



RiverStone International Holdings Limited Group

**SOLVENCY AND FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT
YEAR ENDING 31 DECEMBER 2025**

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St Helier
Jersey
JE1 1SG**



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APPROVAL

Approval by the board of directors of RiverStone International Holdings Limited (“RIHL”) of the Riverstone Group (“the Group”) Solvency and Financial Condition Report for the financial year ending 31 December 2025.

We acknowledge our responsibility for preparing the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report in all material respects in accordance with the PRA Rules and the Solvency UK Regulations.

We are satisfied that:

- a. Throughout the financial year in question, the Group has complied in all material respects with the requirements of the PRA rules and Solvency UK Regulations as applicable at the level of the Group; and
- b. It is reasonable to believe that the Group has continued to comply subsequently and will continue to so comply in the future.

DocuSigned by:

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Andrew Creed
Director
RiverStone International Holdings Limited

13th April 2026



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Basis of Preparation

The Solvency and Financial Condition Report (“SFCR”) has been produced in accordance with the requirements of The Solvency II and Insurance (Amendment, etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (“Solvency UK”). These requirements are a transposition of the Directive 2009/138/EC on the taking-up and pursuit of the business of Insurance and Reinsurance (Solvency II) (“Solvency II Directive”) post the UK leaving the European Union.

This SFCR is applicable to the financial year ending 31 December 2025 (the “reporting period”) and was approved by the board of directors of RiverStone International Holdings Limited (the “Group Board”) on 13 April 2026.

The reporting currency of RiverStone International Holdings Limited (“RIHL”) is US Dollars (“USD or \$”). Any amounts referenced in this report are in USD unless specifically stated otherwise.



2. SUMMARY

2.1 Business and Performance

RiverStone International, the consolidated group of RIHL and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the “Group” or “RiverStone International”), is a leading global nonlife run-off insurance business specialist with 25 years of experience helping insurers release capital, streamline their operations and reduce volatility from legacy property and casualty books.

RiverStone was founded in 1999 within the publicly listed Canadian insurer Fairfax Financial Holdings Limited (“Fairfax”). In August 2021, the European business of RiverStone – what is now RiverStone International – was purchased from Fairfax by CVC Capital Partners (“CVC”) long-term Strategic Opportunities fund. CVC are a private equity investment fund with a reputation for acquiring businesses with a leading position in their chosen markets.

RiverStone International is experienced in handling all major non-life insurance and reinsurance lines of business and loss types. The Group's approach generates trust and long-term mutual commitment, and a significant part of the Group's portfolio is derived from repeat business. The Group's track record, experience and reputation mean it is able to transact runoff deals with speed, confidentiality, and certainty. RiverStone International has in-house underwriting, claims, merger and acquisition and investments capabilities delivered by 482 employees based in the UK, Jersey, Ireland, United States Bermuda, and Malta.

The Group’s key operating subsidiaries, which together provide access to key markets and support clients on an international scale, are:

- **UK Company Platform:** RiverStone Insurance (UK) Limited (“RIUK”) – a licensed UK insurance and reinsurance entity regulated by the PRA and the FCA and authorised to carry out all major classes of non-life business.
- **Lloyd's Platform:** RiverStone Managing Agency Limited (“RSMA”) – a Lloyd’s of London Managing Agency, regulated by the Prudential Regulation Authority (“PRA”), Financial Conduct Authority (“FCA”) and Lloyd’s of London, and the managing agent for Syndicate 3500, the Group’s Lloyd’s of London legacy specialist syndicate.
- **Bermuda Platform:** RiverStone International Bermuda Limited (“RIBL”) – a Class 3B Bermudian reinsurer, established in 2023 and regulated by the Bermuda Monetary Authority (“BMA”).
- **European Platform:** RiverStone International Ireland DAC (“RIIDAC”) - a licensed Irish insurance entity regulated by the Central Bank of Ireland, and RiverStone Insurance (Malta) SE (“RMSE”) – a licensed Maltese insurance entity, regulated by the Malta Financial Services Authority (“MFSA”) which is expected to merge with the Irish entity in late 2026.



- **United States Platform:** Riverstone International Insurance Inc (“RIINC”) – an insurance entity acquired in 2024, licenced in all US states and Canada to access the North America market.
- **Australia:** In Q1 2026 the Group acquired Boral Insurance Pty LTD and has renamed it to RiverStone International Australia Pty LTD. The process of converting the entity to a category B (re)insurer is in progress. Once approved the company will provide a licensed Australian platform furthering our ability to complete multinational, multiplatform legacy transactions.

The Group also operates the following key entities:

- TIG Insurance (Barbados) Limited (“TIGB”) – an internal reinsurance carrier, authorised by the Financial Services Commissions (“FSC”).
- Service companies providing operational and administrative support to Group companies.

RiverStone International Holdings Limited is registered in Jersey and is the ultimate holding company for the Group. The main activity of RiverStone International Holdings Limited is that of a holding company for subsidiary undertakings (together “the Group”, “RiverStone International”) primarily engaged in the run-off of insurance and reinsurance business and the performance of related services.

On a fully unadjusted basis, the total comprehensive profit for the financial period, as set out in the statement of comprehensive income is \$287 million (2024: \$228 million profit). Adjusted profit before tax, being the profit before tax of \$295 million (2024: \$287 million) less unrealised gains and losses on investments, amounted to \$251 million (2024: \$300 million).

Total underwriting profits of \$210 million (2024: \$260 million), include the balance on the technical account for general business for the period of a profit of \$43 million (2024: \$87 million profit), less net operating expenses and member level reinsurance of \$149 million (2024: \$128 million).

Profit before tax amounts to \$295 million (2024: \$287 million) and comprises net investment gains of \$300 million (2024: \$277 million gain), foreign exchange gain of \$16 million (2024: \$22 million loss), finance costs of \$71 million (2024: \$79 million), the gain on the technical account for general business and other charges of \$43 million (2024: \$87 million) and other income of \$7 million (2024: \$34 million income)

Total shareholders’ funds were \$1,725 million (2024: \$1,637 million). The movement in total shareholders’ funds comprises new issued share capital of \$1.7 million (2024: \$Nil million), profit for the financial period of \$269 million (2024: profit of \$234 million) and cumulative translation adjustment gain of \$18 million (2024: loss of \$6 million). The company also completed two share buy backs totalling \$200 million in the year.



During 2025, through its subsidiaries, the Group undertook the following transaction activity:

Platform	Transaction Type	Net Reserves Acquired (\$m)
Lloyd's	2 x RITC	258.8
United States	1 x LPT	80.1

The Group Solvency Capital Requirement ("SCR") as at 31 December 2025 was \$805.3 million calculated by the Standard Formula ("SF") and the Group had a solvency coverage of 216.3%. Own funds eligible to meet the SCR were \$1,741.6 million comprising tier one unrestricted and tier two items only.

The Minimum Consolidated Group Solvency Capital Requirement ("MCR") was \$359.6 million. Own funds eligible to meet the MCR were \$1,741.6 million comprising tier one unrestricted and tier two items only.

Capital levels were, and remain, well in excess of management and regulatory capital requirements.

2.2 System of Governance

The Group is committed to high standards of corporate governance, and sound and prudent management.

The principal activity of RIHL is to act as the ultimate parent company of the Group, which is primarily engaged in the run-off of insurance and reinsurance business and the performance of related services. The operational entities within the Group during the reporting period comprised one UK regulated insurance carrier (RIUK), one Lloyd's Syndicate 3500 ("S3500") which is managed by RSMA, one Bermudan regulated insurance entity (RIBL), one Irish regulated insurance carrier (RIIDAC), one US regulated insurance carrier (RIINC) and one Malta regulated insurance carrier (RMSE), (the "Operational Entities").

The sole activity of TIGB is to provide intragroup reinsurance to RIUK and S3500, which is managed by RSMA. Technical provisions eliminates entirely on consolidation of the Group under UK GAAP. The RIHL Board and Committees place reliance on the effective systems of governance of RIUK and RSMA to receive assurance that the systems of internal control are functioning at TIGB.

The activity at Group level is predominantly strategic in nature. RIHL performs oversight to ensure adequate and effective controls and governance processes are maintained at the Operational Entities level to ensure the Group overall performs as expected. There is a Risk Management Framework ("RMF"), and Group Risk Management and Internal Audit Plans that support the performance of this and are reviewed regularly. The System



of Governance at the RIHL level consists of a RIHL Board and Committees that oversee the activity and review any consolidated Group reporting.

Oversight of the Operational Entities is performed by reviewing reports received from Key Function Holders with assurance on the effectiveness of the System of Governance received through the activity of the local Boards and Committees. The Operational Entities have a well-defined structure with clear, consistent, and documented lines of responsibility. The Operational Entities' Boards and Committees, and the resource employed via the Service Companies, have the skills, knowledge, and expertise to fulfil their allocated responsibilities.

Management information systems used across the Group produce reliable, consistent, timely and relevant data on all business activities and aim to support the identification, assessment and reporting of any relevant risk exposures. Services provided by the risk management, compliance, internal audit, and actuarial functions to oversee first line activity are well established and maintained, providing second and third lines of defence assurance as demonstrated by the 'Three Lines of Defence' model.

Key Functions have been identified at the Operational Entities level as outlined in section 4.1.1. These Functions have been outsourced via a formal outsourcing agreement to wholly owned group service companies. The RMSE Compliance Function is also outsourced to Marsh Management Services Malta Limited ("Marsh"), a Malta based provider. Further details on these arrangements can be found at 4.7.2. No Key Functions have been established at the RIHL level, with reliance on Key Functions at the Operational Entities level considered sufficient.

2.3 Risk Profile

Risk related activity across the Group is reflected in the Risk Management Frameworks ("RMF") established and embedded at both a RIHL and Operational Entities level. These frameworks aim to demonstrate a comprehensive and coordinated oversight of risk activity and contribute to the overall assurance of Group strategy and activity.

The Risk Management Frameworks applied across the Group identify, assess, manage, mitigate and report risks that, on an ongoing basis, could have a material adverse impact on business activity, financial position and its ability to meet strategic objectives. These are reflected within the following key risk categories, constituted within the risk taxonomy of the Risk Management Frameworks, which drive risk profile status and support identifying any potential breach in Risk Appetite:

- **Strategic risk** – the inability to effectively deliver on the Group's strategic objectives, including through the failure to acquire new portfolios and having inadequate capital, the risk of having unsustainable Group debt levels and the failure to deliver on its sustainability strategy.



- **Capital risk** – the risk of shortfall in capital to meet regulatory requirements.
- **Insurance risk** (comprising primarily of reserve risk) - the uncertainty inherent within the estimation of the frequency, severity and timing of insurance events relative to expectations in reserving assumptions.
- **Credit (counterparty default) risk** – the risk of financial loss arising from unexpected default, delays in payment, and / or deterioration in the credit standing of the counterparties relating to reinsurance assets, securitisations and derivatives as well other debtors and insurance intermediaries.
- **Liquidity risk** - the risk that the business is unable to meet its financial obligations as they fall due in full and in a timely manner in normal and / or stressed environment or is forced to do so in a manner that results in material financial losses.
- **Market risk** - The risk of financial loss due to adverse changes to or volatility in the market value of financial assets and fair value of liabilities.
- **Regulatory and Legal risk** - the risk of not complying with applicable laws, regulations or legal actions which may result in fines, censure, loss of authorisation or other negative ramifications.
- **Operational risk** – The risk of direct or indirect losses stemming from inadequate internal processes, people, and systems or from external events.

Further qualitative and quantitative information relating to the above Risk Categories, can be found in section 5. These risk categories are used within RIHL's capital assessment process to reflect the risks to which the Group is exposed and are considered in the determination of the RIHL Standard Formula SCR

2.4 Valuation for Solvency Purposes

The Group values its assets and liabilities in accordance with Solvency UK principles. There have been no changes in the approach to the valuation for solvency purposes during the reporting period.

2.5 Capital Management

On a Solvency UK valuation basis, the Group holds unrestricted Tier 1, Tier 2, and Tier 3 capital. Tier 2 capital comprises a \$400 million floating rate callable subordinated note due 2031 and Tier 3 capital comprises an amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets only. The Group's available and eligible capital has remained in excess of the Solvency and Minimum Capital Requirements during the reporting period.

There have been no changes in the approach to capital management during the reporting period.



3. BUSINESS AND PERFORMANCE

3.1 General Information

3.1.1 Name and Legal Form

RiverStone International Holdings Limited is a private limited company incorporated in Jersey, Company Registration No. 133094.

The address of RIHL's registered office is:

Level 1
IFC1
Esplande
St Helier
Jersey
JE2 3BX

3.1.2 Supervisory Authority

The supervisory authority responsible for Group financial supervision is the PRA, whose contact details are below:

Prudential Regulation Authority
20 Moorgate
London
EC2R 6DA

The Group supervisory authority responsible for conduct supervision is the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA"), whose contact details are below:

Financial Conduct Authority
12 Endeavour Square
London
E20 1JN

RIUK and RSMA are authorised and regulated by the PRA and the FCA, with Firm Reference Numbers 202823 and 204964 respectively. RSML is solely regulated by the FCA and its Firm Reference Number is 776316.

RMSE is authorised and regulated by the MFSA, with registration number SE2.

RIIDAC is authorised and regulated by the Central Bank of Ireland, with reference number C33519.



RIBL is authorised and regulated by the BMA, with authority ID 56252.

RIINC is licenced by the Massachusetts Division of Insurance, with NAIC reference number 2126.

TIGB is licensed and regulated by the Financial Services Commission (Barbados).

3.1.3 External Auditor

RIHL's external auditor for the reporting period were Deloitte LLP ("Deloitte"), whose contact details are below:

Deloitte LLP
2 New St Square
London
EC4A 3BZ

3.1.4 Group Legal and Organisational Structure

A list of all undertakings within the Group are listed below, Gatland Holdco Limited is owned 95.19% by RIHL, which is a Private Limited Company incorporated within Jersey. The remaining entities within the Group are 100% owned by their respective subsidiary shareholder.

Name of Undertaking	Legal Form	Country	Participating Undertaking
Gatland Holdco Limited	Private Limited Company	Jersey	RiverStone International Holdings Limited
Gatland Topco Limited	Private Limited Company	Jersey	Gatland Holdco Limited
Gatland Midco Limited	Private Limited Company	Jersey	Gatland Topco Limited
Gatland Bidco Limited	Private Limited Company	Jersey	Gatland Midco Limited
TIG (Insurance) Barbados Limited	Private Limited Company	Barbados	Gatland Bidco Limited
RiverStone International Limited	Private Limited Company	Bermuda	Gatland Bidco Limited
RiverStone International (Bermuda) Limited	Private Limited Company	Bermuda	RiverStone International Limited
Advent Capital (Holdings) Limited	Private Limited Company	United Kingdom	RiverStone International Limited
Advent Underwriting Limited	Private Limited Company	United Kingdom	Advent Capital (Holdings) Limited
Advent Capital Limited	Private Limited Company	United Kingdom	Advent Capital (Holdings) Limited
Advent Capital (No.2) Limited	Private Limited Company	United Kingdom	Advent Capital (Holdings) Limited
Advent Capital (No.3) Limited	Private Limited Company	United Kingdom	Advent Capital (Holdings) Limited
RiverStone Holdings Limited	Private Limited Company	United Kingdom	RiverStone International Limited
RiverStone International Ireland DAC	Private Limited Company	Ireland	RiverStone International Limited
RiverStone Managing Agency Limited	Private Limited Company	United Kingdom	RiverStone Holdings Limited
RiverStone Insurance (UK) Limited	Private Limited Company	United Kingdom	RiverStone Holdings Limited
RiverStone Management Limited	Private Limited Company	United Kingdom	RiverStone Holdings Limited
RiverStone Corporate Capital Limited	Private Limited Company	United Kingdom	RiverStone Holdings Limited
RiverStone Corporate Capital 3 Limited	Private Limited Company	United Kingdom	RiverStone Holdings Limited



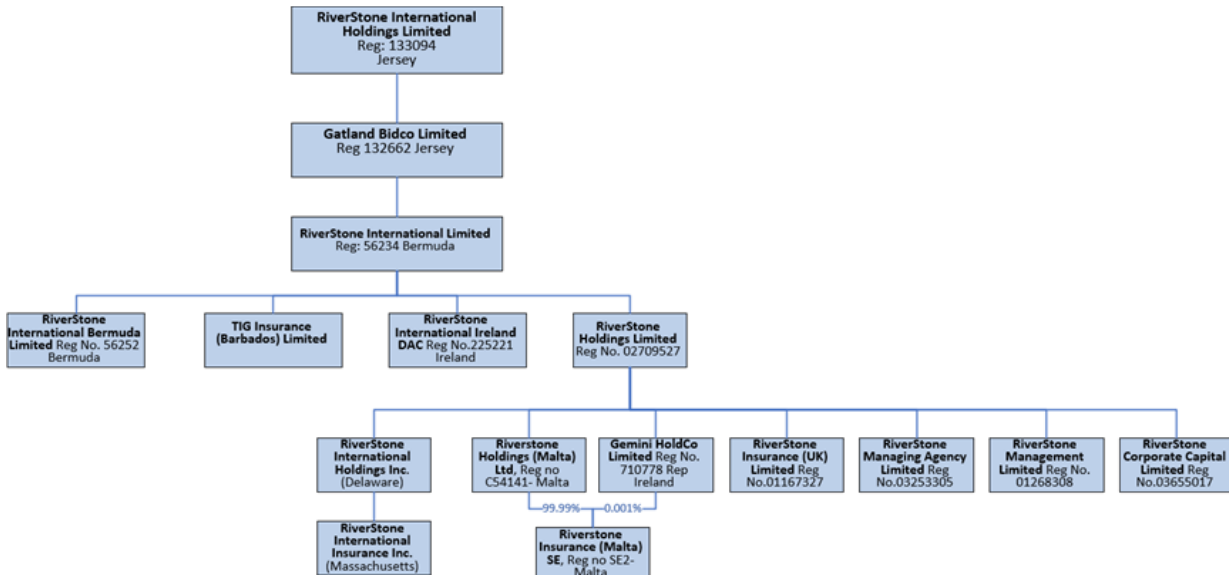
Name of Undertaking	Legal Form	Country	Participating Undertaking
RiverStone Corporate Capital 5 Limited	Private Limited Company	United Kingdom	RiverStone Holdings Limited
RiverStone Holdings (Malta) Limited	Private Limited Company	Malta	RiverStone Holdings Limited
RiverStone (Insurance) Malta SE	Private Limited Company	Malta	RiverStone Holdings (Malta) Limited (99.99999%) Gemini HoldCo Limited (0.00001%)
GAI Holding Bermuda Limited	Private Limited Company	Bermuda	RiverStone Holdings Limited
RiverStone International Holdings Inc.	Private Limited Company	United States	RiverStone Holdings Limited
RiverStone International Insurance Inc	Private Limited Company	United States	RiverStone International Holdings Inc
Electric Insurance Agency LLC	Private Company	United States	RiverStone International Insurance Inc
Elm Insurance Company	Private Company	United States	RiverStone International Insurance Inc
GAI Indemnity Limited	Private Limited Company	United Kingdom	GAI Holding Bermuda Limited RiverStone Holdings Limited
Lavenham Underwriting Limited	Private Limited Company	United Kingdom	Neon Holdings (UK) Limited RiverStone Holdings Limited
Sampford Underwriting Limited	Private Limited Company	United Kingdom	Neon Holdings (UK) Limited RiverStone Holdings Limited
Gemini HoldCo Limited	Private Limited Company	Ireland	RiverStone Holdings Limited

The table below sets out the direct and indirect holders of qualifying holdings in RIHL.

Name of Undertaking	Country	Proportion of ownership %
CVC Capital Partners Strategic Opportunities II LP	Jersey	48.53
CVC Capital Partners Strategic Opportunities II Co-Investment (A) LP	Jersey	11.54
CVC Investment Strategic Opportunities II LP	Jersey	2.02
CVC Strategic Opportunities II Associates LP	Jersey	0.69
Gatland Co-Investment LLP	Jersey	18.91
Fairfax Financial Holdings Limited*	Canada	17.41

*The 17.4% ownership by Fairfax Financial Holdings Limited ("FFHL") shown above reflects non-voting B shares in RIHL held by FFHL through four of its wholly owned subsidiary companies – Allied World Insurance Company United States (6.1%), Allied World Specialty Insurance Company United States (0.4%), Odyssey Reinsurance Company United States (6.5%) and Northbridge General Insurance Corporation Canada (4.3%).

Below is a simplified structure chart showing certain key subsidiaries of RIHL as at 31 December 2025. Note that between RIHL and RHL, between RHL and RMSE, and RHL and RIINC there are other intermediate holding companies.



Shareholder and Ultimate Parent Company

RIHL’s shareholders are the entities set out above whose address details are;

CVC Capital Partners Strategic Opportunities II LP (Jersey entity)
Level 1, IFC1, Esplanade, St. Helier, JE2 3BX, Jersey

CVC Investment Strategic Opportunities II LP (Jersey entity)
Level 1, IFC1, Esplanade, St. Helier, JE2 3BX, Jersey

CVC Strategic Opportunities II Associates LP (Jersey entity)
Level 1, IFC1, Esplanade, St. Helier, JE2 3BX, Jersey

Gatland Co-Investment LP (Jersey entity)
Level 1, IFC1, Esplanade, St. Helier, JE2 3BX, Jersey

Fairfax Financial Holdings Limited (Canadian entity)*
95 Wellington Street West, Suite 800, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5J 2N7



3.1.5 Group Operations and Transactions

The Group's wholly owned subsidiaries operate under an arm's length service level agreement allowing services to be provided to operating companies. Service fees charged to the entities are set, at a minimum, to recover related costs on a net basis.

3.1.6 Scope of Group

The financial statements of the Group have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" issued in March 2018 ("FRS102"), Financial Reporting Standard 103, "Insurance Contracts" ("FRS103") and the Companies (Jersey) Law 1991.

The scope of the Group used for consolidated financial statements is the same in all material respects to the scope of the Group for Solvency UK purposes, as prepared in accordance with Article 335 of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35 ("Delegated Regulation"). The only difference of note concerns the treatment of the syndicate and associated corporate member, which are included in the Group using the adjusted equity method as required by Article 335 (d). For the purposes of the statutory account balances shown in this report the consolidated results and balance sheet position follows the Solvency UK basis. This results in the net assets recorded as a participation.

3.2 Business

3.2.1 Business Profile

The Group's primary focus is the acquisition of legacy insurance portfolios and on the economical and timely runoff of the subsidiaries' existing portfolios.

RIUK comprises a variety of London market and European portfolios of both reinsurance and direct business, including significant long-tail exposures. The lines of business of RIUK are diverse and mature.

RMSE and RIIDAC comprises a variety of London market and European portfolios of both reinsurance and direct business, including significant long-tail exposures. The lines of business are diverse and mature.

The Group participates in the Lloyd's market through the corporate member RCCL which supports S3500 managed by RSMA.

RIUK and RSMA currently carry out their business in the UK, with the majority of the business being originally underwritten in the UK, although some of the risks assumed emanate from historic mainland European and US operations.



The Group also has three third country insurance undertakings, as at 31st December 2025:

- RIBL which is a reinsurance company, that predominantly carries out business in the North America and Bermuda markets, authorised to carry on all classes of general insurance business. RIBL entered into three Loss Portfolio Transfer (“LPT”) with a diversified portfolios of business and premiums earned through 30 June 2024, in addition to a significant intragroup LPT transaction.
- RIIINC which is a reinsurance company, that predominantly carried out business in all US states and Canada to access North America markets, as well as DC and Puerto Rico, authorised to carry on all classes of general insurance business.
- Additionally, RSML and RIUS are run-off agents and managers of insurance related entities that provide services for Group entities, excluding TIGB.
- TIGB, which carries out its business in Barbados, is an intra-group reinsurer for RIUK and S3500.

The Group seeks to acquire new portfolios of legacy general insurance business using traditional reinsurance structures, Part VII of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (“Part VII”) transfers (or other jurisdiction equivalent) and through acquisition of entities with embedded discontinued business.

3.2.2 Significant Business Events

Acquisitions

During 2025, through its subsidiaries, the Group undertook the following transaction activity:

Platform	Transaction Type	Net Reserves Acquired (\$m)
Lloyd's	2 x RITC	258.8
United States	1 x LPT	80.1

3.2.3 Summary of Financial Performance

On a fully unadjusted basis, the total comprehensive profit for the period shows a profit for the financial period of \$287 million (2024: \$228 million profit). Adjusted profit before tax, being the profit before tax of \$295 million (2024: \$287 million) less unrealised gains and losses on investments, amounted to \$251 million (2024: \$300 million).

Total underwriting profits of \$210 million (2024: \$260 million), comprise the balance on the technical account for general business for the period of a profit of \$43 million (2024: \$87 million profit), less net operating expenses of \$149 million (2024: \$128 million).



Profit before tax amounts to \$295 million (2024: \$287 million) and comprises net investment gains of \$300 million (2024: \$277 million gain), foreign exchange gain of \$16 million (2024: \$22 million loss), finance costs of \$71 million (2024: \$79 million), the gain on the technical account for general business of \$43 million (2024: \$87 million) and other income of \$7 million (2024: \$34 million income).

Total shareholders' funds were \$1,725 million (2024: \$1,637 million). The movement in total shareholders' funds comprises profit for the financial period of \$269 million (2024: profit of \$234 million) and cumulative translation adjustment gain of \$18 million (2024: gains of \$6 million). The company completed two share buy backs totalling \$200 million in the year and issued share capital of \$1.7 million.

3.3 Underwriting Performance

The Group's underwriting performance comprises incurred movements in technical provisions and expenses of run-off portfolios already held plus the impact of any new portfolios acquired during the reporting period.

A segmental analysis of this performance by material line of business is in the table below;

	Gross premiums written 2025 \$'000	Gross premiums earned 2025 \$'000	Gross claims incurred 2025 \$'000	Gross operating expenses 2025 \$'000	Re- insurance balance 2025 \$'000
Direct Insurance					
Accident and health	186	489	(12,197)	(4,071)	1,686
Motor	2,101	8,909	23,467	(15,008)	4,422
Marine, aviation and transport	888	1,411	25,789	(4,449)	(8,937)
Credit and surety	(115)	643	(47,513)	(1,667)	15,725
Fire and other damage to property	2,420	7,487	33,924	(5,590)	25,611
Third party liability	10,408	24,736	(136,258)	(55,427)	76,353
Miscellaneous	(5)	641	(8,558)	717	(14,518)
Subtotal	15,883	44,316	(121,346)	(85,495)	100,342
Reinsurance acceptances	4,784	22,021	153,876	(63,167)	(30,481)
Total	20,667	66,337	32,530	(148,662)	69,861

The current period underwriting results of the Group reflects the run-off acquisitions completed during the period as well as incurred development. The result is not anticipated to be constant year-on-year.

The Group is not a live underwriter. The only form of underwriting it is engaged in is the acquisition of legacy business via loss portfolio transfers through its subsidiaries.



The Group actively seeks acquisition opportunities but has no influence over what opportunities arise or when. Any opportunities that do arise are generally subject to a competitive tendering process.

3.4 Investment Performance

Total investment returns recorded by the Group for 2025 amounted to gains of \$299.9 million of which all was recognised through the profit and loss account. The following table contains a summary of overall investment performance with respect to investment activities during the last reporting period and a comparison with the previous reporting period.

USD '000s	2025	2024
Investment income	274,675	258,913
Realised gains on investments	16,130	4,023
Unrealised gains/(losses) on investments	34,897	(2,991)
Finance costs	(71,014)	(78,970)
Other charges	6,796	33,885
Foreign exchange gain / (loss)	16,255	(22,118)
Investment expenses and charges	(2,911)	(4,820)
(Losses)/gains on derivative contracts	(22,850)	11,593
Total	251,978	199,515

The table below shows a breakdown of total income and expenses arising from investments by asset class:

\$'000 Asset category	Dividends/ Distributions	Interest	Realised Gains and Losses	Unrealised Gains and Losses	Total
Cash and deposits	0	20,872	0	0	20,872
Equity	2,351	0	0	2,322	4,673
Bonds	0	250,014	2,096	45,384	297,494
Other	0	1,438	14,034	(12,809)	2,663
FX Forward Contracts	0	0	(21,833)	(1,018)	(22,850)
Total excluding expenses	2,351	272,324	(5,703)	33,879	302,852
Investment Expenses and Charges					(2,911)
Finance costs					(71,014)
Other income					6,796
Foreign exchange gain					16,255
				Total	251,978

The Group holds securitisation investments and ensures that its respective interests and the interests of the originator or sponsor concerning the securitised assets are well understood and aligned.



3.5 Performance of Other Activities

Profit before tax amounts to \$295 million (2024: \$287 million) and comprises net investment gains of \$300 million (2024: \$277 million gain), foreign exchange gain of \$16 million (2024: \$22 million loss), finance costs of \$71 million (2024: \$79 million), the gain on the technical account for general business of \$43 million (2024: \$87 million) and other income of \$7 million (2024: \$34 million income).

Foreign exchange movements result from the translation of foreign currency transactions during the period and the translation of monetary assets and liabilities into the Group's functional currency at the average rate of exchange during the year and year-end exchange rates respectively.

Finance costs incurred were \$71 million (2024: \$79 million) and primarily represent interest charges on senior and subordinated debt, commissions payable on the Group's Funds at Lloyd's letter of credit facility, and commitment and drawing fees on the Group's \$250 million revolving credit facility.

Other income of \$7 million (2024: \$34 million) predominately represent the amortisation of negative goodwill generated from the insurance company acquisition in the United States ("RIIINC") and Ireland ("RIIDAC").

3.6 Other Information

3.6.1 Additional Information

Subsequent events:

On 11th March 2026 the Group entered into a retroactive reinsurance QS transaction resulting in the transfer to the Group of gross and net technical provisions of approximately \$295 million. On 10th March 2026 the Group also completed the acquisition of Boral Insurance Pty Limited and has now been renamed RiverStone International Australia Pty Limited for consideration of \$2.7 million, Goodwill of \$Nil at the date of acquisition was recorded on the balance sheet as a result of the transaction.

A 2026 share buyback of \$100 million proportionally across the Company's Class A, Class B and Class C shares, has been approved by the Board on 19th March 2026, and accounted for as deductions from equity, reflecting the repurchase and cancellation of the shares. This has been treated as a foreseeable dividend for Solvency reporting.



4. SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

4.1 General Information on the System of Governance

4.1.1 Governance Structure

The RIHL Board provides oversight, leadership, and strategic vision for the Group in line with the requirements of the shareholders, as well as other identified stakeholders. The RIHL Board Committees assist the Board in the discharging of its oversight and monitoring responsibilities.

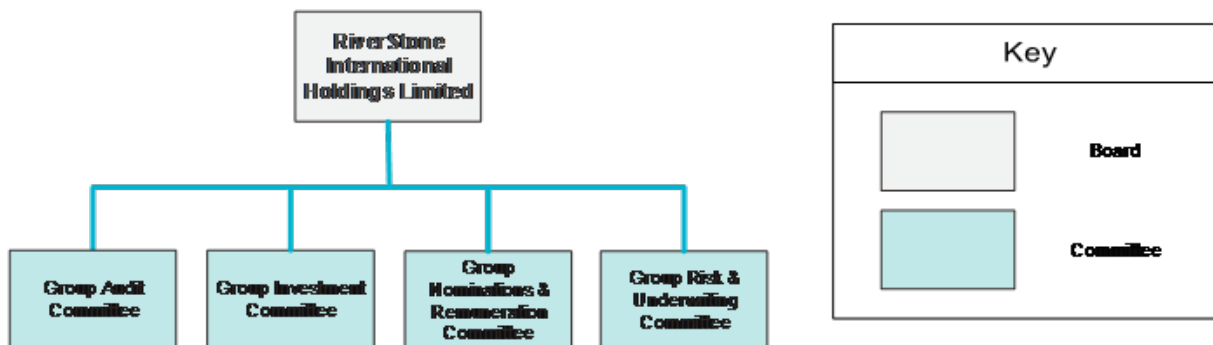
It is recognised that the activities of the Group comprise the operations of a number of Operational Entities, each of which is subject to its own legal, regulatory and governance requirements. The Operational Entities in turn rely on certain outsourcing arrangements with the Service Companies within the Group to support their day-to-day operations. The role of the RIHL Board is to oversee the activities of the Operational Entities and the Service Companies within this context, whilst ensuring that the subsidiaries remain aligned to the Group's overall strategic objectives and business plans. The day-to-day management of the Operational Entities' business sits with the respective Operational Entities' CEO.

The RIHL Board and Board Committees receive assurance on the effectiveness of the systems of governance of the Operational Entities via their respective Boards and Board Committees.

TIGB, RIIINC and RIBL, as third country insurance undertakings, have in place a system of governance which is similar to the Solvency UK requirements. The sole activity of TIGB is to provide intragroup reinsurance to RIUK and S3500 managed by RSMA. The RIHL Board and Board Committees place reliance on the effective systems of governance of RIUK and RSMA to receive assurance that the systems of internal control are functioning at TIGB. The activity of RIBL is to provide intragroup reinsurance and to acquire new portfolios of legacy insurance business. The RIHL Board and Board Committees receive assurance on the effectiveness of the systems of governance through the operations of RIIINC and RIBL's Committees and Board.



The structure of the Group Board and its Committees is set out below.



The RIHL Board

The RIHL Board comprises a Chair, three further independent non-executive directors, two executive directors, one Fairfax Financial Holdings Limited (“Fairfax”) Group nominated non-executive director and three CVC nominated non-executive directors.

The Board is responsible for developing an appropriate strategy for the Group as well as monitoring and assessing the performance of each subsidiary against agreed long-term goals. Furthermore, the Board has the responsibility to oversee the conduct of the business and affairs of RIHL.

The following table lists RIHL Board members during the reporting period:

Director	Role
P. P Prebensen	Chair and Independent Non-executive Director
C. Miranthis	Independent Non-executive Director
N. Packer	Independent Non-executive Director
C. Reyes	Independent Non-executive Director
N. C Bentley	Non-executive Director
T. Gallico	Non-executive Director
C. Hansen	Non-executive Director
M Iacoponi	Non-executive Director
A. R Creed	Director
L. R Tanzer	Director

Since 31 December 2025: Luke Tanzer resigned (effective 5 January 2026) and Paul Brockman was appointed (effective 13 January 2026).

Group Audit Committee (“GAC”)

The GAC provides oversight of the financial reporting and systems of control via reporting from the external and internal audit functions. It is comprised of two non-executive directors and three independent non-executive directors. It is chaired by a non-executive director and meets at least four times a year. The role and responsibilities of this Committee are mentioned the in diagram below.



Group Investment Committee (“GIC”)

The GIC provides oversight of operational aspects of investment policy and strategy. It is comprised of one non-executive director, two independent non-executive directors and two executive directors. It is chaired by an independent non-executive director and meets at least four times a year. The role and responsibilities of this Committee are mentioned in the diagram below

Group Nominations & Remuneration Committee (“GNRC”)

The GNRC is responsible for assisting the RIHL Board in ensuring there is a clear, transparent, and effective governance system with regard to remuneration, and ensuring that remuneration policies are aligned with sound and effective risk management. The Committee also acts as the nominations committee, overseeing the appointments to Operational Entity Boards and ensuring there are adequate succession plans in place.

The GNRC is comprised of two non-executive directors, one independent non-executive director and an executive director. It is chaired by a non-executive director and meets at least annually. The role and responsibilities of this Committee are mentioned in the diagram below.

Group Risk & Underwriting Committee (“GRUC”)

The GRUC is responsible for assisting the RIHL Board in monitoring the risk management framework in place across the Group. This includes reviewing and monitoring risk appetite, risk profile and the effectiveness of the risk management framework. The GRUC is also responsible for regularly assessing the capital setting process.

The GRUC is comprised of three independent non-executive directors, two non-executive directors and two executive directors. It is chaired by an independent non-executive director and meets at least four times a year. The role and responsibilities of this Committee are mentioned in the diagram below.



Responsibilities

The Responsibilities of the RIHL Board and its sub-committees described above are set out below:

RIHL Governance Structure
RIHL Board
Roles and Responsibilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Setting the Group's strategy ▪ Monitoring and assessing the performance of its subsidiaries against long-term goals ▪ Performing as an oversight role including establishing effective assurance and receiving reports on the adequacy and effectiveness of controls and governance processes ▪ Providing challenge to directors of its subsidiary boards and Group management as necessary ▪ Fostering open communication between the various boards within the Group, internal audit, external auditors and advisors

Group Investment Committee	Group Nominations & Remuneration Committee	Group Risk & Underwriting Committee	Group Audit Committee
First Line of Defence	Second Line of Defence	Second Line of Defence	Third Line of Defence
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Oversee the implementation of Group Investment Policy and Strategy ▪ Review the investment strategy for the Group's investment portfolios ▪ Ensure investment management activities across the Group are operated in accordance with the Solvency II Prudent Person Principle ▪ Monitor worldwide investment trends and market activity ▪ Review major investment proposals ▪ Review the operational framework of the investment portfolios of the Group ▪ Review investment controls, including the supervision of the external fund investment managers, counterparty exposure, liquidity position, concentration risk and security of investment counterparties and / or products ▪ Review changes made to the investment guidelines by local Boards and ensure they are consistent with the Group investment strategy and Risk appetite 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintaining oversight of the Group's remuneration policy and practices ▪ Reviewing the procedures for setting remuneration and performance review ▪ Reviewing the remuneration of all executive directors and senior management within the Group ▪ Ensuring that the variable Remuneration component of various individuals running the Group's subsidiaries contains a substantial portion of deferred component which reflects the nature of each subsidiary's business ▪ Ensuring that the variable part of remuneration of staff engaged in the Risk, Compliance and Internal Audit functions is independent from the performance of operational units ▪ Review proposed appointments to local Boards and Committees ▪ Ensure recruitment processes assess candidates on merit and against objective criteria ▪ Keep under review the structure, size and composition of the Group and subsidiary Boards and the senior management team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring the effectiveness of the Group risk framework ▪ Satisfying itself that an appropriate risk culture is embedded within the Group ▪ Monitoring and overseeing each Group subsidiary's risk profile ▪ Reviewing and making recommendations to the Board on risk appetites and tolerances ▪ Ensuring management have identified and considered all key risks for the Group ▪ Making recommendations to the Boards in relation to current and future strategic risks ▪ Reviewing the effectiveness of the Group Risk Management Function ▪ Keeping under review the appropriateness of the Group ORSA ▪ Review and monitor acquisition activity against Board approved acquisition strategy ▪ Review and monitor performance of previous acquisition activities ▪ Review and monitor the due diligence process and pricing of acquisition opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring the integrity of financial statements ▪ Keeping under review the adequacy and effectiveness of each subsidiary's internal financial controls ▪ Considering and making recommendations to the Board, in relation to the appointment and removal of the external auditor ▪ Reviewing the annual audit plans ▪ Monitoring the effectiveness of each subsidiary's Internal Audit function

Key Functions

As set out above, the RIHL Board and Committees place reliance on the effective systems of governance at the Operational Entities. The RIHL Board and Committees regularly assess the sufficiency of the processes in place at the Operational Entities and



the need to establish Group level Key Functions. Currently the Group considers the processes in place at the Operational Entities sufficient.

The following table sets out the Operational Entities Key Functions. These include Actuarial, Risk Management, Compliance, and Internal Audit, which have the necessary authority, resources, and operational independence to carry out their tasks. This is ensured through their respective function terms of reference, which are reviewed and approved by the relevant Operational Entity Boards. The functions are given authority by the Operational Entities Board and the relevant committees and required Solvency UK Key Functions are in place.

In some cases, the Operational Entities do not employ the key functions directly; these may be outsourced via a formal outsourcing agreement to the Service Companies except for the Compliance Function of RMSE, which is entirely outsourced to a third party: Marsh. This is to ensure that the functions have the relevant expertise to perform the required tasks.

Key Functions report to the local entity Committees and Boards as appropriate. The RIHL Board receives updates from the local Committees and Boards at each quarterly meeting. The RIHL Board and its Committees also receive reporting specific to Group matters from the Operational Entities Key Function Holders where appropriate.

Function	Responsibilities
Actuarial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination of the calculation of technical provisions • Ensuring the appropriateness of the methodologies and underlying models used as well as the assumptions made in the calculation of technical provisions • Assessing the sufficiency and quality of data used in the calculation of technical provisions • Comparing best estimates against experience • Informing the Board and management on the adequacy of the calculation of technical provisions
Risk Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivering and reporting on the Risk Committee recommended, Board agreed, annual Risk Management Plan • Document and communicate the Risk Management Plan to embed within business • Develop and review Risk Management strategies and policies • Design and produce ORSA/CISSA processes and documents
Internal Audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivering and reporting on the Audit Committee recommended and approved annual Internal Audit plan. • Evaluating the adequacy and effectiveness of all functions within the Group
Compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivering and reporting on the Board agreed annual Compliance plan • Advise management on compliance with laws and regulations • Assess possible impact of any significant changes in the legal environment

4.1.2 Material Changes in the System of Governance

No material changes occurred to the Group level System of Governance during the reporting period.



4.1.3 Remuneration

The Group's remuneration principles are:

- Recruit and retain high calibre employees who are equipped with the correct skills and knowledge required in order to deliver its strategic objectives.
- Ensure that salaries and benefits remain competitive with other companies in its market sector and geographical location.
- Ensure that the contribution of its employees in achieving the Company goals is recognised and rewarded in a manner that both enhances service delivery and is consistent with the long-term interests of the Shareholder. The measurement of performance takes into account any activities that could have an adverse effect in the future or where there is evidence that activities in previous years have caused deterioration in the current year.
- Achieve equity, fairness and consistency in the operation of reward policies and procedures.
- Ensure that any material risks linked to remuneration arising at the level of the Group are considered and managed.
- To ensure that the fixed or guaranteed component represents a sufficiently high proportion of the total remuneration to avoid employees being overly dependent on the variable components, and to allow RIHL to operate a fully flexible bonus policy, including the possibility of paying no variable component.

Performance related bonus is the main variable element of remuneration and is awarded dependent on performance for the calendar year prior to the date on which the bonus is paid. Factors taken into account include individual performance, contribution to appropriate risk management, contribution to performance against specific, measurable pre-set Company and Departmental goals, and the wider performance of the Group.

There are no supplementary pension schemes. In relation to early retirement, all employees have the ability to retire and take pension benefits from the minimum statutory retirement age, which is currently 55.

Variable remuneration entitlements for senior management include a substantial portion (at least 40%) of variable remuneration which is deferred for at least three years and there is the ability to clawback the deferred remuneration if excessive risk taking or manipulation of company goals is uncovered.

The remuneration structure is designed to protect the long-term interests of the company, promote sound and effective risk management, and prevent excessive risk taking.



4.1.4 Material Transactions during the Reporting Period

There have been no material transactions during the reporting period with shareholders, with persons who exercise a significant influence on the undertaking, or with members of the RIHL Board.

Effective 1st January 2025, the Group entered into two reinsurance to close transactions resulting in the transfer to the Group of gross and net technical provisions of approximately \$324 million and \$267 million respectively.

Effective 1st January 2025 the Group entered into a LPT transaction resulting in the transfer of gross and net technical provisions of approximately \$80 million.

4.1.5 Adequacy of the Group's System of Governance

The adequacy of the Group's System of Governance is deemed to be appropriate considering the nature, scale, and complexity of the risks inherent in the business.

There are established Systems of Governance at the Operational Entity level that are also deemed adequate. The RIHL Board and each of the Operating Entities' Boards undertake an annual Board Effectiveness Review, which facilitates an assessment by each Board on the adequacy of the corporate governance of their respective entity.

4.2 Fit and Proper Requirements

4.2.1 Requirements Concerning Skills, Knowledge and Expertise

The Operational Entities ensure that those individuals who effectively run the insurance carrier or have other key functions have the required skills, knowledge and expertise through;

- Identification of the requirements of the role, including qualifications, and creation of a role profile
- Background checks in line with 'Fit and Proper' guidelines
- Annual monitoring of competencies and capabilities
- Annual appraisal process

4.2.2 Assessment Process for Assessing Fitness and Propriety

An initial assessment of fitness and propriety is performed to ensure the individual is fit and proper to carry out the role they have been nominated or interviewed for.



The following minimum standards are considered when assessing fitness and propriety:

- Experience in the market for the role they are carrying out
- Any previous regulatory applications or positions held
- Regulatory References or employment references generally documenting any previous conduct matters (depending on the jurisdiction)
- Criminal record checks (depending on the jurisdiction)
- Completion of the Fit and Proper Questionnaire (depending on the jurisdiction)
- Assessment against the relevant Conduct Standards (depending on the jurisdiction)
- Fit and proper reassessment cycle is dependent on jurisdiction

All in-scope individuals are subject to a fit and proper reassessment to ensure they continue to meet the standards of fitness and propriety (frequency depending on requirements of the jurisdiction).

Collective fitness of the Group and the Operational Entities Boards are conducted through annual effectiveness reviews by the respective Boards.

4.3 Risk Management System including the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment

4.3.1 Risk Function

As noted in section 4.1.1 above, Risk Function is established both at a RIHL level and within each operating entity to ensure appropriate Group and local oversight and reporting. Resource to support Risk function operations are outsourced to RSML and RIUS (in the case of RIINC's Risk function).

Each Risk Function primarily operates in accordance with its annual Risk Function Plan at both a RIHL and Operating Entity level which are approved and monitored by the respective Boards. Work undertaken by the Risk Functions and progress in achieving the annual plan is reported monthly to the Operational Entities Executive Committee and quarterly to the respective Board, and supported by the Risk Function's responsibilities outlined with its Terms of Reference and the operations of the Risk Management Framework, described below.

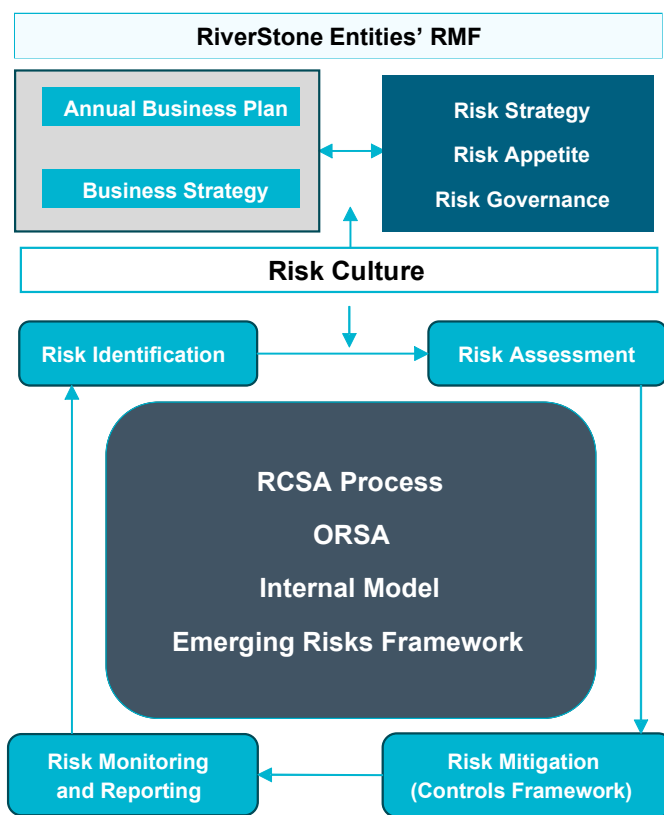
4.3.2 Risk Management Framework

The Group has in place RMFs for each Operating Entity; these are underpinned by the strategy, principles, policies and processes that is embedded as part of the second line oversight provided by the Risk Function. This allows the RMF to identify, measure, monitor, manage and report the risks to which the Group is exposed, and consider their interdependencies. The framework incorporates both bottom-up (e.g. risk and controls



self-assessment (“RCSA”), risk event reporting, etc.) and top-down processes (e.g. risk appetite framework) to ensure that all risks are managed in an efficient manner, optimally consider risk versus opportunity, and assist in the facilitation of the Group decision making and the achievement of its strategic objectives.

The chart below illustrates the core elements of the RMFs established across the Group. This Framework operates at both RIHL and Operational Entity level and seeks to provide an integrated view of the various elements that constitute the Group’s governance, risk management, internal control processes and risk culture.



Risk Strategy

As an acquirer of legacy portfolios, the Group’s business model is based primarily on seeking insurance risk that can be appropriately priced and is able to generate a desired level of return on capital for the shareholders. This supports the wider business strategic aims and the Group’s overall mission to become the premier acquirer of legacy business in the market.



The Risk Strategy is to:

- help facilitate the setting of the Risk Appetite and encourage informed decisions that support the strategic objectives by ensuring that the Boards have all the information required, including sensitivities associated with key risks.
- monitor that the risks accepted by Management are within the Board(s) approved Risk Appetite through a robust risk management, governance and internal control framework that is able to identify and remediate breaches timely and efficiently.

The Group has no risk appetite for material regulatory breaches, incidences of financial crime and fraud within the business.

Risk Management Approaches and Processes

To apply the Group's Risk Management Strategy and facilitate effective decision making by the business, the Group has implemented the following risk framework components:

- A clear governance structure with documented responsibilities and reporting lines for the RIHL Board, the Group Risk & Underwriting Committee ("GRUC"), the Risk Functions, and all associates.
- Dedicated Risk Functions across the Group, staffed appropriately, with oversight by the local executive management and risk committees.
- An embedded risk culture in place throughout the Group, with all associates made aware (through training) of how the Risk Management Framework operates.

Risk Appetite

Risk Appetite Statements are established at an RIHL and Operating Entity basis, covering risks to which the Group are exposed to and outlines the willingness (or tolerance) to take on risk in pursuit of the business strategy. They are broken down into statements which detail the level of appetite and whether the risk should be avoided, limited, accepted or sought.

Key Risk Indicators ("KRIs") with defined Red, Amber and Green thresholds are used to support the Risk Appetite Statements to monitor the status of each risk across all risk categories. KRIs are reviewed on a regular basis and are included in Risk Function reporting provided to the GRUC and other Risk Committees. KRIs that are rated Red, specifically those considered to be Critical in nature, are discussed with management and the Board to consider whether Risk appetite has been breached.

The Risk Appetite Statements and associated metrics are refreshed annually to align to any changes in the Business Strategy, annual Business Plan, regulatory requirements



and external business environment. Risk Appetite Statements across the Group are presented to the relevant Risk Committee and Boards for approval each year.

Risks

Risks across RIHL and the Operating Entities are identified using various risk management processes and recorded within a detailed Risk Register. The risks are scored in collaboration with the business to provide an assessment of the Group's overall risk profile and is used to generate Management information, which is utilised for reporting to Group Committees and Boards.

All risks are assessed against an impact & probability matrix on both a gross (considered without any form of controls) and net (considering identified controls and their effectiveness) basis and are reviewed on a regular basis to ensure risks accurately reflect the current exposures in the business. Risks that are considered key in nature as a result of their potential impact on strategy and business operations and require greater oversight are subject to monitoring and reporting by the relevant Risk Committees.

Emerging Risks

Emerging Risks are those risks which pose potential future, changing or developing impact and where their scale and nature are not yet fully understood. Emerging Risks are considered from business specific cases (e.g., have a major impact on claims experience of existing liabilities) to wider, more external cases that may have an impact on future business strategy and operations.

A process to identify, assess and monitor emerging risks that are material to the Group has been incorporated within the wider Group Risk Management Framework. This sets out the approach the business takes to explore any relevant emerging threats and to understand their potential impact, frequency and velocity of emergence.

Controls

Each identified risk is mitigated by a set of controls which can be preventative, detective or directive in nature, acting as mitigation to a risk's inherent impact or likelihood. Controls are recorded in the Risk Register and are assessed for effectiveness in regard to design and operation, with each rating attested to by the control owner as part of the quarterly control attestation process. Controls are either rated Effective, Partially Effective, or Ineffective.

Where a control is either partially effective or ineffective a remediation plan is agreed with the control owner to rectify the position with the aim of strengthening the control rating. Non effective controls, and remediation planning, are reported to the local committees for oversight and monitoring.



Risk Events and Near Misses

Any events generating potential costs, disruption to business strategy (where we are unable to carry out any aspects of strategy on a temporary or permanent basis) or have been caused by control failures are captured and notified to the relevant Risk Function by the business.

The Group stresses a “no blame” culture, and risk events are handled in accordance with this approach, encouraging reporting of events from employees across the business, and supporting the overall Risk Culture within the business. Operating Entities undertake a risk event analysis at least annually to identify and review key risk event trends and areas of improvement, which is reported to the Risk Committees.

Reporting

The risk profile assessments across the Group entities are monitored against each Risk Appetite quarterly, supported by the latest KRI assessments from the business. The status against Risk Appetite, as well as recent Risk Events and Near Misses are reported to the relevant Risk Committees for every quarter, which includes highlighting key risks and any material changes to these. As necessary, additional risk function reporting is also produced, including deep dive analysis, risk opinions and the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (“ORSA”) Report.

The Risk Functions’ overall reporting requirements facilitates appropriate governance and oversight and supports business decision making key management and Board / Committee stakeholders. To demonstrate the relationship between Entity and Group activity, the GRUC also receives a quarterly summary report on the key matters reported to the Operational Entities Risk Committees.

Internal Model

An Internal Model is used for the purpose of calculating the regulatory capital of S3500, within the Lloyd’s capital setting framework. RIHL and no other operational entities within the Group currently operate an approved Internal Model for regulatory capital setting purposes.

Material Risks

At Group level the only material risk relating to system of governance relates to key people. The Group maintains detailed succession plans covering key individuals, which is reviewed and updated regularly. The Group is satisfied that there is sufficient immediate coverage within the plan.



4.3.2 Own Risk and Solvency Assessment

The RIHL ORSA report is produced annually on a forward-looking basis and forms part of the ongoing ORSA process which operates continuously across the Group and provides evidence to support the approval of the ORSA Report and confirmation that RIHL remains sufficiently capitalised against the level of risk managed.

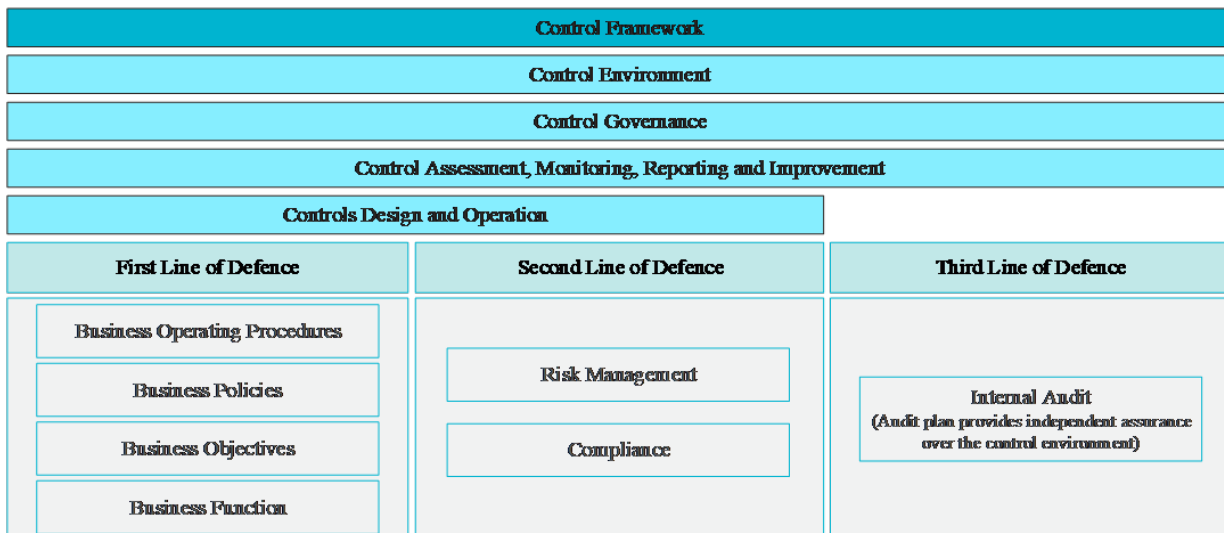
The Group SCR is calculated using the Standard Formula and is subject to Board approved Stress and Scenario Testing which is included within ORSA Reporting. The results of these exercises are used, along with an analysis of the current risk profile and whether risks are within tolerance, to set appropriate levels of capital and to inform ongoing strategy.

During the reporting period, the RIHL ORSA Report was produced based on data as at 30 June 2025. The report concluded that the RIHL SCR calculation is an appropriate level of capital aligned to its risk profile that would support business objectives and ensure that RIHL remains solvent under stressed conditions.

4.4 Internal Control System

4.4.1 Internal Control System

The following diagram illustrates the key components of the Operational Entities Internal Control Framework:





The control framework is made up of:

- The control environment - the culture and organisational structures that support sound internal control.
- Control governance activity - the roles and responsibilities that provide oversight of internal control.
- Control assessment, monitoring and reporting activities - supporting the oversight and governance of internal control; and
- Control design and operation - outlining the elements of effective control design and operation.

In order to ensure the ongoing effectiveness and efficiency of the control framework a three lines model is in operation.

As the first line, the Operational Entities line management is responsible for monitoring day to day adherence to this Framework within its area of jurisdiction.

The second line, is provided by specialist employees who are independent from business line management. The Assurance functions are Risk Management and Compliance.

The third line is provided by Group Internal Audit (“GIA”). GIA is outsourced to RSML for all Operational Entities. The primary role of GIA is an independent, objective assurance activity designed to add value and improve the operations. It accomplishes its objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control, and governance processes. Further information on how GIA operates and maintains its independence is provided in Section 4.5.

All persons in the second and third line, as described in the diagram above, are independent of the business activity undertaken by first line operations.

4.4.2 Compliance Function

As noted in section 4.1.1 above, the Compliance function for RIBL, RSMA and RIUK is outsourced to RSML while the Compliance function for RMSE is outsourced to Marsh. RSML and Marsh have an identified Compliance Function Holder.

The RSML, RIIDAC, RIIINC and Marsh Compliance functions operate in accordance with an annual Compliance Plan that is approved by the respective Operational Entities Board. Work undertaken by the Compliance Functions and progress in achieving the annual plan is reported monthly to the Operational Entities Executive Committee and quarterly to the respective Board.



The Compliance Function is responsible for:

- Ensuring that suitable compliance policies and procedures are in place;
- Ensuring that effective processes and controls are in place to mitigate compliance risk;
- Identifying, documenting, and assessing compliance risks of the business and identifying processes and controls to be implemented to mitigate these risks;
- Ensuring adherence to applicable laws, regulations, and internal policies; and
- Proactively working with and advising the business on the management of compliance risk.

The Compliance Function Holder reports on a regular basis to the Operational Entities Board on compliance matters. If any material compliance breaches or deficiencies are identified, the Compliance Function Holder reports on the corrective measures recommended to address them, and on corrective measures already taken.

The Group Board receives a quarterly summary report from the Group Risk and Compliance Director on the key matters reported to the Operational Entities Boards.

In undertaking its role, the Compliance Function has the authority and ability to communicate with any staff member on its own initiative and be able to access any records necessary for it to fulfil its role.

The Terms of Reference are reviewed annually, initially by the Compliance Function Holder and then the Operational Entities Board.

TIGB has a local Compliance Officer with responsibility for reporting on laws and regulations to the TIGB Board. They have in place a Policy which is consistent with the principles of the Operational Entities.

4.5 Internal Audit Function

4.5.1 Internal Audit Function

RIHL has a Group Internal Audit (“GIA”) Function, governed by a Group Internal Audit Charter which is approved annually by the Group Audit Committee.

The primary objective of GIA is to help the Board and Executive Management protect the assets, reputation, and sustainability of the organisation, providing them with a vision to support effective decision making.

The GIA Function services the Group and Operational Entities in line with the GIA Charter and annual GIA Plan. GIA uses a risk-based approach to establish its annual plan. This risk-based approach is supported by an Audit Universe, to ensure there is adequate coverage of business activities (with a particular focus on the higher risk areas



of the business). The plan is reviewed at least quarterly, and any changes are approved by the relevant Audit Committee / Board.

TIGB conduct their Audits in house with support and oversight from a separate Fairfax Group company based in Dublin. The Board of Directors, the Group Audit Committee and the Head of Group Internal Audit receive a note of key matters discussed or addressed there.

4.5.2 Internal Audit Independence

To ensure independence, the GIA Charter requires that GIA:

- Remains free from interference over audit selection, scope, procedures, frequency, timing, or report content.
- Has no direct operational responsibility or authority over any of the activities audited.
- Exhibits professional objectivity in gathering, evaluating, and communicating information.
- Considers the use of external resource where required to preserve independence or to ensure sufficient expert knowledge of the audit subject matter.
- Will confirm to the respective Audit Committee / Board, at least annually, the organisational independence of Internal Audit; and
- Has the option to hold regular sessions with the respective Audit Committee / Board where executive management is not present.

Any potential impairment to independence and/or objectivity of GIA is reported directly to the Group or Operational Entities Audit Committee / Board.

4.5.3 Assuming Other Key Functions

Individuals within the GIA Function have not performed any other role within the organisation.

4.6 Actuarial Function

Each entity has an identified Actuarial Function holder. RIIINC, RIIDAC and RMSE employ locally based / certified Actuarial Function holders, for all other entities the Actuarial Function holder is provided by RSML. In all cases support is provided by the wider Actuarial Function through the RSML and/or RIUS service companies.

The Actuarial Function undertakes the following requirements:

- The coordination of the calculation of technical provisions.
- Ensuring the appropriateness of the methodologies and underlying models used as well as the assumptions made in the calculation of technical provisions.



- Assessing the sufficiency and quality of the data used in the calculation of technical provisions.
- Comparing best estimates against experience.
- Informing the Boards of the reliability and adequacy of the calculation of technical provisions.
- Overseeing the calculation of technical provisions in the cases set out in the Solvency II (EU Exit) Regulations.
- Expressing an opinion on the overall underwriting policy.
- Expressing an opinion on the adequacy of reinsurance arrangements; and
- Contributing to the effective implementation of the risk-management system, in particular with respect to the risk modelling underlying the calculation of the capital requirements.

The Actuarial Function maintains open communication with other Functions in the undertaking of their role and the Actuarial Function holder reports on a regular basis to the Operational Entities Committees and Boards. The GRUC and Group Board receive a regular summary report from the Group Chief Actuary on the key matters reported to the Operational Entities Boards.

4.7 Outsourcing

4.7.1 Outsourcing Policy

In fulfilling its business objectives the Operational Entities continuously explore and, where appropriate, implement organisational changes that improve efficiency and effectiveness. In appropriate circumstances, this may include outsourcing activities either to another group company or to third party providers.

Operational Entities maintain policies and procedures in accordance with local legal and regulatory requirements to govern outsourcing activities. These include requirements only approve proposals to outsource where the proposal is supported by a clear and achievable business case, and where the appropriate due diligence requirements set out in the Operational Entities outsourcing policy have been met.

In addition, proposals to outsource must include:

- A full appraisal analysis that takes into account both economic factors and the potential impacts on the business operation and affected staff.
- Evaluation of all material factors that would impact on the ability of the provider to perform its services including technical ability, financial resources, and business continuity plans.
- An assessment of the provider's control environment, which should meet all relevant regulatory requirements.



- A legally binding agreement which sets out terms and conditions relating to compliance, confidentiality, and disclosure of circumstances likely to prejudice delivery, information sharing, access and suitable cancellation rights.
- Details of adequate risk mitigation practices which are in place for the effective oversight, management and control of outsourcing arrangements and the ability to identify potential problems at an early stage.

All outsourcing arrangements and appropriately legally documented, including appropriate provisions for the oversight and on-going assessment of the service providers' performance, regulatory access provisions and step-in rights.

Operational Entity Boards are responsible for identifying and understanding the firm's reliance on critical service providers and are provided with reporting on material arrangements to facilitate their effective oversight and challenge.

Intra-Group outsourcing is subject to the same requirements and expectations as outsourcing to third-party service providers. The terms are negotiated and agreed on an arm's length basis.

Oversight of the Operational Entities outsourcing is performed by the relevant Board with reporting to the Group Board as required.

4.7.2 Outsourcing of Critical or Important Functions or Activities

Intra-Group Outsourcing

The Group has identified the circumstances in which Operational Entities rely on the provision of services from other Operational Entities or services company within the Group. These are covered by an arms-length intra-group service level agreement covering all relevant entities across the Group.

The respective Operational Entity Boards maintain oversight over the services being provided to it. The provision and standard of these services are regularly attested to against agreed service levels; where services levels fall below expectation, appropriate escalation and remediation is applied to ensure outsourcing risk remains mitigated.

4.8 Other Information

There is no additional material information regarding the system of governance that should be disclosed.

5. RISK PROFILE

Insurance Risk is the risk of financial loss due to uncertainties related to insurance and reinsurance obligations.



5.1 Underwriting Risk (including Insurance Risk)

The Group is an acquirer of run off liabilities and the only underwriting is related to acquisition activity through RIUK, RIBL, RIIINC and RIIDAC, acquisition activity within the Lloyd's market through S3500 and acquisition of entities comprising discontinued business. All acquisition activity is subject to granular due diligence and a risk assessment. The completion of any acquisition is subject to Group Board, subsidiary Board and relevant Regulatory approval.

Underwriting Risk is classified by the Group as part of Insurance Risk, which includes Reserve Risk. As underwriting is subject to case-by-case specific activity the remainder of this section concentrates on Reserve Risk, as part of Insurance Risk.

5.1.1 Measures Used to Assess Insurance Risk

Reserve risk is driven by the size and nature of the claims reserves held by the Operational Entities within the Group. From a capital perspective, risk is driven via the volatility of particular classes of business and the correlations between classes of business. Where capital is set via an internal capital model, Insurance Risks are modelled using actuarial techniques to generate a capital requirement. Certain material individual claims have a limited number of defined outcomes and claims of this type are modelled using probability weighted approach. Stress and scenario testing performed as part of the ORSA exercise is also used to inform assessment of reserve risk.

5.1.2 Material Insurance Risks

The only material Insurance Risk for the Group is Reserve risk. Premium, catastrophe and lapse risk are not material given that the Group is comprised of run-off liabilities. Certain portfolios may contain a small element of premium and catastrophe risk but these are minimal.

The five largest high level classes by net reserves within the Group are:

1. Casualty Non-US (General Liability, Casualty Treaty)
2. Casualty US (General Liability, Casualty Treaty)
3. Motor
4. FI / PI / D&O
5. Property (Fire and other damage to property, Property Reinsurance)



5.1.3 Insurance Risk Concentration

US Casualty business accounts for 33% of net reserves at Group level (RSMA, RIUK, RIBL and RIIINC), and non-US Casualty accounts for 28% of net reserves (across all entities). The Motor and FI PI and D&O classes account for 13% and 12% respectively of net reserves. Overall, S3500 and RIBL account for 75% of the Group's net reserves.

Of these high-level classes, the Casualty, FI, PI and D&O and Motor classes are considered to have the higher level of embedded long-term potential volatility.

The risk profile of the underlying business varies significantly both within classes and between classes. For example, within the Casualty business, the exposure in RIUK primarily stems from Asbestos Pollution and Health ("APH") and UK disease-related claims which are materially different to RSMA's more recent exposures.

When setting statutory capital requirements using the Standard Formula approach, the portfolio benefits from significant levels of geographical diversification within aggregated Solvency UK classes such as Third Party Liability, Marine, Aviation and Transport and Motor Vehicle Liability.

Further, there exists a degree of inherent diversification within specific classes of business which is not obvious from the net reserves concentration numbers presented above. This diversity in the underlying exposures helps mitigate against claims accumulation across various classes from isolated insurable events.

5.1.4 Insurance Risk Mitigation

The Group has a high level of risk appetite for Insurance Risk that is associated with the delivery of the annual business plan and strategy. The underlying business is comprised entirely of run-off portfolios. Risk mitigation via reinsurance is considered on a case-by-case basis for any newly acquired portfolios. Reserve risk is further mitigated by the Operational Entities, where appropriate, through commutations that seek to diminish the most volatile and material reserves.

Reserve adequacy is assessed at Operational Entity level at least annually through a full reserving exercise and is also monitored monthly / quarterly via risk metrics that give an indication of the performance of the reserves during the year.

In relation to acquisition activity a granular review is carried out at the due diligence stage to ensure that any reserves taken on are reasonable for the entirety of the run-off.

The Operational Entities Boards specifically review Insurance Risk at their quarterly meetings including actual versus expected development and the progress against the annual company goals. The Group Board also receive a report from the GRUC with reporting from the Operational Entities Boards via the Group Risk & Compliance Director.



5.1.5 Insurance Risk Sensitivity

The sensitivity of underlying risk drivers to Reserve risk is assessed using stress and scenario testing undertaken as part of the ORSA process. The US Casualty class is a material driver of Reserve Risk being well correlated across all Group entities. A 15% deterioration in net reserves of US Casualty business that is most exposed to social inflation results in a 12% decrease in the Group solvency ratio to 156%, remaining above the Group's capital risk appetite.

The Group Board considers that, although plausible, many of the stresses that have been applied are extreme and that therefore there is a good level of capital resilience to such scenarios.

5.1.6 Special Purpose Vehicles

The Group does not use any special purpose vehicles.

5.1.7 Collateral

The table, below, excludes collateral pledged directly by S3500, on the basis of its treatment (through their Corporate Members) within the Group as a participation, as opposed to a consolidated insurance undertaking.

RIUK and RIBL has pledged collateral in various forms in respect of its cedant obligations. The following table contains a summary of these collateral arrangements as at 31 December 2025:

\$ millions	Cash and Short-Term Investments	Investments	Total Assets	Liabilities	Total Surplus	Required Margin / Assets
Letters of Credit	4.7	48.8	53.5	(46.8)	2.6	4.2
Funds at Lloyd's of London	1.3	109.4	110.7	(110.7)	0	106.0
Inwards Retrocession Reinsurance	71.9	1,418.6	1,490.5	(996.4)	2,268.2	80.4
Other collateral arrangements	1.8	30.4	32.2	(19.2)	1.6	10.4
Total	79.7	1,607.2	1,686.9	(1,173.1)	2,272.4	200.9

Letters of Credit ("LOC"s)

LOC arrangements are governed by agreements with the banks providing the LOC facility. Operational entities are required to maintain assets at a margin in excess of the liabilities guaranteed to the cedant, with the level of margin being dependent on the nature of the underlying assets. Under the terms of the LOC agreements, the



cedant beneficiaries are able to draw down on their LOC for valid claim payments without the agreement of the operational entity. The operational entity is able to withdraw surplus funds in excess of the required margin and is able to reduce the value of the underlying LOCs with the agreement of the beneficiary. The operational entities liability created by the LOC arrangement is limited to the value of the **Funds at**

Lloyds (“FAL”)

FAL to support Syndicate 3500 is partially provided by RIUK. Every Lloyd’s member is required to hold capital at Lloyd’s which is held in trust and known as FAL. These funds are intended primarily to cover circumstances where Syndicate assets prove insufficient to meet participating members’ underwriting liabilities. Surpluses may be released with the permission of Lloyd’s when they exceed the capital required to be maintained by RiverStone Corporate Capital for Lloyd’s solvency purposes.

Inwards Retrocession Reinsurance

Certain operational entities hold security accounts for reinsured counterparties in respect of the reinsurance element of each transaction. The funds held in the security account are required to be maintained at an amount at least equal to the best estimate value of the reinsurance cessions and in accordance with agreed collateral requirements.

Other collateral arrangements

This includes operational entities requirements to hold collateral in order to retain accreditation to carry on business in certain jurisdictions, and other private cedants that required collateral to be pledged.

5.2 Market Risk

Market Risk is the risk of changes in the value of, or return from, assets and liabilities arising from fluctuations in economic variables, including interest rates and exchange rates, and is mainly driven by the nature and composition of the Group’s investment portfolio.

5.2.1 Prudent Person Principle in respect of Market Risk

To protect the financial stability of the Group as well as policyholders’ interests, and ensuring the sustainable profitability of the portfolio as a whole, all investments are made with due regard to the standards underlined by the Prudent Person Principle (“PPP”). In accordance with PPP, the Operational Entities and their Investment Managers apply these standards by consideration of how a prudent person would invest their own funds without undue risk of loss or impairment and with a reasonable expectation of a fair return and appropriate levels of liquidity being maintained



PPP aims to appropriately support each Operational Entity's risk appetite and allows for the relevant Boards and Committees to properly identify, monitor and control the risks associated with the chosen investment strategy and allocation. The application of these principles does not preclude investment in securities that may be perceived to have a higher degree of risk than others, for which a higher return would be anticipated, provided that such risk is balanced within the overall investment portfolio.

Individual entities have specific guidelines in place to ensure that they fulfil their obligations to invest all their assets in accordance with PPPs. These monitor investment activity covering capital requirements and policyholder obligations, ensuring

- the security, quality, liquidity, and profitability of the asset portfolio,
- the availability of assets for Operational Entities, and
- that the assets are invested in a manner appropriate to the nature and duration of the insurance and reinsurance liabilities.

5.2.2 Measures Used to Assess Market Risk

The Group and Operational Entities Boards employ various controls and processes to effectively manage Market risks across the Group.

PPP, as mentioned above, is applied by the respective Boards in the context of the investment portfolio as a whole. These Boards also manage Market Risk through a set of approved investment guidelines, including those covering asset allocation, liquidity, counterparty quality and concentration, geographical concentration and currency matching. KRIs established to assess the Group's position against Market Risk Appetite are reviewed on at least a monthly basis by the Operational Entities Executive Committees and are reported to the respective Risk Committees and Boards. The Group Board also receive a report from the GRUC with reporting from the Operational Entities Boards.

The Group's Market Risk is driven by the risk profile of the underlying assets and the level of volatility in the markets. From a capital perspective, market risk is captured in the Group Standard Formula by each of the sub-risks within the market risk category, namely, interest rate risk, equity risk, spread risk, currency risk and concentration risk. The Group assesses its exposure to market risk on a quarterly basis using the Standard Formula calculation and at least annually as part of the Group ORSA process.

There have been no material changes to methods of assessment of market risk during the reporting period.

5.2.3 Material Market Risks and their Mitigation

The material market risks that the Group is exposed to are outlined below. These specific risks form part of the wider market risk exposure to the Group and are driven by market or other external developments. These areas are included within KRI monitoring and when reporting Risk Appetite.



Credit risk on investments and cash (i.e., the inability to recover funds from intermediaries, issuers etc.) is covered in the Credit Risk section 5.3. Liquidity risk is covered in section 5.4.

Currency Risk

Currency risk is the risk that capital is eroded by foreign exchange rate fluctuations. The overall objective is to match liabilities with an equivalent amount of assets in each major currency at entity level, known as Asset-Liability Management (“ALM”) and minimise potential impact from further foreign exchange risk. Where material currency mismatches exists, the Operational Entities may also utilise forward contracts.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest Rate Risk is the risk that the fair value and / or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in interest rates. The Group’s overall objective is to mitigate the interest rate risk inherent in the liabilities, by owning duration sensitive assets which protects the Group’s capital position. The Group is exposed to Interest Rate Risk primarily through investments in fixed interest securities.

Spread Risk

Spread Risk considers the additional risk of investing in assets such as corporate bonds and asset-backed securities (“ABS”) as a result of their quality and yield movements that these assets may experience as a result of market activity, compared to “risk free” Government bonds.

Assets impacted by spread are valued using the risk-free yield curve plus an additional credit spread at each point of maturity, representing the additional risk associated with the quality and duration. Overall, spread risk is higher for lower rated bonds given the increased risk of default these assets carry. The Group manages this risk through its choice of invested bonds (directed by its investment guidelines) and by analysing the impact of the spread risk associated with these holdings supporting its capital requirement.

Equity Risk

Equity risk considers the risk of financial loss as a result of investing in equity or shareholdings. The Operational Entities may hold an element of their investment portfolio in equity holdings, as part of a balanced and diversified portfolio, in order to optimise investment returns. Equities, whilst allowing for investment returns to be optimised, do carry additional risk in comparison with other investment types, such as bonds. The risks associated with holding equities are mitigated across the Group through tolerances over the maximum amount of equity holdings as a proportion of the total portfolio, as directed by the Group’s investment guidelines.



Concentration Risk

Concentration Risk consider the risk of loss of investment value through excessive reliance on a particular asset, issuer, sector, geographical area or other area of concentration. This risk is mitigated by investing in a range of securities of different investment types and counterparties, operating in different industries and jurisdictions. The investment guidelines and risk appetite statement set tolerances over asset risk concentrations, and these are monitored on a monthly basis.

There has been no material difference in the composition and characteristics and the resulting risk profile of the underlying asset portfolio compared to year end 2025. The asset allocation across asset classes has remained broadly consistent compared to prior years, with all allocations being made in line with the strategic asset allocation (SAA), including targeted allocations to illiquid asset classes. As a result, the exposure to the above stated Market Risk sub-categories remains similar to prior years.

5.2.4 Market Risk Sensitivity

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk arises, on the asset side, from investments in fixed income securities; and on the liability side, from the volatility in the discounting factor used for liability valuations. As noted above, the Group has a well-embedded and robust Asset Liability Matching framework which mitigates interest rate risk by closely aligning the duration of the investment portfolio and the risk profile of the underlying assets to the estimated mean duration of the liabilities and the nature of the expected claims payment profile.

The impact of a 100-basis-point increase in interest rates on the value of the Group investments held at 31st December 2025 is an approximate \$122 million loss (2024: \$138 million loss) to the profit and loss account before tax. Similarly, a 100-basis-point decrease in interest rates would give rise to an approximate \$116 million gain (2024: \$132 million gain) to the profit and loss account before tax.

The Group is also exposed to interest rate risk within the Group's financial liabilities. This exposure predominately emanates from the Group's access to third party debt and credit facilities.

Equity Risk

The Group is exposed to equity securities price risk as a result of its holdings in equity investments, classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Exposures to individual companies and to equity shares in aggregate are monitored in order to ensure compliance with the relevant regulatory limits for solvency.



The Group has a defined investment policy in place which sets limits on its exposure to equities, both in aggregate terms and by counterparty. This policy of diversification is used to manage the Group's price risk arising from its investments in equity securities.

The Group held no listed equity securities at 31 December 2025.

Currency Risk

The Group manages foreign exchange risks against their functional currencies and other major currencies in which existing liabilities are held. The Group has assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the subsidiary functional currencies, the most significant being the Euro and Pound Sterling. The Group seeks to mitigate the risk by matching the estimated foreign currency denominated liabilities with assets denominated in the same currency and by the utilisation of forward currency contracts where necessary.

As of 31st December 2025, if the euro had weakened by 10% more than the actual 2025 movement against the US dollar with all other variables held constant, profit for the period would have been \$13 million lower (2024: \$4 million), mainly as a result of net foreign exchange losses on the translation of Euro-denominated financial assets and Euro-denominated liabilities, after forward currency contracts are taken into account.

As of 31st December 2025, if the pound sterling had weakened by 10% more than the actual 2025 movement against the US dollar with all other variables held constant, profit for the period would have been \$9 million higher (2024: \$10 million), mainly as a result of net foreign exchange gains on the translation of Pound Sterling denominated financial assets and Pound Sterling denominated liabilities, after forward currency contracts are taken into account.

5.3 Credit Risk

Credit Risk is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. The main sources of credit risk relate to:

- Reinsurance arrangements, external or intragroup, through the failure to pay valid ceded claims
- Investments, through issuer default

5.3.1 Material Credit Risk Exposures

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. Key areas where the Group is exposed to credit risk are:

- reinsurers' share of insurance liabilities
- amounts due from reinsurers in respect of claims already paid



- amounts due from insurance intermediaries
- amounts due from corporate bond issuers
- counterparty risk with respect to derivative transactions; and
- cash at bank and in hand.

As the Group is an acquirer of runoff insurance liabilities its exposures to reinsurers and insurance intermediaries are determined by contracts previously written. The Group, via the Operational Entities, manages the levels of credit risk from reinsurers and insurance intermediaries by quarterly review of receivable balances by counterparty.

Management assesses the creditworthiness of all reinsurers and intermediaries by reviewing credit grades provided by rating agencies and other publicly available financial information. It is the Group’s policy to provide for reinsurer bad debts in situations where it does not expect to collect the full amount outstanding due to the financial position of the reinsurer or due to disputes over coverage. In certain circumstances, collateral is held in order to mitigate credit risk exposure. This collateral is in the form of security accounts, deposits and letters of credit from reinsurers.

The Group reduces its exposure to credit risk in relation to investments by entering into transactions with counterparties that are reputable and by settling trades through recognized exchanges. The amount subject to credit risk at any one time is limited to the current fair value of derivative financial assets.

The assets bearing credit risk are summarized below, together with an analysis by credit rating (AM Best or equivalent):

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Derivative financial instruments	265	5,223
Debt securities	4,295,067	4,968,914
Assets arising from reinsurance contracts held	871,600	871,730
Future premium receivable	64,474	67,567
Cash at bank and in hand	405,168	499,763
Lloyd’s central fund loans	-	18,857
Lloyd’s Overseas Deposits	192,713	244,675
Deposits with ceding undertakings	<u>899,294</u>	<u>1,123,855</u>
Total assets bearing credit risk	<u>6,728,581</u>	<u>7,800,583</u>



	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
AAA	639,919	983,316
AA, AA+, AA-	1,638,218	3,317,185
A, A+, A-	2,974,709	2,040,286
BBB+,BBB,BBB-	774,671	716,000
B++ and below	421,793	442,156
Not rated	<u>279,270</u>	<u>301,640</u>
Total assets bearing credit risk	<u>6,728,581</u>	<u>7,800,583</u>

Assets arising from reinsurance contracts held, including premium receivable are further analysed as follows:

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Performing	1,963,017	1,774,291
Past due	119,517	212,169
Impaired	32,375	33,024
Provision for irrecoverable amounts	<u>(23,495)</u>	<u>(20,148)</u>
Total	<u>2,091,414</u>	<u>1,999,336</u>

5.3.2 Reinsurance Credit Risk – Group Exposures

As at 31 December 2025, both RMSE and RIUK had material reinsurance exposure to affiliate reinsurers within the Group. These arrangements are mitigated through collateral or funds withheld arrangements and parental guarantees. The RIUK and RMSE Board monitors the performance of the affiliates in accordance with the reinsurance arrangements each is party to, as well as the status of collateral accounts, the financial strength of these affiliates and the chain of security quarterly.

5.3.3 Investment Credit Risk – Third Party

The Group reduces its exposure to credit risk in relation to investments by entering into transactions with counterparties that are reputable and by settling trades through recognized exchanges. Parameters are established across the Group to assess the credit quality of investment counterparties and concentration limits that restrict the exposure to individual counterparties. These parameters are monitored on a monthly basis.

Derivatives may also be used from time to time for the purposes of efficient portfolio management and further reduction in investment risk, with strict control limits are maintained across the Group on open derivative positions. The amount subject to credit risk at any one time is limited to the current fair value of derivative financial assets.



Compliance with the established parameters are reported to the Group Board via the GRUC with reporting from the Operational Entities Boards.

5.3.4 Investment Credit Risk – Group Exposure

At the end of the prior year the Group had credit risk exposures in respect of two interest-bearing loan receivables from an affiliate company. These were both settled during the year.

5.3.5 Credit Risk Sensitivity

Stress testing in the reporting period was undertaken as part of the ORSA process and used a base position of 30 June 2025 data. This involved stress testing the One Year Standard Formula and Own Funds calculations to produce an overall stressed solvency position.

The Credit Risk scenario assessed the impact from the non-recovery of 5% total Group reinsurance asset. Non-recovery on reinsurance asset remains a key Credit Risk to the Group, however owing to existing mitigation and counterparty diversification, a scenario of this scale was considered highly unlikely. This scenario looked both reinsurance recoveries reported on the Group Balance Sheet as well as inuring reinsurances from LPT transactions which are written on a net basis.

The scenario test resulted in an adverse Own Funds impact of \$65.5 million resulting from the loss in ceded reinsurance assets with a Solvency Ratio impact of negative 3.4%. The Group remained sufficiently solvent and no future management actions have been considered as part of the credit risk stress tests.

5.4 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity Risk is the risk that the operating entities and holding companies within the group are unable to realise investments and other assets, or have insufficient unencumbered free cash on hand, in order to settle their financial obligations when they fall due.

5.4.1 Measures Used to Assess Liquidity Risk

The Group, through the Operational Entities, manages and minimises Liquidity Risk through tight cash flow management and an Asset-Liability matching strategy. This involves regular analysis and planning to develop expected cash flow requirements over different timeframes and ensure that sufficient liquid assets are in place to fund any outgoing payments. These analyses take the form of proactive preparation and analysis of cash flow projections, currency positions, investments and the availability of group



cash resources. The analyses take account of the types of assets available, their currencies and an appropriate timeline for their conversion to liquid funds.

5.4.2 Material Liquidity Risks

The primary liquidity risk is the obligation to pay claims to policy holders as they fall due. The projected settlement of these liabilities is modelled on a regular basis using a combination of operational cashflow forecasting and actuarial techniques. Limits are set on the minimum proportion of maturing funds available to meet such calls and on the minimum level of borrowing facilities that should be in place to cover anticipated liabilities and unexpected levels of demand.

5.4.3 Prudent Person Principle in Respect of Liquidity Risk

In relation to liquidity risk, the Group and its operating entities have a risk appetite that sufficient liquid funds are available for the settlement of policyholder and other stakeholders' obligations as and when they fall due. The Group's Operating Entities have tolerances in place for available liquid funds (unencumbered cash and short-term or near matured investments) including buffer to be held relative to the net cash flow forecast for the next six months.

5.4.4 Liquidity Risk Mitigation

The Group's insurance subsidiaries consider the localisation of assets that are purchased and ensures that any restrictions on their availability are able to be tolerated given the availability of the portfolio as a whole and the required liquidity to pay its financial liabilities (e.g., claims settlements for operational entities, debt repayments at a Group level) when they fall due.

Constraints and encumbrances over assets, such as policyholder collateral requirements, are managed and reported as part of the liquidity risk management processes.

Cash flow forecasting and liquidity analyses are performed at a Group and Operational Entity level to identify any potential mismatches between assets and liabilities through the consideration of asset types available (e.g. unencumbered, liquid investments, balances held as collateral, reinsurance recoverables), their currencies and an appropriate timeline for their conversion to liquid funds.

Through these forecasts, unencumbered liquid assets (i.e., cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments) are monitored on a monthly basis. These identify when the current liquid assets in each currency are expected to run out, based on current expectations, and therefore when further investments may have to be liquidated. The main focus on these forecasts is over a six to twelve month horizon but consideration is also given to expected requirements over a longer term to ensure extra resiliency against unexpectedly larger or more frequent obligations.



Liquidity forecasts are the key techniques used across the Group to mitigate liquidity risk. The effect of this mitigation technique is that where a liquidity issue is identified in the near future, that is a shortfall of unencumbered liquid assets available to meet cash flow requirements, either overall or at an individual currency level, the firm will work with the Group Chief Investment Officer to ensure that there is a remediation plan in place to liquidate other investment assets to cover the shortfall. Cashflow forecasting is also performed at a group holding company level and identifies and manages cash flow needs outside of the operational entities.

5.4.5 Expected Profit Included in Future Premiums

Due to the Group being involved solely in legacy business, there are no expected future profits associated with future premium on a Solvency UK basis.

5.4.6 Liquidity Risk Sensitivity

As at 31 December 2025, the projected net claims cashflows (net of external and intra company reinsurance) for the first two quarters of 2026 amounts to \$558 million against an aggregate cash position (including investment maturing in first two quarters of 2026) of \$1.8 billion which equates to a six month cash coverage liquidity ratio of over 322%.

A 10% increase in aggregate claims cashflows over the first two quarters of 2026 would decrease the cash coverage liquidity ratio to 293%. A greater than 222% (\$1.24 billion) increase in aggregate claims cashflows over the first two quarters of 2026 would be required for the Group to consider liquidating its investment assets to settle the resulting claims payments.

5.5 Operational Risk

Operational Risk is the risk of direct or indirect losses stemming from inadequate internal processes, people and systems or from external events.

5.5.1 Measures Used to Assess Operational Risk

Operational Risk remains a key area of focus for the Group as the organisation continues to grow, with the majority of activity and operating processes conducted within its Operational Entities. Operational Risks are reported at a Group level where there is updated a common threat across Operational Entities and a Group structure in place to oversee the processes mitigating this.

Operational risk is assessed across the Group in conjunction with regular first line engagement and assessed in line with the risk processes outlined in section 4.3. as part of the risk management framework. During the reporting period there were no material or unexpected changes to the Operational Risk profile, however the Group continues to



regularly review its operational exposures across each of the Operational entities, particularly when considering the acquisition of new business, implementation of new or designed processes, or external or emerging developments that may drive changes to internal process.

From a RIHL capital perspective, the share of Operational Risk contributing to the overall RIHL SCR remains fairly consistent and in proportion to its reserve risk capital calculation. For the Internal model in Lloyd's, Operational Risk capital is calibrated based on the risk assessments recorded in the Risk Register, using the impact and likelihood of the risk occurring in a 99.5% VaR scenario. This approach is not considered for other entities or at Group, where regulatory capital is driven by standard formulas.

5.5.2 Material Operational Risks

The most material Operational Risks identified across the Group relate to:

- Insufficient Cyber Security or Failure or unavailability of IT systems
- Outsourcing Risk and insufficient delivery from third parties (including delegated claims administrators (DCAs)) and intragroup service companies
- Unsuccessful or insufficient integration of new acquisitions
- Ineffective or inadequate claims handling processes
- Adverse outcomes from litigation / legal action
- Non-compliance with legal or regulatory requirements or obligations

The Group also continues to be susceptible to external operational threats which are subject to less control and more uncertainty and have the potential to impact the Group's existing operational exposures. These are driven by:

- Continued cyber threats, particularly where heightened geopolitical tensions give rise to the increased likelihood of state sponsored activity
- The evolving use of Artificial Intelligence software and the threats and opportunities posed by its use within the Group to support ongoing business processes
- The activities and service of third parties and outsource providers
- The potential operational strains that may occur with growth and the management of new business in the Group

The Group will continue to monitor these threats through the relevant departments and operational entities, ensuring appropriate assurance and oversight is applied and reported. This will provide greater understanding of these threats and their impact on existing concentrations and control effectiveness.

5.5.3 Operational Risk Concentration

The Group aims to minimise the level of concentrated risk across all material risk categories through strategy and mitigation. For Operational Risk this largely relates to a dependence on outsourced services and other third-party arrangements, provisions and supply chains. Factors that drive concentration risk include any significant or increased



reliance on a small number of parties where (a) any associated processes, systems, or resource cannot be avoided or easily mitigated, or (b) these arrangements do not create efficiency or strategic advantage (or opportunity).

Concentration risk is identified and mitigated through processes such as regular assessment and oversight of new or ongoing third party (and DCA) arrangements and performance, review of ongoing or prospective third party / procurement contracts, and the fungible resource and diversified services available through the Group's intragroup service providers. Overall, concentration risk associated with third parties and other material business dependencies are assessed within the Group Operational Resilience Framework and testing programme, reducing risk impact and identifying areas to strengthen mitigation further. There have been no material operational incidents attributed to or driven by the over reliance or concentration of third parties or outsourcing arrangements within the Group.

5.5.4 Operational Risk Mitigation

Operational risks are mitigated on a case by case basis, dependent on the underlying nature and impact that each risk may pose to the Group. Controls used to mitigate risk are documented within the Risk Management System against the relevant Operational risks and rated regularly for their effectiveness. These include:

- Internal processes and procedures and regular testing and auditing of these, including guidelines around claims management and litigious claims, daily back up processes of all data supported by the IT function, and penetration testing.
- Various training and awareness programmes, including cyber security training
- Third party monitoring and oversight
- Project Planning and oversight, delivered via the OCP function as part of acquisition integrations and key internal systems and process enhancements
- Operational Resilience and Business Continuity Planning ("BCP") Frameworks – this also include disaster recover processes to ensure key IT systems can be rebuilt or operate elsewhere.
- Adherence to market-wide requirements and standards where required, supported by monitoring and reporting of existing and future legal and regulatory requirements and annual compliance planning.

The Group is supported in its operations by RSML, a Group wide service company, and RIUS, a US specific service company. Intragroup agreements for these Service Companies detail all services that are provided, including resource and are attested to on a quarterly basis to provide assurance that the services are being delivered as expected. The risk of inadequate resource or the failure to deliver the services under the outsourcing arrangements are identified as risks within the Group and are subject to regular monitoring.

The Group continues to adopt an approach of continuous improvement and refinement of its operating models to ensure infrastructures remain fit for purpose in line with



strategy. Refinements identified through the Group's operating models aim to help deliver more efficient solutions in completing day to day processes.

5.5.5 Operational Risk Sensitivity

Stress testing in the reporting period was undertaken as part of the Group ORSA process and used a base position of 30 June 2025 data. The stress test considered the systemic risk to the Group arising from a cyber-attack, which would directly impact the Operational Entities operations. No future management action was considered noting the level of effective mitigation and contingency in place to reduce operational impact.

As noted above, the evolving threat from Cyber-related incidents continue to be a key area of focus across all entities. The Group will continue to review and manage its existing operational controls, procedures and policy framework to ensure any cyber threats and incidents are effectively mitigated and managed. This will include undertaking Incident response and continuity testing on a regular basis to ensure the Group's response and resiliency against disruption remains robust and effective.

5.6 Other Material Risks

There are no other material risks within the Group that impact risk profile, potential strategy and overall capital requirements.

The Group continues to be cognisant of all the risks it is inherent to, including residual or additional risk exposures occurring in RIHL that reflect wider Group performance and activity, those which are not subject to capital calculation or those which are less tangible in nature. These include Sustainability and Climate Change Risk, Lack of Acquisition Opportunity, and insufficient or poor management of Group debt.

Where appropriate, these additional risk areas continue to be assessed as part of ongoing business operations and decision making-processes to consider their additional impact to strategy, facilitated by Risk Management oversight.

5.7 Other Information

Risk concentrations where material are considered and described within each risk area and are assessed and reviewed as part of the governance within that area.



6. VALUATION FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES

The differences in valuation between the Solvency UK Group UK GAAP and Solvency UK valuations at 31 December 2025 are discussed below:

31st December 2025	UK GAAP	Solvency UK	Variance
	Valuation Basis	Value	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Assets			
Goodwill	4,147	0	4,147
Participations	0	117,157	(117,157)
Investments and Cash			0
Property	1,975	1,975	0
Equities	(0)	0	(0)
Bonds	4,925,898	3,341,174	1,584,724
Investment Funds	363,210	285,546	77,664
Derivative Assets	212	357	(145)
Loans and Mortgages	42,929	42,929	0
Other Investments	192,713	(0)	192,713
Cash and cash equivalents	407,846	287,954	119,892
Total Investments and Cash	5,934,782	3,959,935	1,974,847
Other Asset classes			
Deferred tax asset	(44,425)	21,923	(66,348)
Intangible assets	4,624	4,624	0
Deferred acquisition costs	(9,072)	0	(9,072)
Pension benefit surplus	(1,217)	(1,217)	0
Deposits to Cedants	144,079	98,510	45,570
Receivables (insurance)	601,148	64,156	536,993
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	10,196	271,592	(261,396)
Other assets not elsewhere shown	63,906	26,433	37,473
Best estimate	532,100	77,406	454,694
Total Assets	7,240,269	4,640,518	2,599,750



Liabilities			
Net Technical Provisions			
Best Estimate	4,496,406	2,104,080	2,392,326
Provision for Unearned Premium	0	0	0
Provision for Unearned Risk	52,558	0	52,558
Risk Margin	0	132,863	(132,863)
Total Net Technical Provisions	4,548,963	2,236,943	2,312,020
Other Liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	(0)	(0)	0
Derivatives	1,499	766	733
Debts owed to credit institutions	91,079	74,436	16,643
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	0	0	0
Payables (insurance)	383,708	160,033	223,675
Payables (trade, not insurance)	53,128	67,595	(14,467)
Subordinated liabilities	430,467	430,467	0
Other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	5,906	5,762	144
Net Assets	1,725,519	1,664,517	61,002
Total Share Capital & Liabilities	3,657,092	3,142,634	514,459

6.1 Assets

6.1.1 Participations

Participations in other related undertakings are valued based on the adjusted equity method. Valuation differences arise as a result of Solvency UK valuation principles.

6.1.2 Investments and Cash

Overview

There are no material differences between the bases, methods and assumptions used by the Group when valuing its Investments and Cash for Solvency UK purposes and those used for their valuation on a statutory basis. The only valuation difference arising for Investments and Cash relates to the inclusion of Accrued Investment Income as part of the Solvency UK value which is shown separately as part of Other Assets on a



statutory accounts valuation basis. No changes have been made to the recognition and valuation bases used during the reporting period.

Equities, Bonds, Investment Funds and Derivative Assets

The Group classifies its Equities, Bonds, Investment Funds and Derivative Assets in accordance with a fair value hierarchy, following the principles of IAS 39 (as adopted for use in the EU) as set out in its financial statements, with the following levels:

- (i) Level 1 – the unadjusted quoted price in an active market for identical assets or liabilities. An active market is one in which transactions for the asset occur with sufficient frequency and volume to provide readily and regularly available quoted prices.
- (ii) Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).
- (iii) Level 3 – inputs are unobservable (i.e. for which market data is unavailable) for the asset or liability.

In accordance with the valuation hierarchy set out in the Solvency II (EU Exit) Regulations, the valuation principles applied to investments classified as Level 1 and the majority of those classified as Level 2 are those of quoted market prices or quoted market prices for similar assets.

The use of quoted market prices requires that the market referenced be active and it is also required that the methodology and criteria used for the assessment of active and non-active markets be set out.

The Group typically adopts the following methodology and criteria when assessing if a market is active:

- Availability of Prices: Equity securities quoted on exchange traded markets and bonds actively traded on liquid markets for which prices are regularly provided by external pricing services are likely to be active
- Pricing Consistency: Consistency between external pricing services (to a range of $\pm 5\%$) is likely to indicate a market is active
- Appropriate Liquidity: The possibility to sell or dispose of the asset in the ordinary course of business within a certain time period at a price approximating the recorded fair value is likely to indicate an active market. This assessment may take account of the following criteria the number of quotes available, the place of issuance and an assessment of bid-ask spreads
- Trading Volume: Minimal observation of transaction prices as a result of a low volume or level of trading is likely to indicate an inactive market



For those Level 2 and Level 3 investments priced using unobservable inputs, the valuation method using as set out in the Solvency II (EU Exit) Regulations is that of alternative valuation methods. These methods are consistent with the definition of the market approach or income approach.

The Group has complied with the look-through requirements when calculating the SCR for its Investment Fund holdings, deriving the SCR based on the underlying assets or a prudent allocation thereof.

Cash and Cash Equivalents and Deposits other than Cash Equivalents

Deposits, cash and cash equivalents are valued at fair value. This is determined on a cash book basis, by the balance on Group's general ledger bank account which is reconciled to balances reported to the Group by the applicable financial institution at the reporting date.

6.1.2 Other Assets

Deferred Tax

The valuation difference arising for deferred tax relates to the recognition of additional deferred tax assets on the Solvency UK balance sheet.

This asset arises because of temporary differences between the Solvency UK base balance sheet and the tax base and is supported by future taxable profits arising from the unwind of the Risk Margin. As the Group is a run-off company this unwind is considered certain, and arises over a time horizon to 2040, being the point at which all loss reserves are assumed to have been settled. *Deposits to Cedants and Receivables (insurance)*

The valuation differences arising for Receivables (insurance) and Deposits to cedants relate to the reclassification of certain future cash-flows to technical provisions under Solvency UK valuation methodologies. These cash-flows primarily comprise certain funds withheld and non-overdue non-technical balances which are required to be included in the Solvency UK technical provisions cash-flow projections.

The primary input to this balance sheet liability is the Group's accounts receivable system. This includes all notified broker receivable balances. These items are regularly reviewed by the Group's Credit Control department and are consistent with the original contract. There are no material assumptions and judgements made.

Receivables (trade, not insurance)

With the exception of a reclass of non-technical debt in the Solvency UK balance sheet, there is no difference in valuation for Receivables (trade, not insurance) which comprises primarily amounts due from group affiliates. Solvency UK valuation is



consistent with GAAP valuation, which reflects the income approach alternative valuation method. There is no difference between the underlying valuations derived using these methods, with the difference in value between the statutory account and Solvency UK balance sheets representing immaterial reclassifications between line items only.

Other Assets not elsewhere shown

The valuation difference arising for Other Assets not elsewhere shown relates to the reclassification of Accrued Investment Income only as set out above in Section 6.1.1.

The Group had no material operating or finance lease arrangements in place at 31 December 2024.

6.1.3 Off-Balance Sheet Items

No unlimited guarantees have been provided by the Group. All material off-balance sheet assets or liabilities have been reported in template S.03.01.

6.2 Technical Provisions

6.2.1 Value of Technical Provisions and Description of Bases, Methods and Main Assumptions Used in Valuation

The Group's 31 December 2025 balance sheet comprises the following technical provision balances as valued on both a Group UK GAAP statutory accounts and Solvency UK basis:

Solvency UK Line of Business (\$'000)	Net Reserves Statutory Valuation	Net Solvency UK Adjustments	Net Reserves Solvency UK Basis	Risk Margin	Total Net Technical Provisions SII Basis
Direct and Proportional General liability	1,217,778	(96,726)	1,121,052	67,686	1,188,738
Direct and Proportional Workers Compensation Reinsurance	161,872	(30,604)	131,268	7,926	139,194
Direct and Proportional Fire and other damage to property	39,114	(1,336)	37,778	2,281	40,059
Non-Proportional Casualty Reinsurance	66,804	(8,338)	58,466	3,530	61,997
All Other	3,063,395	(2,307,880)	755,515	45,616	801,132
Total	4,548,963	(2,444,883)	2,104,080	132,863	2,236,943

The value ascribed to technical provisions represents the amount that the Group would have to pay for an immediate transfer of its obligations to another insurer and is calculated as the sum of a best estimate and a risk margin. The best estimate is



calculated as a probability-weighted average of future cash flows, discounted at a risk-free rate. Cash flows belonging to all legally obligated contracts are included in the valuation of technical provisions and risk-free rates are derived from yield curves supplied by the PRA.

Solvency UK technical provisions comprise a claims and premium provision in accordance with the Solvency II (EU Exit) Regulations.

The risk margin is calculated as the cost of providing an amount of capital equal to the SCR necessary to support the insurance obligations over the lifetime thereof.

Technical provisions are initially derived on a UK GAAP basis for all lines of business. Adjustments are then made to convert the valuation to a Solvency UK basis. There have been no changes made in the approach to the calculation of technical provisions in the reporting period.

UK GAAP Best Estimate Reserving

Provisions for outstanding claims and related reinsurance recoveries are established based on best estimates of the ultimate net cost of settlement along with actuarial and statistical projections. Claims provisions are determined based upon previous claims experience, knowledge of events and the terms and conditions of the relevant policies and on interpretation of circumstances. Particularly relevant is experience with similar cases and historical claims payment trends. The approach also includes the consideration of the development of loss payment trends, levels of unpaid claims, judicial decisions and economic conditions.

Best Estimate UK GAAP Technical Provision Simplifications

A number of simplifications are used in the assessment of technical provisions, including a high-level assessment of the recovery rate arising from numerous, reinsurance arrangements, as well as simplifications to the basis of estimating future cash-flows. These simplifications are set out below:

- Cash-flows are not modelled stochastically. Tests are applied as part of sensitivity testing to measure the impact of different mean durations to settlement.
- Assumption that non-linear inter-dependencies are not present between classes of business - as the Group is in run-off, the possibility of non-linear interdependencies is remote, and new claims phenomena are not expected to be linked to wider macroeconomic factors.
- The impact of future management actions on the cash-flows underpinning the assessment of technical provisions is not considered; The Group's ability to influence, through management action, future cash flows is predominantly limited to expense costs and accelerated settlements. As accelerated settlements are typically established on an economically neutral (or better) basis the technical provisions do not explicitly consider the impact of future management actions.



- There are no material asymmetric impacts – The Group does have exposure to asymmetric risks, and these are considered as a scenario analysis as part of the technical provisions calculation.

Best Estimate UK GAAP Technical Provision Uncertainties

Whilst the RIHL Board believes that the provisions for outstanding claims and related reinsurance recoveries including bad debt provisions are fairly stated, these estimates inevitably contain inherent uncertainties because significant periods of time may elapse between the occurrence of an incurred loss, the reporting of that loss to the Group and the payment of the loss and the receipt of reinsurance recoveries. These uncertainties are inherent in much of the business previously underwritten and assumed by the Group. The estimates made are based upon current facts available to the Group and the prevailing legal environment and are subjected to continual review, with any resulting adjustments reported in current earnings.

The Group's portfolio is mature and in a condition of stable run-off. Occasional unexpected movements occur and there is potentially systemic exposure to unpredictable economic factors in several reserve segmentations (for example economic inflation).

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The estimation of the ultimate liability arising from claims made under insurance contracts is the Group's most critical accounting estimate. There are several sources of uncertainty that need to be considered in the estimate of the liability that the Group will ultimately pay for such claims.

The most significant assumptions made relate to the level of future claims, the level of future claims settlements and the legal interpretation of insurance policies. Whilst the directors consider that the gross provision for claims and the related reinsurance recoveries are fairly stated on the basis of the information currently available to them, the ultimate liability will vary as a result of subsequent information and events and may result in adjustments to the amount provided. Adjustments to the amounts of provision are reflected in the financial statements for the year in which the adjustments are made. The methods used, and the estimates made, are reviewed regularly.

The Group establishes case reserves for reported disease related and environmental pollution claims and future legal and associated expenses for such reported claims. It also establishes reserves for unreported claims and legal and associated expenses for such unreported claims. The Group regularly reviews the adequacy of its loss reserves for disease related and environmental pollution claims and claim expenses. These exposures do not lend themselves to traditional methods of loss reserve estimation. Reserving for disease related and environmental pollution claims is subject to significant



uncertainties that are not generally present for other types of claims. These claims differ from almost all others in that it is often not clear that an insurable loss has occurred, which policy years apply, and which insurers may be liable.

In respect of US claims, these uncertainties prevent identification of applicable policies and policy limits until after a claim is reported to the Group and substantial time is spent (over many years in some cases) resolving contract issues and determining facts necessary to evaluate the claim. While the nature and extent of insurance and reinsurance coverage for these types of claims has widened in recent years, there has been no final judgement which would apply to all cases which would result in the wholesale transfer of these types of claims from insureds to insurers and reinsurers. In other cases, there are US claims similar to UK claims, which differ from others in that it is often not clear that an insurable loss has occurred, which policy years apply, and which insurers may be liable.

The Group expects disease related and environmental pollution claims to continue to be reported for the foreseeable future. The claims to be paid and timing of any such payments depend on the resolution of uncertainties associated with them and could extend over many years.

For these reasons, the Group estimates that the possible ultimate liabilities for these exposures could be substantially different from the amounts currently provided in the financial statements. Nevertheless, the Group believes that the reserves carried for these exposures are adequate based on known facts and current interpretation of applicable laws.

6.2.2 Adjustment of GAAP Reserves to Reflect Solvency UK Specific Aspects

UK GAAP to Solvency UK Valuation

The differences in valuation for the Group's technical provisions on a UK GAAP and Solvency UK basis comprise the following eight adjustments:

Lloyd's Corporate Capital Vehicles

As noted above in section 3.1.6, Lloyd's Corporate Capital Vehicles are treated as Investments in Participations under Solvency UK valuation principles and are not therefore consolidated in the Solvency UK balance sheet. Events Not in Data

This valuation adjustment reflects the additional provision under Solvency UK for events not in data ("ENIDs") in light of the need under this valuation method to decide if:

- The calibration of the model representing the best estimate technical provisions captures a complete set of possible outcomes



- The data that has been used in calibrating the technical provision model is representative of a true statistical sample of the forces that are likely to determine the range of future outcomes

The approach taken in making such provisions has developed from a predecessor concept – Binary Events. The approach that has been taken has sought to ground the Binary Event provisions in terms that have a tangible meaning to the operational managers.

Such an approach, in conjunction with the theoretical questions around the choice of statistical distributions is considered appropriate for a run-off portfolio whose key operational function is claims management rather than live underwriting. A frequency / severity approach is adopted and specific scenarios are considered for each of the legacy business portfolios, which capture those remote risks areas of most relevance to each portfolio.

The nature of Binary Events in the context of run-off is highly speculative and subjective but may include matters such as:

- Court decisions leading to re-opening of claims
- Retrospective changes in law causing unexpected losses
- Emergence of new disease types or treatments

The approach taken in establishing a provision is pragmatic and proportionate. The assumptions include the likely delay to payment, cash-flows, reinsurance recoveries, likelihood of occurrences and range of severities.

Expenses

This valuation adjustment reflects all expenses that will be incurred in servicing the Group's insurance and reinsurance obligations. For the purposes of the calculation of total operating expenses within technical provisions for Solvency UK purposes, all costs associated with the entire run-off to expiry are included.

Discounting

This comprises the discounting of best estimate technical provision cash-flows to their present value using yield curves provided by the PRA as at 31 December 2025.

Risk Margin

The Group derives its Risk Margin in accordance with the Solvency II (EU Exit) Regulations. This reflects the expected cost of capital to support the run off of the technical provisions as required on a Solvency UK basis.



Reinsurance Receivables and Payables

On a UK GAAP basis (re)insurance receivables and payables do not form part of technical provisions and are included elsewhere on the balance sheet. For Solvency UK purposes (re)insurance receivables and payables that are not overdue form part of the technical provisions calculation.

Future Premium included in Technical Provisions

Future premiums receivable and payable are included as technical provisions under Solvency UK, being reclassified from non-technical provision balances on the UK GAAP balance sheet.

Funds Withheld Balances: Deposits to Cedants and Deposits from Reinsurers

Certain funds withheld balances are included as technical provisions under Solvency UK, being reclassified from non-technical provision balances on the UK GAAP balance sheet.

6.2.3 Matching Adjustment, Volatility Adjustment, Transitional Risk-free Interest Rate-term Structure and Transitional Deduction

The matching adjustment, volatility adjustment, transitional risk-free interest rate-term structure and transitional deduction referred to in the Solvency II (EU Exit) Regulations are not currently used by the Group.

6.2.4 Recoverables from Reinsurance Contracts and Special Purpose Vehicles

Ceded technical provisions are derived in the same manner as Gross technical provisions as described above. The Group's reinsurance contracts comprise a mix of traditional reinsurance type contracts.

6.2.5 Material Changes in Assumptions

There have been no material changes in the relevant assumptions made in the calculation of technical provisions compared to the previous reporting period.



6.3 Other Liabilities

Derivatives

Derivative positions currently held that are in liability positions are valued on the same basis as that described under section 6.1.1 for Derivative Assets.

Deposits from Reinsurers and Payables (insurance)

Solvency UK valuation is consistent with GAAP valuation, which reflects the income approach alternative valuation method as set out in the Solvency II (EU Exit) Regulations. The valuation differences arising for Deposits from Reinsurers and Payables (insurance) relates to the reclassification of certain future cash-flows to technical provisions under Solvency UK valuation methodologies. These cash-flows primarily comprise non-overdue non-technical balances which are required to be included in the Solvency UK technical provisions cash-flow projections.

The primary inputs to this balance sheet liability are the Group's accounts payable system. This includes all notified broker payable balances. These items are regularly reviewed by RSML's Credit Control department and are consistent with the original contract. There are no material assumptions and judgements made.

Payables (trade, not insurance)

Payables (trade, not insurance) comprise expense and tax accruals only. These are measured at the original amount due for statutory valuation purposes, and the income approach for Solvency UK purposes. There is no difference between the underlying valuations derived using these methods, with the difference in value between the statutory account and Solvency UK balance sheets representing immaterial reclassifications between line items only.

Subordinated Liabilities

Subordinated Liabilities are debts which rank after other specified debts when an undertaking is liquidated and are valued at \$430.5 million in the year-end balance sheet. Valuation on GAAP and Solvency UK is based on amortised cost and fair value respectively, however valuation on both basis is consistent and as such no valuation differences arise.

Other Liabilities Not Shown Elsewhere

For all Other Liabilities, no changes have been made to the recognition and valuation bases used during the reporting period.



6.4 Alternative Methods for Valuation

Alternative methods for valuation are utilised by the Group when valuing certain level 3 investment assets as set out in Section 6.1 above. For those Level 2 and Level 3 investments priced using unobservable inputs, the valuation method used is as set out in the Solvency II (EU Exit) Regulations relating to alternative valuation methods. These methods are consistent with the definition of the market approach or income approach.

Alternative methods result in the consistent valuations with the fair values disclosed in the audited UK GAAP statutory accounts supporting justification for their use in the absence of observable market inputs. Further, the Group considers that the alternative valuation methods adopted provide valuations that are representative of amounts for which these assets and liabilities could be exchanged in an arm's length transaction. This indicates no material valuation uncertainty. The Group has no recent experience of being unable to access or dispose of assets or liabilities that are valued using alternative valuation methods.

In the first instance, the primary assumption underlying the alternative methods of valuation basis will be broker quotes. Where such quotes are unavailable valuation is performed using pricing and analytical models, the inputs to which will vary depending on the instrument being valued and may include items such as underlying spot prices, underlying stock volatilities, underlying stock dividend yields, interest rate curves and inflation indices.

The Group's Chief Financial Officer oversees the valuation function and regularly reviews valuation processes and results, including at each quarterly reporting period. Significant valuation matters, particularly those requiring extensive judgment, are communicated to the GAC.

The Group reports investment and cash values, including those of loans and derivatives, to Senior Management on a monthly basis and assesses the movement in valuation over this time period. This ensures the adequacy of the valuation of these assets are regularly compared to experience.

6.5 Any Other Information

There are no material differences between the valuation bases, methods and assumptions applied at group level and those applied at solo level.

There is no additional material information regarding the valuation for solvency purposes that should be disclosed.



7. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

7.1 Own Funds

7.1.1 Objectives, Policies and Processes for the Management of Own Funds Group

The Operational Entities Capital Management Policy sets out how it manages its capital resources, including how it monitors, manages, and reports both the sufficiency and adequacy of capital and the quality of capital held.

The Group uses the default accounting consolidation-based method (Method 1) set out in the Directive (Article 220 of the Directive and Article 328 of the Delegated Regulation) to calculate the group solvency. The Directive (Article 222 and 223) requires the elimination of both double use of capital and intra-group transactions (IGTs) that result in creation of capital within the group.

The same IGT eliminations are made as part of the financial consolidation process for accounting purposes, which is subject to internal and external audit review. This provides assurance that all intra-group transactions within the consolidated data are eliminated as required by Solvency II.

The main objectives are to ensure that the Group is;

- Sufficiently capitalised at all times
- Complies with Solvency UK requirements and all other applicable legislation

The Group Board is ultimately responsible for ensuring that the capital held by the Group is appropriate, whilst senior management, including the Actuarial Function, take a key role in performing the role of monitoring, managing, and reporting capital through discussion with and recommendations to the Group Board.

The Group Board considers the recommendations of senior management when reviewing the sufficiency of capital on at least a quarterly basis and in any event after a significant change in the risk profile of the entities, taking into consideration all risks inherent in the business, the appetite for such risk and any regulatory requirements.

In addition the Group Board also oversees the carrying out by senior management of an Group ORSA at least annually, and more frequently in the event of any material changes in the risk profile of the business. The output from the risk management systems and the Group ORSA is considered by the Group Board in setting the appropriate level of capital to hold.

The Group Board requires that the assets of the Firms supporting the SCR and minimum consolidated group SCR be invested in lower risk assets with good liquidity. The Group



Board's appetite for material downside risk is limited to surplus capital held over and above the higher of the OECA and the SCR. This appetite is embodied in a set of risk-limiting constraints on asset mix, concentration, quality, and other features of investment portfolio composition, which are contained within the investment policy.

The Group maintains a medium-term capital management plan, balance sheet projections and projected capital requirements for at least the next 3 – 5 years.

Capital plans are subject to re-evaluation and possible change in the event of an acquisition and at a minimum are performed as part of the annual Group ORSA process or following a material change to the Group's risk profile. As part of this process the capital plan is subject to review by the Group Board.



7.1.2 Explanation of Differences between Equity in Financial Statements and as Calculated for Solvency Purposes

The table below reflects the quantitative valuation differences for the Group between its equity as valued for statutory purposes and the excess of assets over liabilities as calculated for solvency purposes:

As at 31 December 2025	\$'000			
Amounts in USD	Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	Net Deferred Tax	Reconciliation reserve	Total
Statutory Accounts Value - Equity	1,351,292	0	374,226	1,725,518
				0
Valuation Differences				0
1) Goodwill (Including GAAP Fair Value Adjustments)	0	0	(4,147)	(4,147)
2) Additional expenses not included under UK GAAP	0	0	(100,128)	(100,128)
3) Events not in Data (ENIDs)	0	0	(33,882)	(33,882)
4) Discounting	0	0	321,842	321,842
5) Risk Margin	0	0	(132,863)	(132,863)
6) Deferred Tax Asset on Risk Margin	0	5,481	0	5,481
7) Profit in UPR & BBNI	0	0	3,932	3,932
8) Deferred Acquisition Costs	0	0	(218)	(218)
9) Investment in participations	0	0	(80,871)	(80,871)
10) Fair Value Adjustments	0	0	(40,148)	(40,148)
Sub - Total Solvency UK adjustments	0	5,481	(66,482)	(61,001)
Solvency UK Value - Excess of Assets over Liabilities	1,351,292	5,481	307,744	1,664,517
Adjustment for restricted Own Funds items	0	0	(200,947)	(200,947)
Adjustment for Deferred Tax restriction	0	(21,923)	0	(21,923)
Adjustment for Tier 2 Ancillary Own Funds Item			400,000	400,000
Foreseeable dividend			(100,000)	(100,000)
Solvency UK Value – Available own funds	1,351,292	(16,441)	406,797	1,741,647



7.1.3 Information on Structure, amount and Quality of Own Funds

Group's Solvency UK Eligible and Available Own funds total \$1,741.6 million, comprising \$1,005.7 million of Ordinary Share Capital plus \$335.9 million of Reconciliation Reserve plus \$400.0 million Tier 2 Ancillary Own Funds.

Available and eligible own funds include Basic Own Funds which are classified as Tier 1 and Tier 2 Ancillary Own Funds of \$400 million of floating rate callable subordinated notes due 2031 which are available to cover 50% of the SCR consistent with Article 82 of the Delegated Regulation and as such are limited to \$400.0 million at the reporting date.

RIHL's Ordinary Share Capital and its Reconciliation Reserve balances are considered to be permanently available and able to absorb losses on a going concern basis as well as in the case of winding-up.

7.1.4 Information on Items Deducted from Own Funds

The Group makes a deduction of \$200.9 million from own funds in respect of availability and transferability restrictions arising out of ring-fenced fund arrangements. The Group identifies ring-fenced funds according to the characteristics and scope set out within Section 3 of the Delegated Regulation and EIOPA-BoS-14/169 – Guidelines on ring-fenced funds. For the Group these funds arise where certain assets held on the balance sheet are subject to restrictions as a result of encumbrances, being where cash and/or investments have been pledged as collateral.

The Group entered an LPT transaction during the year which requires cash and/or investments to be pledged as collateral. The arrangement is considered to meet the definition of a material ring fenced fund and has been treated separately, within the SCR calculation, in accordance with the requirements set out in Article 217 of Commission Delegated Regulation 2015/35.

The Group also deducts \$21.9 million from own funds in respect of the net deferred tax asset which is not available to meet the group SCR in accordance with Article 330 of the Delegated Regulation.

The Group deducted \$100 million reflecting a foreseeable capital deduction which was approved on 19th March 2026.



7.2 Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Consolidated Group Solvency Capital Requirement

The Group uses the Standard Formula to calculate its SCR. The amount of the SCR as at 31 December 2025 split by risk modules is set out in the table below:

Solvency Capital Requirement \$'000	31-Dec-25
Market risk	423,182
Counterparty default risk	48,102
Life underwriting risk	20,700
Health underwriting risk	42,788
Non-life underwriting risk	463,204
Diversification	(251,221)
Intangible asset risk	0
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	746,755
Operational risk	58,582
Solvency capital requirement	805,337

The SCR shown above is calculated with reference to the consolidated data of the Group in accordance with Article 336(a). This consolidated data has been derived using the accounting consolidation-based method.

The Group does not make use of any undertaking-specific parameters pursuant to Article 104(7) of the Solvency UK Directive and no capital add-on has been applied to the SCR by the PRA.

The Group uses simplified calculations in the Counterparty Default Risk module when deriving the risk mitigating effect for reinsurance arrangements and when deriving the risk adjusted value of collateral.

The Group's minimum consolidated group SCR is \$359.6 million.



7.3 Use of the Duration-based Equity Risk Sub-module in the Calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement

The Group makes no use of the duration-based equity risk sub-module in the calculation of the SCR.

7.4 Differences between the Standard Formula and any Internal Model Used

The Group does not make use of an Internal Model to calculate the SCR.

7.5 Non-compliance with the Minimum Consolidated Group Solvency Capital Requirement and Non-compliance with the Solvency Capital Requirement The Group has not, at any point during the reporting period, or during the period between the reporting date and the issuance of this report been non-compliant with either its SCR or minimum consolidated group SCR. Given its level of capital currently, and projected in the future, it does not foresee the risk of future non-compliance.

7.6 Other Information

There is no additional material information regarding capital management that should be disclosed.

Riverstone International Holdings Limited

Solvency and Financial Condition Report

Disclosures

31 December
2025

(Monetary amounts in USD thousands)

General information

Entity name	Riverstone International Holdings Limited
Entity identification code and type of code	LEI/213800EETGVXS050QO08
Country of the group supervisor	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 group SCR	Standard formula
Method of group solvency calculation	Method 1 is used exclusively
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

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- IR.02.01.02 - Balance sheet
- IR.05.02.01 - Premiums, claims and expenses by country: Non-life obligations
- IR.05.02.01 - Premiums, claims and expenses by country: Life obligations
- IR.05.03.02 - Life income and expenditure
- IR.05.04.02 - Non-life income and expenditure : reporting period
- IR.23.01.04 - Own Funds
- IR.25.04.22 - Solvency Capital Requirement
- IR.32.01.22 - Undertakings in the scope of the group

IR.02.01.02

Balance sheet

		Solvency II value
		C0010
Assets		
R0030	Intangible assets	4,624
R0040	Deferred tax assets	21,923
R0050	Pension benefit surplus	-1,217
R0060	Property, plant & equipment held for own use	0
R0070	Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	3,768,784
R0080	<i>Property (other than for own use)</i>	1,975
R0090	<i>Holdings in related undertakings, including participations</i>	117,157
R0100	<i>Equities</i>	0
R0110	<i>Equities - listed</i>	0
R0120	<i>Equities - unlisted</i>	0
R0130	<i>Bonds</i>	3,341,174
R0140	<i>Government Bonds</i>	1,207,617
R0150	<i>Corporate Bonds</i>	1,811,011
R0160	<i>Structured notes</i>	0
R0170	<i>Collateralised securities</i>	322,547
R0180	<i>Collective Investments Undertakings</i>	285,546
R0190	<i>Derivatives</i>	357
R0200	<i>Deposits other than cash equivalents</i>	22,575
R0210	<i>Other investments</i>	0
R0220	Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	0
R0230	Loans and mortgages	42,929
R0240	<i>Loans on policies</i>	0
R0250	<i>Loans and mortgages to individuals</i>	42,929
R0260	<i>Other loans and mortgages</i>	0
R0270	Reinsurance recoverables from:	77,406
R0280	<i>Non-life and health similar to non-life</i>	66,190
R0315	<i>Life and health similar to life, excluding index-linked and unit-linked</i>	11,216
R0340	<i>Life index-linked and unit-linked</i>	0
R0350	Deposits to cedants	98,510
R0360	Insurance and intermediaries receivables	45,306
R0370	Reinsurance receivables	18,849
R0380	Receivables (trade, not insurance)	271,592
R0390	Own shares (held directly)	0
R0400	Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	0
R0410	Cash and cash equivalents	265,379
R0420	Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	26,433
R0500	Total assets	4,640,518

		Solvency II value
		C0010
Liabilities		
R0505	Technical provisions - total	2,236,943
R0510	<i>Technical provisions - non-life</i>	2,058,296
R0515	<i>Technical provisions - life</i>	178,647
R0542	Best estimate - total	2,104,080
R0544	<i>Best estimate - non-life</i>	1,926,669
R0546	<i>Best estimate - life</i>	177,410
R0552	Risk margin - total	132,863
R0554	<i>Risk margin - non-life</i>	131,627
R0556	<i>Risk margin - life</i>	1,236
R0565	Transitional (TMTP) - life	0
R0740	Contingent liabilities	0
R0750	Provisions other than technical provisions	0
R0760	Pension benefit obligations	0
R0770	Deposits from reinsurers	1,530
R0780	Deferred tax liabilities	0
R0790	Derivatives	766
R0800	Debts owed to credit institutions	72,906
R0810	Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	0
R0820	Insurance & intermediaries payables	145,528
R0830	Reinsurance payables	14,505
R0840	Payables (trade, not insurance)	67,595
R0850	Subordinated liabilities	430,467
R0860	<i>Subordinated liabilities not in Basic Own Funds</i>	430,467
R0870	<i>Subordinated liabilities in Basic Own Funds</i>	0
R0880	Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	5,762
R0900	Total liabilities	2,976,002
R1000	Excess of assets over liabilities	1,664,517

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
Premiums written							
R0010 Gross - Direct Business	99	388					487
R0120 Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	4,358	17,060					21,417
R0130 Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	271	1,059					1,330
R0140 Reinsurers' share	2,843	11,130					13,974
R0200 Net	1,884	7,376					9,260
Premiums earned							
R0210 Gross - Direct Business	9	36					45
R0220 Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	407	1,592					1,998
R0230 Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	25	99					124
R0240 Reinsurers' share	155	608					763
R0300 Net	286	1,119					1,405
Claims incurred							
R0310 Gross - Direct Business	-940	-1,202					-2,142
R0320 Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	-41,366	-52,894					-94,260
R0330 Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	-2,569	-3,284					-5,853
R0340 Reinsurers' share	-8,602	-10,999					-19,600
R0400 Net	-36,273	-46,382					-82,655
R0550 Net expenses incurred	26,324	33,660					59,985

IR.05.02.01

Premiums, claims and expenses by country: Life obligations

	C0150	C0160	C0170	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210
	Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written)						
	Home Country						Total Top 5 and home country
R1400							
	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280
Premiums written							
R1410 Gross							0
R1420 Reinsurers' share							0
R1500 Net	0						0
Premiums earned							
R1510 Gross	-178						-178
R1520 Reinsurers' share	0						0
R1600 Net	-178						-178
Claims incurred							
R1610 Gross	-11,333						-11,333
R1620 Reinsurers' share	0						0
R1700 Net	-11,333						-11,333
R1900 Net expenses incurred							0

IR.05.03.02

Life income and expenditure

	Insurance with profit participation	Index-linked and unit-linked insurance	Life annuities	Non-life annuities	Other life insurance	Health insurance	Total life and health
	C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070
Premiums written							
R0010	<i>Gross direct business</i>						0
R0020	<i>Gross reinsurance accepted</i>						0
R0030	Gross	0	0	0	0	0	0
R0040	<i>Reinsurers' share</i>						0
R0050	Net	0	0	0	0	0	0
Claims incurred							
R0110	<i>Gross direct business</i>						0
R0120	<i>Gross reinsurance accepted</i>						-11,333
R0130	Gross	0	0	0	-11,333	0	-11,333
R0140	<i>Reinsurers' share</i>						0
R0150	Net	0	0	0	-11,333	0	-11,333
Expenses incurred							
R0160	<i>Gross direct business</i>						0
R0170	<i>Gross reinsurance accepted</i>						0
R0180	Gross	0	0	0	0	0	0
R0190	<i>Reinsurers' share</i>						0
R0200	Net	0	0	0	0	0	0
R0300	<i>Other expenses</i>						77,410
Transfers and dividends							
R0440	<i>Dividends paid</i>						

R0720 Forseeable 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
R0750 Other non available own funds
R0760 **Reconciliation reserve**

100,000
1,027,680
200,947
335,890

IR.25.04.22

Solvency Capital Requirement

Net of loss absorbing capacity of technical provisions

	C0010
Market risk	
R0070 Interest rate risk	47,191
R0080 Equity risk	66,849
R0090 Property risk	2,269
R0100 Spread risk	294,956
R0110 Concentration risk	194,831
R0120 Currency risk	43,903
R0125 Other market risk	0
R0130 Diversification within market risk	-226,817
R0140 Total Market risk	423,182
Counterparty default risk	
R0150 Type 1 exposures	20,788
R0160 Type 2 exposures	30,479
R0165 Other counterparty risk	0
R0170 Diversification within counterparty default risk	-3,165
R0180 Total Counterparty default risk	48,102
Life underwriting risk	
R0190 Mortality risk	0
R0200 Longevity risk	18,717
R0210 Disability-Morbidity risk	0
R0220 Life-expense risk	0
R0230 Revision risk	5,322
R0240 Lapse risk	0
R0250 Life catastrophe risk	0
R0255 Other life underwriting risk	0
R0260 Diversification within life underwriting risk	-3,340
R0270 Total Life underwriting risk	20,699
Health underwriting risk	
R0280 Health SLT risk	0
R0290 Health non SLT risk	42,788
R0300 Health catastrophe risk	0
R0305 Other health underwriting risk	0
R0310 Diversification within health underwriting risk	0
R0320 Total Health underwriting risk	42,788
Non-life underwriting risk	
R0330 Non-life premium and reserve risk (ex catastrophe risk)	463,204
R0340 Non-life catastrophe risk	0
R0350 Lapse risk	0
R0355 Other non-life underwriting risk	0
R0360 Diversification within non-life underwriting risk	0
R0370 Total Non-life underwriting risk	463,204
R0400 Intangible asset risk	0
Operational and other risks	
R0422 Operational risk	58,582
R0424 Other risks	0
R0430 Total Operational and other risks	58,582
R0432 Total before all diversification	1,289,880
R0434 Total before diversification between risk modules	1,056,558
R0436 Diversification between risk modules	-251,221
R0438 Total after diversification	805,337
R0440 Loss absorbing capacity of technical provisions	0
R0450 Loss absorbing capacity of deferred tax	0
R0455 Other adjustments	0
R0460 Solvency capital requirement including undisclosed capital add-on	805,337
R0472 Disclosed capital add-on - excluding residual model limitation	0
R0474 Disclosed capital add-on - residual model limitation	0
R0480 Solvency capital requirement including capital add-on	805,337
R0490 Biting interest rate scenario	0
R0495 Biting life lapse scenario	0
Information on other entities	
R0500 Capital requirement for other financial sectors (Non-insurance capital requirements)	0
R0510 <i>Credit institutions, investment firms and financial institutions, alternative investment funds managers, UCITS management companies</i>	0
R0520 <i>Institutions for occupational retirement provisions</i>	0
R0530 <i>Capital requirement for non-regulated entities carrying out financial activities</i>	0
R0540 Capital requirement for non-controlled participation requirements	0
R0550 Capital requirement for residual undertakings	0
Overall SCR	
R0555 Solvency capital requirement (consolidation method)	805,337
R0560 SCR for undertakings included via D and A	0
R0565 SCR for sub-groups included via D and A	0
R0570 Solvency capital requirement	805,337

IR.32.01.22

Undertakings in the scope of the group

	Country	Identification code and type of code of the undertaking	Legal Name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/non mutual)	Supervisory Authority
Row	C0010	C0020	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080
1	JE	LEI/213800F73H36UBELG991	Gatland Holdco Limited	Insurance holding company as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook		Non-mutual	
2	JE	LEI/213800X3Q80JJJ9AV27	Gatland Topco Limited	Insurance holding company as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook		Non-mutual	
3	JE	LEI/213800GUZCMAZ3LZWC67	Gatland Midco Limited	Insurance holding company as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook		Non-mutual	
4	JE	LEI/213800RJVWGFHT9B2533	Gatland Bidco Limited	Insurance holding company as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook		Non-mutual	
5	BB	LEI/549300CI5JIX0MMP3J30	TIG (Insurance) Barbados Limited	Non-life insurance undertaking	Company limited by shares or by guarantee or unlimited	Non-mutual	Financial Services Commission
6	BM	LEI/21380096MX41KAF6U68	RiverStone International Limited	Insurance holding company as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook		Non-mutual	
7	BM	LEI/213800953PB9V6SKJ12	RiverStone International (Bermuda) Limited	Non-life insurance undertaking	Company limited by shares or by guarantee or unlimited	Non-mutual	Bermuda Monetary Authority
8	GB	LEI/213800XHP9U51651F678	Advent Capital (Holdings) Limited	Other		Non-mutual	
9	GB	LEI/54930067J17F3Z7HYX46	Advent Underwriting Limited	Other		Non-mutual	
10	GB	LEI/213800MYQ52XJMKX2564	Advent Capital Limited	Other		Non-mutual	
11	GB	LEI/213800RR41UK53A8RK91	Advent Capital (No.2) Limited	Other		Non-mutual	
12	GB	LEI/213800GLRTHDJV6A4U72	Advent Capital (No.3) Limited	Other		Non-mutual	
13	GB	LEI/21380052PXYYJCSJCU56	RiverStone Holdings Limited	Insurance holding company as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook		Non-mutual	
14	IE	LEI/6354002SNIV14GB1BI20	RiverStone International Ireland DAC	Non-life insurance undertaking	Company limited by shares or by guarantee or unlimited	Non-mutual	Central Bank of Ireland
15	GB	LEI/2138002OZZXWK5BWLL59	RiverStone Managing Agency Limited	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook		Non-mutual	
16	GB	LEI/213800246XN6FILREW74	RiverStone Insurance (UK) Limited	Non-life insurance undertaking	Company limited by shares or by guarantee or unlimited	Non-mutual	Prudential Regulation Authority
17	GB	LEI/213800QZKNGIRXWSEV46	RiverStone Management Limited	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook		Non-mutual	
18	GB	LEI/213800OZ8B9VBNOAA794	RiverStone Corporate Capital Limited	Other		Non-mutual	
19	GB	LEI/21380009GUO4N464VE50	RiverStone Corporate Capital 3 Limited	Other		Non-mutual	
20	GB	LEI/549300FNNVP9ROG8EM80	RiverStone Corporate Capital 5 Limited	Other		Non-mutual	
21	MT	LEI/213800H3633UHMS7LI67	RiverStone Holdings (Malta) Limited	Insurance holding company as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook		Non-mutual	
22	MT	LEI/213800NZ2O2O9B1KZ788	RiverStone (Insurance) Malta SE	Non-life insurance undertaking	Company limited by shares or by guarantee or unlimited	Non-mutual	Malta Financial Services Authority
23	BM	SC/213800EETGVXS05OQ008+BM+GAIHB	GAI Holding Bermuda Limited	Other		Non-mutual	
24	US	SC/RIHINC	RiverStone International Holdings Inc.	Insurance holding company as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook		Non-mutual	
25	US	LEI/RIY75V3JIBK8ICZYT96	RiverStone International Insurance Inc	Non-life insurance undertaking	Company limited by shares or by guarantee or unlimited	Non-mutual	Division of Insurance Massachusetts
26	US	SC/EIALLC	Electric Insurance Agency LLC	Other		Non-mutual	
27	US	SC/EIC	Elm Insurance Company	Other		Non-mutual	
28	GB	LEI/213800LYA0XB81XWF949	GAI Indemnity Limited	Other		Non-mutual	
29	GB	LEI/213800N3NAK7SZBEWE56	Lavenham Underwriting Limited	Other		Non-mutual	
30	GB	LEI/2138003G9BD3X93FU770	Sampford Underwriting Limited	Other		Non-mutual	
31	GB	SC/213800EETGVXS05OQ008+GB+GEMHC	Gemini HoldCo Limited	Insurance holding company as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook		Non-mutual	

IR.32.01.22

Undertakings in the scope of the group

Country	Identification code and type of code of the undertaking	Legal Name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Criteria of influence						
				% capital share	% used for the establishment of consolidated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence	Proportional share used for group solvency calculation	
Row	C0010	C0020	C0040	C0050	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230
1	JE	LEI/213800F73H36UBELG991	Gatland Holdco Limited	Insurance holding company as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook	94.76%	100.00%	100.00%		Significant	100.00%
2	JE	LEI/213800X3Q80JJJ9AV27	Gatland Topco Limited	Insurance holding company as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Significant	100.00%
3	JE	LEI/213800GUZCMAZ3LZWC67	Gatland Midco Limited	Insurance holding company as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Significant	100.00%
4	JE	LEI/213800RJVVGFHT9B2533	Gatland Bidco Limited	Insurance holding company as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Significant	100.00%
5	BB	LEI/549300C15JIX0MMPJ3J0	TIG (Insurance) Barbados Limited	Non-life insurance undertaking	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Significant	100.00%
6	BM	LEI/21380096MX41KAF6U68	RiverStone International Limited	Insurance holding company as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Significant	100.00%
7	BM	LEI/213800953PB9V6SKJ12	RiverStone International (Bermuda) Limited	Non-life insurance undertaking	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Significant	100.00%
8	GB	LEI/213800XHP9U51651F678	Advent Capital (Holdings) Limited	Other	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Significant	100.00%
9	GB	LEI/54930067J17F3Z7HYX46	Advent Underwriting Limited	Other	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Significant	100.00%
10	GB	LEI/213800MYQS2XJMKX2S64	Advent Capital Limited	Other	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Significant	100.00%
11	GB	LEI/213800RR41UK53A8RK91	Advent Capital (No.2) Limited	Other	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Significant	100.00%
12	GB	LEI/213800GLRTHDJV6A4U72	Advent Capital (No.3) Limited	Other	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Significant	100.00%
13	GB	LEI/213800S2PXYJCSJCU56	RiverStone Holdings Limited	Insurance holding company as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Significant	100.00%
14	IE	LEI/6354002SNIV14GB1BI20	RiverStone International Ireland DAC	Non-life insurance undertaking	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Significant	100.00%
15	GB	LEI/2138002QZZXWKS5BWL159	RiverStone Managing Agency Limited	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Significant	100.00%
16	GB	LEI/213800246XN6FILREW74	RiverStone Insurance (UK) Limited	Non-life insurance undertaking	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Significant	100.00%
17	GB	LEI/213800QZKNGIRXWSEV46	RiverStone Management Limited	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Significant	100.00%
18	GB	LEI/213800O28B9VBNOAA794	RiverStone Corporate Capital Limited	Other	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Significant	100.00%
19	GB	LEI/213800O9GUO4N464VE50	RiverStone Corporate Capital 3 Limited	Other	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Significant	100.00%
20	GB	LEI/549300FNNV9ROG8EM80	RiverStone Corporate Capital 5 Limited	Other	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Significant	100.00%
21	MT	LEI/213800H3633UHMS7LI67	RiverStone Holdings (Malta) Limited	Insurance holding company as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Significant	100.00%
22	MT	LEI/213800N2Z02O9B1KZ788	RiverStone (Insurance) Malta SE	Non-life insurance undertaking	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Significant	100.00%
23	BM	SC/213800EETGVXS05OQ008+BM+GAIHB	GAI Holding Bermuda Limited	Other	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Significant	100.00%
24	US	SC/RIHINC	RiverStone International Holdings Inc.	Insurance holding company as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Significant	100.00%
25	US	LEI/RIV75V3S1HBK8ICZYT96	RiverStone International Insurance Inc	Non-life insurance undertaking	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Significant	100.00%
26	US	SC/EIALLC	Electric Insurance Agency LLC	Other	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Significant	100.00%
27	US	SC/EIC	Elm Insurance Company	Other	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Significant	100.00%
28	GB	LEI/213800LYA0XB81XWF949	GAI Indemnity Limited	Other	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Significant	100.00%
29	GB	LEI/213800N3NAK7SBEWE56	Lavenham Underwriting Limited	Other	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Significant	100.00%
30	GB	LEI/2138003G9BD3X93FU770	Sampford Underwriting Limited	Other	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Significant	100.00%
31	GB	SC/213800EETGVXS05OQ008+GB+GEMHC	Gemini HoldCo Limited	Insurance holding company as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Significant	100.00%

IR.32.01.22

Undertakings in the scope of the group

Country	Identification code and type of code of the undertaking	Legal Name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Inclusion in the scope of Group supervision		Group solvency calculation	
				Yes/No	Date of decision if excluded	Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking	
Row	C0010	C0020	C0040	C0050	C0240	C0250	C0260
1	JE	LEI/213800F73H36UBELG991	Gatland Holdco Limited	Insurance holding company as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
2	JE	LEI/213800X3Q8OJJJ9AV27	Gatland Topco Limited	Insurance holding company as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
3	JE	LEI/213800GUZCMAZ3LZWC67	Gatland Midco Limited	Insurance holding company as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
4	JE	LEI/213800RJVWGFT9B2533	Gatland Bidco Limited	Insurance holding company as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
5	BB	LEI/549300C15JX0MMP3J30	TIG (Insurance) Barbados Limited	Non-life insurance undertaking	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
6	BM	LEI/21380096MX41KAF6U68	RiverStone International Limited	Insurance holding company as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
7	BM	LEI/213800953PB9V6SKJ12	RiverStone International (Bermuda) Limited	Non-life insurance undertaking	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
8	GB	LEI/213800XHP9U516S1F678	Advent Capital (Holdings) Limited	Other	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
9	GB	LEI/54930067J17F3Z7HYX46	Advent Underwriting Limited	Other	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
10	GB	LEI/213800MYQ52XJMKX2S64	Advent Capital Limited	Other	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
11	GB	LEI/213800RR41UK53A8RK91	Advent Capital (No.2) Limited	Other	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
12	GB	LEI/213800GLRTHDJV6A4U72	Advent Capital (No.3) Limited	Other	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
13	GB	LEI/213800S2PXYYJCSJCU56	RiverStone Holdings Limited	Insurance holding company as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
14	IE	LEI/6354002SNIV14GB1BJ20	RiverStone International Ireland DAC	Non-life insurance undertaking	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
15	GB	LEI/2138002OZZXWK5BWL59	RiverStone Managing Agency Limited	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
16	GB	LEI/213800246XN6FILREW74	RiverStone Insurance (UK) Limited	Non-life insurance undertaking	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
17	GB	LEI/213800QZKNGIRXWSEV46	RiverStone Management Limited	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
18	GB	LEI/213800O28B9VBNOAA794	RiverStone Corporate Capital Limited	Other	Included in the scope		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
19	GB	LEI/213800O9GUO4N464VE50	RiverStone Corporate Capital 3 Limited	Other	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
20	GB	LEI/549300FNNVP9ROG8EM80	RiverStone Corporate Capital 5 Limited	Other	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
21	MT	LEI/213800H3633UHMS7LI67	RiverStone Holdings (Malta) Limited	Insurance holding company as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
22	MT	LEI/213800NZO2O9B1KZ788	RiverStone (Insurance) Malta SE	Non-life insurance undertaking	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
23	BM	SC/213800EETGVXS05OQO08+BM+GAIHB	GAI Holding Bermuda Limited	Other	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
24	US	SC/RIHINC	RiverStone International Holdings Inc.	Insurance holding company as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
25	US	LEI/RIY75V3SIBK8ICZYT96	RiverStone International Insurance Inc	Non-life insurance undertaking	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
26	US	SC/EIALLC	Electric Insurance Agency LLC	Other	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
27	US	SC/EIC	Elm Insurance Company	Other	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
28	GB	LEI/213800LYAOXB81XWF949	GAI Indemnity Limited	Other	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
29	GB	LEI/213800N3NAK7SZBEWE56	Lavenham Underwriting Limited	Other	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
30	GB	LEI/2138003G9BD3X93FU770	Sampford Underwriting Limited	Other	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
31	GB	SC/213800EETGVXS05OQO08+GB+GEMHC	Gemini HoldCo Limited	Insurance holding company as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation