



COLLABORATIVE

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Lancashire Holdings Limited

1. Our opinion is unmodified

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Lancashire Holdings Limited ("the Company" or "the Group") for the year ended 31 December 2025 which comprise the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of financial position, the consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity, the consolidated statement of cash flows and the related notes, including the accounting policies on pages 150 to 157 of this Annual Report and Accounts.

In our opinion:

- The consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the Group's affairs as at 31 December 2025 and of the Group's profit for the year then ended; and
- the consolidated financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with UK-adopted international accounting standards.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and we remain independent of the Group in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard as applied to listed public interest entities.

2. Key audit matters: our assessment of risks of material misstatement

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) identified by us, including those which had the greatest effect on: the overall audit strategy; the allocation of resources in the audit; and directing the efforts of the engagement team. We summarise below the key audit matter, in arriving at our audit opinion above. This matter was addressed, in the context of, our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on this matter.

Estimation of incurred but not reported element of both liability for incurred claims and asset for incurred claims

Risk vs 2024: <>

(Claims incurred but not reported is an element of both the liability for incurred claims and the asset for incurred claims at 31 December 2025: \$2,644.8 million liability for incurred claims, \$757.0 million asset for incurred claims (31 December 2024: \$2,237.7 million liability for incurred claims, \$608.5 million asset for incurred claims)

Refer to pages 86 to 92 (Audit Committee report), page 151 to 153 (accounting policy) and pages 183 to 186 (financial disclosures)

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Lancashire Holdings Limited *continued*

The risk

The Group maintains liabilities (and related reinsurance assets) for incurred claims to cover the estimated ultimate cost of settling all losses and loss adjustment expenses arising from events which have occurred up to the balance sheet date, regardless of whether those losses have been reported to the Group. Incurred but not reported ("IBNR") claims is the most subjective component of the liability for incurred claims and the asset for incurred claims.

There is high level of uncertainty within the IBNR portion of the liability (and asset) for incurred claims related to the estimate of the fulfilment cash flows for IBNR.

Subjective valuation:

The liability for incurred claims represents the single largest liability for the Group and the estimation of the IBNR element is the most subjective. Valuation of the fulfilment cash flows related to incurred but not reported liabilities is highly judgemental because it requires a number of assumptions to be made with high estimation uncertainty such as initial expected loss ratios, large loss assumptions and claim development patterns. The net to gross ratio assumptions used to derive the valuation of the related reinsurance asset for incurred claims are also considered to be complex.

The effect of these matters is that, as part of our risk assessment, we determined that valuation of the liability and asset for incurred claims has a high degree of estimation uncertainty, with a potential range of reasonable outcomes greater than our materiality for the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and possibly many times that amount.

Our response

We have used our own actuarial specialists to assist us in performing our procedures in this area:

Our procedures included:

Controls design and implementation

Evaluating and testing the design and implementation of key controls around review and approval of the liability (and asset) for incurred claims related to undiscounted IBNR fulfilment cash flows.

Assessment of assumptions

Assessing and challenging the reserving assumptions (on a gross and net of outwards reinsurance basis) based on our understanding of the reserving policy within the Group.

Historical experience

Evaluating the reliability of the Group's reserving estimates by monitoring the development of losses against initial estimates.

Independent re-projections

Applying our own assumptions, across all attritional classes of business, to perform re-projections on the liability for incurred claims (fulfilment cash flows) and asset for incurred claims and comparing these to the Group's projected results. Where there were significant variances in the results, we have challenged the Group's assumptions with respect to the selected initial expected loss ratios or development patterns.

Sector experience and benchmarking of large losses

Assessing and challenging the reserving assumptions by comparing the Group's loss experience to peers in the market, on a gross and net of outwards reinsurance basis, including on a contract by contract basis for selected large loss and catastrophe events.

Assessing transparency

Considering the adequacy of the Group's disclosures in respect of the valuation of the liability (and asset) for incurred claims.

We performed the tests above over the valuation rather than seeking to rely on the Group's controls because the nature of the balance is such that we would expect to obtain audit evidence primarily through the detailed procedures described.

We continue to perform procedures over the Eligibility for the Premium Allocation Approach ("PAA"). However, based on our risk assessment we have not assessed this as the most significant risk of material misstatement in our current year audit and, therefore, it is not separately identified in our report.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Lancashire Holdings Limited *continued*

3 Our application of materiality and an overview of the scope of our audit

Our application of materiality

Materiality for the consolidated financial statements as a whole was set at \$16.9 million (2024: \$15.8 million), determined with reference to a benchmark of Group insurance revenue of which it represents 0.9% (2024: 0.9%). We consider insurance revenue to be the most appropriate benchmark given the size and complexity of the business as it provides a stable measure year on year.

In line with our audit methodology, our procedures on individual account balances and disclosures were performed to a lower threshold, performance materiality, so as to reduce to an acceptable level the risk that individually immaterial misstatements in individual account balances aggregate to a material amount across the consolidated financial statements as a whole.

Performance materiality was set at 75% (2024: 75%) of materiality for the consolidated financial statements as a whole, which equates to \$12.6 million (2024: \$11.8 million). We applied this percentage in our determination of performance materiality because we did not identify any factors indicating an elevated level of risk.

We agreed to report to the Audit Committee any corrected or uncorrected identified misstatements exceeding \$0.8 million (2024: \$0.8 million), in addition to other identified misstatements that warranted reporting on qualitative grounds.

Overview of the scope of our audit

We performed risk assessment procedures to determine which of the Group's components are likely to include risks of material misstatement to the consolidated financial statements and which procedures to perform at these components to address those risks.

In total, we identified twelve components (2024: twelve components), having considered our evaluation of the Group's legal structure and our ability to perform audit procedures centrally.

Of those, we identified three quantitatively significant components (2024: three components) which contained the largest percentages of either total insurance revenue or total assets of the Group, for which we performed audit procedures.

Additionally, having considered qualitative and quantitative factors, we selected two components (2024: two components) with accounts contributing to the specific risk of material misstatements of the consolidated financial statements.

Accordingly, we performed audit procedures on five components (2024: five components), of which we involved component auditors in performing the audit work on three components (2024: two components).

We set the component materialities, ranging from \$6.0 million to \$13.0 million (2024: \$3.5 million to \$12.2 million), having regard to the mix of size and risk profile of the Group across the components.

Our audit procedures covered 100% (2024: 100%) of Group insurance revenue. We performed audit procedures in relation to components that accounted for 99.5% (2024: 99.8%) of Group profit before tax and 99.6% (2024: 99.9%) of Group total assets.

Group auditor oversight

In working with component auditors, we:

- Included the component auditors' engagement partners and managers in the Group planning discussions to facilitate inputs from component auditors in the identification of matters relevant to the Group audit.
- Issued Group audit instructions to component auditors on the scope and nature of their work.
- Visited one (2024: nil) overseas component auditor in person, and spent time with the remaining component auditors (all based in the UK), as the audit progressed to understand and evaluate their work, and organised video conferences with the component auditors. At this visit and video conferences, the results of the planned procedures and further audit procedures communicated to us were discussed in more detail and any further work required by us was then performed by the component auditors.
- We inspected the work performed by the component auditors for the purpose of the Group audit and evaluated the appropriateness of conclusions drawn from the audit evidence obtained and consistency between communicated findings and work performed with a particular focus on testing of valuation of liability (asset) for incurred claims and management override of controls.

Impact of controls on our Group audit

We identified the following key IT systems which were relevant to the audit:

- the general ledger system used across all components of the Group to record journal entries; and
- the IT systems used to record the underlying transactions in relation to premium, claims and reinsurance for three components.

We used IT specialists to assist us in evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of the IT general controls and automated controls over the above IT systems, which are managed centrally from the UK. Following our testing, including testing mitigating controls where relevant, we relied on the IT general controls for these systems in determining the work to be performed in the audit.



Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Lancashire Holdings Limited *continued*

We also tested the operating effectiveness of automated and key manual controls for in-scope components in the premiums, claims and reinsurance processes and placed reliance on these controls. This reduced the amount of substantive testing performed in the audit of these areas.

We relied on automated controls to reduce our substantive testing over certain system created journal entries. However, we were unable to rely on the controls over manual journal entries which resulted in our audit approach over manual journal entries being fully substantive. Following incremental risk assessment procedures, we assessed that no significant changes were required to our planned audit approach.

4 The impact of climate change on our audit

In planning our audit, we performed a risk assessment, including enquiries of management, to determine how the impact of commitments made by the Group in respect of the transition to net zero carbon emissions, as well as the physical risks of climate change, and transition risks faced by the Group's customer base, could impact on the consolidated financial statements and our audit. Through the procedures we performed, we did not identify any material impact of climate change on the Group's material accounting estimates and there was no significant impact of this assessment on our key audit matters.

The Group underwrites short-tail catastrophe risks. Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of climate-related catastrophe events, leading to higher insurance pay-outs. However, the short-term nature of the Group's insurance contracts means that the impact of losses from catastrophes for the year ended 31 December 2025 is already recorded within the Group's liability for incurred claims at the balance sheet date. The Group considers this loss experience in evaluating individual risk exposures, and the setting of insurance premium rates for both new policies and the periodic renewal of its existing insurance underwriting portfolio. The Group expects any increase in the frequency and severity of climate-related catastrophe events to be reflected in future market premium rates. These considerations are factored into the Group's going concern assessments, in the assessment of which the Group performed a specific climate change stress scenario.

The Group also holds investments and assesses climate risk exposure within the portfolio. Given the predominantly short-term nature of these investments, we have assessed that there is no significant risk related to climate with regards to the valuation of these investments at the balance sheet date.

Taking into account the extent of the headroom of the recoverable amount over the carrying amount of the cash generating units including the Group's intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, we assessed the risk of climate change to the carrying amount of these assets at the balance sheet date to be not significant.

We have read the disclosures of climate related information in the Annual Report and Accounts and considered their consistency with the consolidated financial statements and our audit knowledge.

5 Going concern

The directors have prepared the consolidated financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the Group or to cease their operations, and as they have concluded that the Group's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over their ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the consolidated financial statements ("the going concern period").

We used our knowledge of the Group, its industry, and the general economic environment to identify the inherent risks to its business model and analysed how those risks might affect the Group's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period. The risk that we considered most likely to adversely affect the Group's available financial resources over this period was the valuation of the liability for incurred claims given the estimation and judgement involved in setting these reserves.

We also considered less predictable but realistic second order impacts that could affect demand in the Group's markets, such as the impact of climate change on the Group's results and operations, the performance of the investment portfolio, credit ratings for key insurance subsidiaries, solvency and capital adequacy.

We considered whether these risks could plausibly affect the liquidity and solvency in the going concern period by comparing severe, but plausible downside scenarios and the degree of downside changes in assumptions that, individually and collectively, could result in a liquidity and solvency issue taking into account the Group's current and projected financial resources (a reverse stress test).

We considered whether the going concern disclosure on page 148 of the consolidated financial statements gives a full and accurate description of the directors' assessment of going concern, including the identified risks and dependencies.

Our conclusions based on this work:

- we consider that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements is appropriate;
- we have not identified, and concur with the directors' assessment that there is not, a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern for the going concern period; and

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Lancashire Holdings Limited *continued*

- we have nothing material to add or draw attention to in relation to the directors' statement in page 135 to the consolidated financial statements on the use of the going concern basis of accounting with no material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt over the Group's use of that basis for the going concern period, and we found the going concern disclosure in page 148 to be acceptable.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the above conclusions are not a guarantee that the Group will continue in operation.

6 Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud ("fraud risks") we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included:

- Enquiring of the directors, the Audit Committee, Internal Audit, the Chief Risk Officer, Head of Group Legal and the Company Secretary, together with inspection of policy documentation, as to the Group's high-level policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud, including the internal audit function, and the Group's channel for "whistleblowing", as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud.
- Reading Board and Audit Committee minutes.
- Considering remuneration incentive schemes and performance conditions for management remuneration which includes the annual change in diluted book value per share and return on equity.
- Using analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships.

We communicated identified fraud risks throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of fraud throughout the audit. This included communications from the Group audit team to component audit teams of relevant fraud risks identified at the Group level and requests to component audit teams to report to the Group audit team any instances of fraud that could give rise to a material misstatement at the Group level.

As required by auditing standards, and taking into account possible pressures to meet profit targets, and our overall knowledge of the control environment, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls, in particular the risk that management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries and the risk of bias in accounting estimates and judgements such as the valuation of liability and asset for incurred claims. On this audit we do not believe there is a fraud risk related to revenue recognition because insurance revenue is recognised based on standard non-complex revenue earning patterns.

We also identified a fraud risk in relation to the following area:

- The valuation of liability and asset for incurred claims due to the estimation required in setting these liabilities (and associated reinsurance asset) and the ability for changes in the valuation to be used to impact profit.

In order to address the risk of fraud specifically as it relates to the valuation of liability and asset for incurred claims, we involved actuarial specialists to assist in our challenge of management. We challenged management in relation to the selection of assumptions and the consistency of those assumptions both year on year and across different aspects of the financial reporting process.

Further detail in respect of our procedures around the valuation of liability (and asset) for incurred claims is set out in the key audit matter disclosures in section 2 of this independent auditor's report.

In determining these audit procedures we took into account the results of our evaluation and testing of the operating effectiveness of some of the Group-wide fraud risk management controls. The Audit Committee report on pages 86 to 92 also references the entity level controls in operation across the Group.

We also performed procedures including:

- Identifying journal entries and other adjustments to test for all components based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation. These included those posted by individuals who do not frequently post journals, those posted with descriptions containing key words or phrases, those posted to unusual accounts including those related to cash, insurance revenue and post-closing journals meeting certain criteria.
- Assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias.

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement related to compliance with laws and regulations

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience, through discussion with the directors and other management (as required by auditing standards), from inspection of the Group's regulatory and legal correspondence and discussed with the directors and other management the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

As certain entities within the Group are regulated, our assessment of risks involved gaining an understanding of the control environment including an entity's procedures for complying with regulatory requirements. This was achieved through the procedures noted above.



Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Lancashire Holdings Limited *continued*

We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit. This included communication from the Group audit team to component audit teams of relevant laws and regulations identified at the Group level, and a request for component auditors to report to the Group audit team any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that could give rise to a material misstatement at the Group level.

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the consolidated financial statements varies considerably.

Firstly, the Group is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the consolidated financial statements including financial reporting legislation (including related companies legislation), distributable profits legislation, taxation legislation and regulatory capital, solvency and liquidity regulations and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related consolidated financial statement items.

Secondly, the Group is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the consolidated financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines, litigation or loss of regulatory approval to write insurance contracts. We identified the following areas as those most likely to have such an effect: anti-bribery and certain aspects of company legislation, recognising the financial and regulated nature of certain of the Group's activities and its legal form. Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the Directors and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Therefore, if a breach of operational regulations is not disclosed to us or evident from relevant correspondence, an audit will not detect that breach.

Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the consolidated financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards.

For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the consolidated financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

7 We have nothing to report on the other information in the Annual Report and Accounts

The directors are responsible for the other information presented in the Annual Report together with the consolidated financial statements. Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except as explicitly stated below, any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our consolidated financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work we have not identified material misstatements in the other information.

Directors' remuneration report

In addition to our audit of the consolidated financial statements, the directors have engaged us to audit the information in the Directors' Remuneration Report that is described as having been audited, which the directors have decided to prepare as if the Company was required to comply with the requirements of Schedule 8 to The Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 (SI 2008 No. 410) made under the UK Companies Act 2006.

In our opinion the part of the Directors' Remuneration Report to be audited has been properly prepared in accordance with the UK Companies Act 2006, as if those requirements applied to the Company.

Disclosures of emerging and principal risks and longer-term viability

We are required to perform procedures to identify whether there is a material inconsistency between the directors' disclosures in respect of emerging and principal risks and the viability statement, and the consolidated financial statements and our audit knowledge.

Based on those procedures, we have nothing material to add or draw attention to in relation to:

- the directors' confirmation within the viability statement on page 134 that they have carried out a robust assessment of the emerging and principal risks facing the Group, including those that would threaten its business model, future performance, solvency and liquidity;
- the emerging and principal risks disclosures describing these risks and how emerging risks are identified, and explaining how they are being managed and mitigated; and
- the directors' explanation in the viability statement of how they have assessed the prospects of the Group, over what period they have done so and why they considered that period to be appropriate, and their statement as to whether they have a reasonable expectation that the Group will be able to continue in operation and meet its liabilities as they fall due over the period of their assessment, including any related disclosures drawing attention to any necessary qualifications or assumptions.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Lancashire Holdings Limited *continued*

Our work is limited to assessing these matters in the context of only the knowledge acquired during our consolidated financial statements audit. As we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the absence of anything to report on these statements is not a guarantee as to the Group's longer-term viability.

Corporate governance disclosures

We are required to perform procedures to identify whether there is a material inconsistency between the directors' corporate governance disclosures and the consolidated financial statements and our audit knowledge.

Based on those procedures, we have concluded that each of the following is materially consistent with the consolidated financial statements and our audit knowledge:

- the directors' statement that they consider that the annual report and consolidated financial statements taken as a whole is fair, balanced and understandable, and provides the information necessary for shareholders to assess the Group's position and performance, business model and strategy;
- the section of the annual report describing the work of the Audit Committee, including the significant issues that the audit committee considered in relation to the consolidated financial statements, and how these issues were addressed; and
- the section of the annual report that describes the review of the effectiveness of the Group's risk management and internal control systems.

We are required to review the part of the Corporate Governance Statement relating to the Group's compliance with the provisions of the UK Corporate Governance Code specified by the UK Listing Rules for our review. We have nothing to report in this respect.

8 Respective responsibilities

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 135, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the consolidated financial statements including being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the consolidated financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

The Company is required to include these consolidated financial statements in an annual financial report prepared under Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rule 4.1.17R and 4.1.18R. This auditor's report provides no assurance over whether the annual financial report has been prepared in accordance with those requirements.

9 The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 90 of the Bermuda Companies Act 1981 and the terms of our engagement. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and the further matters we are required to state to them in accordance with the terms agreed with the Company, and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Salim Tharani

for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
15 Canada Square, London, E14 5GL

4 March 2026

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 \$m	2024 \$m
Insurance revenue	2, 13	1,860.4	1,765.1
Insurance service expenses	2, 3, 6, 13	(1,451.2)	(1,186.1)
Insurance service result before reinsurance contracts held		409.2	579.0
Allocation of reinsurance premium	2, 13	(423.5)	(439.4)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers	2, 3, 13	395.4	240.3
Net expense from reinsurance contracts held		(28.1)	(199.1)
Insurance service result		381.1	379.9
Net investment return	2, 4	218.0	162.2
Finance expense from insurance contracts issued	2, 3	(133.6)	(77.9)
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held	2, 3	30.7	24.0
Net insurance and investment result		496.2	488.2
Share of profit of associate	15	3.2	8.6
Other income	5	7.3	10.4
Net foreign exchange gains (losses)		1.7	(2.6)
Other operating expenses	2, 6	(146.2)	(115.9)
Equity based compensation	7	(23.5)	(19.0)
Financing costs	8	(33.8)	(33.0)
Profit before tax		304.9	336.7
Tax charge	9	(11.5)	(15.4)
Profit after tax		293.4	321.3
Earnings per share			
Basic	20	\$1.21	\$1.34
Diluted	20	\$1.17	\$1.30

Consolidated statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 \$m	2024 \$m
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	10, 18	561.4	684.3
Accrued interest receivable		24.6	22.0
Investments	11, 12, 18	3,109.9	2,864.9
Reinsurance contract assets	13	717.8	557.2
Other receivables	21	101.2	20.5
Corporation tax receivable		0.4	—
Investment in associate	12, 15	4.8	9.1
Right-of-use assets	16	22.7	16.2
Property, plant and equipment		8.2	8.7
Intangible assets	17	253.0	197.0
Total assets		4,804.0	4,379.9
Liabilities			
Insurance contract liabilities	13	2,712.1	2,300.4
Other payables		89.8	91.9
Corporation tax payable		—	2.7
Deferred tax liability	14	15.6	22.3
Lease liabilities	16	29.7	22.3
Long-term debt	18	447.5	447.0
Total liabilities		3,294.7	2,886.6
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	19	122.0	122.0
Own shares	19	(8.7)	(20.5)
Other reserves	19	1,249.6	1,242.3
Retained earnings		146.4	149.5
Total shareholders' equity		1,509.3	1,493.3
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		4,804.0	4,379.9

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 4 March 2026 and signed on its behalf by:



Philip Broadley
Director/Chair



Natalie Kershaw
Director/CFO

Consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	Share capital \$m	Own shares \$m	Other reserves \$m	Retained earnings \$m	Total shareholders' equity \$m
Balance as at 31 December 2023		122.0	(29.7)	1,233.2	182.4	1,507.9
Profit for the year		—	—	—	321.3	321.3
Distributed by the trust	19	—	9.2	(11.3)	—	(2.1)
Dividends on common shares	19	—	—	—	(354.2)	(354.2)
Net deferred tax	14	—	—	0.8	—	0.8
Equity based compensation		—	—	19.6	—	19.6
Balance as at 31 December 2024		122.0	(20.5)	1,242.3	149.5	1,493.3
Profit for the year		—	—	—	293.4	293.4
Distributed by the trust	19	—	11.8	(16.9)	—	(5.1)
Dividends on common shares	19	—	—	—	(296.5)	(296.5)
Net deferred tax	14	—	—	0.3	—	0.3
Equity based compensation		—	—	23.9	—	23.9
Balance as at 31 December 2025		122.0	(8.7)	1,249.6	146.4	1,509.3



Consolidated statement of cash flows
For the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 \$m	2024 \$m
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		304.9	336.7
Adjustments for:			
Tax paid		(20.9)	(7.7)
Depreciation		7.3	6.3
Amortisation on intangible assets	17	3.0	1.2
Impairment of internally generated intangible assets	17	10.3	—
Interest expense on long-term debt	8, 18	25.8	25.8
Interest expense on lease liabilities	16	1.4	1.3
Interest income		(145.4)	(131.5)
Dividend income		(18.5)	(16.6)
Net unrealised gains on investments	4	(58.2)	(20.4)
Net realised gains on investments	4	(1.3)	(2.7)
Equity based compensation		23.5	19.0
Foreign exchange losses		4.4	1.2
Share of profit of associate	15	(3.2)	(8.6)
Changes in operational assets and liabilities			
Insurance and reinsurance contracts		210.5	316.9
Other assets and liabilities		(21.3)	52.9
Net cash flows from operating activities		322.3	573.8

	Notes	2025 \$m	2024 \$m
Cash flows used in investing activities			
Interest income received		142.9	126.2
Dividend income received		18.5	16.6
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(2.3)	(1.5)
Purchase of syndicate participation rights	17	(68.0)	(11.2)
Internally generated intangible assets	17	(1.3)	(5.9)
Investment in associate	22	7.5	15.7
Advance to purchase private investment fund	21	(70.0)	—
Purchase of investments		(1,586.2)	(1,785.8)
Proceeds on sale of investments		1,425.3	1,394.0
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(133.6)	(251.9)
Cash flows used in financing activities			
Interest paid		(25.8)	(25.8)
Lease liabilities paid	16	(6.0)	(4.0)
Dividends paid	19	(296.5)	(354.2)
Distributions by trust		(5.1)	(2.1)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(333.4)	(386.1)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(144.7)	(64.2)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		684.3	756.9
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents		16.1	(8.2)
Effect of other items on cash and cash equivalents ¹		5.7	(0.2)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		561.4	684.3

1. Other items includes the effect of prior underwriting years of account losses and loss adjustment expenses, and reinsurance recoveries, being reinsured to close into the oldest open underwriting year of account, to the extent where the Group's syndicate participation has changed between those years of account.

Accounting policies

For the year ended 31 December 2025

Summary of material accounting policies

The basis of preparation, use of judgements, estimates and assumptions, consolidation principles, and material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below.

Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS (as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board), as adopted by the UK.

The Group transitioned to IFRS, as adopted by the UK within its consolidated financial statements effective from 1 January 2025. This transition, from IFRS as adopted by the EU, constitutes a change in accounting framework, however there has been no impact on recognition, measurement or disclosure during the period of these financial statements as a result of this change in accounting framework.

Going concern basis of accounting

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. In assessing the Group's going concern position as at 31 December 2025, the Directors have considered a number of factors. These include:

- the current balance sheet and liquidity position;
- the level and composition of the Group's capital and solvency ratios;
- the Group's ability to service its long-term debt financing arrangements;
- the current performance against the Group's strategic and financial business plan;
- the Group's dividend distribution policy; and
- the current market environment, including consideration of climate change.

In addition, the ORSA report is a key document informing the Group's going concern assessment that is submitted to the Board.

The Group's financial forecasts reflect the outcomes that the Directors consider most likely, based on the information available at the date of signing these consolidated financial statements. To assess the Group's going concern, the financial stability of the Group was modelled for a period of at least 12 months, and a number of sensitivity, stress, and scenario tests were applied. This included a best estimate forecast, and incorporated different magnitudes of reserve releases and attritional, large and catastrophe loss events, plus optimistic and pessimistic investment return scenarios.

To further stress the financial stability of the Group, additional stress testing was performed.

This included modelling the breakeven capital requirements of our regulators and rating agencies, the impact of potential management actions to reduce the Group's exposure to climate change-related risks, and a combination of large losses and catastrophe losses, which would result in a net loss for the Group, and finally a reverse stress test scenario designed to render the business model unviable. The testing identified that even under the more severe but plausible stress scenarios, the Group had more than adequate liquidity and solvency headroom.

Based on the going concern assessment performed, the Directors consider there to be no material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt over the Group's ability to continue to operate as a going concern. The Directors have formed a judgement that there is a reasonable expectation that the Group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence in the foreseeable future, being a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing these consolidated financial statements.

Currency and liquidity

All amounts presented, excluding share data, or where otherwise stated, are in millions of US dollars (\$m), with amounts rounded to the nearest \$0.1 million where appropriate. The consolidated statement of financial position is presented in order of decreasing liquidity.

Use of judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Group's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual amounts may differ from these estimates.

Assumptions and estimates are based on information, knowledge and data available when the consolidated financial statements are prepared. However, existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change, or circumstances may arise that are beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur, and are recognised prospectively. It is considered impracticable to determine the effect that changes in these assumptions and estimates are expected to have on future periods.

Key assumptions concerning the future, and sources of estimation uncertainty

The Group has considered both key assumptions concerning the future, and sources of estimation uncertainty, that may be expected to have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in a subsequent financial year.

Insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held

The Group has determined that its most significant area of estimation uncertainty is in relation to the measurement of insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held. Changes in assumptions may materially change the FCF that make up these balances. The FCF are the current estimates of the future cash flows within the contract boundary of a group of insurance or reinsurance contracts that we expect to collect premiums from, and pay out for claims, benefits and expenses, adjusted to reflect the timing and uncertainty of those amounts.

Accounting policies *continued*

For the year ended 31 December 2025

Changes in the following key assumptions may change the FCF materially:

- assumptions about the amount and timing of future cash flows;
- assumptions about claims development;
- assumptions about discount rates, including any illiquidity premiums; and
- assumptions about the risk adjustment for non-financial risk.

The estimation of the FCF is a complex actuarial process which incorporates a significant amount of judgement, in particular, in relation to the estimation of the LIC and AIC. Delays in reporting losses to the Group, together with unforeseen loss development, increase uncertainty over the accuracy of loss reserves. A significant portion of the Group's business is in classes with high attachment points of coverage, and therefore a low frequency but high severity of claims. This adds further complexity to the reserving process due to the limited volume of industry data available from which to reliably predict ultimate losses following a loss event. Volatility for the majority of losses is limited on a net basis by the reinsurance protection purchased by the Group.

Information about these key assumptions and estimates are included in our risk disclosures and in note 13.

Management judgements, other than those involving estimations

Lancashire is an insurance group whose primary focus is on underwriting and proactively balancing risk and return throughout the underwriting and claims cycles. In doing so, the Group focuses on ensuring premium revenue and investment return exceeds the cost of claims, outwards reinsurance and operating expenses. The main areas in which judgement is applied are therefore the measurement and recognition of insurance contracts and financial assets.

Simplified premium allocation measurement model

Management applies judgement to determine if the Group is eligible to apply the simplified PAA measurement model under IFRS 17.

The Group considers that it is eligible to apply the PAA measurement model to its portfolios and groups of insurance contracts on the basis that the measurement of the LRC is not reasonably expected to differ materially from that calculated under the GMM. The Group applies the PAA to simplify the measurement of all its insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held.

In the years prior to IFRS 17 adoption, and in the initial year of adoption, this assessment was made through detailed quantitative modelling of all portfolios and groups of insurance contracts. Given consistency in the Group's business mix, together with relatively stable economic factors, the PAA eligibility assessment has been undertaken through a combination of qualitative and quantitative analysis for the year ended 31 December 2025. This testing confirmed that the PAA measurement model remained appropriate.

Level of aggregation

Judgement is required to determine the level of aggregation under IFRS 17. Insurance contracts issued that are subject to similar risks and that are managed together, are classified into a portfolio of insurance contracts.

The following considerations have been given most weight in the definition of similar risks:

- risk aggregations used for other business purposes such as reserving;
- segmentations used for underwriting; and
- perils covered and incidence of risk over time.

Each portfolio of insurance contracts is then further disaggregated into annual cohorts, and each annual cohort is classified into a maximum of three groups of contracts for recognition and measurement purposes based on their expected profitability. See accounting policies and note 13.

Onerous contract assessment

Management applies judgement to assess whether facts and circumstances indicate that a group of insurance contracts is onerous at initial recognition, and subsequently assesses whether facts and circumstances indicate any changes in the onerous group's profitability, and whether any loss component remeasurement is required. See accounting policies and note 13.

Classification of investment portfolio

The classification of the Group's investment portfolio requires judgement in assessing the business model within which assets are held. The Group has established that all investment classes are managed, and their performance evaluated, on a fair value basis, and they are therefore classified at FVTPL. See risk disclosures and note 11.

Level (iii) investments

The Group holds a relatively straightforward investment portfolio consisting mainly of standard fixed maturity products. Level (iii) investments are securities for which valuation techniques are not based on observable market data, and therefore require management judgement to determine an appropriate fair value. The Group determines securities classified as Level (iii) to include private investment funds and hedge funds. The estimation of fair value, specifically for Level (iii) investments, is discussed within the risk disclosures and note 11.

Annual impairment assessments

The syndicate participation rights and goodwill are intangible assets with an indefinite life and subject to an annual impairment assessment. The Group applies judgement when determining the input assumptions for the value in use calculation. The input assumptions and their sensitivity are disclosed in note 17.

For the Group's internally generated intangible assets, an impairment review is performed when it is concluded there are sufficient indicators of impairment as disclosed within note 17.

Current and deferred tax

The Group is exposed to changes in tax legislation which are complex to interpret and evolve over time. The Group applies management expertise and judgement to interpret and assess the impact of these changes in tax legislation. Third-party specialists provide tax guidance and tax opinions at the request of management where considered appropriate. Recent changes in tax legislation are disclosed in note 14.

Accounting policies

For the year ended 31 December 2025

Changes in accounting policies

IFRS 18, Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

On 9 April 2024, the IASB published IFRS 18, Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements. The standard will be effective from 1 January 2027, replacing IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements. The Group has been monitoring the UK endorsement process, which formally adopted IFRS 18 in December 2025, and is also undertaking an assessment into the impact of implementing IFRS 18.

The key changes to the Group's financial statements are expected to include:

- the classification of the consolidated statement of comprehensive income into IFRS 18 operating, investing, financing and income tax categories alongside the inclusion of mandatory sub-totals to aid comparability;
- disclosure of management-defined performance measures; and
- enhanced disclosures relating to the aggregation and disaggregation of financial information.

IFRS 18 will be adopted on a fully retrospective basis. The focus of IFRS 18 is on presentation and disclosure. The Group does not anticipate any valuation adjustments to arise on adoption of IFRS 18.

There are also amendments to other existing standards and interpretations that are mandatory for the first time for financial periods beginning 1 January 2025, specifically Amendments to IAS 21, Lack of Exchangeability. These are not currently relevant for the Group and do not impact the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments, which is effective from 1 January 2026, is not expected to impact the Group.

Consolidation principles

The Group's consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as at, and for the year ended, 31 December 2025. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date of acquisition or incorporation, being the date on which the Group obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date when such control ceases. Intercompany balances, profits and transactions are eliminated. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the subsidiary, and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the subsidiary.

The Group participates in two syndicates at Lloyd's, which are managed by the Group's Lloyd's managing agent subsidiary. In view of the several liability of underwriting members at Lloyd's, the Group recognises its proportion of all the transactions undertaken by the syndicates in which it participates within its consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Similarly, the Group's proportion of the syndicates' assets and liabilities has been reflected in its consolidated statement of financial position. This proportion is calculated by reference to the Group's participation as a percentage of each syndicate's total capacity for each underwriting year of account.

Subsidiaries' accounting policies are generally consistent with the Group's accounting policies. Where they differ, adjustments are made on consolidation to bring the subsidiaries' accounting policies in line with that of the Group.

Associates

Investments in which the Group has significant influence over the operational and financial policies of the investee, are recognised at cost and thereafter accounted for using the equity method. Under this method, the Group records its proportionate share of income or loss from such investments in its consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the period. Adjustments are made to the associate's accounting policies, where necessary, so there is consistency with the Group's accounting policies.

Foreign currency

Functional currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entities' operations are conducted (the 'functional currency'). The functional currency is US dollars for all of the Group's entities, other than the Group's Australian entities, which have a functional currency of Australian dollars. The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in US dollars (the 'presentation currency').

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the functional currency for each entity using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions, or at the average rate for the period when this is a reasonable approximation. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are revalued at period end exchange rates. The resulting exchange differences on revaluation are recorded in profit or loss within net foreign exchange gains (losses) in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency are carried at historic rates. Non-monetary assets and liabilities carried at estimated fair value and denominated in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate on the date that the estimated fair value was determined.

Foreign operations

The results and financial position of the Group's entities that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate on the period end date;
- income and expenses are translated at the average exchange rates for the period; and
- all resulting foreign exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income, and as a separate component of shareholders' equity.

On disposal of foreign operations, cumulative exchange differences previously recognised in other comprehensive income are recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as part of the gain or loss on disposal.

Accounting policies *continued*

For the year ended 31 December 2025

Insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held

Classification

Insurance contracts issued under IFRS 17 are those contracts that transfer significant insurance risk at the inception of the contract. Insurance risk is transferred when an insurer agrees to compensate a policyholder if a specified uncertain future event adversely affects the policyholder. Contracts that have a legal form of insurance risk but do not transfer significant insurance risk are classified as investment contracts and follow financial instrument accounting under IFRS 9. The Group does not issue any contracts with direct participation features.

In the normal course of business, the Group uses reinsurance to mitigate its risk exposures. A reinsurance contract held transfers significant insurance risk if it transfers substantially all the insurance risk resulting from the insured or reinsured portion of the underlying insurance contracts, even if it does not expose the reinsurer to the possibility of a significant loss.

All references to insurance contracts in these consolidated financial statements apply to insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held, unless specifically stated otherwise.

Level of aggregation of insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held

Insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held that are subject to similar risks and managed together are classified into portfolios of contracts. These are disaggregated into annual cohorts and then further classified into three groups based on their expected profitability. The groups are:

- insurance contracts issued that are onerous at initial recognition, or reinsurance contracts held for which there is a net gain at initial recognition;
- insurance contracts issued that at initial recognition have no significant possibility of becoming onerous, or reinsurance contracts held where there is no significant possibility of a net gain arising subsequently; or
- a group of the remaining insurance contracts issued, or reinsurance contracts held.

These groups represent the level of aggregation at which insurance contracts issued are initially recognised and measured, and they are not subsequently reconsidered.

Initial recognition of insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held

An insurance contract issued by the Group is recognised at the earliest of:

- the beginning of the coverage period;
- when the first payment from the policyholder is due, or actually received if there is no due date; or
- the date when facts and circumstances indicate that the group of contracts is onerous.

Groups of reinsurance contracts held are initially recognised at the beginning of the coverage period. In the case of proportional reinsurance contracts held, this may be delayed until the initial recognition date of any underlying insurance contract. Reinsurance contracts held which cover an underlying onerous group of insurance contracts issued, are recognised on the same date as the related onerous group of contracts.

Insurance contracts issued are initially added to the relevant groups of insurance contracts in the reporting period in which they meet the recognition criteria, subject to the annual cohorts' restriction. Composition of the groups is not reassessed in subsequent periods.

Measurement applying the PAA measurement model - PAA eligibility

The Group considers that it is eligible to apply the PAA to simplify the measurement of groups of insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held, as the measurement of the LRC and ARC is not reasonably expected to differ materially from that calculated under the GMM. The PAA has been applied to all groups of contracts.

Contract boundary

The measurement of a group of insurance contracts issued or reinsurance contracts held includes all of the cash flows within the boundary of each contract in the group.

Cash flows are within the boundary of each contract if they arise from substantive rights and obligations that exist during the period. In the case of insurance contracts issued, this is where the Group can compel the policyholder to pay premiums, or the Group has substantive obligations to provide the policyholder with insurance coverage or other services. In the case of reinsurance contracts held, this is where the Group is compelled to pay amounts to the reinsurer, or has a substantive right to receive insurance coverage, or other services, from the reinsurer.

A substantive obligation to provide services ends when:

- the Group has the practical ability to reassess the risks of the particular policyholder, and as a result can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects those risks; or
- the Group has the practical ability to reassess the risks of the portfolio of insurance contracts that contains the contract, and as a result can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects the risks of the portfolio; and
- the pricing of premiums up to the date when risks are reassessed does not reflect the risks related to periods beyond the reassessment date.

A substantive right to receive services from the reinsurer ceases when the reinsurer:

- has the practical ability to reassess the risks transferred to it, and as a result can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects those reassessed risks; or
- has a substantive right to terminate the coverage.

The contract boundary is reassessed at each reporting period to include the effect of change in circumstances on the Group's rights and obligations, and may change over time.

Cash flows not directly attributable to a portfolio of insurance contracts are recognised in other operating expenses as incurred.

Accounting policies *continued*

For the year ended 31 December 2025

Fulfilment cash flows within the contract boundary

The FCF are the current estimates of the future cash flows within the contract boundary of a group of insurance contracts. These include premiums, claims, acquisition costs and administrative expenses, adjusted to reflect the timing and the uncertainty of those amounts.

The estimates of future cash flows are based on an unbiased probability weighted mean of the full range of possible outcomes. They reflect current estimates, factoring in expected credit losses or non-performance risk of reinsurers, and are determined from the perspective of the Group.

The Group uses assumptions to measure the estimates of the future cash flows for a group of reinsurance contracts held that are consistent with the underlying group of insurance contracts issued. Reinsurance cash flows that are contingent on claims incurred by the underlying insurance contracts issued are therefore included as part of the cash flows that are expected to be reimbursed under the relevant reinsurance contracts held.

Discounting

The FCF within the LIC and the AIC are discounted using current discount rates to reflect the time value of money and the financial risks related to those cash flows. The discount rates reflect the characteristics of the cash flows arising from each group of insurance contracts, including the timing, currency, and liquidity of the cash flows. The Group does not discount the LRC or the ARC. This would be required if the LRC or the ARC included a significant financing component.

Risk adjustment for non-financial risk

The measurement of the LIC and the AIC includes an explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk. This is estimated separately from the discounted FCF and is applied to the present value of the estimated future cash flows. It reflects the compensation the Group requires, or transfers to a reinsurer, for bearing uncertainty in respect of the amount and timing of the cash flows from non-financial risk as the Group fulfils its insurance contracts issued.

Insurance acquisition cash flows

Insurance acquisition cash flows arise from the cost of selling, underwriting, and initiating a group of insurance contracts that are directly attributable to the portfolio of insurance contracts to which the group belongs. These include:

- contract specific costs, such as brokerage; and
- a systematic and rational allocation of fixed and variable overheads to groups of contracts based on insurance revenue.

Initial measurement of insurance contracts issued applying the PAA

The carrying amount of the LRC is measured with reference to the premiums received on initial recognition from either policyholders or intermediaries, minus any insurance acquisition cash flows allocated to the relevant group at that date, less the derecognition of any assets or liabilities previously recognised for cash flows related to the group.

The Group assumes that no contracts are onerous at initial recognition, unless facts and circumstances indicate otherwise. If such evidence exists, the Group determines if the contract will result in a net cash outflow. The Group recognises an insurance service expense for the net cash outflow, and an onerous loss component is added to the LRC.

Subsequent measurement of insurance contracts issued applying the PAA

The carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts issued is the sum of the LRC and the LIC, and is measured at the end of each reporting period. The measurement of the LRC includes:

- any premiums received, less amounts recognised as insurance revenue;
- less insurance acquisition cash flows paid, plus amortisation of any insurance acquisition cash flows recognised as insurance service expense in the period; and
- less any non-distinct investment components either paid, or transferred to the LIC.

Groups of insurance contracts that were not onerous at initial recognition can subsequently become onerous if facts and circumstances change during the coverage period. Onerous groups of contracts are assessed at the end of each reporting period with changes in the expected net cash outflow recognised in the carrying amount of the LRC and insurance service expenses. The Group amortises the onerous loss component within the LRC based on the passage of time over the remaining coverage period within insurance service expenses. The equivalent basis is also applied to any relevant reinsurance recovery component.

The Group recognises the LIC for a group of insurance contracts as the amount of FCF relating to the incurred claims that have not yet been paid, including claims that have been incurred but not yet reported, together with the associated expenses, including all claims handling expenses that relate to incurred claims which have not yet been paid. The FCF are measured at the reporting date using current estimates of future cash flows, current discount rates, and current estimates of the risk adjustment for non-financial risk.

Initial and subsequent measurement of reinsurance contracts held applying the PAA

The carrying amount of a group of reinsurance contracts held is the sum of the ARC and the AIC, and is measured at the end of each reporting period. The Group measures a group of reinsurance contracts held on the same basis as a group of insurance contracts issued, with adaptations to reflect the features of reinsurance contracts held that differ from the insurance contracts issued.

Derecognition and modification under the PAA

The Group derecognises an insurance contract issued, or a reinsurance contract held, when it is extinguished (that is, when the specified obligations in the contract expire, are discharged, or cancelled), or the contract is modified.

Accounting policies *continued*

For the year ended 31 December 2025

Modifications to a contract are accounted for as a change in the estimate of the FCF. A contract is derecognised and treated as a new contract if the modification to the contract either:

- changes the measurement model;
- brings the contract, or separable component parts of the contract, outside the scope of IFRS 17;
- substantially changes the contract boundary; or
- results in the contract being allocated to a different group.

When an insurance contract is extinguished, transferred to a third-party, or modified in such a way that results in derecognition, any adjustments made to the FCF are recorded within the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Presentation within the financial statements

Portfolios of insurance contracts issued, and portfolios of reinsurance contracts held, that are assets, and those that are liabilities, are presented separately in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The Group disaggregates amounts recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income into an insurance service result, and insurance finance income and expense.

The Group disaggregates changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk between the insurance services result (which represents the change related to non-financial risk), and insurance finance income or expenses (which represents the effect of the time value of money and changes in the time value of money).

Income and expenses from reinsurance contracts held are presented separately from the income and expenses on insurance contracts issued.

Insurance revenue and insurance service expenses exclude any non-distinct investment components.

Insurance revenue from insurance contracts issued

Insurance revenue from groups of insurance contracts issued is the amount of expected premiums net of ceding commission payable. Expected premiums exclude any investment components.

Insurance revenue is recognised based on the passage of time over the coverage period.

The amount of insurance revenue recognised in the period reflects the provision of insurance services and the corresponding consideration the Group expects to be entitled to in exchange for those services.

Insurance service expenses from insurance contracts issued

Insurance service expenses are recognised as they are incurred, and comprise the following items:

- incurred claims, net of inwards reinstatement premiums, and net of the initial discount on incurred claims;
- adjustments to the LIC (including the risk adjustment) that do not arise from the effects of the time value of money, financial risk and changes therein;
- amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows based on the passage of time over the relevant coverage period;
- other directly attributable insurance service expenses, including an allocation of fixed and variable overhead costs; and
- losses on onerous contracts and the reversal of such losses.

Expenses not meeting the above criteria are included within other operating expenses in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Allocation of reinsurance premium and amounts recoverable from reinsurers

The allocation of reinsurance premiums is the amount of expected reinsurance premium payments net of commission income receivable for a group of reinsurance contracts held, and is recognised based on the passage of time over the relevant coverage period of the reinsurance contract.

Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are recognised as they are incurred and include reinsurance recovery cash flow assumptions that are consistent with underlying insurance contracts issued, recognition of movements in onerous loss recovery components, and the effect of any risk of non-performance by the issuer of the reinsurance contract.

Finance income or expenses from insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held

Insurance finance income or expenses comprise the change in the carrying amount of the group of insurance contracts issued, or reinsurance contracts held, arising from the effect of the time value of money, financial risk and changes therein. These include:

- the unwind of the initial discount (that is, the effective interest accreted on the LIC or AIC); and
- the effect of changes in interest rate assumptions.

The Group has elected to include insurance finance income and expenses within the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and does not disaggregate these between profit and loss and other comprehensive income.

Non-distinct investment components

The non-distinct investment component of an insurance contract is the amount that the Group would be required to repay to a policyholder in all circumstances, regardless of whether an insured event occurs. The receipt of this investment component and the subsequent repayment do not relate to insurance services. Non-distinct investment components are therefore excluded from insurance revenue and insurance service expenses, and are considered as a settlement of an insurance contract liability.

Accounting policies *continued*

For the year ended 31 December 2025

Financial instruments

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as either measured at amortised cost, FVTPL or FVOCI. The classification is dependent on the Group's business model for managing the financial asset, and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

Financial assets are classified as measured at amortised cost if they are held to collect contractual cash flows, and where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.

Financial assets are classified as measured at FVOCI if they are held to both collect contractual cash flows and sell, and where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI are classified as measured at FVTPL. Financial assets in this FVTPL category are those that are managed in a fair value business model, or that have been designated as FVTPL by management upon initial recognition.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, unless the Group changes its business model for managing those financial assets, in which case the affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at amortised cost and include cash in hand, deposits held on call with banks, and other short-term highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less at the date of purchase. Carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short-term nature and high liquidity of the instruments.

Interest income earned on cash and cash equivalents is recognised by applying the effective interest rate method. The carrying value of accrued interest income approximates estimated fair value due to its short-term nature and high liquidity.

Investments

Investments are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular-way purchases and sales of investments are recognised on the trade date, being the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

At initial recognition, the Group measures financial assets held at FVTPL at their fair value on acquisition. Transaction costs in respect of financial assets carried at FVTPL are expensed within the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as they are incurred. Financial assets held at FVTPL are subsequently measured at their fair value.

The Group's investment portfolio, comprising fixed maturity securities, private investment funds and hedge funds, is managed in a fair value business model and is therefore mandatorily classified as FVTPL.

The Group's investment portfolio includes quoted and unquoted investments. The fair values of the investments are determined based on bid prices from recognised exchanges, broker-dealers, recognised indices or pricing vendors. Unrealised gains or losses from changes in the fair value of investments are presented in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, within net investment return. Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate method and is presented in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income within net investment return. The carrying value of accrued interest receivable approximates fair value due to its short-term nature and high liquidity.

Investments are derecognised when the Group has transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership, or when the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired, with any realised gains or losses recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income within net investment return.

Derivatives

Derivatives are classified as financial assets or liabilities at FVTPL. They are initially recognised at fair value on the date a contract is entered into, the trade date, and are subsequently carried at fair value. Derivative instruments with a positive fair value are recorded as derivative financial assets, and those with a negative fair value are recorded as derivative financial liabilities.

They derive their value from the underlying instrument and are subject to the same risks as that underlying instrument, including liquidity risk, credit risk, and market risk. Estimated fair values are based on exchange or broker-dealer quotations, where available, or discounted cash flow models, which incorporate the pricing of the underlying instrument, yield curves and other factors. Changes in the estimated fair value of derivative instruments are recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income within net investment return. The Group does not currently hold any derivatives classified as hedging instruments. For discounted cash flow techniques, estimated future cash flows are based on management's best estimates, and the discount rate used is an appropriate market rate.

Derivative financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position only to the extent there is a legally enforceable right of offset, and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and liabilities simultaneously. Derivative financial assets and liabilities are derecognised when the Group has transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership, or the liability is discharged, cancelled or expired, with any realised gains or losses recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income within net investment return.

Accounting policies *continued*

For the year ended 31 December 2025

Other receivables

Other receivables includes trade receivables and contract assets. Trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component are measured on initial recognition at their fair value, which is typically their transaction price, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less an expected credit loss allowance where applicable. The other receivables held by the Group are short term in nature.

Impairment

The Group applies the simplified approach to measuring ECL, which uses a lifetime ECL for all receivables and contract assets (other than those recognised under IFRS 17). The lifetime ECL is measured from the date of the initial recognition of trade receivables and contract assets. The Group calculates the lifetime ECL using three main components: a probability of default, a loss given default and the exposure at default (collectively the expected loss rates).

To measure the lifetime ECL, receivables and contract assets are grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics. The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles over the three years prior to the period end and the corresponding credit losses experienced within this three-year period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information based on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability to collect receivables.

Financial liabilities

Other payables

Other payables represent goods and services provided to the Group prior to the financial year end which are unpaid. These amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 to 60 days of recognition. Other payables are recognised initially at their fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Other payables are derecognised on the settlement date, which is typically the date on which the contractual obligation to pay cash is extinguished.

Long-term debt

Long-term debt is recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Thereafter it is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Derecognition occurs when the obligation has been extinguished. The difference between the carrying amount that has been extinguished and the consideration paid is recognised within the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Liabilities related to long-term debt are derecognised on the settlement date, which is typically the date on which the contractual obligation to pay cash is extinguished.

Intangible assets

The Group's intangible assets comprise indefinite life intangible assets and internally generated intangible assets.

The Group's indefinite life intangible assets comprise syndicate participation rights and goodwill. The cost of syndicate participation rights and goodwill acquired in a business combination is their fair value as at the date of acquisition. Additional syndicate participation rights may be purchased from time to time and are recorded at the cost on the date of the relevant syndicate capacity auction. As a result of their anticipated ability to continue to generate cash flows for the Group on a long-term basis, goodwill and syndicate participation rights are considered to have an indefinite useful life, and are not amortised. They are carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are tested annually for impairment at the CGU level by comparing the net present value of the future cash flow stream of the CGU to the carrying value of the net assets of the CGU, including the related intangible assets. The useful life of an indefinite life intangible asset is reviewed annually, to determine if the assessment that it has an indefinite life continues to be supportable.

Internally generated intangible assets represent directly attributable costs incurred in the development phase of implementing cloud-based software to support the Group's target operating model. An internally generated intangible asset is recognised if it can be demonstrated that there is an intent, available resources, and technical feasibility to complete the intangible asset so that it is available for use, and that it will generate probable future economic benefits. The costs must be capable of being measured reliably. Such intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets not yet available for use are tested annually for impairment at the CGU level by comparing the net present value of the future cash flow stream of the CGU to the carrying value of the net assets of the CGU, including the related intangible assets.

Internally generated intangible assets available for use are considered to have a finite life. Applying the cost model, intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over their estimated useful economic life, and assessed for impairment whenever there are indicators of impairment.

The useful lives and amortisation period of the internally generated intangibles are estimated to be between five to seven years, and will be amortised using the straight-line method with no residual value. The amortisation, and where applicable any impairment, of these internally generated intangibles is recognised within other operating expenses.

Accounting policies *continued*

For the year ended 31 December 2025

Other income

Other income is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Nature of services

The table below details the type of services from which the Group derives its other income.

Services	Nature, timing of satisfaction of performance obligation, and significant payment terms
LCM underwriting fees	The Group recognises underwriting fees over the underwriting cycle based on the underlying exposure of the covered contracts. Underwriting fees are received on or before the collateral funding date, which is prior to commencement of the underwriting cycle.
LCM profit commission	The Group recognises profit commission following the end of the underwriting cycle based on the underlying performance of the covered contracts and as collateral is released. Profit commissions may only be received once the profit commission hurdle has been met.
LSL consortium management fees	The Group recognises consortium fees over the risk period based on the underlying exposure of the covered contracts. Consortium fees are received quarterly.
LSL consortium profit commission	The Group recognises profit commission in line with the underlying performance of covered contracts once the year of account closes, which is also when the profit commissions are received.
LSL managing agency fees	The Group recognises managing agency fees in line with the services provided in respect of each underwriting year of account. Managing agency fees are received quarterly.
LSL managing agency profit commission	The Group recognises profit commission on open years of account when measurement is highly probable. Profit commissions are received once the underwriting year of account closes.
LSL coverholder fee income	The Group recognises coverholder fee income in line with services provided. Coverholder fee income is received quarterly.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is carried at historical cost, less accumulated depreciation, and any impairment in value. Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost over the estimated useful economic life on a straight-line basis as follows:

IT equipment	33% per annum
Office furniture and equipment	20% to 33% per annum
Leasehold improvements	20% per annum

Indicators of impairment, together with the assets' residual values, useful lives, and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

An item of property, plant or equipment is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount of the asset, and are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Costs for repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

Leases

The Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease, at the inception of the contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the lease commencement date. Lease payments are discounted using the rate implicit in the lease, if readily determinable, or otherwise at the Group's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- fixed lease payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date of the lease; or
- payments in respect of purchase options, lease termination options, or lease extension options that the Group is reasonably certain to exercise.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the lease carrying amount to reflect the interest on the lease liability using the effective interest rate method, and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

Accounting policies *continued*

For the year ended 31 December 2025

The Group remeasures the lease liability and the related right-of-use asset whenever:

- the lease term changes as a result of the Group changing its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension, or termination option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate;
- the lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate, or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate; or
- a lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at, or before, the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred, and an estimate of any costs to be incurred at expiration of the lease agreement.

Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Straight-line depreciation is calculated from the commencement date of the lease to the earlier of the end date of the lease term, or the useful life of the underlying asset.

The Group applies IAS 36, Impairment of Assets, to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and recognises any identified impairment loss within the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Employee benefits

Equity compensation plans

The Group currently operates an RSS under which nil-cost options have been granted. The fair value of the equity instruments granted is estimated on the date of grant. The estimated fair value is recognised as an expense pro-rata over the vesting period of the instrument, adjusted for the impact of any non-market vesting conditions. No adjustment to vesting assumptions is made in respect of market vesting conditions.

At each reporting date, the Group revises its estimate of the number of RSS nil-cost options that are expected to become exercisable. It recognises the impact of the revision of original estimates, if any, as an equity-based compensation expense in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income over the remaining vesting period, and a corresponding adjustment is made to other reserves within shareholders' equity.

Upon exercise, the differences between the expense charged to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and the actual cost to the Group, if any, are transferred to other reserves within shareholders' equity.

Pensions

The Group operates a defined contribution plan. On payment of contributions to the plan there is no further obligation for the Group. Contributions are recognised as employee benefits in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in the period when the employee's services are rendered.

Tax

The tax charge or credit represents the sum of the tax currently payable and any deferred tax. The tax payable is calculated based on taxable profit for the period using tax rates and tax laws enacted, or substantively enacted, at the year-end reporting date, and any adjustments to tax payable in respect of prior periods. Taxable profit for the period can differ from that reported in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income due to non-taxable income, and certain items which are not tax deductible, or which are deferred to subsequent periods.

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the assets and liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position and their tax base, except when the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred tax assets or liabilities are accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that realising the related tax benefit through future taxable profits is probable, and are reassessed in each period for recognition.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities, and when the deferred income taxes relate to the same fiscal authority.

At the date equity-based compensation awards are exercised, and where the current estimated fair value of an award exceeds the estimated fair value at the date they were granted, corporation tax on this excess amount is recognised within equity. At the period end date, equity-based compensation awards that have not been exercised, and for which the current estimated fair value of an award exceeds the estimated fair value at the date they were granted, have deferred tax on this excess amount recognised within shareholders' equity.

The Corporate Income Tax Amendment (No. 2) Act 2025 and the Tax Credits Act 2025 was effective in Bermuda from 11 December 2025 and is designed to incentivise and support an enhanced on-island presence. Job-based and expense-based tax credits have been recognised in total expenses for the year ending 31 December 2025 under the new legislation.

Own shares

Own shares include shares repurchased under share repurchase authorisations and held as treasury shares, plus shares repurchased and held in trust, for the purposes of employee equity-based compensation schemes. Own shares are deducted from shareholders' equity. No gain or loss is recognised on the purchase, sale, cancellation, or issue of own shares, and any consideration paid or received is recognised directly in shareholders' equity.

Risk Disclosures

Risk disclosures: introduction

The Group is exposed to risks from various sources, which are classified into six primary risk categories. These risk categories are:

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Insurance risk; | D. Credit risk; |
| B. Market risk; | E. Operational risk; and |
| C. Liquidity risk; | F. Strategic risk. |

The most significant risk to the Group is considered to be insurance risk. The primary objective of the Group's ERM framework is to ensure that the capital resources held are matched to the risk profile of the Group, and that the balance between risk and return is considered as part of all key business decisions. The Group has formulated, and keeps under review, a risk appetite which is set by the Board of Directors. The Group's appetite for risk will vary from time to time to reflect the potential risks and returns that present themselves. However, protecting the Group's capital and maximising risk-adjusted returns for investors over the long-term remain constant elements of the Group's strategy. The risk appetite of the Group is central to how the business is run and permeates into the risk appetites that the individual operating entity boards of directors have adopted. These risk appetites are expressed through detailed risk tolerances at both a Group and an operating entity level. Risk tolerances represent the maximum amount of capital, generally on a modelled basis, that the Group and its entities are prepared to expose to certain risks.

The Board of Directors is responsible for setting and monitoring the Group's risk appetite and tolerances, whereas the individual entity boards of directors are responsible for setting and monitoring entity level risk tolerances. All risk tolerances are subject to at least an annual review and consideration by the respective boards of directors. The LHL Board and individual entity boards of directors review actual risk levels versus tolerances, emerging risks, and any risk learning events at least quarterly. In addition, management assesses the modelled potential catastrophe losses against the risk tolerances and seeks to ensure that risk levels are managed in accordance with them.

Emerging risks

Artificial Intelligence (AI)

AI refers to the advancement of computer systems capable of performing tasks that typically require human intelligence. Generative AI, a specialised subset, creates content using deep learning models based on existing data patterns.

While AI offers significant potential, it also introduces risks such as misinformation, data privacy concerns, intellectual property challenges, and ethical issues. The Group continues to evaluate AI integration into business processes with robust risk mitigation measures to help ensure responsible use.

Over the past year, we have matured and strengthened governance across AI evaluation, implementation, and monitoring, seeking to align with regulatory and ethical standards.

The Group remains a cautious adopter, prioritising safe and controlled deployment to protect client data, uphold compliance, and manage emerging risks.

Risk management works closely with IT and the business to identify, assess, and approve AI solutions, supporting their implementation in a secure and responsible manner.

Insufficient cloud capacity

The rapid growth of AI is significantly increasing global demand for cloud capacity, creating a risk that available data-centre capacity will be insufficient to meet companies' operational and resilience needs. Cloud providers are facing GPU and hardware shortages, rising energy demands, and regional capacity limits, which may restrict compute availability and increase cloud costs.

Economic capital models

The Group maintains economic capital models at the LICL, LUK and syndicate levels. These models are primarily focused on insurance risks; however, they are also used to model other risks, including market, credit and operational risks. The syndicate models are reviewed and approved by Lloyd's as part of its own capital and solvency regulations.

The economic capital models produce data in the form of stochastic distributions for all classes, including non-elemental classes. The distributions include the mean outcome and the result at various return periods, including very remote events. Projected financial outcomes for each insurance class are calculated, as well as the overall portfolio, including diversification credit. Diversification credit arises as individual risks are generally not strongly correlated and are unlikely to all produce profits or losses at the same time.

A. Insurance risk

Insurance risk is the risk that the Group's underwriting, reserving, claims management, or reinsurance decisions and judgements result in a detrimental financial impact to the Group. The Group underwrites worldwide insurance and reinsurance contracts that transfer insurance risk, including risks exposed to both natural and man-made catastrophes. The Group's exposure in connection with insurance or reinsurance contracts underwritten is whether, in the event of insured losses, premiums will be sufficient to cover the loss payments and expenses. Insurance and reinsurance markets are cyclical and premium rates and terms and conditions vary by line of business depending on market conditions and the stage of the underwriting cycle. Market conditions are impacted by capacity and recent loss events, and broader economic cycle impacts, amongst other factors. The Group's underwriters assess likely losses using their experience and knowledge of past loss experience, industry trends, and current circumstances. This allows them to estimate the premiums sufficient to meet likely losses and expenses and desired levels of profitability.

Risk Disclosures *continued*

The Group considers insurance risk at an individual contract level, at a segment level, at a geographic level, and at an aggregate portfolio level. This promotes careful risk selection, consideration of concentration levels and appropriate portfolio diversification. The level of insurance risk tolerance per peril is set by the Board and the boards of directors at individual entity level and at the overall aggregate Group level.

A number of controls are deployed by the Group to manage the amount of insurance exposure assumed:

- a rolling strategic plan that helps establish the business goals that the Board of Directors aims to achieve;
- a detailed three-year business plan is produced annually. The plan is approved by the Board of Directors and is monitored, reviewed and updated on an ongoing basis;
- for LSL, the syndicates' business forecasts and business plans are subject to review and approval by Lloyd's;
- economic capital models are used to model risk levels and capital requirements;
- each authorised class has a predetermined normal maximum line structure;
- each underwriter has a clearly defined limit of underwriting authority;
- the Group and individual operating entities have predetermined tolerances on probabilistic and deterministic losses of capital for certain single events, which are monitored on a regular basis;
- pricing and aggregation models are used to assist with the underwriting process; and
- reinsurance is purchased to mitigate both frequency and severity of losses on a facultative, excess of loss treaty or proportional treaty basis.

Some of the Group's business provides coverage for natural catastrophes (for example, hurricanes, earthquakes, wildfires and floods) and is subject to potential seasonal variation and the effects of climate change. A proportion of the Group's business is exposed to large catastrophe losses in North America, Europe and Japan as a result of windstorms. The level of windstorm activity, and landfall thereof, during the North American, European and Japanese wind seasons may materially impact the Group's loss experience. The North American and Japanese wind seasons are typically June to November, and the European wind season is typically November to March. The Group also has exposure to large losses arising from other non-seasonal natural catastrophes, such as earthquakes, tsunamis, droughts, floods and tornadoes, from risk losses throughout the year and from war, terrorism and political risk, and other events.

Climate change may expose the Group to the risk of heightened severity and frequency of weather-related losses. Climate-related risks are identified and assessed as part of the usual risk identification and management process, which includes, but is not limited to, discussions with risk owners and subject matter experts across the Group, discussions at the Emerging Risk Forum, and at the ESG Committee.

Climate-related risks specific to the (re)insurance portfolios are identified and assessed as part of the day-to-day underwriting process by individual underwriters in their analysis of specific risk information, and more broadly in the context of the wider portfolio during the individual class of business QBR process, and through the RRC meetings.

These reviews include: the physical location of assets insured, weather-related perils that have impacted the location and their historical frequency and severity, as well as expected short-term and long-term changes. Various underwriting committees and forums assess climate-related risks of both current and anticipated future risks, which include, but are not limited to, transition risk arising from a decline in the value of assets to be insured, changing energy costs, and liability risks that could arise from climate-related litigation.

Physical, transition and liability risks are considered by business segment and geographical location, and the expected impact from the risks identified is considered with respect to both magnitude and timescale.

The Group manages climate risk by using stochastic models from third-party vendors that have a long history of data quality governance. The Group adapts these models based upon views of climate risk, as well as clients' exposure data, to create aggregate loss scenarios. Underwriting guidelines support the underwriting process and provide guidance to assist underwriters in their decision-making. Performance against guidelines is monitored through the regular meetings, QBRs and related reporting. We have clear tolerances and preferences in place to actively manage exposures, and the Board regularly monitors our PMLs.

The Group accepts risks for periods primarily of one year, which mitigates the potential short-term impacts of climate risk. The Group has the ability to re-evaluate the portfolio on an annual basis and therefore reprice physical risk and reset exposure levels to consider new data regarding the frequency and severity of elemental catastrophe events.

Catastrophe management

The Group actively monitors risk levels and manages catastrophe risk accumulations using reinsurance and PML based risk tolerances, which are monitored as part of our climate-related risks. The Group's exposures to certain peak zone elemental losses, as a percentage of tangible capital, including long-term debt, are shown below. Net loss estimates are undiscounted before income tax and net of reinstatement premiums and outwards reinsurance on a first occurrence return period basis.

		31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
		\$m	% of tangible capital	\$m	% of tangible capital
100 year return period estimated net loss¹					
Zones	Perils				
Gulf of Mexico ²	Hurricane	337.1	19.8%	335.8	19.3%
California	Earthquake	255.1	15.0%	247.6	14.2%
Non-Gulf of Mexico – US	Hurricane	239.5	14.1%	233.4	13.4%
Pan-European	Windstorm	109.6	6.4%	129.4	7.4%
Japan	Earthquake	78.7	4.6%	107.3	6.2%
Japan	Typhoon	78.8	4.6%	102.3	5.9%
Pacific North West	Earthquake	41.6	2.4%	34.3	2.0%

Risk Disclosures *continued*

		31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
250 year return period estimated net loss ¹		\$m	% of tangible capital	\$m	% of tangible capital
Zones	Perils				
Gulf of Mexico ²	Hurricane	464.4	27.3%	435.4	25.0%
California	Earthquake	284.3	16.7%	302.6	17.4%
Non-Gulf of Mexico – US	Hurricane	421.5	24.7%	525.9	30.2%
Pan-European	Windstorm	173.4	10.2%	195.9	11.2%
Japan	Earthquake	164.6	9.7%	189.5	10.9%
Japan	Typhoon	114.7	6.7%	155.0	8.9%
Pacific North West	Earthquake	177.6	10.4%	170.9	9.8%

1. Estimated net loss balances presented in the table are unaudited.

2. Landing hurricane from Florida to Texas.

There can be no guarantee that the modelled assumptions and techniques deployed in calculating these figures are accurate. There could also be an unmodelled loss which exceeds these figures. In addition, any modelled loss scenario could cause a larger loss to capital than the modelled expectation from the above return periods.

Geopolitical risks

The conflict in Ukraine shows no clear resolution, and tensions between Russia and the West continue to escalate. Add to that US China relations; European and Arctic nations facing rising threats of tariffs; and tensions between the US and Europe concerning the sovereignty of Greenland; and you have a highly unstable geopolitical environment. Underwriting discipline and informed decision-making are key in this environment.

Insurance revenue geographical split and operating segment

The following table provides an analysis of the Group's insurance revenue by operating segment and geographical location:

For the year ended 31 December	2025			2024		
	Reinsurance \$m	Insurance \$m	Total \$m	Reinsurance \$m	Insurance \$m	Total \$m
US and Canada	487.8	362.5	850.3	437.7	318.7	756.4
Worldwide – multi territory	324.0	360.5	684.5	314.2	311.6	625.8
Europe	55.0	86.2	141.2	58.8	99.2	158.0
Rest of world	37.6	146.8	184.4	44.4	180.5	224.9
Total insurance revenue	904.4	956.0	1,860.4	855.1	910.0	1,765.1

I. Reinsurance segment

The Group's reinsurance segment comprises property reinsurance, specialty reinsurance and casualty reinsurance. The property reinsurance portfolio is predominantly written on an excess of loss basis with the 'catastrophe' portfolio exposed to large natural disasters and the 'risk' portfolio exposed to individual man-made losses, such as fire and explosion. The specialty reinsurance portfolio has a mix of exposures, with natural disasters exposing the retrocession portfolio, and large, man-made risks from complex exposures, such as offshore energy platforms, exposing the marine, energy, terror and aviation portfolios. This is underwritten through a combination of excess of loss and proportional reinsurance. Casualty reinsurance is primarily written through quota share reinsurance, assuming a mix of general liability and professional lines exposures, predominantly from within the US.

II. Insurance segment

The Group's insurance segment is usually written on a direct or facultative basis and comprises aviation insurance, casualty insurance, energy and marine insurance, property insurance and specialty insurance. Within aviation, aviation deductible, aviation hull, aviation liability, aviation war, and AV52 are the main exposures. Casualty insurance covers accident and health policies, as well as a small number of consortia arrangements within Lloyd's. Energy insurance covers a variety of energy exposures, from upstream and energy construction, downstream processing and storage risks, power generation, and energy liability. Marine risks include cargo and specie risks, as well as liability, hull and war. The property insurance portfolio contains worldwide property exposure with a mix of Fortune 500 business and smaller accounts with exposure in an individual location. Specialty insurance includes political risk, terror and credit exposures, and is often written on a multi-year basis.

Risk Disclosures *continued*

Outwards reinsurance

The Group, in the normal course of business and in accordance with its risk management practices, seeks to reduce certain types of losses that may arise from events that could cause unfavourable underwriting results by entering into external outwards reinsurance arrangements. Reinsurance does not relieve the Group of its obligations to policyholders. Under the Group's reinsurance security policy, reinsurers are assessed and approved based on their financial strength ratings, together with other factors. The Group RSC considers reinsurers that are not rated or do not fall within the predefined rating categories on a case-by-case basis, and may require collateral to be provided to support the reinsurer's obligations. There are specific guidelines for these collateralised contracts. The Group ORIF monitors the Group's reinsurers on an ongoing basis, and formally reviews the Group's reinsurance arrangements as deemed necessary. Exposure to the Group's reinsurance counterparties, compared to the Board-approved tolerances, is reported to the Board of Directors on a quarterly basis.

Reinsurance protection is typically purchased on an excess of loss basis; however, it may also include ILW covers, or proportional treaty arrangements. The mix of reinsurance cover is dependent on the specific loss mitigation requirements, market conditions, and available capacity. Reinsurance may also be purchased to optimise the risk-adjusted return of the underwriting portfolio. The structure varies between types of peril and sub-class. The Group regularly reviews its catastrophe and other exposures, and may purchase reinsurance to reduce its net exposure to a large natural catastrophe loss and/or to reduce net exposures to other large losses. The Group can purchase both facultative and treaty reinsurance with varying cover and attachment points. The reinsurance coverage is not intended to be available to meet all potential loss circumstances. The Group will retain some losses, as the cover purchased is unlikely to transfer the totality of the Group's exposure. Any loss amount which exceeds the Group's reinsurance programme is retained by the Group. Some parts of the reinsurance programme have limited reinstatements, therefore the number of claims which may be recovered from second or subsequent losses in those particular circumstances is restricted.

Reserving

Estimates of future cash flows to fulfil insurance contracts issued

The Group measures the carrying amount of the LIC and the AIC at the end of each reporting period, being the amount of the FCF. The FCF in respect of the LIC and the AIC comprises:

- unbiased probability-weighted best estimates of future cash flows within the boundary of each insurance and reinsurance contract;
- an adjustment to reflect the time value of money and the financial risks related to future cash flows, to the extent that the financial risks are not included in the estimates of future cash flows (see interest rate risk section); and
- a risk adjustment for non-financial risk.

Further detail on each of these is provided in the section below.

Probability-weighted best estimate of future cash flows

In estimating future cash flows, the Group incorporates, in an unbiased way, all reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date. The Group uses internal and external information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future conditions. The Group's estimate of future cash flows is calculated to represent the mean of a range of theoretical scenarios that consider the full range of possible outcomes.

Cash flows within the boundary of a contract relate directly to the fulfilment of the contract, including those for which the Group has discretion over the amount and timing. These include payments to, or on behalf of, policyholders, and other costs incurred in fulfilling contracts. Other costs that are incurred in fulfilling contracts comprise both direct costs and an allocation of fixed and variable overheads. Where expenses are contract specific, these costs are taken directly and aggregated, as required, to groups of insurance contracts. Where expenses are not contract specific (for example, overheads) these are allocated to groups of insurance contracts in a systematic way.

For all our contracts, uncertainty in the estimation of future claims and benefit payments arises primarily from the severity and frequency of claims.

The Group estimates the ultimate costs of settling claims incurred but unpaid at the reporting date, and the value of salvage and other expected recoveries, by reviewing individual claims reported and making allowance for claims incurred but not yet reported. The ultimate cost of settling claims is estimated using a range of loss reserving techniques (including the Bornhuetter-Ferguson, loss ratio and chain-ladder methods). Actuarial techniques typically assume that historic claims experience is indicative of future claims development patterns and, therefore ultimate claims cost. The ultimate cost of settling all claims is estimated separately for each class of business.

The assumptions used, including loss ratios and future claims inflation, are derived from a combination of historical information and judgement, that allows for where past trends might not apply in the future and future trends that may emerge.

For each nominal fulfilment amount, the timing of future cash flows is determined by applying cash flow assumptions based, where available, on the Group's historical experience for the given portfolio of contracts. Where there is insufficient historical experience, reliance may be placed on external benchmarks or portfolios which are believed to exhibit similar cash flow characteristics.

Risk Disclosures *continued***Methods used to measure the risk adjustment for non-financial risk**

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk is the compensation that is required for bearing the uncertainty in respect of the amount and timing of cash flows that arises from non-financial risk as the insurance contract is fulfilled. The Group estimates an adjustment for non-financial risk separately from all other estimates.

Under the PAA, the risk adjustment for non-financial risk is limited to the LIC and the AIC, with the exception of onerous groups of contracts, where it is implicitly considered in determining the required adjustment to the LRC and the ARC. The undiscounted risk adjustment within the LIC and the AIC is set with reference to the Group's reserve risk appetite and aligns with the Group's management margin, which depends on the prevailing uncertainty in the FCF of the LIC and the AIC at each reporting date. The management margin is set through a combination of initial expected loss ratio uplifts for attritional IBNR provisions and on a case-by-case basis for individual reported events. This process is overseen by the Reserve and Audit Committees. Given this granular approach, no further allocation of the risk adjustment to groups of insurance contracts is required. The undiscounted risk adjustment is then discounted to allow for the time value of money alongside the wider FCF within the LIC and the AIC. Changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk are disaggregated into insurance services and insurance financing components in the same way as the best estimate FCF.

The Group estimates that FCF within the net of reinsurance LIC (including the risk adjustment for non-financial risks) correspond to a confidence level of 85% (31 December 2024 – 86%) on an ultimate time horizon.

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk is subject to discounting, and the confidence level is inferred for the purpose of disclosure. The inference of the confidence level requires assumptions around the perceived volatility of each portfolio and the aggregation to the overall entity level. Volatility parameters are set with reference to historical internal and external data, but may be adjusted at each reporting date to reflect the prevailing environment and associated reserve uncertainties. Given the inference of the confidence level, the Group generally expects this to fall within the range of the 80th to 90th percentile. Movements within this range between periods are to be expected due to, for example, specific loss events or a change in the mix of business such as an increase in longer-tail casualty business written. The Group would expect to remain within this range, unless there is a change in reserving risk appetite. The Group's reserve risk appetite and methods used to determine the risk adjustment for non-financial risk, and the resulting confidence level, were not changed for the current financial year.

Sensitivity analysis

The following table presents information on how reasonably possible changes in assumptions made by the Group impact the valuation of the net insurance contract liabilities, profit after tax and shareholders' equity. Under the PAA, and given the current amount of the Group's loss component, only the LIC component of insurance contract liabilities and the AIC component of reinsurance contract assets are considered sensitive to possible changes in insurance risk variables.

	LIC as at 31 December 2025 \$m	Impact on profit after tax and shareholders' equity \$m	LIC as at 31 December 2024 \$m	Impact on profit after tax and shareholders' equity \$m
Insurance contract liabilities	2,644.8		2,237.7	
Reinsurance contract assets	(757.0)		(608.5)	
Net insurance contract liabilities	1,887.8		1,629.2	
20% increase in unpaid claims and expenses				
Insurance contract liabilities	3,173.8	(478.6)	2,685.2	(391.2)
Reinsurance contract assets	(908.4)	123.5	(730.2)	99.6
Net insurance contract liabilities	2,265.4	(355.1)	1,955.0	(291.6)

The analysis is based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated.

Risk Disclosures *continued*

B. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that decisions, movements, trends, or other factors in global or local financial markets impact the Group in a way that is financially detrimental. The Group's main market risks include:

- I. Insurance market risk;
- II. Investment risk;
- III. Debt risk; and
- IV. Currency risk.

These risks, and the management thereof, are described below.

I. Insurance market risk

Insurance market risk is the risk that factors within either the global insurance market, or the relevant local insurance markets in which the Group operates, have a detrimental financial impact on the Group. The Group is exposed to insurance market risk from several sources, including the following:

- the advent or continuation of a soft market, which may result in a stabilisation or decline in premium rates and/or terms and conditions for certain lines, or across all lines;
- the actions and reactions of key competitors, which may directly result in volatility in premium volumes and rates, fee levels and other input costs;
- market events, including unusual inflation in rates, which may result in a limit in the availability of cover, resulting in political intervention or national remedies;
- failure to maintain broker, binding authority and client relationships, leading to a limited or substandard choice of risks which are inconsistent with the Group's risk appetite;
- changes in regulation including capital, governance or licensing requirements; and
- changes in the geopolitical environment.

The most important method to mitigate insurance market risk is to maintain strict underwriting standards. The Group manages insurance market risk in numerous ways, including the following:

- reviews and amends underwriting plans and outlook as necessary;
- reduces exposure to market sectors where conditions have reached unattractive levels;
- purchases appropriate, cost-effective reinsurance cover to mitigate loss exposures;
- closely monitors changes in premium rates and terms and conditions;
- continuous regulatory capital management to seek to ensure that it does not allow surplus capital to unduly influence underwriting appetite;
- has a collegiate approach towards taking risk, with most authority requiring at least four eyes and pre-authorisation peer review;
- reviews all new and renewal business post-underwriting for LSL;
- reviews outputs from the economic capital models to assess up-to-date profitability of classes and sectors;
- holds a monthly RRC meeting to discuss risk and reinsurance;
- holds a quarterly UURC meeting to review underwriting strategy; and
- holds regular meetings with regulators.

Risk Disclosures *continued*

II. Investment risk

Investment risk is the risk that movements, trends or other factors, within either public or private investment markets, have a detrimental financial impact on the price of securities within the Group's investment portfolio. Movements in investments resulting from changes in prices, interest rates, inflation rates, and currency exchange rates, amongst other factors, may lead to an adverse impact on the value of the Group's investment portfolio.

Investment guidelines are established by the Investment Committee to manage this risk. Investment guidelines set parameters within which the Group's external investment managers must operate. All of the Group's fixed income managers and the majority of the private investment managers are signatories of the UNPRI, which approximates to 96.7% (31 December 2024 – 96.7%) of the Group's externally managed assets. Important parameters include guidelines on permissible asset classes, duration ranges, credit quality, currency, maturity, sectors, geographical, sovereign and issuer exposures. Compliance with guidelines is monitored on a monthly basis. Any adjustments to the investment guidelines are approved by the Investment Committee and the Board of Directors.

The Group's business model emphasises the preservation of capital and the provision of sufficient liquidity for the prompt payment of claims, in conjunction with providing a stable income stream as far as possible. Management reviews the composition, duration and asset allocation of the investment portfolio regularly to respond to changes in interest rates, and other market conditions.

The Group's fixed maturity portfolios are managed by external investment managers. The Group also has a portfolio consisting of hedge funds, principal protected products, and private investment funds. The performance of the managers is monitored on an ongoing basis.

The 'core' investment portfolio is aligned with the Group's long-term financial goals and risk tolerance while the 'surplus' investment portfolio aims for higher returns and greater diversification by investing in a wider array of assets with higher risk-return profiles, such as high-yield securities, private investment funds, and hedge funds.

Within the Group's investment guidelines are subsets of guidelines for the core portion of funds required to meet near-term obligations and cash flow needs following an extreme event. These guidelines add further requirements, including reducing permitted asset classes, higher credit quality, shorter duration, and higher liquidity. The primary objectives for this portion of assets are capital preservation and providing liquidity to meet insurance and other near-term obligations. Alongside internally managed cash, the core portfolio holds funds specifically allocated to cover potential liabilities, aligning their duration with that of the insurance liabilities within an agreed range. The core portfolio is invested in fixed maturity securities, fixed maturity funds, and cash and cash equivalents. The core portfolio may, at times, contain assets significantly in excess of those required to meet insurance liabilities or other defined funding needs.

Assets in excess of those required to be held in the core portfolio are typically held in the surplus portfolio. The surplus portfolio is invested in fixed maturity securities, principal protected products, derivative instruments, cash and cash equivalents, private investment funds, and hedge funds. In general, the duration of the surplus portfolio is slightly longer than the core portfolio.

The Group reviews the composition, duration and asset allocation of its investment portfolio on a regular basis to respond to changes in interest rates and other market conditions. If certain asset classes are anticipated to produce a higher return within management's risk tolerance, an adjustment in asset allocation may be made. Conversely, if the risk profile is expected to move outside of management's risk tolerance levels, an adjustment to the asset allocation may be made to reduce the risks in the portfolio.

The investment portfolio is currently structured to perform similarly in risk-on and risk-off environments. The Group endeavours to limit losses in both risk-on, risk-off, and interest rate hike scenarios. The Group models various periods of significant stress to better understand the investment portfolio's risks and exposures. The scenarios represent what could, and most likely will, occur (albeit not in the exact form of the scenarios, which are based on historic periods of volatility). The Group also monitors the portfolio impact of more severe disaster scenarios consisting of extreme shocks.

The Investment Committee oversees a strategic asset allocation study on a bi-annual basis, which assesses the Group's overall strategy and seeks to determine if there is an alternative asset allocation to achieve the highest risk-adjusted return within our risk tolerances.

The IRRC meets quarterly to seek to ensure that the Group's strategic and tactical investment actions are consistent with investment risk preferences, appetite, risk and return objectives and tolerances. The IRRC also helps further develop the risk tolerances to be incorporated into the ERM framework.

Risk Disclosures *continued*

The investment mix of the Group's investment portfolio is as follows:

As at 31 December	2025			2024		
	Core \$m	Surplus \$m	Total \$m	Core \$m	Surplus \$m	Total \$m
Short-term investments	13.0	2.0	15.0	27.9	4.6	32.5
Fixed maturity funds	30.4	—	30.4	23.1	—	23.1
US treasuries	364.5	28.4	392.9	382.8	127.1	509.9
Other government bonds	46.5	74.4	120.9	31.5	33.8	65.3
US municipal bonds	9.7	1.4	11.1	9.1	6.7	15.8
US government agency debt	—	4.0	4.0	0.2	17.0	17.2
Asset backed securities	111.4	192.0	303.4	81.6	190.1	271.7
US government agency MBS	244.6	161.4	406.0	181.3	145.2	326.5
Non-agency MBS	62.4	35.4	97.8	22.5	33.0	55.5
US government agency CMBS	—	1.1	1.1	—	—	—
Non-agency commercial MBS	36.8	17.8	54.6	—	20.5	20.5
Bank loans	—	153.7	153.7	—	153.4	153.4
Corporate bonds	913.9	305.4	1,219.3	827.9	280.1	1,108.0
Other fixed maturities	—	—	—	—	4.4	4.4
Total fixed maturity securities	1,833.2	977.0	2,810.2	1,587.9	1,015.9	2,603.8
Private investment funds	—	291.2	291.2	—	253.1	253.1
Hedge funds	—	8.8	8.8	—	7.9	7.9
Other investments	—	(0.3)	(0.3)	—	0.1	0.1
Total investments	1,833.2	1,276.7	3,109.9	1,587.9	1,277.0	2,864.9

The concentration risk of the Group's fixed maturity securities by location and sector is as follows:

As at 31 December	2025						Total ³ \$m
	Financials \$m	Industrial & consumer \$m	Utility \$m	Government & government agencies \$m	Structured ¹ \$m	Other ² \$m	
United States	338.3	654.4	19.1	829.3	222.5	—	2,063.6
Cayman Islands	—	—	—	—	174.9	—	174.9
Canada	33.1	23.4	—	77.3	—	—	133.8
United Kingdom	50.3	25.6	0.3	—	—	—	76.2
Europe ⁴	64.8	53.0	—	13.6	2.1	—	133.5
Other	48.5	54.0	9.1	29.9	56.3	30.4	228.2
Total fixed maturity securities	535.0	810.4	28.5	950.1	455.8	30.4	2,810.2

As at 31 December	2024						Total ³ \$m
	Financials \$m	Industrial & consumer \$m	Utility \$m	Government & government agencies \$m	Structured ¹ \$m	Other ² \$m	
United States	316.3	635.5	12.6	869.3	138.5	27.3	1,999.5
Cayman Islands	—	1.2	—	—	151.8	—	153.0
Canada	37.0	17.4	—	27.8	—	—	82.2
United Kingdom	41.5	20.2	—	2.2	—	—	63.9
Europe ⁴	58.5	37.1	—	6.6	2.6	4.4	109.2
Other	29.4	51.2	7.9	28.8	54.8	23.9	196.0
Total fixed maturity securities	482.7	762.6	20.5	934.7	347.7	55.6	2,603.8

1. Structured products excludes any government structured products.
2. Other includes Lloyd's overseas deposits. Short term investments have been allocated to sector in the current period.
3. Location represents the country of risk for the majority of the fixed maturity securities. If the country of risk is not available, the location will reflect the country of the Issuer.
4. Europe excludes the United Kingdom.

The Group's net asset value is directly impacted by movements in the fair value of investments held. Fair values can be impacted by movements in interest rates, credit ratings, exchange rates, the current economic environment and outlook.

Risk Disclosures *continued***Interest rate risk****(i) Investments**

Interest rate risk is the risk that movements in market interest rates, which are typically correlated with the interest rates set by central banks, have a detrimental financial impact on the value of the Group's assets and liabilities. The Group's investment portfolio is mainly comprised of fixed maturity securities and cash and cash equivalents. Fixed maturity funds are overseas deposits held by the syndicates in trust for the benefit of the policyholders in those overseas jurisdictions. They consist of high-quality, short-duration fixed maturity securities. The fair value of the Group's fixed maturity portfolio is generally inversely correlated to movements in market interest rates. If market interest rates fall, the fair value of the Group's fixed maturity securities would tend to rise, and vice versa.

The sensitivity of the price of fixed maturity securities, and certain derivatives, to movements in interest rates is indicated by their duration. The greater a security's duration, the greater its price volatility to movements in interest rates. The sensitivity of the Group's fixed maturity investment portfolio to interest rate movements is detailed below, assuming linear movements in interest rates:

As at 31 December	2025		2024	
	\$m	%	\$m	%
Immediate shift in yield (basis points)				
100	(62.9)	(2.2)	(62.2)	(2.4)
75	(47.2)	(1.7)	(46.6)	(1.8)
50	(31.4)	(1.1)	(31.1)	(1.2)
25	(15.7)	(0.6)	(15.5)	(0.6)
(25)	15.7	0.6	13.7	0.5
(50)	31.4	1.1	27.5	1.1
(75)	47.1	1.7	41.2	1.6
(100)	62.8	2.2	54.9	2.1

The Group mitigates interest rate risk on the investment portfolio by establishing and monitoring duration ranges in its investment guidelines. The duration of the core portfolio is matched to the modelled duration of the net insurance contract liabilities, within a permitted range. The permitted duration range for the surplus portfolio is between one and five years.

The overall duration for fixed maturity securities, managed cash and cash equivalents is 2.1 years (31 December 2024 – 2.0 years).

In addition to duration management, the Group monitors VaR to measure potential losses in the estimated fair values of its cash and invested assets, and to understand and monitor risk. The VaR calculation is performed using variance/covariance risk modelling to capture the cash flows and embedded optionality of the investment portfolio. Securities are valued individually using standard market pricing models. These security valuations serve as the input to risk analytics, including full valuation risk analyses, as well as parametric methods that rely on option-adjusted risk sensitivities to approximate the risk and return profiles of the portfolio.

The principal VaR measure that is produced is an annual VaR at the 99th percentile confidence level. Under normal conditions, the investment portfolio value is not expected to decrease more than the VaR metric listed in the table below 99% of the time over a one-year time horizon. The appropriateness of this measure is considered by the Investment Committee, on behalf of the Board of Directors, on an annual basis.

The Group's annual VaR calculations are as follows:

As at 31 December	2025		2024	
	\$m	% of shareholders' equity	\$m	% of shareholders' equity
99th percentile confidence level ¹	119.6	7.9	157.8	10.6

1. Including the impact of internal foreign exchange hedges.

(ii) Discounting approach on the LIC and the AIC

The Group's LIC and AIC are discounted on initial recognition and remeasured to current interest rates at each quarter end date, and are therefore sensitive to changes in market interest rates.

The Group applies the bottom-up approach when deriving its discount rates for discounting the LIC and the AIC. This approach requires the use of an appropriate (liquid) risk-free yield curve, plus a specific illiquidity premium above the risk-free yield curve to represent the reduced liquidity of the insurance contract cash flows compared to the observable risk-free rates. The risk-free yields and illiquidity premium are derived using reference data supplied by third parties with management judgement applied where appropriate, in particular in the derivation of the illiquidity premium, which is informed by the implied illiquidity premium of a representative portfolio of corporate bonds determined using the top-down method.

The Group writes predominantly short-duration contracts and has not identified any significant financing component in the LRC or the ARC, and has therefore applied judgement to determine that there is no requirement to discount these balances.

Risk Disclosures *continued*

The following table sets out the one-, three-, five- and seven-year yield curves (risk-free rate plus illiquidity premium) used to discount the cash flows of insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held for the Group's major currencies:

As at 31 December	2025				2024			
	1 year	3 years	5 years	7 years	1 year	3 years	5 years	7 years
USD	3.83%	4.03%	4.31%	4.55%	5.33%	4.40%	4.29%	4.34%
GBP	3.94%	4.23%	4.51%	4.75%	5.31%	4.34%	4.14%	4.16%
EUR	2.57%	3.08%	3.43%	3.68%	4.03%	3.21%	3.21%	3.33%
JPY	1.30%	2.02%	2.35%	2.60%	0.65%	0.96%	1.24%	1.52%

The following table presents information on how reasonably possible changes in the yield curve could impact the valuation of the net insurance contract liabilities, profit after tax and shareholders' equity. Under the PAA, and given the current amount of the Group's loss component, only the LIC component of insurance contract liabilities and the AIC component of reinsurance contract assets are sensitive to possible changes in interest rate risk variables.

	LIC as at 31 December 2025 \$m	Impact on profit after tax and shareholders' equity \$m	LIC as at 31 December 2024 \$m	Impact on profit after tax and shareholders' equity \$m
Insurance contract liabilities	2,644.8		2,237.7	
Reinsurance contract assets	(757.0)		(608.5)	
Net insurance contract liabilities	1,887.8		1,629.2	
1% increase in yield curves				
Insurance contract liabilities	2,589.7	54.3	2,195.6	37.9
Reinsurance contract assets	(747.1)	(11.4)	(600.6)	(6.7)
Net insurance contract liabilities	1,842.6	42.9	1,595.0	31.2

The analysis is based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated.

Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value of the Group's investment portfolio will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate or foreign exchange rate risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual investment or other market factors.

The Group's price risk exposure relates to private investment funds and hedge funds. Listed investments that are quoted in an active market are recognised at quoted bid price, which is deemed to be the approximate exit price. If the market for the investment is not considered to be active, then the Group establishes fair value using valuation techniques (refer to note 11). This includes comparison to comparable orderly transactions between active market participants, reference to benchmarks or other indices to assess reasonableness, and other valuation techniques that are commonly used by market participants.

A 10% asset price decrease at 31 December 2025 would reduce the value of our private investment funds and hedge funds by approximately \$30.0 million (31 December 2024 – \$26.1 million).

Derivative financial instruments

The Group's investment guidelines permit the investment managers to utilise forward foreign currency contracts to manage foreign currency exposure. These positions are monitored regularly. The Group may also use OTC or exchange-traded managed derivatives to mitigate interest rate risk and foreign currency exposures. The Group principally has exposure to derivatives related to the following types of risks: interest rate risk, foreign currency risk, and credit risk.

Risk Disclosures *continued***Forward foreign currency contracts**

A forward foreign currency contract is a commitment to purchase or sell a foreign currency at a future date, at a defined rate. The Group may utilise forward foreign currency contracts to gain exposure to a certain currency or market rate, to manage the impact of fluctuations in foreign currencies on the value of its foreign currency denominated investments, debt, insurance-related currency exposures and/or expenses.

Forward contracts expose the Group to credit, market and liquidity risks. Credit risk arises from the potential inability of counterparties to perform under the terms of the contract. The Group is exposed to market risk to the extent that adverse changes occur in the exchange rate of the underlying foreign currency. Liquidity risk represents the possibility that the Group may not be able to rapidly adjust the size of its forward positions at a reasonable price in times of high volatility and financial stress. These risks are mitigated by requiring a minimum counterparty credit quality, restricting the maximum notional exposure as a percentage of the investment portfolio's estimated fair value, and restricting exposures to foreign currencies, individually and in aggregate, as a percentage of the investment portfolio's estimated fair value.

Where forward foreign currency contracts are within externally managed investment portfolios, they are disclosed as other investments. Where they are managed directly by the Group, they are disclosed as either other receivables, or other payables, as appropriate.

The notional amount of a derivative contract is the underlying quantity upon which payment obligations are calculated. A long position is equivalent to buying the underlying currency, whereas a short position is equivalent to having sold the underlying currency.

The net gains or losses on the Group's derivative financial instruments recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income are as follows:

For the year ended 31 December	2025 \$m	2024 \$m
Net foreign exchange losses on forward foreign currency contracts	(1.2)	(2.3)

The estimated fair values of the Group's derivative instruments are as follows:

	2025			2024		
	Other investments \$m	Other receivables \$m	Other payables \$m	Other investments \$m	Other receivables \$m	Other payables \$m
As at 31 December						
Forward foreign currency contracts	(0.3)	—	(1.0)	0.1	0.2	(0.4)

The Group has the following open forward foreign currency contracts:

	2025			2024		
	Notional long \$m	Notional short \$m	Net notional long (short) \$m	Notional long \$m	Notional short \$m	Net notional long (short) \$m
As at 31 December						
Canadian Dollar	—	48.0	(48.0)	—	25.3	(25.3)
Euro	—	2.6	(2.6)	31.6	2.3	29.3
Australian Dollar	—	2.8	(2.8)	—	—	—
Sterling	54.0	0.8	53.2	—	0.5	(0.5)
Danish Krone	—	0.3	(0.3)	—	0.2	(0.2)
Total	54.0	54.5	(0.5)	31.6	28.3	3.3

III. Debt risk

Debt risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to service either the interest payment, or the principal repayment, amounts on its external borrowings as they fall due. In 2021, the Group issued \$450.0 million (in aggregate principal amount) of 5.625% fixed-rate reset junior subordinated notes, repayable on 18 September 2041 (see note 18). The fixed interest rate will reset on 18 September 2031 at a rate per annum equal to the prevailing five-year treasury rate, plus a credit spread of 4.08% and a 100 basis point step up.

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk in the future if prevailing rates at the time of reset are materially different from the existing rates on the debt issue.

Risk Disclosures *continued***IV. Currency risk**

Currency risk is the risk that movements in currency exchange rates have a detrimental financial impact on the Group. The Group underwrites from multiple locations and risks are assumed on a worldwide basis. Risks assumed are predominantly denominated in US dollars. The Group is exposed to currency risk to the extent its assets and liabilities are denominated in different currencies to its US dollar reporting currency. The exchange gains and losses which arise on these assets and liabilities impact the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

The Group hedges monetary non-US dollar liabilities primarily with non-US dollar assets, but may also use derivatives to mitigate foreign currency exposures. The Group's main foreign currency exposure relates to its insurance contract liabilities and reinsurance contract assets, investments and cash and cash equivalents, and other monetary assets and liabilities. The Group uses forward foreign currency contracts for the purposes of managing currency exposures. The Group's assets and liabilities, categorised by currency at their translated carrying amount, are as follows:

	2025					
	US \$ \$m	Sterling \$m	Euro \$m	Japanese Yen \$m	Other \$m	Total \$m
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	375.2	67.2	48.3	12.9	57.8	561.4
Accrued interest receivable	23.6	—	0.5	—	0.5	24.6
Investments	2,917.0	36.0	73.6	—	83.3	3,109.9
Reinsurance contract assets	650.9	28.5	37.8	(0.6)	1.2	717.8
Other receivables	88.1	11.5	0.8	—	0.8	101.2
Corporation tax receivable	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	0.4
Investment in associate	4.8	—	—	—	—	4.8
Right-of-use assets	8.6	13.5	—	—	0.6	22.7
Property, plant and equipment	2.4	5.8	—	—	—	8.2
Intangible assets	143.4	109.6	—	—	—	253.0
Total assets as at 31 December	4,214.2	272.3	161.0	12.3	144.2	4,804.0

	2025					
	US \$ \$m	Sterling \$m	Euro \$m	Japanese Yen \$m	Other \$m	Total \$m
Liabilities						
Insurance contract liabilities	2,318.1	135.1	153.2	10.1	95.6	2,712.1
Other payables	32.2	55.3	0.6	—	1.7	89.8
Deferred tax liability	10.8	5.1	—	—	(0.3)	15.6
Lease liabilities	8.7	20.3	—	—	0.7	29.7
Long-term debt	447.5	—	—	—	—	447.5
Total liabilities as at 31 December	2,817.3	215.8	153.8	10.1	97.7	3,294.7

	2024					
	US \$ \$m	Sterling \$m	Euro \$m	Japanese Yen \$m	Other \$m	Total \$m
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	449.8	141.0	21.5	17.9	54.1	684.3
Accrued interest receivable	21.3	—	0.4	—	0.3	22.0
Investments	2,721.4	27.0	59.1	—	57.4	2,864.9
Reinsurance contract assets	497.9	25.3	36.4	(0.2)	(2.2)	557.2
Other receivables	8.9	10.5	—	—	1.1	20.5
Investment in associate	9.1	—	—	—	—	9.1
Right-of-use assets	1.4	14.8	—	—	—	16.2
Property, plant and equipment	0.8	7.9	—	—	—	8.7
Intangible assets	153.8	43.2	—	—	—	197.0
Total assets as at 31 December	3,864.4	269.7	117.4	17.7	110.7	4,379.9

	2024					
	US \$ \$m	Sterling \$m	Euro \$m	Japanese Yen \$m	Other \$m	Total \$m
Liabilities						
Insurance contract liabilities	1,948.7	117.5	129.0	15.6	89.6	2,300.4
Other payables	43.8	46.2	—	—	1.9	91.9
Corporation tax payable	(0.3)	3.0	—	—	—	2.7
Deferred tax liability	11.3	11.2	—	—	(0.2)	22.3
Lease liabilities	1.4	20.8	—	—	0.1	22.3
Long-term debt	447.0	—	—	—	—	447.0
Total liabilities as at 31 December	2,451.9	198.7	129.0	15.6	91.4	2,886.6

The impact on net income of a proportional foreign exchange movement of 10.0% up and 10.0% down for the aggregated total of all non-US dollar currencies against the US dollar, taken at the year-end spot rates, would be an decrease or increase of \$1.7 million (31 December 2024 – an increase or decrease of \$1.5 million).

Risk Disclosures *continued***C. Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that cash may not be available to pay obligations when they are due without incurring an unreasonable cost. The Group's main exposures to liquidity risk are with respect to its insurance, investment, and operational activities. The Group is exposed to such risk if proceeds from financial assets are not sufficient to fund obligations arising from its insurance contracts issued. The Group can be exposed to daily calls on its available investment assets, principally to settle insurance claims and to fund trust accounts following a large catastrophe loss.

The most significant exposures in relation to the Group's insurance activities are as follows:

- large catastrophic events, or multiple medium-sized events in quick succession, resulting in a requirement to pay a large value of claims within a relatively short time frame, or to fund trust accounts;
- failure of insureds or cedants to meet their contractual obligations with respect to the payment of premiums in a timely manner; and
- failure of reinsurers to meet their contractual obligations with respect to the payment of claims in a timely manner.

The most significant exposures in relation to the Group's investment activities are as follows:

- adverse market movements and/or a duration mismatch to obligations, resulting in investments being disposed of at a significant realised loss; and
- an inability to liquidate investments due to market conditions.

The maturity dates of the Group's fixed maturity portfolio are as follows:

As at 31 December	2025			2024		
	Core \$m	Surplus \$m	Total \$m	Core \$m	Surplus \$m	Total \$m
Less than one year	217.8	31.3	249.1	255.3	39.7	295.0
Between one and two years	348.3	48.3	396.6	346.1	77.3	423.4
Between two and three years	348.6	70.9	419.5	263.7	67.9	331.6
Between three and four years	136.2	102.8	239.0	195.5	120.4	315.9
Between four and five years	104.6	93.4	198.0	80.7	88.9	169.6
Over five years	222.5	222.6	445.1	161.2	232.9	394.1
ABS and MBS	455.2	407.7	862.9	285.4	388.8	674.2
Total fixed maturity securities	1,833.2	977.0	2,810.2	1,587.9	1,015.9	2,603.8

The maturity profile of the insurance contracts issued and financial liabilities of the Group is as follows:

As at 31 December 2025	Years until liability becomes due - undiscounted values					Total \$m
	Statement of financial position \$m	Less than one \$m	One to three \$m	Three to five \$m	Over five \$m	
Insurance contract liabilities ¹	2,712.1	1,053.4	963.5	447.5	452.6	2,917.0
Other payables	89.8	89.8	—	—	—	89.8
Lease liabilities	29.7	6.0	12.6	10.3	6.7	35.6
Long-term debt ²	447.5	25.3	50.6	50.6	475.3	601.8
Total	3,279.1	1,174.5	1,026.7	508.4	934.6	3,644.2

As at 31 December 2024	Years until liability becomes due - undiscounted values					Total \$m
	Statement of financial position \$m	Less than one \$m	One to three \$m	Three to five \$m	Over five \$m	
Insurance contract liabilities ¹	2,300.4	1,017.5	861.4	342.0	248.8	2,469.7
Other payables	91.9	91.9	—	—	—	91.9
Lease liabilities	22.3	5.8	7.4	7.2	5.8	26.2
Long-term debt ²	447.0	25.3	50.6	50.6	500.6	627.1
Total	2,861.6	1,140.5	919.4	399.8	755.2	3,214.9

1. Since the Group applies the PAA model for all insurance contracts issued, the maturity profile represents only the liability for incurred claims, and has been presented on an undiscounted basis.
2. The maturity profile of long-term debt includes accrued interest.

Within the tables shown above, the insurance contract liabilities balance discloses the period when the claims in respect of insurance contracts issued by the Group are expected to be settled. All other liability balances within the table disclose the earliest period in which the relevant counterparty could contractually require the Group to make payment. Actual maturities of the above may differ from contractual maturities because certain counterparties have the right to call or prepay certain obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

While the estimation of future cash flows in relation to ultimate claims settlement is complex and incorporates a significant amount of judgement, the timing of the payment of claims is also uncertain and cannot be predicted as simply as for other financial liabilities. Actuarial and statistical techniques, past experience, and management's judgement have been used to determine a likely settlement pattern based on the earliest period in which the Group could be required by the relevant counterparty to make payment. There are no amounts contained within the insurance contract liabilities or reinsurance contract assets as at 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024 – nil) that are payable on demand.

Risk Disclosures *continued*

As at 31 December 2025, cash and cash equivalents were \$561.4 million (31 December 2024 – \$684.3 million). The Group manages its liquidity risks through its investment strategy to hold high-quality, liquid securities, sufficient to meet its insurance liabilities and other near-term liquidity requirements. The core portfolio, with its subset of guidelines, aims to ensure funds are readily available to meet potential insurance liabilities, plus other liquidity requirements, in an extreme event. In addition, the Group has established asset allocation and duration parameters within the investment guidelines, such that the majority of the investments are in high-quality assets which could be converted into cash promptly and at minimal expense. The Group monitors market changes and outlook, and reallocates assets as deemed necessary.

As at 31 December 2025, the Group considers that it has more than adequate liquidity to pay its obligations as they fall due.

D. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty may fail to pay, or repay, a debt or obligation.

The Group is exposed to credit risk in respect of its fixed maturity investment portfolio, cash and cash equivalents, accrued interest receivable, derivative financial instruments, amounts recoverable from reinsurers within reinsurance contract assets, amounts receivable from insureds and cedants included within insurance contract liabilities, and other receivables.

Credit risk on the fixed maturity portfolio is mitigated through the Group's policy to invest in instruments of high credit quality issuers, and to limit the amounts of credit exposure with respect to particular ratings categories and any one issuer. Securities rated below an S&P or equivalent rating of BBB-/Baa3 may comprise no more than 15.0% of total market value of the fixed maturity portfolio. In addition, no one issuer, with the exception of US government and agency securities, other G10 government guaranteed securities (excluding Italy), and Australian sovereign debt, should exceed 5.0% of total market value of the fixed maturity portfolio. The Group is therefore not exposed to any significant credit concentration risk on either its fixed maturity investment portfolio, or cash and cash equivalents, except for fixed maturity securities issued by the US government and government agencies, and other highly-rated governments.

Credit risk on insurance contract cash flows from insureds and cedants is managed by conducting business with reputable broking organisations, with whom the Group has established relationships, and by rigorous cash collection procedures. The Group also has a broker approval process in place. Binding authorities are subject to standard market controls, including credit control. Credit risk from reinsurance contract cash flows is primarily managed by the review and approval of reinsurer security, as discussed in the outwards reinsurance section above.

Reinsurance contracts held in the table below represent the credit exposed components of reinsurance contract assets. These have been presented on an undiscounted basis, and represent the maximum exposure to credit risk considering the Group's ability to offset balances, where applicable, under the relevant reinsurance contracts held.

The table below presents an analysis of the Group's maximum exposures to counterparty credit risk, based on their rating:

	2025			2024		
	Cash and cash equivalents \$m	Fixed maturity securities \$m	Credit exposed component of reinsurance contracts held \$m	Cash and cash equivalents \$m	Fixed maturity securities \$m	Credit exposed component of reinsurance contracts held \$m
As at 31 December						
AAA	304.2	405.5	—	487.9	265.0	—
AA+, AA, AA-	—	1,054.1	3.9	—	1,073.0	1.8
A+, A, A-	257.2	758.2	750.0	195.9	748.8	593.7
BBB+, BBB, BBB-	—	428.6	0.4	0.5	360.2	1.0
Other ¹	—	163.8	43.6	—	156.8	41.6
Total	561.4	2,810.2	797.9	684.3	2,603.8	638.1

1. Reinsurance contracts held classified as 'other' include \$31.6 million as at 31 December 2025 (2024 – \$32.1 million) which are fully collateralised. Other under fixed maturity securities mainly consists of bank loans for which no rating is available.

Reinsurance is ceded across all geographic regions in which the Group operates. The Group does not have a significant concentration of credit risk with any single reinsurer.

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk arising from insurance contracts issued is \$838.4 million (31 December 2024 – \$777.5 million), which relates to the elements of the insurance contract liabilities balance which are considered to be exposed to credit risk, specifically, premium receivables and reinstatement premium receivables, net of profit commissions payable on inwards reinsurance business.

ECL have been determined to be immaterial as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

E. Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, personnel, systems, or non-insurance external events. The Group and its subsidiaries have identified and evaluated their key operational risks, and these are incorporated in the risk registers and modelled within the subsidiaries' capital models. The Group has also established, and monitors compliance with, internal operational risk tolerances. The RRC reviews operational risk on at least an annual basis and operational risk is covered in the Group CRO's quarterly ORSA report to the LHL Board of Directors, entity level boards, and in the LSL RCC reporting.

To manage operational risks, the Group has implemented a robust governance framework. Policies and procedures are documented and identify the key risks and controls within processes. Key risk indicators have been established and are monitored on a regular basis, and a formal loss event and near-miss reporting process has been implemented. The risk management function facilitates a quarterly risk and control affirmation process and performs detailed control validation and testing, the outcomes of which inform the CRO's quarterly opinion of the overall control environment.

Risk Disclosures *continued*

The Group's internal audit function provides independent feedback with regard to the accuracy and completeness of key risks and controls, and independently verifies the effective operation of these through sample testing. The highest rated risk areas are considered for audit annually, medium risk areas every two years and the lowest risk areas every three to five years.

It is widely recognised that the current geopolitical risks have also increased the risk of cyber attacks. Whilst the Group does not write standalone cyber as a separate class of business, it does have some exposure within broader policy coverage of existing classes of business. The Group also has exposure from the operational risk of suffering a cyber attack on its systems, the resultant downtime of systems, the expense in getting back up and running and the potential for missed business opportunities during the downtime.

To mitigate this risk, the Group has established an information security function which works with a specialist third-party to identify, assess, monitor and manage cyber risk. A robust cyber risk framework has been developed, this includes a range of key risk and performance indicators which are monitored and reported against regularly. A cyber incident response plan has been developed and is tested on an annual basis.

The operational cyber risk that comes with employees working from home is managed through enhanced monitoring of network activity, targeted staff training, a quarterly risk and control affirmation process, annual testing of business continuity plans and disaster recovery plans, and a cyber security incident response plan. The risk is monitored on an ongoing basis through the use of a series of quantitative key risk indicators, which are the aggregate of key performance indicators monitored by the Group's information security function.

Management continue to closely monitor the progress of the legislative process in the jurisdictions in which it operates as it relates to OECD global minimum tax and Bermuda corporate income tax. Further details are outlined in note 14.

F. Strategic risk

Strategic risk is the risk that the Group does not develop and implement an appropriate long-term strategy to meet its business goals. The Group has identified several strategic risks. These include: i) business planning risk, ii) inflation risk, iii) capital management risk, iv) retention risk, v) growth risk and vi) climate change risk.

I. Business planning risk

Business planning risk is the risk that either the poor execution of the business plan or an inappropriate business plan, results in a strategy that fails to adequately consider and reflect the current trading environment, resulting in an inability of the Group to optimise performance, increasing reputational risk. The Group addresses the risks associated with the planning and execution of the business plan through a combination of the following:

- an iterative annual forward-looking business planning process with cross-departmental involvement;
- evaluation and approval of the annual business plan by the Board of Directors;
- regular monitoring of actual versus planned results;
- periodic review and re-forecasting as market conditions change; and
- evaluation of climate-related risks and the potential short-, medium- and long-term implications/considerations for the business.

The forward-looking business planning process covers a three-year period from 2026 to 2028, and applies a number of sensitivity, stress and scenario tests. These tests include consideration of climate-related risks. The sensitivity and stress testing has confirmed that even under the more extreme stress scenarios, the Group had more than adequate liquidity and regulatory solvency capital headroom.

II. Inflation risk

Both UK and worldwide inflation rates have decreased from their peak in 2022 with UK rates starting to trend upwards again during 2025 from its low in 2024. The Group routinely monitors inflation and factors the impact of inflation in its RPI (Renewal Price Index) and estimated claims costs. On this basis, inflation remains a focus for management and those charged with governance at both the Board of Directors and the appropriate committees.

III. Capital management risk

Capital management risk is the risk of the Group failing to maintain adequate capital, accessing capital at an inflated cost, or the inability to access capital. This includes unanticipated changes in vendor, regulatory and/or rating agency models, that could result in an increase in capital requirements, or a change in the type of capital required. The total capital of the Group is as follows:

As at 31 December	2025 \$m	2024 \$m
Shareholders' equity	1,509.3	1,493.3
Long-term debt	447.5	447.0
Total capital	1,956.8	1,940.3
Less: intangible assets	253.0	197.0
Total tangible capital	1,703.8	1,743.3

Risks associated with the effectiveness of the Group's capital management are mitigated as follows:

- regular monitoring of current and prospective regulatory and rating agency capital requirements;
- regular discussion with the LSL management team regarding Lloyd's capital requirements;
- oversight of capital requirements by the Board of Directors, including regulatory capital requirements;
- ability to purchase sufficient, cost-effective reinsurance;
- maintaining contact with vendors, regulators and rating agencies to stay abreast of upcoming developments; and
- participation in industry groups such as the International Underwriters Association, the Association of Bermuda Insurers and Reinsurers and the Lloyd's Market Association.

Risk Disclosures *continued*

The Group reviews the level and composition of capital on an ongoing basis with a view to:

- maintaining sufficient capital for underwriting opportunities and to meet obligations to policyholders;
- maximising the risk-adjusted return to shareholders within predetermined risk tolerances;
- maintaining adequate financial strength ratings; and
- meeting internal, rating agency and regulatory capital requirements.

Increases in the Group's capital are held within the Group, invested, or returned to shareholders as appropriate. The retention of earnings generated by the Group leads to an increase in capital. Capital raising can include debt or equity, and returns of capital may be made through dividends, share repurchases, a redemption of debt, or any combination thereof. All capital actions require approval by the Board of Directors.

Internal methods have been developed to review the profitability of classes of business and their estimated capital requirements, and the capital requirements of the combination of a wide range of other business activities. These approaches are used by management in decision-making.

The Group's long-term debt held is approved as 'Tier 2 Ancillary Capital' by the BMA.

The Group's aim is to maximise risk-adjusted returns for its shareholders across the cycle. The return is measured by management in terms of the change in DBVS in the period. This aim is a long-term goal, acknowledging that management expects both higher and lower results in the shorter term. The cyclical and volatility of the insurance market is expected to be the largest driver of this pattern. Management monitors these peaks and troughs by adjusting the Group's insurance portfolio to make the most effective use of available capital and seeking to maximise the risk-adjusted return.

The sources of capital used by the Group are equity shareholders' funds and borrowings. As a holding company, LHL relies on dividends from its operating entities to provide the cash flow required for debt service and dividends to shareholders. The operating entities' ability to pay dividends and make capital distributions is subject to the legal and regulatory restrictions of the jurisdictions in which they operate.

Both the Group and LICL are regulated by the BMA, and are required to monitor their enhanced capital requirement under the BMA's regulatory framework, which has been assessed as equivalent to the Solvency II regime. Bermuda is also recognised as a qualified and reciprocal jurisdiction by the US NAIC, and LICL is approved as a reciprocal reinsurer. The Group and LICL's capital requirements are calculated using the BSCR standard formula model. For the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, both the Group and LICL were more than adequately capitalised under the BMA's regulatory regime.

The Group's UK-regulated insurance companies are required to comply with the Solvency II regime and are regulated by the PRA and FCA. LSL is also regulated by Lloyd's. Under Solvency II, the basis for assessing regulatory capital and solvency comprises a market-consistent economic balance sheet and a SCR, determined using either an internal model or the standard formula.

LUK calculates its SCR using the standard formula. LUK's Solvency II own funds that comprise Tier 1 items for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024. Tier 1 capital is the highest-quality capital under Solvency II with the greatest loss-absorbing capacity, comprising share capital and retained earnings. For the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, LUK was more than adequately capitalised under the Solvency II regime.

The Group's underwriting capacity in its Lloyd's syndicates must be supported by providing a deposit in the form of cash, investment securities, or LOCs, which are referred to as FAL. The capital framework at Lloyd's requires each managing agent to calculate the capital requirement for each syndicate they manage. Solvency II internal models are used to determine capital requirements for Syndicate 2010 and Syndicate 3010 based on the uSCR. Lloyd's has the discretion to take into account other factors at syndicate or member level to uplift the calculated uSCR. This may include perceived deficiencies in the internal model result, as well as the need to maintain Lloyd's overall security rating. Currently, as a minimum, Lloyd's applies a 35.0% uplift to each syndicate's uSCR to arrive at the ECA.

Lloyd's then uses each syndicate's ECA as a basis for determining member level capital requirements, which is backed by FAL. For the 2026 calendar year, the Group's corporate member's FAL requirement was set at 69.9% (2025 – 66.6%) of underwriting capacity. Further solvency adjustments are made to allow for open-year profits and losses of the syndicates on which the corporate member participates. The Group has a FAL requirement of £559.2 million as at 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024 – £478.7 million).

For the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the regulatory capital requirements of all the Group's regulatory jurisdictions were met.

IV. Retention risk

Retention risk is the risk of inappropriate succession planning, poor staff retention in key roles, and poor management of key person risks. Risks associated with succession planning, staff retention and key person risks are mitigated through a combination of resource planning processes and controls, including:

- the identification of key personnel, together with appropriate succession plans;
- documented recruitment procedures, position descriptions and employment contracts;
- resource monitoring and the provision of appropriate compensation, including equity based compensation which vests over a defined time horizon;
- the use of KRIs for the voluntary turnover of members of staff; and
- training schemes.

Risk Disclosures *continued*

V. Growth risk

Growth risk is the risk of organisational stretch as the Group grows, in terms of volume of business written and number of employees, as well as from transformation programmes designed to ensure the Group has appropriate systems, infrastructure and data in place to support business activities. Growth risk is mitigated through continuous monitoring of the Group's current state against the Group's business plan and goals, together with engagement with individual management teams across the Group to validate that they have the resources they require to deliver their own business objectives.

VI. Climate change risk

The Group is exposed to both climate change-related risks and opportunities. The two major categories of risk being transition risk and physical risk.

Transition risks are those risks relating to the transition to a lower-carbon economy and include risks such as policy and legal risk, technology risk, market risk and reputation risk. Physical risks are those relating to the physical impacts of climate change which can be acute (those from increased frequency and severity of climate-related events) or chronic (due to longer-term shifts in climate patterns). As a (re)insurance underwriter, the Group is more significantly affected by physical risk through its potential exposure to acute and chronic climate change. The potential financial impact from these climate-related risks is assessed through scenario testing and mitigated by the Group's strategic and risk management decisions around managing these risks. A risk radar has been prepared to illustrate the risks identified and the likelihood and magnitude of these risks; this diagram can be found on page 58. The risk assessment also considers the products currently offered by the Group and how these might change over time during the transition to a lower-carbon economy. A table summarising potential opportunities, their time frame, likelihood and magnitude is included on page 54. The Group's current assessment of risk in relation to climate change is discussed in more detail within the TCFD report on pages 50 to 62.

The Group's process in identifying, assessing and managing climate risk with respect to insurance risk, investment risk (a component of market risk) and business plan risk (a component of strategic risk) is discussed further within the relevant sections above.



Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

1. General information

The Group is a provider of global specialty (re)insurance products with operations in London, Bermuda, the US, and Australia. LHL (registered number 37415) was incorporated under the laws of Bermuda and its common shares trade on the main market of the LSE. LHL's head office and registered office is Power House, 7 Par-la-Ville Road, Hamilton HM 11, Bermuda.

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 include LHL's subsidiary companies, the Group's investment in associate, and the Group's share of the syndicates' assets and liabilities, and income and expenses. A full listing of the Group's related parties can be found in note 22.

2. Segmental reporting

Management and the Board of Directors review the Group's insurance business primarily by its two principal segments: reinsurance and insurance. These segments are therefore deemed to be the Group's operating segments for the purposes of segmental reporting. Lines of business are underwritten within each operating segment. These lines of business are written primarily, but not exclusively, on a reinsurance or insurance basis.

Operating segment performance is measured by the insurance service result and net insurance ratio. The performance of the overall Group is measured by the combined ratio on both an undiscounted and discounted basis.

All amounts reported are transactions with external parties and the Group's associate, see note 15. There are no significant inter-segmental transactions, and there are no significant insurance or reinsurance contracts that insure or reinsure risks located in Bermuda, the Group's country of domicile.

For the year ended 31 December	2025		
	Reinsurance \$m	Insurance \$m	Total \$m
Insurance revenue	904.4	956.0	1,860.4
Insurance service expenses	(511.9)	(939.3)	(1,451.2)
Insurance service result before reinsurance contracts held	392.5	16.7	409.2
Allocation of reinsurance premium	(163.7)	(259.8)	(423.5)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers	63.6	331.8	395.4
Net (expense) income from reinsurance contracts held	(100.1)	72.0	(28.1)
Insurance service result	292.4	88.7	381.1
Finance expense from insurance contracts issued	(75.5)	(58.1)	(133.6)
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held	12.3	18.4	30.7
Net insurance financing result	(63.2)	(39.7)	(102.9)
Net investment return			218.0
Other operating expenses			(146.2)
Net other unallocated (expenses) and income			(45.1)
Profit before tax			304.9
Net insurance ratio	60.5%	87.3%	73.5%
Net operating expense ratio			10.2%
Combined ratio (discounted)			83.7%
Discounting impact on combined ratio			9.4%
Combined ratio (undiscounted)			93.1%

Notes to the financial statements *continued*

For the year ended 31 December 2025

For the year ended 31 December	2024		
	Reinsurance \$m	Insurance \$m	Total \$m
Insurance revenue	855.1	910.0	1,765.1
Insurance service expenses	(420.0)	(766.1)	(1,186.1)
Insurance service result before reinsurance contracts held	435.1	143.9	579.0
Allocation of reinsurance premium	(168.2)	(271.2)	(439.4)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers	(2.8)	243.1	240.3
Net expense from reinsurance contracts held	(171.0)	(28.1)	(199.1)
Insurance service result	264.1	115.8	379.9
Finance expense from insurance contracts issued	(41.0)	(36.9)	(77.9)
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held	11.9	12.1	24.0
Net insurance financing result	(29.1)	(24.8)	(53.9)
Net investment return			162.2
Other operating expenses			(115.9)
Net other unallocated (expenses) and income			(35.6)
Profit before tax			336.7
Net insurance ratio	61.6%	81.9%	71.3%
Net operating expense ratio			8.7%
Combined ratio (discounted)			80.0%
Discounting impact on combined ratio			9.1%
Combined ratio (undiscounted)			89.1%

3. Net insurance financing result

Insurance contracts issued, and reinsurance contracts held, are accounted for on a discounted basis. The table below shows the total impact of discounting recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024:

For the year ended 31 December	2025			2024		
	Insurance contracts issued \$m	Reinsurance contracts held \$m	Total \$m	Insurance contracts issued \$m	Reinsurance contracts held \$m	Total \$m
Initial discount included in insurance service result	169.3	(33.9)	135.4	144.4	(24.1)	120.3
Unwind of discount	(101.1)	23.6	(77.5)	(95.5)	26.9	(68.6)
Impact of change in assumptions	(32.5)	7.1	(25.4)	17.6	(2.9)	14.7
Finance (expense) income	(133.6)	30.7	(102.9)	(77.9)	24.0	(53.9)
Total net discounting income (expense)	35.7	(3.2)	32.5	66.5	(0.1)	66.4

The discounting approach and the yield curves used to discount the cash flows of insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held for our major currencies are provided in the interest rate risk disclosures.

The relationship between the Group's total finance income and expense from insurance contracts issued, and reinsurance contracts held, is not typically expected to correlate directly with the Group's net investment return since:

- the Group's investment portfolio is of greater magnitude than its insurance contract liabilities, net of its reinsurance contract assets;
- the discount rates used in respect of the Group's insurance contract liabilities, and reinsurance contract assets, are set with specific reference to the Group's insurance contracts, and not its investment portfolio; and
- there are a mixture of securities within the Group's investment portfolio, certain of which do not have their valuation directly or primarily affected by changes in interest rates.

Notes to the financial statements *continued*

For the year ended 31 December 2025

4. Net investment return

	2025 \$m	2024 \$m
For the year ended 31 December		
Interest and dividend income on financial investments at FVTPL	143.1	115.3
Interest on cash and cash equivalents	21.6	29.5
Net realised gains	1.3	2.7
Net unrealised gains	58.2	20.4
Investment income	224.2	167.9
Investment management fees	(6.2)	(5.7)
Total net investment return	218.0	162.2

5. Other income

	2025 \$m	2024 \$m
For the year ended 31 December		
Lancashire Capital Management		
Profit commission	1.0	0.8
Lancashire Syndicates		
Managing agency fees	0.7	1.0
Consortium fees	1.3	2.0
Consortium profit commission	1.0	1.0
Coverholder commission income	0.3	0.2
Managing agency profit commission	3.0	5.4
Total other income	7.3	10.4

As at 31 December 2025, contract assets in relation to other income amounted to \$6.8 million (31 December 2024 – \$6.4 million). These contract assets are presented within other receivables in the consolidated statement of financial position.

6. Expenses

Expenses incurred by the Group in the reporting period are outlined in the table below:

	2025			2024		
	Other operating expenses \$m	Directly attributable expenses \$m	Total expenses \$m	Other operating expenses \$m	Directly attributable expenses \$m	Total expenses \$m
For the year ended 31 December						
Employee remuneration costs	91.1	67.5	158.6	70.5	61.2	131.7
Operating expenses	55.1	51.8	106.9	45.4	44.1	89.5
Total	146.2	119.3	265.5	115.9	105.3	221.2

Directly attributable expenses comprise fixed and variable expenses incurred by the Group in the reporting period that relate directly to fulfilling insurance contracts issued, and have been allocated to insurance service expenses within the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Auditor's remuneration included within other operating expenses incurred by the Group in the reporting period is outlined in the table below:

	2025 \$m	2024 \$m
For the year ended 31 December		
Group audit fees	4.8	4.4
Other services	0.7	0.6
Total	5.5	5.0

During the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, KPMG LLP provided non-audit services in relation to the Group's half-year reporting review, Solvency II reporting and regulatory reporting. Fees for non-audit services provided in 2025 totalled \$0.7 million (2024 – \$0.6 million).

Notes to the financial statements *continued*

For the year ended 31 December 2025

7. Employee benefits

	2025			2024		
	Other operating expenses \$m	Directly attributable expenses \$m	Total expenses \$m	Other operating expenses \$m	Directly attributable expenses \$m	Total expenses \$m
For the year ended 31 December						
Employee remuneration costs	91.1	67.5	158.6	70.5	61.2	131.7
Total cash compensation	91.1	67.5	158.6	70.5	61.2	131.7
RSS – performance	6.2	–	6.2	5.4	–	5.4
RSS – ordinary	14.4	–	14.4	11.7	–	11.7
RSS – bonus deferral	2.9	–	2.9	1.9	–	1.9
Total equity based compensation	23.5	–	23.5	19.0	–	19.0
Total employee benefits	114.6	67.5	182.1	89.5	61.2	150.7

Equity based compensation

The Group's equity based compensation scheme is its RSS. All outstanding and future RSS grants have an exercise price of \$nil.

The fair value of any TSR component of the nil-cost options is estimated using a stochastic model. For all other components, the Black-Scholes model is used to estimate the fair value. The following table lists the assumptions used in the stochastic model for the RSS awards granted during the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024:

Assumptions	2025	2024
Expected volatility ¹	30.0%	31.2%
Risk-free interest rate ²	4.1%	4.1%
Expected average life of options	2.9 years	2.9 years
Share price	\$7.34	\$8.29

1. The expected volatility of the LHL share prices are calculated based on the movement in the share prices over a period prior to the grant date, equal in length to the expected life of the award.

2. The risk-free interest rate is consistent with three-year UK government bond yields on the date of grant.

The calculation of the equity based compensation expense assumes forfeitures due to employee turnover of 10.0% (2024 – 10.0%) per annum prior to vesting, with subsequent adjustments to reflect actual experience.

RSS – Performance

The performance RSS options vest after a three-year period and are dependent on certain performance criteria. A maximum of 85.0% (2024 – 85.0%) of the performance RSS options will vest only on the achievement of a change in DBVS in excess of a required amount. A maximum of 15.0% (2024 – 15.0%) of the performance RSS options will vest only on the achievement of an absolute TSR in excess of a required amount. An amount equivalent to the dividends paid between the grant date and the exercise date accrues and is paid at the time of exercise, pro-rata according to the number of RSS options that vest. The exercise period is ten years from the grant date.

	2025	2024
Opening total number of nil-cost options as of 31 December	3,178,894	3,502,144
Granted	1,141,985	1,014,535
Exercised	(605,686)	(432,310)
Forfeited	–	(43,565)
Lapsed	(331,537)	(861,910)
Closing total number of nil-cost options as of 31 December	3,383,656	3,178,894
Exercisable	335,087	102,053
Weighted average remaining contractual life	8.0 years	8.0 years
Weighted average fair value at date of grant during the year	\$5.62	\$7.02
Weighted average share price at date of exercise during the year	\$7.30	\$8.04

Notes to the financial statements *continued*

For the year ended 31 December 2025

RSS – Ordinary

The ordinary RSS options vest three years from the date of grant and do not have associated performance criteria. An amount equivalent to the dividends paid between the grant date and the exercise date accrues and is paid at the time of exercise. The exercise periods range from three to ten years from the grant date.

	2025	2024
Opening total number of nil-cost options as of 31 December	6,347,114	5,502,042
Granted	2,501,411	2,220,400
Exercised	(1,243,764)	(981,396)
Forfeited	(260,378)	(393,932)
Closing total number of nil-cost options as of 31 December	7,344,383	6,347,114
Exercisable	1,145,696	892,331
Weighted average remaining contractual life	7.3 years	7.9 years
Weighted average fair value at date of grant during the year	\$7.34	\$8.29
Weighted average share price at date of exercise during the year	\$8.00	\$8.12

RSS – Bonus deferral

The vesting periods of the bonus deferral RSS options range from one to three years from the date of grant and do not have associated performance criteria. An amount equivalent to the dividends paid between the grant date and the exercise date accrues and is paid at the time of exercise. The exercise period is ten years from the grant date.

	2025	2024
Opening total number of nil-cost options as of 31 December	484,373	230,672
Granted	457,463	395,179
Exercised	(125,476)	(141,478)
Closing total number of nil-cost options as of 31 December	816,360	484,373
Exercisable	79,273	41,300
Weighted average remaining contractual life	8.6 years	8.8 years
Weighted average fair value at date of grant during the year	\$7.34	\$8.29
Weighted average share price at date of exercise during the year	\$7.43	\$7.99

8. Financing costs

For the year ended 31 December	2025 \$m	2024 \$m
Interest expense on long-term debt	25.8	25.8
Interest expense on lease liabilities	1.4	1.3
Other financing costs	6.6	5.9
Total financing costs	33.8	33.0

Refer to note 18 for details of long-term debt and financing arrangements, and to note 16 for details of lease liabilities.

9. Tax

For the year ended 31 December	2025 \$m	2024 \$m
Corporation tax charge for the period	18.7	9.0
Adjustments in respect of prior period corporation tax	(0.8)	(0.5)
Deferred tax (credit) charge for the period (see note 14)	(7.2)	5.8
Adjustment in respect of prior period deferred tax (see note 14)	0.8	1.1
Total tax charge	11.5	15.4

Tax reconciliation ¹	2025 \$m	2024 \$m
Profit before tax	304.9	336.7
Tax calculated at the standard corporation tax rate applicable in Bermuda 15% (2024: 0%)	45.7	—
Effect of income taxed at a higher rate	4.6	14.1
Effect of income taxed at lower rate for Bermuda entities currently out of scope	(39.7)	—
Adjustments in respect of prior period	—	0.6
Differences related to equity based compensation	0.3	0.1
Other expense permanent differences	0.6	0.6
Total tax charge	11.5	15.4

1. All tax reconciling balances have been classified as recurring items.

The total tax charge as a percentage of the Group's profit before tax is 3.8% (2024 – 4.6%).

The UK, US and Australia subsidiaries of LHL are subject to corporation tax on all their taxable profits. Refer to note 14 for details of OECD global minimum tax and Bermuda corporate income tax developments.

Notes to the financial statements *continued*

For the year ended 31 December 2025

10. Cash and cash equivalents

As at 31 December	2025 \$m	2024 \$m
Cash at bank and in hand	243.0	267.5
Cash equivalents	318.4	416.8
Total cash and cash equivalents	561.4	684.3

Cash equivalents have an original maturity of three months or less. The carrying amount of these assets approximates their fair value. Refer to note 18 for the cash and cash equivalent balances on deposit as collateral. Cash and cash equivalents include managed cash and cash equivalents of \$161.2 million (31 December 2024 – \$294.4 million).

11. Investments

The Group determines the fair value of each individual security utilising the highest-level inputs of the fair value hierarchy, as defined below. The fair value of fixed maturity investments is determined from quotations received from third-party recognised pricing services. The Group receives independent assurance reports to assess the design and operating effectiveness of controls over these processes. The fair value of private investment funds is estimated based on the most recently available NAV as advised by the external fund manager or third-party administrator.

The pricing sources use bid prices where available, otherwise indicative prices are quoted based on observable market trade data. The prices provided are compared to the investment managers' own pricing.

The Group has not made any adjustments to the pricing provided by its third-party investment managers for either the year ending 31 December 2025 or the year ending 31 December 2024.

The fair values of securities within the Group's investment portfolio are estimated using the following valuation techniques in accordance with the fair value hierarchy:

Level (i)

Level (i) investments are securities with quoted prices in active markets. A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions, on an arm's length basis.

Level (ii)

Level (ii) investments are securities with quoted prices in active markets for similar assets or liabilities, or securities valued using other valuation techniques for which all significant inputs are based on observable market data. Instruments included in Level (ii) are valued through independent external sources using directly observable inputs to models or other valuation methods. The valuation methods used are typically of an industry-accepted standard and include broker-dealer quotes and pricing models, including present values and future cash flows, together with inputs such as yield curves, interest rates, prepayment profiles, and default rates.

Level (iii)

Level (iii) investments are securities for which valuation techniques are not based on observable market data, and therefore require management judgement to determine an appropriate fair value. The Group determines securities classified as Level (iii) to include private investment funds, hedge funds, and loans made by the Group's Lloyd's syndicate platforms to the Lloyd's central fund.

The fair value of the Group's private investment funds and hedge fund are determined using statements received from each fund's investment managers on either a monthly or quarterly in arrears basis. In addition, these valuations will be compared with benchmarks or other indices to assess the reasonableness of the estimated fair value of each fund. Given the Group's knowledge of the underlying investments and the size of the Group's investment therein, the Group would not anticipate any material variance between the statements and the final actual NAVs reported by the investment managers.

The fair value hierarchy of the Group's investment holdings is as follows:

	As at 31 December 2025			
	Level (i) \$m	Level (ii) \$m	Level (iii) \$m	Total \$m
Short-term investments	7.8	7.2	—	15.0
Fixed maturity funds	—	30.4	—	30.4
US treasuries	392.9	—	—	392.9
Other government bonds	24.6	96.3	—	120.9
US municipal bonds	2.3	8.8	—	11.1
US government agency debt	2.3	1.7	—	4.0
Asset backed securities	1.6	301.8	—	303.4
US government agency MBS	15.0	391.0	—	406.0
Non-agency MBS	—	97.8	—	97.8
US government agency CMBS	—	1.1	—	1.1
Non-agency CMBS	—	54.6	—	54.6
Bank loans	—	153.7	—	153.7
Corporate bonds	1,051.5	167.8	—	1,219.3
Other fixed maturities	—	—	—	—
Total fixed maturity securities¹	1,498.0	1,312.2	—	2,810.2
Private investment funds	—	—	291.2	291.2
Hedge funds	—	—	8.8	8.8
Other investments	—	(0.3)	—	(0.3)
Total investments	1,498.0	1,311.9	300.0	3,109.9

1. The nature of our fixed maturity securities are presented in the investment risk disclosures.

Notes to the financial statements *continued*

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	As at 31 December 2024			
	Level (i) \$m	Level (ii) \$m	Level (iii) \$m	Total \$m
Short-term investments	27.9	4.6	—	32.5
Fixed maturity funds	3.8	19.3	—	23.1
US treasuries	509.9	—	—	509.9
Other government bonds	19.6	45.7	—	65.3
US municipal bonds	3.7	12.1	—	15.8
US government agency debt	7.2	10.0	—	17.2
Asset backed securities	8.5	263.2	—	271.7
US government agency MBS	122.1	204.4	—	326.5
Non-agency MBS	—	55.5	—	55.5
US government agency CMBS	—	—	—	—
Non-agency CMBS	—	20.5	—	20.5
Bank loans	—	153.4	—	153.4
Corporate bonds	1,012.6	95.4	—	1,108.0
Other fixed maturities	—	2.3	2.1	4.4
Total fixed maturity securities	1,715.3	886.4	2.1	2,603.8
Private investment funds	—	—	253.1	253.1
Hedge funds	—	—	7.9	7.9
Other investments	—	0.1	—	0.1
Total investments	1,715.3	886.5	263.1	2,864.9

The table below analyses the movements in investments classified as Level (iii) investments:

	Private investment funds \$m	Hedge funds \$m	Other fixed maturities ¹ \$m	Total \$m
As at 31 December 2023	165.6	9.9	3.2	178.7
Purchases and capital contributions	84.6	—	—	84.6
Sales and return of capital	—	(3.2)	(1.0)	(4.2)
Net realised gains	—	0.5	—	0.5
Net unrealised gains (losses)	4.1	0.7	(0.1)	4.7
Net unrealised foreign exchange (losses)	(1.2)	—	—	(1.2)
As at 31 December 2024	253.1	7.9	2.1	263.1
Transfers into level (iii)	2.1	—	—	2.1
Purchases and capital contributions	38.7	—	—	38.7
Sales and return of capital	(19.5)	(0.2)	(4.2)	(23.9)
Net realised gains (losses)	0.2	—	(0.1)	0.1
Net unrealised gains	11.4	1.1	2.2	14.7
Net unrealised foreign exchange gains	5.2	—	—	5.2
As at 31 December 2025	291.2	8.8	—	300.0

1. Included within other fixed maturity securities are the Lloyd's Central Fund loans which are classified at Level (iii) within the fair value hierarchy. The loans to the Lloyd's Central Fund were fully repaid by Lloyds in Q4.

The Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels of the fair value hierarchy by reassessing the categorisation at the end of each reporting period. Transfers to Level (iii) securities amounted to \$2.1 million during the year ended 31 December 2025.

The transfer to Level (iii) resulted from a change in valuation technique following the repayment of the senior secured portion of the investment. The fair value of the remaining interest is based on NAV statements received from the administrator on a quarterly in arrears basis.

Transfers between Level (i) to Level (ii) securities amounted to \$148.9 million, and transfers from Level (ii) to Level (i) securities amounted to \$6.9 million during the year ended 31 December 2025.

Included within net unrealised gains (losses) recognised in profit or loss as shown in the table above, are net unrealised gains related to Level (iii) investments still held as at 31 December 2025 of \$12.5 million (31 December 2024 – \$5.0 million).

Notes to the financial statements *continued*

For the year ended 31 December 2025

12. Interest in structured entities

Unconsolidated structured entities in which the Group has an interest

The Group provides capital contributions to the EBT to enable it to meet its obligations to employees under the various Group equity based compensation plans (see note 7). The Group has a contractual agreement which may require it to provide financial support to the EBT (see note 19 and note 22).

As at 31 December 2025 the Company held \$16.0 million (31 December 2024 – \$14.1 million) of private investment funds through LICL Investments Holdings Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of LICL.

As part of its investment activities, the Group invests in unconsolidated structured entities. The Group does not sponsor any of the unconsolidated structured entities.

A summary of the Group's interest in unconsolidated structured entities is as follows:

As at 31 December	2025			2024		
	Investments \$m	Interest in associate \$m	Total \$m	Investments \$m	Interest in associate \$m	Total \$m
Fixed maturity securities						
Asset backed securities	303.4	—	303.4	271.7	—	271.7
US gov agency MBS	406.0	—	406.0	326.5	—	326.5
Non-agency MBS	97.8	—	97.8	55.5	—	55.5
U.S. gov agency CMBS	1.1	—	1.1	—	—	—
Non-agency CMBS	54.6	—	54.6	20.5	—	20.5
Total fixed maturity securities	862.9	—	862.9	674.2	—	674.2
Investment funds						
Private investment funds	275.2	—	275.2	239.0	—	239.0
Hedge funds	8.8	—	8.8	7.9	—	7.9
Total investment funds	284.0	—	284.0	246.9	—	246.9
Specialised investment vehicle						
KHL (note 15)	—	4.8	4.8	—	9.1	9.1
Total	1,146.9	4.8	1,151.7	921.1	9.1	930.2

Fixed maturity structured entities are typically created to meet specific investment needs of borrowers and investors which cannot be met from standardised financial instruments available in the capital markets. As such, they provide liquidity to the borrowers in these markets and provide investors with an opportunity to diversify risk away from standard fixed maturity securities. Whilst individual securities may differ in structure, the principles of the instruments are broadly the same, and it is considered appropriate to aggregate the investments into the categories detailed above.

The primary risks that the Group faces in respect of its investments in structured entities are similar to the risks it faces in respect of other financial investments held on the consolidated statement of financial position, in that the fair value is determined by market supply and demand. This is in turn driven by investor evaluation of the credit risk of the structure, and changes in the term structure of interest rates, which change investors' expectation of the cash flows associated with the instrument, and therefore its value in the market. The total assets of these structured entities are not considered meaningful for the purpose of understanding the related risks, and therefore have not been presented.

The maximum potential exposure to loss in respect of these structured entities is the carrying value of the instruments that the Group holds as at 31 December 2025. Generally, default rates would have to increase substantially from their current level before the Group would suffer a loss on maturity, and this assessment is made prior to investing, and regularly through the holding period for the security. The Group has not provided any financial or other support in addition to that described above as at either the current or prior reporting date, and there is no intention to provide support in relation to any other unconsolidated structured entities in the foreseeable future.

As at 31 December 2025, the Group has a commitment of \$50.0 million (31 December 2024 – \$50.0 million) with respect to one credit facility fund. The Group, through the fund, provided collateral for revolving credit facilities purchased at a discount from financial institutions, and was at risk for its portion of any defaults on those revolving credit facilities. There are no assets or liabilities remaining in the fund as at 31 December 2025 and the fund will be liquidated in 2026.

Notes to the financial statements *continued*

For the year ended 31 December 2025

13. Insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held

A. Movements in the carrying amount - Insurance contract liabilities

The table below shows how the net carrying amounts of insurance contracts issued changed during the year ended 31 December 2025:

	Liability for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims		Total \$m
	Including loss component \$m	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows \$m	Risk adjustment \$m		
Net insurance contract liabilities (assets) as at 31 December 2024	62.7	1,914.2	323.5		2,300.4
Insurance revenue	(1,860.4)	—	—		(1,860.4)
Insurance service expenses:					
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	—	1,121.6	113.3		1,234.9
Changes in liability for incurred claims	—	74.6	(86.4)		(11.8)
Losses and reversals of losses on onerous underlying contracts	8.2	—	—		8.2
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	219.9	—	—		219.9
Insurance service result before reinsurance contracts held	(1,632.3)	1,196.2	26.9		(409.2)
Finance expense from insurance contracts issued	—	114.0	19.6		133.6
Effects of movements in exchange rates	10.9	35.8	2.0		48.7
Total changes in comprehensive income	(1,621.4)	1,346.0	48.5		(226.9)
Investment components	(62.5)	62.5	—		—
Other ¹	0.1	24.3	(0.2)		24.2
Other changes	(62.4)	86.8	(0.2)		24.2
Premiums received net of insurance acquisition cash flows	1,688.4	—	—		1,688.4
Claims and other expenses paid	—	(1,074.0)	—		(1,074.0)
Total cash flows	1,688.4	(1,074.0)	—		614.4
Net insurance contract liabilities (assets) as at 31 December 2025	67.3	2,273.0	371.8		2,712.1

1. Other includes the effect of the 2022 and prior underwriting years of account losses and loss adjustment expenses, and reinsurance recoveries, being reinsured to close into the 2023 underwriting year of account, to the extent where the Group's syndicate participation has changed between those years of account.

2. The liability for remaining coverage as at 31 December 2025 includes an onerous loss component of \$11.5 million.

The table below shows how the net carrying amounts of insurance contracts issued changed during the year ended 31 December 2024:

	Liability for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims		Total \$m
	Including loss component \$m	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows \$m	Risk adjustment \$m		
Net insurance contract liabilities (assets) as at 31 December 2023	57.8	1,411.5	354.4		1,823.7
Insurance revenue	(1,765.1)	—	—		(1,765.1)
Insurance service expenses:					
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	—	897.4	120.8		1,018.2
Changes in liability for incurred claims	—	122.8	(166.5)		(43.7)
Losses and reversals of losses on onerous underlying contracts	2.3	—	—		2.3
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	209.3	—	—		209.3
Insurance service result before reinsurance contracts held	(1,553.5)	1,020.2	(45.7)		(579.0)
Finance expense from insurance contracts issued	—	63.2	14.7		77.9
Effects of movements in exchange rates	(7.7)	(7.6)	(0.9)		(16.2)
Total changes in comprehensive income	(1,561.2)	1,075.8	(31.9)		(517.3)
Investment components	(57.0)	57.0	—		—
Other ¹	—	0.1	1.0		1.1
Other changes	(57.0)	57.1	1.0		1.1
Premiums received net of insurance acquisition cash flows	1,623.1	—	—		1,623.1
Claims and other expenses paid	—	(630.2)	—		(630.2)
Total cash flows	1,623.1	(630.2)	—		992.9
Net insurance contract liabilities (assets) as at 31 December 2024	62.7	1,914.2	323.5		2,300.4

1. Other includes the effect of the 2021 and prior underwriting years of account losses and loss adjustment expenses, and reinsurance recoveries, being reinsured to close into the 2022 underwriting year of account, to the extent where the Group's syndicate participation has changed between those years of account.

2. The liability for remaining coverage as at 31 December 2024 includes an onerous loss component of \$3.3 million.



Notes to the financial statements *continued*

For the year ended 31 December 2025

B. Movements in the carrying amount - Reinsurance contracts held

The table below shows how the net carrying amounts of reinsurance contracts held changed during the year ended 31 December 2025:

	Asset for remaining coverage		Asset for incurred claims		Total \$m
	Including loss component \$m	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows \$m	Risk adjustment \$m		
Net reinsurance contract (assets) liabilities as at 31 December 2024	51.3	(541.8)	(66.7)	(557.2)	
Allocation of reinsurance premium paid	423.5	—	—	423.5	
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers:					
Recoveries of incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	—	(186.7)	(21.8)	(208.5)	
Change in assets for incurred claims in relation to past service	—	(171.7)	5.0	(166.7)	
Reinsurance expenses	(17.0)	—	—	(17.0)	
Recoveries and reversals of recoveries of losses on onerous underlying contracts	(4.0)	—	—	(4.0)	
Effect of changes in non-performing risk of reinsurers	—	0.8	—	0.8	
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	402.5	(357.6)	(16.8)	28.1	
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held	—	(27.0)	(3.7)	(30.7)	
Effects of movements in exchange rates	(13.0)	(6.0)	(0.1)	(19.1)	
Total changes in comprehensive income	389.5	(390.6)	(20.6)	(21.7)	
Other ¹	(0.1)	(13.2)	—	(13.3)	
Other changes	(0.1)	(13.2)	—	(13.3)	
Reinsurance premiums paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses	(401.5)	—	—	(401.5)	
Recoveries from reinsurance	—	275.9	—	275.9	
Total cash flows	(401.5)	275.9	—	(125.6)	
Net reinsurance contract (assets) liabilities as at 31 December 2025	39.2	(669.7)	(87.3)	(717.8)	

1. Other includes the effect of the 2022 and prior underwriting years of account losses and loss adjustment expenses, and reinsurance recoveries, being reinsured to close into the 2023 underwriting year of account, to the extent where the Group's syndicate participation has changed between those years of account.
2. The asset for remaining coverage as at 31 December 2025 includes an onerous loss recovery component of \$5.4 million.

The table below shows how the net carrying amounts of reinsurance contracts held changed during the year ended 31 December 2024:

	Asset for remaining coverage		Asset for incurred claims		Total \$m
	Including loss component \$m	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows \$m	Risk adjustment \$m		
Net reinsurance contract (assets) liabilities as at 31 December 2023	42.5	(315.0)	(115.3)	(387.8)	
Allocation of reinsurance premium paid	439.4	—	—	439.4	
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers:					
Recoveries of incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	—	(107.0)	(13.5)	(120.5)	
Change in assets for incurred claims in relation to past service	—	(165.8)	67.2	(98.6)	
Reinsurance expenses	(16.6)	—	—	(16.6)	
Recoveries and reversals of recoveries of losses on onerous underlying contracts	(1.3)	—	—	(1.3)	
Effect of changes in non-performing risk of reinsurers	—	(3.3)	—	(3.3)	
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	421.5	(276.1)	53.7	199.1	
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held	—	(19.1)	(4.9)	(24.0)	
Effects of movements in exchange rates	3.9	2.0	0.1	6.0	
Total changes in comprehensive income	425.4	(293.2)	48.9	181.1	
Other ¹	—	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.5)	
Other changes	—	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.5)	
Reinsurance premiums paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses	(416.6)	—	—	(416.6)	
Recoveries from reinsurance	—	66.6	—	66.6	
Total cash flows	(416.6)	66.6	—	(350.0)	
Net reinsurance contract (assets) liabilities as at 31 December 2024	51.3	(541.8)	(66.7)	(557.2)	

1. Other includes the effect of the 2021 and prior underwriting years of account losses and loss adjustment expenses, and reinsurance recoveries, being reinsured to close into the 2022 underwriting year of account, to the extent where the Group's syndicate participation has changed between those years of account.
2. The asset for remaining coverage as at 31 December 2024 includes an onerous loss recovery component of \$1.4 million.

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For the year ended 31 December 2025

C. Claims development

The development of claims in respect of insurance contracts issued, net of reinsurance contracts held, is indicative of the Group's ability to accurately estimate the ultimate value of its net liability for incurred claims. Actual claim payments are compared with previous estimates within the claims development disclosures below for both the undiscounted liability for incurred claims, and the undiscounted asset for incurred claims, as at 31 December 2025.

Accident year	2018 \$m	2019 \$m	2020 \$m	2021 \$m	2022 \$m	2023 \$m	2024 \$m	2025 \$m	Total \$m
Liability for incurred claims - undiscounted									
Estimate of ultimate liability ¹									
At end of accident year	456.2	357.9	475.5	828.4	1,137.4	815.0	1,145.6	1,409.1	
One year later	479.0	353.5	435.6	759.5	1,046.0	773.8	1,075.6		
Two years later	445.7	320.8	388.0	727.7	1,143.0	710.2			
Three years later	429.3	308.1	387.6	677.9	1,375.0				
Four years later	403.0	312.3	384.2	656.7					
Five years later	394.5	317.2	376.8						
Six years later	391.6	316.4							
Seven years later	381.9								
Cumulative claims and other directly attributable expense paid	(367.9)	(284.1)	(323.1)	(581.1)	(853.8)	(405.5)	(381.9)	(354.9)	
Liability for incurred claims - undiscounted	14.0	32.3	53.7	75.6	521.2	304.7	693.7	1,054.2	2,749.4
Liability for incurred claims - undiscounted - prior years									84.7
Effect of discounting									(272.2)
Non-distinct investment components									82.9
Liability for incurred claims									2,644.8
Asset for incurred claims - undiscounted									
Estimate of ultimate asset ¹									
At end of accident year	123.7	102.9	83.4	185.8	349.8	69.2	128.6	229.8	
One year later	164.3	104.2	79.4	165.4	285.3	64.1	137.6		
Two years later	157.6	92.0	72.1	151.0	415.9	64.5			
Three years later	149.0	94.4	72.6	140.7	628.0				
Four years later	140.1	98.3	71.7	124.6					
Five years later	136.4	99.1	70.6						
Six years later	138.3	97.6							
Seven years later	128.6								
Cumulative claim recoveries and other directly attributable expenses paid	(122.7)	(76.3)	(55.1)	(75.4)	(290.2)	(36.8)	(23.3)	(21.7)	
Asset for incurred claims - undiscounted	5.9	21.3	15.5	49.2	337.8	27.7	114.3	208.1	779.8
Asset for incurred claims - undiscounted - prior years									20.3
Effect of discounting									(43.1)
Asset for incurred claims									757.0

1. Adjusted for the revaluation of foreign currencies as at 31 December 2025 exchange rates.

Notes to the financial statements *continued*

For the year ended 31 December 2025

During 2025, the Group experienced net losses (undiscounted, excluding reinstatement premiums) from catastrophe, weather and large loss events totalling \$277.0 million. Catastrophe and weather losses were \$184.7 million. The net loss impact of the California wildfires of \$163.4 million, which is within the original range disclosed, represents the majority of this figure. The Group also experienced net losses (undiscounted, excluding reinstatement premiums) from large risk events totalling \$92.3 million. None of the large risk event losses were individually material for the Group.

In comparison, during 2024, the Group experienced net losses (undiscounted, excluding reinstatement premiums) from catastrophe, weather and large loss events totalling \$215.2 million.

Favourable prior accident year loss development for the undiscounted net movement in loss reserves was \$122.8 million during 2025. This was primarily due to general IBNR, catastrophe and large loss reserve releases on the 2024 and 2023 accident years and a further strengthening in reserves of \$32.9 million relating to direct and indirect losses from the Ukraine conflict.

In comparison, the favourable prior accident year undiscounted net movement in loss reserves during 2024 was \$93.3 million.

The estimation of the ultimate loss and loss adjustment expense liability is a complex process which incorporates a significant amount of judgement. The Ukraine conflict has caused significant disruption to worldwide economies, both directly through the invasion and indirectly through sanctions being imposed on Russia by the UK, EU and US. Reserves have been set on a case by case basis for the Contingent War exposure and on a probability basis for Operator policy exposure and Aviation XoL exposures.

Loss information after these catastrophe and large risk loss type of events can take some time to emerge. As additional information becomes available, the Group's actual ultimate net losses may vary, perhaps materially, from current estimates. It is reasonably possible that uncertainties inherent in the reserving process, delays in insureds or ceding companies reporting losses to the Group, together with the potential for unforeseen adverse developments, could lead to a material change in estimated losses and loss adjustment expenses. Furthermore, the recoverability of associated reinsurance balances is also subject to uncertainty. Current loss estimates and reinsurance recoveries are based on information available at the reporting date.

There were no other individually significant net loss events for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

14. Provision for deferred tax

As at 31 December	2025 \$m	2024 \$m
Equity based compensation	(14.3)	(11.1)
Syndicate underwriting profits	11.4	11.8
Syndicate participation rights	18.8	18.8
Other temporary differences	(0.3)	2.8
Net deferred tax liability	15.6	22.3

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that realising the related tax benefit through future taxable profits is probable. It is anticipated that sufficient taxable profits will be available within the Group in 2026 and subsequent years to utilise the deferred tax assets recognised when the underlying temporary differences reverse, and the tax losses carried forward.

For the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the Group had no uncertain tax positions (see note 9). The table below reconciles the movements within the net deferred tax liability. All deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

As at 31 December	2025 \$m	2024 \$m
Opening net deferred tax liability	22.3	16.2
Deferred tax (credit) charge for the period	(7.2)	5.8
Adjustment in respect of prior period deferred tax	0.8	1.1
Deferred tax in equity	(0.3)	(0.8)
Closing net deferred tax liability	15.6	22.3

OECD global minimum tax and Bermuda corporate income tax

Subsidiary companies in a number of jurisdictions in which the Group operates are subject to a global minimum tax of 15% from 1 January 2024. The legislation brings into effect the Income Inclusion Rule and Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax, although these have not had any impact on the Group.

As a response to the Pillar Two reform, legislation was passed in Bermuda to implement a Bermuda Corporate Income Tax of 15% from 1 January 2025. To the extent the Bermuda CIT results in an effective tax rate of less than 15%, the shortfall in tax will be collected by applying the Pillar Two undertaxed payments rule, which was implemented on 1 January 2025. Any shortfall in tax will be collected in a jurisdiction that has implemented the undertaxed payments rule and in which the Group has operating subsidiaries. For Lancashire this is likely to be the UK; however, based on its limited international presence and provided it continues to meet the relevant conditions, Lancashire expects to benefit from exclusion from the undertaxed payment rule for a period of five years, from 2025 to 2029.

The Group is also not expected to become subject to Bermuda CIT until 1 January 2030, provided it continues to meet the relevant conditions within the Bermuda CIT rules which allows groups with a limited international presence to be excluded from scope for a period of up to five years.

The Lancashire Group has not established any deferred tax assets under the ETA rules of the Bermuda CIT Act and expects to opt out of the ETA rules.

Notes to the financial statements *continued*

For the year ended 31 December 2025

15. Investment in associate

The Group holds an interest in the preference shares of each segregated account of KHL. KHL is a company incorporated in Bermuda and its operating subsidiary, KRL, is authorised by the BMA as a Special Purpose Insurer. KRL commenced writing insurance business on 1 January 2014. As at 31 December 2025, the carrying value of the Group's investment in KHL was \$4.8 million (31 December 2024 – \$9.1 million). The Group's share of profit for KHL for 2025 was \$3.2 million (2024 – \$8.6 million).

Key financial information for KHL is as follows:

	2025 \$m	2024 \$m
Assets	137.2	230.6
Liabilities	108.7	159.1
Shareholders' equity	28.5	71.5
Insurance revenue	—	(1.2)
Comprehensive income	23.4	37.0

The Group has the power to participate in the operational and financial policy decisions of KHL and KRL, and has therefore classified its investment in KHL as an investment in associate.

Refer to note 22 for details of transactions between the Group and its associate.

16. Leases

As at 31 December 2025, the Group leases nine (31 December 2024 – seven) properties and various items of office equipment.

Right-of-use assets

The Group had the following right-of-use assets in relation to the leases it has entered into:

	Property \$m	Equipment \$m	Total \$m
Net book value as at 31 December 2023	19.2	0.1	19.3
Additions	0.2	0.3	0.5
Modifications	0.2	—	0.2
Depreciation charge	(3.7)	(0.1)	(3.8)
Net book value as at 31 December 2024	15.9	0.3	16.2
Additions	6.1	—	6.1
Modifications	4.9	—	4.9
Depreciation charge	(4.4)	(0.1)	(4.5)
Net book value as at 31 December 2025	22.5	0.2	22.7

Lease liabilities

As at 31 December	2025 \$m	2024 \$m
Due in less than one year	6.0	5.8
Due between one and five years	22.9	14.6
Due in more than five years	6.7	5.8
Total undiscounted lease liabilities	35.6	26.2
Total discounted lease liabilities	29.7	22.3
Current	4.7	4.9
Non-current	25.0	17.4

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Group recognised a net non-cash increase of \$13.4 million (31 December 2024 – \$1.6 million) in respect of its lease liabilities. The Group does not face a significant liquidity risk regarding its lease liabilities.

Amounts recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December	2025 \$m	2024 \$m
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	4.5	3.8
Interest expense on lease liabilities	1.4	1.3
Expenses relating to short-term leases and variable leases	2.6	1.5
Total	8.5	6.6

Total lease payments amounted to \$6.0 million for the year ended 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024 – \$4.0 million).

Notes to the financial statements *continued*

For the year ended 31 December 2025

17. Intangible assets

	Syndicate participation rights \$m	Goodwill \$m	Internally generated intangible assets \$m	Total \$m
Net book value as at 31 December 2023	91.0	71.2	18.9	181.1
Additions	11.2	—	5.9	17.1
Amortisation	—	—	(1.2)	(1.2)
Net book value as at 31 December 2024	102.2	71.2	23.6	197.0
Additions	68.0	—	1.3	69.3
Amortisation	—	—	(3.0)	(3.0)
Impairment	—	—	(10.3)	(10.3)
Net book value as at 31 December 2025	170.2	71.2	11.6	253.0

Syndicate participation rights and goodwill

As a result of acquiring capacity in the 2024 capacity auctions, CCL 1998 had greater than 75% of the allocated capacity of managed Syndicate 2010 for the 2025 underwriting year of account. It was therefore required, under Paragraph 2 of the Mandatory Offer Byelaw, to make a mandatory offer to the remaining members of the syndicate to acquire all of the unaligned prospective participations of Syndicate 2010 for the 2026 and each subsequent underwriting year.

On 26 June 2025, CCL 1998 made a formal offer of 62p in cash for £1 of capacity to all other members of Syndicate 2010. The offer closed on 25 July 2025 and CCL 1998 increased its allocated capacity on Syndicate 2010 for the 2026 underwriting year of account to 99.4%. A subsequent application was then made to, and approved by, the Council of Lloyd's for permission to effect a minority buy-out in respect of the remaining 0.6% of capacity on Syndicate 2010. CCL 1998 has therefore secured 100% of the allocated capacity on the 2026 underwriting year of account for Syndicate 2010 (2025 underwriting year of account: 79.7%).

Indefinite life intangible assets are tested annually for impairment. For the purpose of impairment testing, the syndicate participation rights and goodwill have been allocated to the LSL CGU.

The recoverable amount of the LSL CGU is determined based on its value in use. Value in use is calculated using the projected cash flows of the LSL CGU. These are approved by management and cover a three-year period. The most significant assumptions used to derive the projected cash flows include an assessment of business prospects, business plans approved by Lloyd's, expected future market conditions, premium growth rates, outwards reinsurance expenditure, projected loss ratios, investment returns, and where applicable, consideration of the potential impact of climate change. The Group accepts insurance risk for periods primarily of one year. This provides the Group with the ability to re-evaluate the impact of climate risk on its insurance portfolio on an annual basis. The Group can reprice the relevant elements of risk, and also reset exposure levels to consider new data regarding the frequency and severity of elemental catastrophe events, where appropriate.

A pre-tax discount rate of 8.8% (2024 – 8.9%) has been used to discount the projected cash flows. This discount rate reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the projected cash flow estimates have not been adjusted. The discount rate is determined with reference to a combination of factors, including the Group's expected weighted average cost of equity and cost of borrowing. This has been calculated using independent measurements of the risk-free rate of return and is indicative of the Group's risk profile relative to the market. This current pre-tax discount rate has remained consistent with the prior period discount rate, and reflects a consistent overall cost of equity and cost of borrowing within the Group's weighted average cost of capital calculation for both periods. Within the cost of equity calculation there have been offsetting movements within the risk-free rate, beta value, and equity risk premium rate assumptions. The growth rate used to extrapolate the cash flows is 2.5% (2024 – 2.5%) and is based on historical growth rates, as well as management's best estimate of future growth rates, taking into account current economic market conditions.

Sensitivity testing has been performed to model the impact of reasonably possible changes in input assumptions to the base case impairment analysis and headroom. The discount rate has been flexed to 100 basis points above the central assumption (resulting in a 18% reduction in headroom), the growth rate has been flexed to 100 basis points below the central assumption (resulting in a 16% reduction in headroom), and the pre-tax projected cash flows have been flexed to 500 basis points below the central assumption (resulting in a 6% reduction in headroom). Within these ranges, the recoverable amount remains supportable.

No impairment loss has been recognised in respect of either the syndicate participation rights or the goodwill intangible assets for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

Internally generated intangible assets

Internally generated intangible assets represent directly attributable costs incurred in the development phase of implementing cloud-based software to support the Group's target operating model. As at 31 December 2025, the internally generated intangible assets are available for use and have commenced amortisation. During the year ended 31 December 2025, management considered the relevant indicators of impairment at an individual intangible asset level and performed an impairment review where it was determined appropriate. Following the completion of this review, an impairment loss of \$10.3 million has been recognised for the year ended 31 December 2025 (2024 – nil).

Notes to the financial statements *continued*

For the year ended 31 December 2025

18. Long-term debt and financing arrangements

Long-term debt

In 2021, LHL issued \$450.0 million (being the aggregate principal amount) of 5.625% fixed-rate reset junior subordinated notes, repayable on 18 September 2041. The long-term debt was issued in two tranches forming part of the same series of notes, with \$400.0 million issued on 18 March 2021, and \$50.0 million issued on 31 March 2021. Interest is payable semi-annually in arrears on 18 March and 18 September of each year. The fixed interest rate will reset on 18 September 2031 and each reset date thereafter, at a rate per annum equal to the prevailing five-year treasury rate, plus a credit spread of 4.08% and a 100 basis point step-up.

The carrying value of the Company's issued \$450.0 million junior subordinated notes are shown below:

As at 31 December	2025 \$m	2024 \$m
Carrying value in the consolidated statement of financial position	447.5	447.0
Fair value (classified within Level (iii) of fair value hierarchy)	446.1	417.9
Accrued interest (included within other payables)	7.2	7.2

LHL has the option to redeem some or all of the junior subordinated notes prior to the maturity date. There are no negative or financial covenants attached to the issued junior subordinated notes. Refer to note 8 for details of the interest expense for the year included within financing costs.

Letters of credit

As both LICL and LUK are non-admitted (re)insurers throughout the US, the terms of certain contracts require them to provide LOCs to policyholders as collateral. These LOCs are required to be fully collateralised.

LICL has a \$150.0 million (31 December 2024 - \$150.0 million) syndicated collateralised credit facility, which is guaranteed by LHL. The credit facility was renewed in 2024 and the expiry date extended to 28 March 2028. The facility is available for the issue of LOCs to ceding companies. The facility is also available for LICL to issue LOCs to LUK to collateralise certain insurance obligations.

The terms of the \$150.0 million syndicated collateralised credit facility include standard default and cross-default provisions, which require certain covenants to be adhered to. These include the following:

- an A.M. Best financial strength rating of at least B++;
- a maximum debt to capital ratio of 30.0%, where the junior subordinated notes are excluded as debt from this calculation;
- unsecured indebtedness incurred by LHL or LICL must be subordinated in right of payment to the obligations and liabilities of LHL and LICL under the facility; and
- a maximum aggregated indebtedness incurred by CCL 1998, LHL or LICL in the ordinary course of business in connection with coming into line requirements of \$450.0 million.

The following LOCs have been issued by the Group:

As at 31 December	2025 \$m	2024 \$m
Issued to third parties	26.8	3.5

As at 31 December 2025, there is a syndicated uncollateralised LOC facility of \$335.5 million (31 December 2024 - \$265.5 million), and a \$70.0 million collateral pledge facility (31 December 2024 - \$70.0 million). Both facilities are available for utilisation by LICL and guaranteed by LHL for FAL purposes. As at 31 December 2025, a \$335.5 million LOC was issued under the syndicated uncollateralised LOC facility, due to expire on 31 December 2029, and \$70.0 million of agreed collateral had been deposited with Lloyd's, due to expire on 31 December 2026.

The terms of these facilities include standard default and cross-default provisions, which require certain covenants to be adhered to. These include the following:

- an A.M. Best financial strength rating of at least B++;
- a maximum debt to capital ratio of 30.0%, where the junior subordinated notes are excluded as debt from this calculation; and
- maintenance of a minimum net worth requirement.

As at all reporting dates, the Group was in compliance with all covenants under these facilities.

Syndicate bank facilities

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, Syndicate 2010 had in place a \$60.0 million LOC catastrophe facility. The facility is available to assist in paying claims and providing the gross funding of catastrophes for Syndicate 2010. A separate uncommitted overdraft facility of \$20.0 million is also available to Syndicate 2010.

There are no balances outstanding under the syndicate bank facilities as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

Trust and restricted balances

The Group has several trust arrangements in place in favour of policyholders and ceding insurers in order to comply with the security requirements of certain reinsurance contracts and/or the regulatory requirements of certain jurisdictions.

In 2012, LICL established an MBRT to collateralise certain reinsurance liabilities associated with US domiciled clients. However, following LICL's approval as a reciprocal reinsurer in all relevant US states and territories, the MBRT is no longer required for new business written with policyholders domiciled in the US and its relevant territories where LICL has received reciprocal reinsurer approval. LICL has now put in place alternative collateral arrangements with respect to remaining reinsurance liabilities owed to US cedents that were formerly secured in the MBRT and as at 31 December 2025 there are no remaining liabilities secured by the MBRT. LICL is in the process of terminating the MBRT, however, in the interim the MBRT remains subject to the relevant US state rules and regulations, and the respective deeds of trust. These rules and regulations include minimum capital funding requirements, investment guidelines, capital distribution restrictions, and regulatory reporting requirements.

Notes to the financial statements *continued*

For the year ended 31 December 2025

The Group holds a portion of its assets as FAL to support the underwriting capacity of both Syndicate 2010 and Syndicate 3010. FAL is restricted in its use and can only be drawn down by Lloyd's to pay cash calls to the syndicates supported by the Group. FAL requirements are formally assessed and revised twice a year.

In addition to the FAL, certain cash and investments held by Syndicate 2010 and Syndicate 3010 are only available for paying the syndicates' claims and expenses. See the capital management risk disclosures for more information regarding the capital requirements for Syndicate 2010 and Syndicate 3010.

As at and for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the Group was in compliance with all covenants under its trust facilities.

The following cash and cash equivalents, and investment balances are held in trust collateral accounts in favour of third parties, or are otherwise restricted:

	2025			2024		
	Cash and cash equivalents \$m	Fixed maturity securities \$m	Total \$m	Cash and cash equivalents \$m	Fixed maturity securities \$m	Total \$m
As at 31 December						
FAL	4.3	141.9	146.2	0.3	137.5	137.8
MBRT accounts	2.2	93.0	95.2	1.5	217.4	218.9
Syndicate accounts	71.5	137.4	208.9	57.8	111.9	169.7
In trust accounts for policyholders	30.8	282.3	313.1	48.9	151.3	200.2
In favour of LOCs	8.9	28.6	37.5	2.6	6.4	9.0
Loan to Lloyd's Central Fund	—	—	—	—	2.1	2.1
Total	117.7	683.2	800.9	111.1	626.6	737.7

19. Share capital and other reserves

Authorised common shares of \$0.50 each	Number	\$m
As at 31 December 2025 and 2024	3,000,000,000	1,500.0

Allocated, called up and fully paid common shares of \$0.50 each	Number	\$m
As at 31 December 2025 and 2024	244,010,007	122.0

Own shares held in Trust	Total number of own shares	\$m
As at 31 December 2023	4,972,030	29.7
Shares distributed	(1,546,818)	(9.2)
As at 31 December 2024	3,425,212	20.5
Shares distributed	(1,974,926)	(11.8)
As at 31 December 2025	1,450,286	8.7

The number of common shares in issue with voting rights (allocated share capital, less shares held in treasury or pursuant to a custody arrangement) as at 31 December 2025 was 244,010,007 (31 December 2024 – 244,010,007). As at 31 December 2025 there were no shares held in treasury (31 December 2024 – nil). Common shares in issue (other than shares held in treasury) carry voting rights which rank *pari passu*, and the same rights to receive any dividends and other distributions declared, made or paid by the Company.

Share repurchases

At the AGM held on 30 April 2025, LHL's shareholders approved a renewal of the Company's Repurchase Programme authorising the repurchase of a maximum of 24,401,000 common shares, with such authority to expire on the conclusion of the 2026 AGM of the Company or, if earlier, 15 months from the date the resolution approving the Repurchase Programme was passed.

During the year ended 31 December 2025, no shares were repurchased by the Company under the Repurchase Programme (2024 – nil).

Dividends

The Board of Directors has authorised the following dividends:

Type	Per share amount	Record date	Payment date	\$m
Special	\$0.50	15 Mar 2024	12 Apr 2024	119.9
Final	\$0.15	10 May 2024	7 Jun 2024	36.0
Interim	\$0.075	16 Aug 2024	13 Sep 2024	18.0
Special	\$0.75	15 Nov 2024	13 Dec 2024	180.3
Special	\$0.25	14 Mar 2025	11 Apr 2025	60.2
Final	\$0.15	16 May 2025	13 Jun 2025	36.3
Interim	\$0.075	15 Aug 2025	15 Sep 2025	18.1
Special	\$0.75	14 Nov 2025	12 Dec 2025	181.9

Other reserves

The Group's other reserves of \$1,249.6 million (31 December 2024 – \$1,242.3 million) comprises contributed surplus and an equity based compensation reserve. The equity based compensation reserve comprises \$60.0 million (31 December 2024 – \$49.1 million) of this balance and relates to the Group's equity compensation plans (see note 7).

Notes to the financial statements *continued*

For the year ended 31 December 2025

20. Earnings per share

The following reflects the profit and share data used in the basic and diluted earnings per share computations:

For the year ended 31 December	2025 \$m	2024 \$m
Profit after tax	293.4	321.3
	2025 Number of shares	2024 Number of shares
Basic weighted average number of shares	241,805,113	239,948,359
Dilutive effect of RSS	8,378,387	6,826,530
Diluted weighted average number of shares	250,183,500	246,774,889
Earnings per share	2025	2024
Basic	\$1.21	\$1.34
Diluted	\$1.17	\$1.30

Equity based compensation awards are only treated as dilutive when their conversion to common shares would decrease the earnings per share, or increase the loss per share, from continuing operations. Unvested restricted shares without performance criteria are therefore included in the number of potentially dilutive shares. Incremental shares from ordinary restricted share options, where relevant performance criteria have not been met, are not included in the calculation of dilutive shares.

21. Commitments and contingencies

Credit facility fund

As at 31 December 2025, the Group has a commitment of \$50.0 million (31 December 2024 – \$50.0 million) relating to one credit facility fund (refer to note 12).

Private investment funds

The table below shows the dates on which the Group committed to invest in six different private investment funds and the amount of the total commitment that remains undrawn as at 31 December 2025.

Amount and date of commitment to invest in private investment fund	Undrawn commitment \$m
GBP 50 million on 20 November 2024	33.0
USD 50 million on 31 July 2024	14.0
Euro 40 million on 11 January 2024	20.5
USD 34 million on 28 July 2021	8.5
USD 25 million on 9 December 2020	0.5
USD 25 million on 5 November 2019	1.0
Total commitment to invest in private investment fund	77.5

On 30 December 2025, the Company advanced \$70.0 million toward a new private investment fund, with the subscription becoming effective on 1 January 2026. As at 31 December 2025, this amount is presented within other receivables in the consolidated statement of financial position as the subscription had not yet been completed at the reporting date.

Legal proceedings and regulations

The Group operates in the insurance industry and is therefore, from time to time, subject to legal proceedings in the normal course of business. While it is not practicable to estimate or determine the final results of all pending or threatened legal proceedings, management does not believe that such proceedings (including litigation) will have a material effect on the Group's results and financial position.

Notes to the financial statements *continued*

For the year ended 31 December 2025

22. Related party disclosures

The Group's consolidated financial statements include LHL and the entities listed below:

Name	Principal Business	Domicile
Subsidiaries¹		
CCHL	Holding company	United Kingdom
CCL ²	Holding company	United Kingdom
CCL 1998 ³	Lloyd's corporate member	United Kingdom
CCL 1999	Non-trading	United Kingdom
CUL	Non-trading	United Kingdom
LAPL	Non-trading	Australia
LICLIHL	Holding company	Bermuda
LCM	Insurance agent services	Bermuda
LCMMSL	Support services	United Kingdom
LICL	General insurance business	Bermuda
LUS	Surplus lines broker	United States of America
LIHL	Holding company	United Kingdom
LHUS	Holding company	United States of America
LIMSL	Insurance mediation activities	United Kingdom
LISL	Support services	United Kingdom
LHAPL	Holding company	Australia
LMSCS	Support services	Canada
LSL	Lloyd's managing agent	United Kingdom
LUAPL	Lloyd's service company	Australia
LUK	General insurance business	United Kingdom
Associate		
KHL ⁴ (and its subsidiary KRL)	Holding company / General insurance business	Bermuda
Other controlled entities		
EBT	Trust	Jersey

1. Unless otherwise stated, the Group owns 100% of the ordinary share capital and voting rights in its subsidiaries listed above.
2. CCL was dissolved on 24 September 2024.
3. 79.7% participation on the 2025 year of account, and 100% participation on the 2026 year of account, for Syndicate 2010.
4. The Group has a 16.7% holding through its interest in the preference shares of each segregated account of KHL.

The EBT was established to assist in the administration of the Group's employee equity based compensation schemes. While the Group does not have legal ownership of the EBT, and the ability of the Group to influence the actions of the EBT is limited by the trust deed in place, the EBT was set up by the Group with the sole purpose of assisting in the administration of these schemes. It is therefore considered to be controlled by the Group, and is consolidated within both the Group's consolidated statement of comprehensive income and consolidated statement of financial position.

The Group has a loan facility agreement (the 'Facility') with JTC PLC, the trustee of the EBT. The Facility is an interest-free revolving credit facility under which the trustee can request advances on demand, within the terms of the Facility, up to a maximum aggregate amount of \$80.0 million. The Facility may only be used by the trustee for the purpose of achieving the objectives of the EBT. During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Group had made advances of \$nil (31 December 2024 – \$nil) to the EBT under the terms of the Facility.

During the year ended 31 December 2025, no common shares were donated by the Company to the EBT (2024 – nil). LHL did not issue any common shares to the EBT during the years ended 31 December 2025 or 31 December 2024.

As at 31 December 2025, LICL holds \$318.0 million (31 December 2024 – \$266.4 million) of cash and cash equivalents, fixed maturity securities, and accrued interest in trust for the benefit of LUK relating to intra-group reinsurance agreements. In addition, LICL provides 100% of the required FAL to support the underwriting activities of Syndicate 2010 and Syndicate 3010. LICL holds \$146.2 million (31 December 2024 – \$137.8 million) of cash and cash equivalents and fixed maturity securities in FAL, with the remaining FAL requirement covered by a LOC and a collateral pledge facility (refer to note 18).

Mr Maloney and his spouse acquired 100% of the shares in Nameco on 7 November 2016. Nameco provides capacity to a number of Lloyd's syndicates, including Syndicate 2010 which is managed by LSL. Mr Maloney receives a proportionate share of the underwriting results of Syndicate 2010 to which he is contractually entitled through his participation. As a result of the mandatory offer and subsequent minority buy-out of Syndicate 2010 (see note 17), Nameco received \$0.2 million from the Group in respect of the acquisition of Nameco's prospective participations on Syndicate 2010. These transactions occurred on an arm's length basis. Nameco has not provided capacity to Syndicate 2010 for the 2026 year of account (2025 year of account – \$0.2 million),

Notes to the financial statements *continued*

For the year ended 31 December 2025

Key management compensation

Remuneration for key management, the Group's Executive and Non-Executive Directors, was as follows:

For the year ended 31 December	2025 \$m	2024 \$m
Short-term compensation	9.0	7.9
Equity based compensation	8.3	6.0
Directors' fees	2.7	2.6
Total	20.0	16.5

Non-Executive Directors do not receive any benefits in addition to their agreed fees, and do not participate in any of the Group's incentive, performance or pension plans.

Transactions with the Group's associate and the associate's subsidiary

In 2013, LCM entered into an underwriting services agreement with KRL and KHL to provide various insurance-related services. In the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, no new underwriting cycles were entered into, and LCM recognised profit commission of \$1.0 million (31 December 2024 – \$0.8 million). During 2025, KHL returned \$7.5 million (2024 – \$15.7 million) of capital to the Group.

As at 31 December 2025, the consolidated financial statements includes reinsurance contract assets of \$10.9 million (31 December 2024 – \$16.0 million) due from KRL, together with a corresponding net expense of \$5.0 million (2024 – \$3.1 million).

23. Subsequent events

Dividends

On 4 March 2026, Lancashire's Board of Directors declared a final ordinary dividend of \$0.15 (approximately £0.12) per common share, subject to a shareholder vote of approval at the AGM to be held on 29 April 2026, which will result in an aggregate payment of approximately \$36.0 million. The dividend will be paid in pounds sterling on 12 June 2026 (the "Dividend Payment Date") to shareholders of record on 15 May 2026 (the "Record Date") using the £ / \$ spot market exchange rate at 12 noon London time on the Record Date.

Lancashire's Board of Directors has declared a special dividend of \$0.50 per common share (approximately £0.37 per common share at the current exchange rate), which will result in an aggregate payment of approximately \$121.0 million. The dividend will be paid in pounds sterling on 17 April 2026 (the "Dividend Payment Date") to shareholders of record on 20 March 2026 (the "Record Date") using the £ / \$ spot market exchange rate at 12 noon London time on the Record Date.

Private investment fund commitment

See note 21 for details of a commitment to invest in a new private investment fund on 1 January 2026.

Shareholder information

Shareholder information

Annual General Meeting

The Company's AGM is scheduled for 29 April 2026 and is to be held at the Company's registered and head office at Power House, 7 Par-la-Ville Road, Hamilton HM 11, Bermuda. If you have any queries regarding the AGM, please contact Chris Head, Company Secretary, at chris.head@lancashiregroup.com.

Further information

Lancashire Holdings Limited is registered in Bermuda under company number EC 37415 and has its registered office at Power House, 7 Par-la-Ville Road, Hamilton HM 11, Bermuda. Further information about the Group including this Annual Report and Accounts, press releases and the Company's share price is available on our website at www.lancashiregroup.com. Please address any enquiries to info@lancashiregroup.com.

Note regarding forward-looking statements

Some of the statements in this document include forward-looking statements which reflect the Directors' current views with respect to financial performance, business strategy, plans and objectives of management for future operations (including development plans relating to the Group's products and services). These statements include forward-looking statements both with respect to the Group and the sectors and industries in which the Group operates. Statements containing the words 'believes', 'anticipates', 'aims', 'plans', 'projects', 'forecasts', 'guidance', 'policy', 'intends', 'expects', 'estimates', 'predicts', 'may', 'can', 'likely', 'will', 'seeks', 'should' or, in each case, their negative or comparable terminology and similar statements are of a future or forward-looking nature. All forward-looking statements address matters that involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties. Accordingly, there are or will be important factors that could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Group to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

These factors include, but are not limited to: the impact of the ongoing conflict in Ukraine, including any escalation or expansion thereof, the continued uncertainty of the situation in Russia, including issues relating to coverage and the impact of sanctions, the securities in our investment portfolio and on global financial markets generally, as well as any governmental or regulatory change arising therefrom; and other adverse market conditions generally; the potential further hostilities in the Middle East, including any escalation thereof and its impact on the stability of the region, global supply routes and insurance and financial markets; the actual development of losses and expenses impacting estimates for claims which arise as a result of the wildfires in California, which occurred in the first quarter of 2025, hurricanes Milton, Debby and Helene, the Calgary hailstorms and European storm Boris, all of which occurred in the second half of 2024, the impact of the collapse of the Francis Scott Key Bridge in Baltimore, which occurred in the first quarter of 2024; hurricane Ian, which occurred in the third quarter of 2022, the COVID-19 pandemic, the Kentucky tornadoes, hurricane Ida and the European storms which occurred in the second half of 2021, winter storm Uri which occurred during the first quarter of 2021, hurricanes Laura and Sally, the Midwest Derecho storm and the wildfires in California which occurred in 2020, the 2020 and 2021 large loss events across the Group's specialty business lines, and further hurricanes, typhoons, marine losses, earthquakes and wildfires, which occurred in 2017 to 2020, the impact of complex and unique causation and coverage issues associated with attribution of losses to wind or flood damage or other perils such as fire or business interruption relating to such events; potential uncertainties relating to reinsurance recoveries, reinstatement premiums and other factors inherent in loss estimations; the Group's ability to integrate its business and personnel; the successful retention and motivation of the Group's key management; the increased regulatory burden facing the Group; the number and type of insurance and reinsurance contracts that the Group writes or may write; the Group's ability to successfully implement its business strategy during 'soft' as well as 'hard' markets; the premium rates which may be available at the time of such renewals within its targeted business lines; potentially unusual loss frequency; the impact that the Group's future operating results, capital position and rating agency and other considerations may have on the execution of any capital management initiatives or dividends; the possibility of greater frequency or severity of claims and loss activity than the Group's underwriting, reserving or investment practices have anticipated; the reliability of, and changes in assumptions to, catastrophe pricing, accumulation and estimated loss models; increased competition from existing alternative capital providers and insurance-linked funds and collateralised special purpose insurers, and the related demand and supply dynamics as contracts come up for renewal; the effectiveness of its loss limitation methods; the potential loss of key personnel; a decline in the Group's operating subsidiaries' ratings with A.M. Best, S&P Global Ratings, Moody's or other rating agencies; increased competition on the basis of pricing, capacity, coverage terms or other factors; cyclical downturns of the industry; the impact of a deteriorating credit environment for issuers of fixed maturity investments; the impact of swings in market interest rates, currency exchange rates and securities prices; changes by central

Shareholder information *continued*

banks regarding the level of interest rates; the impact of inflation or deflation in relevant economies in which the Group operates; the effect, timing and other uncertainties surrounding future business combinations within the insurance and reinsurance industries; the impact of terrorist activity in the countries in which the Group writes risks; a rating downgrade of, or a market decline in, securities in its investment portfolio; changes in governmental regulations or tax laws in jurisdictions where the Group conducts business; Lancashire or its Bermudian subsidiaries becoming subject to income taxes in the United States or in the United Kingdom; the impact of the change in tax residence on stakeholders of the Group; the availability to the Group of the exclusion that removes companies with a limited international presence from the scope of Bermuda corporate income tax for a period of up to five years from 1 January 2025 and the impact of the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union on the Group's business, regulatory relationships, underwriting platforms or the industry generally, the focus and scrutiny on ESG-related matters regarding the insurance industry from key stakeholders of the Group, and any adverse asset, credit, financing or debt or capital market conditions generally which may affect the ability of the Group to manage its liquidity.

Any estimates relating to loss events involve the exercise of considerable judgement and reflect a combination of ground-up evaluations, information available to date from brokers and insureds, market intelligence, initial and/or tentative loss reports and other sources.

Judgements in relation to losses arising from natural catastrophe and man-made events are influenced by complex factors. The Group cautions as to the preliminary nature of the information used to prepare any such estimates as subsequently available information may contribute to an increase in these types of losses.

These forward-looking statements speak only as at the date of this document. The Company expressly disclaims any obligation or undertaking (save as required to comply with any legal or regulatory obligations, including the rules of the LSE) to disseminate any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statement to reflect any changes in the Group's expectations or circumstances on which any such statement is based. All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to the Group or individuals acting on behalf of the Group are expressly qualified in their entirety by this paragraph. Prospective investors should specifically consider the factors identified in this document which could cause actual results to differ before making an investment decision.

Glossary

Glossary

ABS

Asset backed securities

Active Underwriter

The individual at a Lloyd's syndicate with principal authority to accept insurance and reinsurance risk on behalf of the syndicate

Aggregate

Accumulations of insurance loss exposures which result from underwriting multiple risks that are exposed to common causes of loss

AGM

Annual General Meeting

AI

Artificial intelligence

AIC

Asset for incurred claims

AIM

A sub-market of the LSE

A.M. Best Company (A.M. Best)

A.M. Best is a full-service credit rating organisation dedicated to serving the financial services industry, focusing on the insurance sector

APMs

Alternative performance measures

ARC

Asset for remaining coverage

BMA

Bermuda Monetary Authority

Board of Directors or Board

Unless otherwise stated refers to the LHL Board of Directors

BREEAM

Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method

BSCR

Bermuda Solvency Capital Requirement

BSX

Bermuda Stock Exchange

CMA

Competition & Markets Authority

CMBS

Commercial mortgage backed securities

CCHL

Cathedral Capital Holdings Limited

CCF

Corporate carbon footprint

CCL

Cathedral Capital Limited

CCL 1998

Cathedral Capital (1998) Limited

CCL 1999

Cathedral Capital (1999) Limited

Ceded

To transfer insurance risk from a direct insurer to a reinsurer and/or from a reinsurer to a retrocessionaire

CEO

Chief Executive Officer

CFO

Chief Financial Officer

CGU

Cash generating unit

Change in DBVS

The IRR of the change in DBVS in the period plus accrued dividends

CIO

Chief Investment Officer

CIT

Corporate income tax

The Code

UK Corporate Governance Code published by the UK FRC at www.frc.org.uk

Combined ratio (discounted)

Ratio, in per cent, of the sum of net insurance expenses plus other operating expenses to net insurance revenue

Combined ratio (undiscounted)

Ratio, in per cent, of the sum of net insurance expenses plus other operating expenses to net insurance revenue. This ratio excludes the impact of the initial discount recognised within net insurance expenses

Consolidated financial statements

Includes the independent auditor's report, Consolidated primary statements, accounting policies, risk disclosures and related notes

Consolidated primary statements

Includes the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of financial position, the consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows

COO

Chief Operating Officer

CRO

Chief Risk Officer

CUL

Cathedral Underwriting Limited

CUO

Chief Underwriting Officer

Delegated authorities

Arrangements under which a managing agent or (re)insurer delegates its authority to another to enter into contracts of insurance on its behalf

D&F

Direct and facultative (re)insurance

Diluted book value per share (DBVS)

Calculated based on the value of the total shareholders' equity attributable to the Group, divided by the sum of all shares and dilutive restricted stock units (as calculated under the treasury stock method), assuming all are exercised

Diluted earnings per share

Calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year, plus the weighted average number of common shares that would be issued on the conversion of all potentially dilutive equity-based compensation awards into common shares under the treasury stock method

Directors' fees and expenses

Unless otherwise stated, includes fees and expenses of all Directors across the Group

Glossary *continued***Duration**

Duration is the weighted average maturity of a security's cash flows, where the present values of the cash flows serve as the weights. The effect of the convexity, or sensitivity, of the portfolio's response to changes in interest rates is also factored into the calculation

EAP

Employee Assistance Programme

Earnings per share (EPS)

Calculated by dividing net profit for the year attributable to shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year, excluding treasury shares and shares held by the EBT

EBT

Lancashire Holdings Employee Benefit Trust

ECA

Economic Capital Assessment

ECL

Expected credit losses

ERM

Enterprise Risk Management

ERF

Emerging Risk Forum

ESG

Environmental, Social and Governance

ETA

Economic Transition Adjustment, under the Bermuda Corporate Income Tax (CIT) regime

EU

European Union

Excess of loss

Reinsurance or insurance that indemnifies the reinsured or insured against all or a specified portion of losses on an underlying insurance policy in excess of a specified amount

EY or EY LLP

Ernst & Young LLP, a UK limited liability partnership

Facultative reinsurance

A reinsurance risk that is placed by means of a separately negotiated contract as opposed to one that is ceded under a reinsurance treaty

FAL

Funds at Lloyd's

FCA

Financial Conduct Authority

FCF

Fulfilment cash flows

FRC

Financial Reporting Council

FSMA

The Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (as amended from time to time)

FTC

Fixed-term contract

FTE

Full-time employee

FVOCI

Fair value through other comprehensive income

FVTPL

Fair value through profit or loss

G10

Belgium, Canada, Germany, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States

GAAP

Generally accepted accounting principles

GDPR

General Data Protection Regulation

GEC

Group Executive Committee

GHG

Greenhouse gas emissions, covers carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFC), perfluorocarbons (PFC), nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

GHG Protocol

Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard

GloBE Rules

The Global Anti-Base Erosion Rules

GMM

General Measurement Model

The Group or the Lancashire Group

LHL and its subsidiaries

GPU

Graphics processing unit

GPW

Gross premiums written. Amounts payable by the insured, including any brokerage and commission deducted by intermediaries, and including inwards reinstatement premiums, but excluding any taxes or duties levied on the premium

IFRS

International Financial Reporting Standard(s), created by the IASB, for the preparation and presentation of financial statements

IFRS 9

International Financial Reporting Standard on Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement

IFRS 17

International Financial Reporting Standard on Insurance Contracts

ILS

Insurance Linked Securities

Incurred but not reported (IBNR)

These are anticipated or likely losses that may result from insured events which have taken place, but for which no losses have yet been reported. IBNR also includes a reserve for possible adverse development of previously reported losses

Industry loss warranty (ILW)

A type of reinsurance or derivative contract through which one party will purchase protection based on the total loss arising from an event to the entire insurance industry, rather than their own losses

Glossary *continued*

Internal Audit Charter

A formal written document that sets out the mission, scope, responsibilities, authority, professional standards and the relationship with the external auditors and the regulatory bodies of the internal audit function with the Company and its subsidiaries

IAS

International Accounting Standard(s), created by the IASB, for the preparation and presentation of financial statements. Now largely superseded by IFRS

International Accounting Standards Board (IASB)

An international panel of accounting experts responsible for developing IAS and IFRS

IIR

Income Inclusion Rule, under the OECD Pillar Two reform

IRR

Internal rate of return

IRRC

Investment Risk and Return Committee

ISA

International Standards on Auditing (UK)

KHL

Kinesis Holdings I Limited

Kinesis

The Group's third-party capital management division encompassing LCM, LCMMSL and the management of KHL and KRL

KPI

Key performance indicator

KPMG or KPMG LLP

KPMG LLP, a UK limited liability partnership

KRI

Key risk indicator

KRL (Kinesis Re)

Kinesis Reinsurance I Limited

Lancashire Foundation or Foundation

The Lancashire Foundation is a charity registered in England and Wales

Lancashire Insurance Companies

LICL and LUK

LAPL

Lancashire Australia Pty Limited

LCM

Lancashire Capital Management Limited

LCMMSL

LCM Marketing Services Limited, formerly known as KCM Marketing Services Limited

LEN

Lancashire Employee Network

LHAPL

Lancashire Holdings Australia Pty Limited

LHL (The Company)

Lancashire Holdings Limited

LHUS

Lancashire Insurance Holdings (US) LLC

LIC

Liability for incurred claims

LICL

Lancashire Insurance Company Limited

LICLIHL

LICL Investment Holdings Limited, previously known as Lancashire Blocker (Cayman) Limited

LIHL

Lancashire Insurance Holdings (UK) Limited

LIMSL

Lancashire Insurance Marketing Services Limited

LISL

Lancashire Insurance Services Limited

Listing Rules

The listing rules made by the FCA under part VI of FSMA (as amended from time to time)

Lloyd's

The Society of Lloyd's

LMSCS

Lancashire Management Services (Canada) Limited

LOC

Letter of credit

Losses

Demand by an insured for indemnity under an insurance contract

LRC

Liability for remaining coverage

LSE

London Stock Exchange

LSL or Lancashire Syndicates

Lancashire Syndicates Limited, the managing agent of Syndicate 2010 and Syndicate 3010

LUAPL

Lancashire Underwriting Australia Pty Limited

LUK or Lancashire UK

Lancashire Insurance Company (UK) Limited

LUS or Lancashire Insurance US

Lancashire Insurance (US) LLC

Managed cash

Managed cash includes both cash managed by external investment managers and non-operating cash managed internally

MBRT

Multi-beneficiary reinsurance trust

MBS

Mortgage backed securities

MGA

Managing General Agent

Glossary *continued*

Moody's Investors Service (Moody's)

Moody's Corporation is the parent company of Moody's Investors Service, which provides credit ratings and research covering debt instruments and securities, and Moody's Analytics, which offers software, advisory services and research for credit and economic analysis, and financial risk management

MSCI

A provider of tools and services for the global investment community

NAIC

The National Association of Insurance Commissioners

Nameco

Nameco (No. 801) Limited

NAV

Net asset value

NDIC

Non-distinct investment component

Net insurance expense

Net insurance expenses represent claims-related insurance service expenses less amounts recoverables from reinsurers

Net insurance ratio

Ratio, in per cent, of net insurance expense to net insurance revenue

Net insurance revenue

Net insurance revenue represents insurance revenue less allocation of reinsurance premiums

OECD

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

Official List

The official list of the FCA

Onerous contract

A contract in which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it

Operating expense ratio

Ratio, in per cent, of other operating expenses, excluding equity-based compensation expense, to net insurance revenue

ORIF

Outwards Reinsurance Forum

ORSA

Own Risk and Solvency Assessment

OTC

Over the counter

P&C

Property and casualty

PAA

Premium Allocation Approach

PIPA

Personal Information Protection Act

PML

Probable maximum loss. The Group's exposure to certain peak zone elemental losses

PRA

Prudential Regulation Authority

Pro-rata/proportional

Reinsurance or insurance where the reinsurer or insurer shares a proportional part of the original premiums and losses of the reinsured or insured

QBR

Quarterly Business Review

QDMTT

Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax, under the OECD Pillar Two reform

RCC

Risk and Compliance Committee

RDS

Realistic Disaster Scenarios

RFI

Request for information

RFP

Request for proposal

Renewal Price Index (RPI)

The RPI is an internal methodology that management uses to track trends in premium rates of a portfolio of insurance and reinsurance contracts. The RPI written in the respective segments is calculated on a per-contract basis and reflects management's assessment of relative changes in price, terms, conditions and limits and is weighted by premium volume. The RPI does not include new business, to offer a consistent basis for analysis. The calculation involves a degree of judgement in relation to comparability of contracts and assessment noted above. To enhance the RPI methodology, management may revise the methodology assumptions underlying the RPI, so that the trends in premium rates reflected in the RPI may not be comparable over time. Consideration is only given to renewals of a comparable nature so it does not reflect every contract in the portfolio of contracts. The future profitability of the portfolio of contracts within the RPI is dependent upon many factors besides the trends in premium rates. RPIs are expressed as an approximate percentage of pricing achieved on similar contracts written in the corresponding year

Retrocession

The insurance of a reinsurance account

Risk Free Rate of Return (RFRoR)

Being the 13-week US Treasury bill rate, unless otherwise stated

RMF

Risk Management Framework

RoE

Return on equity

Glossary *continued*

RRC

Risk and Return Committee

RSC

Reinsurance Security Committee

RSS

Restricted share scheme

S&P Global Ratings (S&P)

S&P Global Ratings is a worldwide insurance rating and information agency whose ratings are recognised as a benchmark for assessing the financial strength of insurance-related organisations

SCR

Solvency Capital Requirement

SECR

Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting

SID

Senior Independent Director

Simple RoE

For the purpose of a remuneration metric, Simple RoE is profit after tax divided by average equity

Syndicate 2010

Lloyd's Syndicate 2010, managed by LSL

Syndicate 3010

Lloyd's Syndicate 3010, managed by LSL

TCFD

Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures

The syndicates

Syndicate 2010 and Syndicate 3010

TOBA

Terms of business agreement

Total investment return

Total investment return measures investment income, excluding interest income on non-managed cash and cash equivalents, and net realised and unrealised gains and losses, and including net foreign exchange, produced by the Group's managed investment and cash and cash equivalent portfolio

Total shareholder return (TSR)

The increase/(decrease) in share price in the period, measured on a total return basis, which assumes the reinvestment of dividends (included at the ex-dividend date)

Treaty reinsurance

A reinsurance contract under which the reinsurer agrees to offer and to accept all risks of a certain size within a defined class

UK

United Kingdom

UNEP FI

The United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative

UNL

Ultimate net loss

UNPRI

UN-supported Principles for Responsible Investment

US

United States of America

uSCR

Ultimate Solvency Capital Requirement

US GAAP

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States

UTPR

Undertaxed Profits Rule

UURC

The Underwriting and Underwriting Risk Committee, a Committee of the Board

Value at Risk (VaR)

A measure of the risk of loss of a specific portfolio of financial assets

Alternative performance measures

As is common practice within the insurance industry, the Group also utilises certain non-GAAP measures to evaluate, monitor and manage the business and to aid users' understanding of the Group. Management believes that APMs are important for understanding the Group's overall results of operations, and may be helpful to investors and other interested parties who may benefit from having a consistent basis for comparison with other companies within the industry. However, these measures may not be comparable to similarly labelled measures used by companies inside or outside the insurance industry. In addition, the information contained herein should not be viewed as superior to, or a substitute for, the measures determined in accordance with the accounting principles used by the Group for its consolidated financial statements or in accordance with GAAP.

In compliance with the Guidelines on APMs of the European Securities and Markets Authority and as suggested by the Financial Reporting Council, as applied by the Financial Conduct Authority, information on APMs which the Group use is described below. This information has not been audited.

All amounts, excluding share data, ratios, percentages, or where otherwise stated, are in millions of US dollars.

Net insurance ratio:

Ratio, in per cent, of net insurance expenses to net insurance revenue. Net insurance expenses represent the insurance service expenses less amounts recoverable from reinsurers. Net insurance revenue represents insurance revenue less allocation of reinsurance premium.

For the year ended 31 December	2025	2024
Insurance service expenses	1,451.2	1,186.1
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers	(395.4)	(240.3)
Net insurance expenses	1,055.8	945.8
Insurance revenue	1,860.4	1,765.1
Allocation of reinsurance premium	(423.5)	(439.4)
Net insurance revenue	1,436.9	1,325.7
Net insurance ratio	73.5%	71.3%

Operating expense ratio:

Ratio, in per cent, of other operating expenses, excluding equity-based compensation expense, to net insurance revenue.

For the year ended 31 December	2025	2024
Other operating expenses	146.2	115.9
Net insurance revenue	1,436.9	1,325.7
Operating expense ratio	10.2%	8.7%

Combined ratio (discounted):

Ratio, in per cent, of the sum of net insurance expenses plus other operating expenses to net insurance revenue.

For the year ended 31 December	2025	2024
Net insurance ratio	73.5%	71.3%
Operating expense ratio	10.2%	8.7%
Combined ratio (discounted)	83.7%	80.0%

Combined ratio (undiscounted) (KPI):

Ratio, in per cent, of the sum of net insurance expenses plus other operating expenses to net insurance revenue. This ratio excludes the impact of the discounting recognised within net insurance expenses.

For the year ended 31 December	2025	2024
Combined ratio (discounted)	83.7%	80.0%
Discount included in net insurance expenses	135.4	120.3
Net insurance revenue	1,436.9	1,325.7
Discounting impact on combined ratio	9.4%	9.1%
Combined ratio (undiscounted)	93.1%	89.1%

Alternative performance measures *continued*

Diluted book value per share ('DBVS') attributable to the Group:

Calculated based on the value of the total shareholders' equity attributable to the Group, divided by the sum of all shares and dilutive restricted stock units (as calculated under the treasury stock method), assuming all are exercised.

As at 31 December 2025	2025	2024
Shareholders' equity attributable to the Group	1,509.3	1,493.3
Common voting shares outstanding*	242,559,721	240,584,795
Shares relating to dilutive restricted stock	8,555,268	6,877,762
Fully converted book value denominator	251,114,989	247,462,557
Diluted book value per share	\$6.01	\$6.03

* Common voting shares outstanding comprise issued share capital less amounts held in trust.

Change in DBVS (KPI):

The internal rate of return of the change in DBVS in the period plus accrued dividends. Sometimes referred to as RoE.

As at 31 December 2025	2025	2024
Opening DBVS	\$6.03	\$6.17
Q1 dividend per share	\$0.25	\$0.50
Q2 dividend per share	\$0.15	\$0.15
Q3 dividend per share	\$0.075	\$0.075
Q4 dividend per share	\$0.75	\$0.75
Closing DBVS	\$6.01	\$6.03
Change in DBVS	20.9%	23.4%

Total investment return (KPI):

Total investment return in percentage terms is calculated by dividing the total net investment return, excluding interest income on non-managed cash and cash equivalents, by the investment portfolio net asset value, including managed cash and cash equivalents, on a daily basis. These daily returns are then geometrically linked to provide a total return for the period, which includes the net impact of foreign exchange. The total investment return can be approximated by dividing the total net investment return, excluding interest on non-managed cash and cash equivalents, and including net foreign exchange gains and losses related to investments and managed cash and cash equivalents, by the average portfolio net asset value, including managed cash and cash equivalents.

For the year ended 31 December	2025	2024
Net investment return	218.0	162.2
Less interest income on non-managed cash and cash equivalents	(13.8)	(13.6)
Net foreign exchange gains (losses) related to investments and managed cash and cash equivalents	15.8	(6.0)
Net investment return adjusted for interest and foreign exchange	220.0	142.6
Average invested assets including managed cash and cash equivalents*	3,215.2	2,939.3
Approximate total investment return	6.8%	4.9%
Reported total investment return	7.0%	5.0%

* Calculated as the average between the opening and closing investments and managed cash and cash equivalents.

Alternative performance measures *continued*

Total shareholder return (KPI):

Determined using the simple method of calculating the increase/(decrease) in the Group's share price, adjusted for dividends (included at the ex-dividend date) as recalculated below. This measurement basis will generally approximate the increase/(decrease) in share price in the period measured on a total return basis, which assumes the reinvestment of dividends.

As at 31 December 2025	2025	2024
Opening share price	\$8.25	\$7.96
Q1 dividend per share	\$0.25	\$0.50
Q2 dividend per share	\$0.15	\$0.15
Q3 dividend per share	\$0.075	\$0.075
Q4 dividend per share	\$0.75	\$0.75
Q4 closing share price	\$8.62	\$8.25
Total shareholder return	19.4%	22.1%

Gross premiums written:

The Group adopted IFRS 17 on 1 January 2023. Under IFRS 4, the previous insurance accounting standard, the Group reported gross premiums written on the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as amounts payable by the insured, excluding any taxes or duties levied on the premium, including brokerage and commission deducted by intermediaries and any inwards reinstatement premiums. The Group continues to report gross premiums written as a growth metric and non-GAAP APM.

The table below reconciles gross premiums written on an IFRS 4 basis to insurance revenue on an IFRS 17 basis.

For the year ended 31 December	2025	2024
Gross premiums written	2,259.3	2,149.6
Change in unearned premiums	(57.3)	(105.9)
Gross premiums earned	2,202.0	2,043.7
Adjust for reinstatement premiums	(44.6)	(5.3)
Less commission and non-distinct investment components	(297.0)	(273.3)
Total insurance revenue	1,860.4	1,765.1

Gross premiums written under management (KPI):

The gross premiums written under management equals the total of the Group's consolidated gross premiums written, plus the external names portion of the gross premiums written in Syndicate 2010.

For the year ended 31 December	2025	2024
Gross premiums written by the Group	2,259.3	2,149.6
LSL Syndicate 2010 - external Names portion of gross premiums written (unconsolidated)	81.0	120.5
Total gross premiums written under management	2,340.3	2,270.1

Contact information

Registered and head office

Lancashire Holdings Limited
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7 Par-la-Ville Road
Hamilton HM 11
Bermuda

Bermuda office

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Bermuda

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United Kingdom

Lancashire Syndicates Limited

Lancashire Syndicates Limited
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EC3M 3BY
United Kingdom

Lancashire Capital Management

Lancashire Capital Management Limited
Power House
7 Par-la-Ville Road
Hamilton HM 11
Bermuda

Lancashire Underwriting Australia Pty Limited

Lancashire Underwriting Australia Pty Limited
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Registrar / Depositary

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IFC 5
St Helier
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JE1 1ST
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