurance	Other motor insurance	Marine, aviation and transport insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance	General liability insurance	Credit and suretyship insurance	Legal expenses insurance	Assistance	Miscellaneous financial loss	Non-proportional health reinsurance	Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	Non-proportional property reinsurance	
	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140	C0150	C0160	C0170	C0180
<b>Best estimate</b>																	
<b>Premium provisions</b>																	
R0060 Gross						-1,356	8,867	25,021	0	6,065		21,537		-56	-107	-170	59,800
R0140 Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default						6,990	14,312	19,986	0	5,941		13,426		331	143	1,365	62,494
R0150 <b>Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions</b>						-8,346	-5,445	5,035	0	124		8,111		-387	-250	-1,535	-2,694
<b>Claims provisions</b>																	
R0160 Gross						27,311	66,863	279,869	0	14,963		36,884		1,668	2,798	23,941	454,297
R0240 Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default						18,425	50,495	218,105		10,603		26,213		1,225	1,799	18,116	344,981
R0250 <b>Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions</b>						8,886	16,368	61,763	0	4,360		10,671		443	1,000	5,824	109,316
R0260 <b>Total best estimate - gross</b>						25,955	75,730	304,890	0	21,028		58,421		1,612	2,692	23,771	514,098
R0270 <b>Total best estimate - net</b>						540	10,922	66,799	0	4,484		18,782		56	750	4,289	106,622
R0280 <b>Risk margin</b>						887	1,784	3,631	0	421		890		39	48	471	8,171
R0320 <b>Technical provisions - total</b>						26,842	77,514	308,521	0	21,448		59,311		1,651	2,740	24,242	522,268
R0330 <b>Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default - total</b>						25,415	64,807	238,091	0	16,543		39,639		1,556	1,942	19,481	407,476
R0340 <b>Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total</b>						1,427	12,706	70,429	0	4,905		19,671		95	798	4,761	114,792

IR.19.01.21

Non-Life insurance claims

Total Non-life business

Z0020

Accident year / underwriting year

Gross Claims Paid (non-cumulative)														
(absolute amount)														
Year	C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	Development year						C0110	C0170	C0180	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +	In Current year	Sum of years (cumulative)	
Prior											497	497	497	
R0100	10,943	58,762	20,437	4,907	-2,471	3,525	1,855	1,123	2,789	871		871	102,740	
R0160	30,967	75,528	29,039	9,823	4,448	3,884	2,066	1,433	1,470			1,470	158,658	
R0170	14,807	21,413	9,942	5,704	6,771	6,190	6,408	2,083				2,083	73,317	
R0180	11,634	20,657	9,449	13,650	6,390	2,246	8,547					8,547	72,573	
R0190	10,490	32,205	29,387	21,417	22,333	47,835						47,835	163,666	
R0200	12,121	25,714	22,300	20,049	11,443							11,443	91,627	
R0210	8,881	30,039	20,878	12,908								12,908	72,706	
R0220	23,909	43,063	18,155									18,155	85,126	
R0230	12,622	26,029										26,029	38,650	
R0240	18,564											18,564	18,564	
R0250													18,564	
R0260													18,564	
												<b>Total</b>	148,403	878,125

Gross Undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions													
(absolute amount)													
Year	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	Development year						C0300	C0360	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +	Year end (discounted data)	
Prior											4,840	4,810	
R0100	97,443	44,146	17,712	5,571	9,483	6,449	5,252	3,900	383	1,501		1,482	
R0160	123,017	58,335	36,401	27,461	19,601	17,462	14,359	11,555	7,128			7,012	
R0170	60,530	50,216	39,272	30,463	15,826	18,269	10,121	12,359				12,002	
R0180	76,125	55,169	27,617	29,609	27,345	24,241	26,250					25,701	
R0190	136,007	111,679	75,168	60,800	75,853	47,122						45,878	
R0200	151,322	97,169	53,053	34,546	26,976							25,957	
R0210	138,621	91,491	58,827	49,645								46,898	
R0220	154,104	90,752	66,282									62,468	
R0230	157,529	97,452										90,863	
R0240	141,637											131,225	
R0250												131,225	
R0260												131,225	
												<b>Total</b>	454,297

Gross premium			
	C0570	C0580	
	Gross earned premium at reporting reference date	Estimate of future gross earned premium	
R0160	N-9	119,987	0
R0170	N-8	136,612	0
R0180	N-7	137,012	0
R0190	N-6	165,066	0
R0200	N-5	214,230	0
R0210	N-4	265,628	0
R0220	N-3	289,175	0
R0230	N-2	330,882	0
R0240	N-1	338,010	0
R0250	N	307,926	0

IR.23.01.01

Own Funds

R0010	Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)
R0030	Share premium account related to ordinary share capital
R0040	Initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own-fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings
R0050	Subordinated mutual member accounts
R0070	Surplus funds
R0090	Preference shares
R0110	Share premium account related to preference shares
R0130	Reconciliation reserve
R0140	Subordinated liabilities
R0160	An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets
R0180	Other own fund items approved by the supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above

R0220 **Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds**

R0290 **Total basic own funds**

**Ancillary own funds**

R0300	Unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on demand
R0310	Unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual - type undertakings, callable on demand
R0320	Unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand
R0330	A legally binding commitment to subscribe and pay for subordinated liabilities on demand
R0340	Letters of credit and guarantees
R0350	Letters of credit and guarantees other
R0360	Supplementary members calls
R0370	Supplementary members calls - other
R0390	Other ancillary own funds
R0400	<b>Total ancillary own funds</b>

**Available and eligible own funds**

R0500	Total available own funds to meet the SCR
R0510	Total available own funds to meet the MCR
R0540	Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR
R0550	Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR

R0580 **SCR**

R0600 **MCR**

R0620 **Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR**

R0640 **Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR**

**Reconciliation reserve**

R0700	Excess of assets over liabilities
R0710	Own shares (held directly and indirectly)
R0720	Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges
R0725	Deductions for participations in financial and credit institutions
R0730	Other basic own fund items
R0740	Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds
R0760	<b>Reconciliation reserve</b>

Total	Tier 1 unrestricted	Tier 1 restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
68,447	68,447		0	
0	0		0	
0	0		0	
0		0	0	0
0	0			
0		0	0	0
0		0	0	0
47,198	47,198			
35,787		0	35,787	0
6,367				6,367
0	0	0	0	0
0				
157,799	115,645	0	35,787	6,367
0				
0				
0				
0				
0				
0				
0				
0				
0			0	0
157,799	115,645	0	35,787	6,367
151,432	115,645	0	35,787	
157,799	115,645	0	35,787	6,367
120,338	115,645	0	4,693	
93,857				
23,464				
168.13%				
512.86%				
C0060				
122,012				
0				
74,814				
0				
47,198				

IR.25.04.21

**Solvency Capital Requirement**

**Net of loss absorbing capacity of technical provisions**

		C0010
<b>Market risk</b>		
R0070	Interest rate risk	7,004
R0080	Equity risk	2,502
R0090	Property risk	0
R0100	Spread risk	11,339
R0110	Concentration risk	3,431
R0120	Currency risk	2,004
R0125	Other market risk	
R0130	Diversification within market risk	-10,059
R0140	<b>Total Market risk</b>	16,221
<b>Counterparty default risk</b>		
R0150	Type 1 exposures	12,234
R0160	Type 2 exposures	3,548
R0165	Other counterparty risk	
R0170	Diversification within counterparty default risk	-703
R0180	<b>Total Counterparty default risk</b>	15,079
<b>Life underwriting risk</b>		
R0190	Mortality risk	
R0200	Longevity risk	
R0210	Disability-Morbidity risk	
R0220	Life-expense risk	
R0230	Revision risk	
R0240	Lapse risk	
R0250	Life catastrophe risk	
R0255	Other life underwriting risk	
R0260	Diversification within life underwriting risk	
R0270	<b>Total Life underwriting risk</b>	0
<b>Health underwriting risk</b>		
R0280	Health SLT risk	
R0290	Health non SLT risk	
R0300	Health catastrophe risk	
R0305	Other health underwriting risk	
R0310	Diversification within health underwriting risk	
R0320	<b>Total Health underwriting risk</b>	0
<b>Non-life underwriting risk</b>		
R0330	Non-life premium and reserve risk (ex catastrophe risk)	40,982
R0340	Non-life catastrophe risk	41,656
R0350	Lapse risk	1,202
R0355	Other non-life underwriting risk	0
R0360	Diversification within non-life underwriting risk	-18,496
R0370	<b>Non-life underwriting risk</b>	65,343
R0400	<b>Intangible asset risk</b>	0
<b>Operational and other risks</b>		
R0422	Operational risk	15,423
R0424	Other risks	
R0430	<b>Total Operational and other risks</b>	15,423
R0432	<b>Total before all diversification</b>	141,325
R0434	Total before diversification between risk modules	112,066
R0436	Diversification between risk modules	-16,657
R0438	<b>Total after diversification</b>	95,409
R0440	Loss absorbing capacity of technical provisions	
R0450	Loss absorbing capacity of deferred tax	-1,553
R0455	Other adjustments	
R0460	<b>Solvency capital requirement including undisclosed capital add-on</b>	93,857
R0472	Disclosed capital add-on - excluding residual model limitation	
R0474	Disclosed capital add-on - residual model limitation	
R0480	<b>Solvency capital requirement including capital add-on</b>	93,857
R0490	Biting interest rate scenario	increase
R0495	Biting life lapse scenario	

IR.28.01.01

Minimum Capital Requirement - Only life or only non-life insurance or reinsurance activity

Linear formula component for non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations

R0010 MCR<sub>NL</sub> Result

C0010

19,930
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Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance) written premiums in the last 12 months
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C0020

C0030

R0020	Medical expense insurance and proportional reinsurance
R0030	Income protection insurance and proportional reinsurance
R0040	Workers' compensation insurance and proportional reinsurance
R0050	Motor vehicle liability insurance and proportional reinsurance
R0060	Other motor insurance and proportional reinsurance
R0070	Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportional reinsurance
R0080	Fire and other damage to property insurance and proportional reinsurance
R0090	General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance
R0100	Credit and suretyship insurance and proportional reinsurance
R0110	Legal expenses insurance and proportional reinsurance
R0120	Assistance and proportional reinsurance
R0130	Miscellaneous financial loss insurance and proportional reinsurance
R0140	Non-proportional health reinsurance
R0150	Non-proportional casualty reinsurance
R0160	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance
R0170	Non-proportional property reinsurance

0	
0	
0	
0	
0	
540	10,885
10,922	20,938
66,799	20,299
0	0
4,484	3,630
0	
18,782	1,280
0	
56	263
750	150
4,289	5,062

Linear formula component for life insurance and reinsurance obligations

R0200 MCR<sub>L</sub> Result

C0040

0
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Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance/SPV) total capital at risk
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C0050

C0060

R0210	Obligations with profit participation - guaranteed benefits
R0220	Obligations with profit participation - future discretionary benefits
R0230	Index-linked and unit-linked insurance obligations
R0240	Other life (re)insurance and health (re)insurance obligations
R0250	Total capital at risk for all life (re)insurance obligations


Overall MCR calculation

R0300	Linear MCR
R0310	SCR
R0320	MCR cap
R0330	MCR floor
R0340	Combined MCR
R0350	Absolute floor of the MCR
R0400	Minimum Capital Requirement

C0070

19,930
93,857
42,236
23,464
23,464
4,716
23,464