

Accounts disclaimer

Important information about Syndicate Reports and Accounts Access to this document is restricted to persons who have given the certification set forth below. If this document has been forwarded to you and you have not been asked to give the certification, please be aware that you are only permitted to access it if you are able to give the certification. The syndicate reports and accounts set forth in this section of the Lloyd's website, which have been filed with Lloyd's in accordance with the Syndicate Accounting Byelaw (No. 8 of 2005), are being provided for informational purposes only. The syndicate reports and accounts have not been prepared by Lloyd's, and Lloyd's has no responsibility for their accuracy or content. Access to the syndicate reports and accounts is not being provided for the purposes of soliciting membership in Lloyd's or membership on any syndicate of Lloyd's, and no offer to join Lloyd's or any syndicate is being made hereby. Members of Lloyd's are reminded that past performance of a syndicate in any syndicate year is not predictive of the related syndicate's performance in any subsequent syndicate year. You acknowledge and agree to the foregoing as a condition of your accessing the syndicate reports and accounts. You also agree that you will not provide any person with a copy of any syndicate report and accounts without also providing them with a copy of this acknowledgment and agreement, by which they will also be bound



Inigo Syndicate 1301 Annual Report & Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025



Directors and administration	3
Inigo CEO's statement	5
Report of the directors of the Managing Agent	10
Statement of Managing Agent's directors' responsibilities	21
Independent auditor's report to the members of Syndicate 1301	22
Income statement: technical account – general business	27
Income statement: non-technical account	28
Statement of financial position: assets	29
Statement of financial position: liabilities	30
Statement of change in members' balances	31
Statement of cash flows	32
Notes to the financial statements	33

Managing agent

Inigo Managing Agent Limited

Directors - the directors named below held office during the year and up to the date of signing the annual accounts

H Davies

Non-Executive, Chairman

R Watson

Chief Executive Officer

A Bowe

Non-Executive

S Bridges

Chief Financial Officer

S Cifelli

Non-Executive

R Merrett

Chief Underwriting Officer

J Dean

Non-Executive

V Hartley

Chief Risk Officer

T Hanford

Non-Executive (resigned 2
February 2026)

R Thornberry

Non-Executive (appointed 2
February 2026)

Managing Agent's secretary

C Barrett

Directors and administration

Managing Agent's registered office

25 Fenchurch Avenue, London, EC3M 5AD, United Kingdom

Managing Agent's registered number

08039754

Syndicate active underwriter

R Merrett

Syndicate bankers

Citibank, Barclays, Royal Bank of Canada

Syndicate investment managers

BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Ltd, Payden & Rygel Global Limited, Wellington Management

Syndicate registered auditor

KPMG LLP

Syndicate consulting actuary

KPMG LLP

Directors' interests

None of the directors of the Managing Agent have any participation in the Syndicate's premium income capacity.

A natural evolution

2025 saw the fifth year of Inigo being in business and one of the most critical achievements so far, in the replacement of our private equity investors, with permanent capital. I have loved working with our private equity investors; they have been knowledgeable, supportive, wise and good fun. They were never going to be the long-term capital we needed for our business, but they backed us when we had no more than ambition and a plan. I am grateful for their taking a risk on us.

I was delighted in September 2025 to announce the acquisition of Inigo, by Radian Group Inc.

We wished for several things when we assessed future partners:

- A strong balance sheet
- A partner who valued good underwriting as the key to shareholder value
- Someone for whom customer engagement was a priority and who talked about the customer
- Someone who valued good analytics as a differentiator
- No clash of business lines or distribution strategy
- Someone who valued both insurance and reinsurance
- A capital efficient partner
- A culture we could recognise. This was the most critical one.

We had high hopes, but it did feel like we might be looking for the proverbial unicorn.

Our first meeting with Rick and his Radian team, was a lightbulb moment, where the business logic and cultural match, was screaming at us both. We didn't have to compromise on our wish list.

We will remain an independent brand, continuing our story, but we now have all the benefits, and responsibilities, of a bigger balance sheet, traded on the NYSE.

Our commitment to our customers, and their brokers, continues. We will be here to offer views, knowledge, and a desire to learn together on the back of a successful trading relationship.

I am over the moon, to have found Radian and be partnering in building a business together.

A reminder of what we do

1. We are very focused. We do a limited number of things, but we try to do them really well. It's about specialising in the core classes of insurance and reinsurance our customers really value, and having both technical expertise, and a leadership position in the market. We don't want to be a generalist.
2. We are really good at collecting and analysing data. We love data, and we love pulling it apart, to help our customers understand the risks they face, and to improve our underwriting.
2. We try to engage really proactively with our customers. We have a number of programs designed to encourage them to spend time with us, talking about their business and the risks they face; in turn, we are completely transparent about how we underwrite and price that risk. We have much to learn together.
4. We maintain a culture that attracts and retains highly talented people, who are keen to learn, and who collaborate with each other. We really value our culture; we work very hard to get it right; we talk about it; we measure it; we do our best to live up to it every day.

I am confident that this approach works. I am confident that it works whether you are Inigo today, or Inigo in 10 years' time. If we do this well, we will deliver a strong financial performance that drives shareholder value, builds a great brand, and gives our customers the security they need.

What did we achieve in 2025?

Financial performance

We wrote \$1,569.7m of gross written premium and, despite the horrific fires in Southern California, finished the year with a net combined ratio of 80.7% and a profit for the year of \$299.9m, reflecting strong underlying profitability, effective risk selection and disciplined portfolio management. Our performance also benefited from strong investment income, favourable prior year development, as claims continued to emerge more favourably than initial estimates, and by how quiet the rest of the catastrophe year was outside the California wildfires.

Growth this year was selective and deliberate. We entered reinsurance casualty where we see long term opportunity, we expanded our International Property Direct & Facultative (D&F) and General Liability offerings and we continued to build out our Auto Liability book. In all these areas, our approach remained consistent: securing the right risks on the right terms, supported by experienced underwriting teams and a focus on technical excellence.

Customer engagement

Since day one, we have always had the ambition that we would put the customer at the centre of everything we do. We don't want the purchase of insurance to be simply a transaction – we think there is the opportunity for it to be so much more than this.

A finite number of our customers drive a material proportion of our premium. We want to make sure these customers feel that Inigo will be a core partner for them over the long term.

Given this, we launched our customer program in 2025 – Inigo Horizon.

We onboarded 25 clients to the Horizon program in 2025 and I was delighted with how successful it has been. I have been working in the industry for almost 40 years, and I've never seen a better example of a customer-led initiative than this one.

As part of the Horizon program, we hosted 12 clients in our offices for our INFORM (Internship for Risk Managers) week-long immersive experience, delivered across two intakes. Clients worked alongside our underwriting, catastrophe modelling, pricing and claims teams, gaining a full 360-degree view of Inigo. For that week, they became part of our business and part of our culture. We learned together, challenged each other, and deepened our collective understanding of risk.

We also hosted our first Annual Horizon Risk Leadership Event, attended by 25 clients. We ran a hackathon built around real client issues, we explored complex challenges and focused on data-led insight and practical action. We were joined by external experts, including members of the Lloyd's management team, and representatives from our key reinsurers who provide the capacity our customers rely on.

We complemented this with individual Insight Packs, demonstrating the value of transparency and our data and analytics. All 25 Horizon clients received this detailed 100 page plus pack in 2025. These were highly regarded by our clients. As part of the annual event, we asked clients what else they wanted from us. The ask was a straightforward one – make the insight pack a digital platform that they could interact with. By mid 2026, we are targeting the first iteration of this digital interface to give our clients even greater insights.

What did we achieve in 2025? (continued)

Customer engagement (continued)

Finally, we are now looking to scale the program. It will more than double in 2026 – we will grow it from 25 to 60 clients, reflecting our confidence in the program and our commitment to deeper relationships and differentiated value through open, collaborative engagement.

Data and Analytics

Our continued investment in data & analytics was focused on providing value back to our clients. We expanded our collection of loss records, engineering reports, and exposure information to help our clients manage their risk by understanding how they compare against industry benchmark, a core part of our Horizon program, that enabled the delivery of the Insight Packs to our first cohort of clients and will form the basis of digitising this offering to our clients.

Our quest to utilise data to underwrite knowledgably and efficiently continued to mature. We've created the ability to automatically collect over 250 data points from cyber security assessments, leveraging advances in AI to structure data and summarise observations, which has enabled a database of 25,000 data points to be created whilst increasing the speed and accuracy of our Cyber pricing process. We have matured our collection of Engineering Reports, increasing coverage from 20% to over 80% of risks which are a technical occupancy in nature, this extends our database to contain additional data points for use in optimising our portfolio.

During 2026 we will focus on extending the variety of data we capture by structuring data from additional sources such as loss adjustor reports, dive deeper into correlating loss experience against the unstructured data we have captured to validate signals of risk, and drive further adoption of AI across our business to not only leverage efficiency gains but more importantly differentiate by augmenting the knowledge & intelligence we apply to the assessment of risk.

Catastrophe research

Losses from natural catastrophes are the biggest single driver of losses to our clients. They are also the biggest Driver of Inigo's capital requirements. This is why we continue to invest in this area. Our in-house team has continued its prodigious cadence of high-quality analysis. Our technology platform enables us to cascade their insights through our systems and directly impact key decisions on underwriting, hedging and capital management.

In the last 12 months we have deepened our understanding on many topics, including how climate “whiplash” played a key role in the January wildfires; how vendor models underestimate the impact of loss mitigation in large industrial facilities and how statistical noise is amplified at a local level (and what to do about it!).

We have also continued our work with the University of Cambridge and others to understand how advances in technology can help us understand the impact of climate change on hurricane frequency – arguably the most important parameter in our models.

The team has continued to share its knowledge widely. This includes peer reviewing scientific articles, speaking at conferences and playing back our insights to clients through channels such as the Horizon program and the Visual Capitalist partnership.

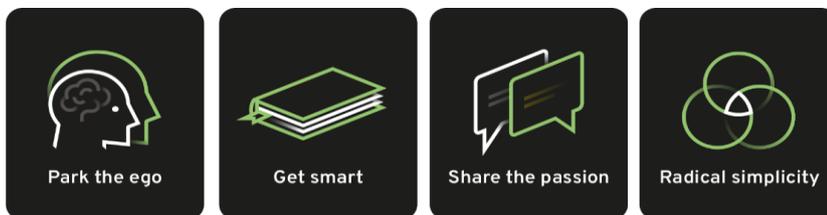
What did we achieve in 2025? (continued)

Catastrophe research (continued)

We formed a strategic relationship with Visual Capitalist because of our belief in sharing data for the mutual benefit of managing risk. Visual Capitalist's creative flare enables us to share expert predictions whilst amplifying our brand.

Culture

We set out to create a culture that was unique and values-led to enable the ambition of our clients, partners and people. I continue to be proud of the people and culture at Inigo and know the alignment with Radian will ensure we sustain our culture in the future. At the heart of this culture are four clear values that shape our purpose and how we work together every day.



Having outgrown our original office, we made the move into 25 Fenchurch Avenue in September and had the opportunity to be intentional about how our space could reflect our values and culture. The design is vibrant to encourage creativity and innovation, there are spaces dedicated to our clients and our people have more spaces to enable collaboration and learning – whether one to one, across teams or at the organization-wide level.

We ended the year with the results from the Lloyd's Culture Survey. It provides us with an anonymous, colleague view on how we are doing and I was delighted to see the most recent results. We achieved a rating of 'Excellent' overall, putting us in the top 18% of participating firms. 95% of employees would recommend Inigo as a great place to work and we outperformed the market on every dimension, with our highest scores in Accountability, Client Focus, Leadership and Shared Purpose.

Claims

We continue to invest in our Claims team as this remains the defining moment for most of our customers. We have 15 talented claims professionals ready to respond to our Clients needs when them or their businesses have been affected. Our Claims team has consistently achieved top decile performance on the four key Lloyd's measures, responded to 33,767 claim notifications and paid a total of \$1.19bn to our Clients.

The Client-focused approach is underlined by 60 of our top customers having a dedicated claims executive through Horizon; someone they can directly call and turn to in times of crisis. The Claims executive is available at every touchpoint and on hand to share claims insights or simply be there to swap ideas. We believe this direct relationship will build credibility and help the claims process run smoothly.

A milestone for Inigo this year was to settle most of our Aviation claims exposures resulting from the Russian and Ukraine conflict. We also received the support from our own reinsurers in collecting these claims. This has been a very complex event that the Market continues to navigate. Our success means that we can enter 2026 without having to be concerned with potentially large and drawn-out litigation and the expensive legal cost that comes with that.

The year ahead

We will stick to our core strategy. We will continue to look for growth in our strongest areas, where all of our analysis points to an adequate margin.

There is a shift in market conditions as competition increases, notably in the short-tail property lines.

There is no surprise in this. When we set-up Inigo, part of the strategy was to design a business that is best placed to weather these cycles.

We do this in six ways:

1. We make sure all of our decisions are data driven
2. We allocate capital to the lines where we see satisfactory margin
3. We bias the portfolio towards individual risk underwriting, because risk selection is critical as the market softens – this is not the time to be building an index portfolio
4. We emphasise that value gained through strong underwriting results over time, far outshines the short term growth agenda
5. We pay attention to our expense ratio, and keep one office and one capital base; we focus on open market business and steer away from delegated underwriting when commissions are too high
6. We offer our customers a product they value, not just a “cheapest wins” traded commodity. The work we do to create a unique engagement with the customer will not defy the pricing cycle but will at least allow us a constructive conversation and a level of customer support.

This doesn't mean you stop looking for opportunities to grow. We remain a modest player in a big market, but growth is a function of selling something customers value, at margins that reflect the risk our capital runs; it's not a goal in itself.

The best is yet to come

We have built a very good business together, and I want to thank everyone who has played a part in the first five years of our business. The next 20 years will be what defines whether we can build a great business. Great businesses don't get built in a few years; it is the consistent application of effort, great underwriting, dynamic management, and the power of compounding this year-on-year-on-year. It requires a management team, that thinks creatively, is quick to decide on opportunities and threats, and consistently executes their plans properly. Inigo has proven its ability to do this, and I have every faith it will continue to do so.



R Watson
Inigo Chief Executive Officer

The directors of Inigo Managing Agent Limited (“IMAL”), the Managing Agent for Syndicate 1301 (“the Syndicate”), present their report for the year ended 31 December 2025.

Review of the business and principal activities

The Syndicate's principal activity is the transaction of general insurance and reinsurance business in the United Kingdom at Lloyd's of London.

The Syndicate commenced writing a new portfolio of insurance and reinsurance risks for the 2021 year of account under new management through Inigo Corporate Member Limited (ICML), the corporate member supporting Syndicate 1301.

For 2025 and 2024 years of account, ICML provided 97% of the Syndicate's capacity, with the remaining 3% provided by a third party. For 2023 year of account, ICML provided 98.5% of capital, with the remaining 1.5% provided by a third party. Third-party capital for 2026 year of account is retained at 3.0%.

On 2 January 2025, ICML transferred all its Funds at Lloyd's (FAL) to the Protected Cell 16 of London Bridge 2 PCC Limited (Cell 16). Cell 16 deposited the assets with Lloyd's as FAL on the same date.

The Syndicate trades through the Lloyd's worldwide licenses and rating platform. It also benefits from the Lloyd's brand. Lloyd's has an A+ (Superior) rating from A.M. Best, AA- (Very Strong) rating from Standard & Poor's and AA- (Very Strong) rating from Fitch.

Results, performance and key performance indicators

2025 has been an exceptional year. It commenced with material losses arising from the California wildfires. Nevertheless, the global insured catastrophe activity throughout the remainder of the year remained below the ten-year average. Supported by excellent underwriting and strong investment returns, we delivered a record profit of \$299.9m (2024: \$163.5m profit) as the net combined ratio decreased to 80.7% (2024: 87.3%).

The Syndicate's key financial performance indicators during the year were as follows:

	2025 \$000	2024 \$000	Growth %
Gross premiums written	1,569,709	1,339,990	17.1%
Net premiums written	1,259,720	1,058,768	19.0%
Gross premiums earned	1,446,363	1,228,331	17.8%
Net premiums earned	1,145,057	957,358	19.6%
Profit for the financial year	299,906	163,523	83.4%
Net claims ratio	49.7%	57.5%	
Net commission ratio	18.2%	18.8%	
Net expense ratio	12.8%	11.0%	
Net combined ratio	80.7%	87.3%	

Results, performance and key performance indicators (continued)

The Syndicate continued to deliver strong growth, with gross written premiums increasing 17.1% to \$1,569.7m (2024: \$1,340.0m).

Gross written premiums in the Insurance segment increased by 22.8% with growth primarily driven by our expansion into International Property D&F and International General Liability and the continued growth of our Auto Liability portfolio. We further leveraged favourable market conditions in Marine & Energy Liability and Cyber, where the strength and expertise of our underwriting team enabled us to deliver targeted growth. Conversely, we reduced writing in classes such as Financial Lines and Aviation War, which continued to experience rate softening in 2025 due to surplus capacity.

In the Reinsurance segment, gross written premiums increased by 3.2%, with the impact of softening rates largely offset by reinstatement premiums for the California wildfires and our entry into the Reinsurance Casualty class.

The Partnerships segment continued to develop, with three new Casualty partnerships established during the period, complementing the existing Property partnerships.

Net written premium grew by 19.0%, reflecting the optimisation of our reinsurance protection across the portfolio of business.

The net claims ratio for the year was 49.7% (2024: 57.5%). We incurred \$569.3m of net losses (2024: \$550.9m), reflecting growth in the business and the impact of the California wildfires. Favourable prior year reserve developments and a relatively benign catastrophe experience during the peak hurricane season helped to reduce the overall level of reported losses.

The net acquisition costs ratio improved to 18.2% (2024: 18.8%) as a result of relative growth in the Insurance segment, which has a lower acquisition cost ratio compared to the Reinsurance and Partnerships segments.

The Syndicate's net expense ratio was 12.8% (2024: 11.0%), reflecting costs associated with a planned office relocation in 2025, continued enhancements of our Systems, Data & Analytics capabilities and investment in our people to support our growth.

The non-technical account includes a foreign exchange gain of \$2.5m (2024: loss of \$5.3m), recognised on the translation of foreign currency net positions at closing rates of exchange. The other income of \$1.8m (2024: \$1.3m) relates to consortia fees.

Despite spots of geopolitical and trade policy driven stress, returns remained strong in 2025 due to a relatively attractive yield environment, supportive policy movements and a generally positive risk sentiment. The Syndicate reported a strong investment return of \$74.1m (2024: \$45.2m) for the financial year. This comprises investment income of \$55.0m (2024: \$40.3m), unrealised gains of \$10.5m (2024: \$3.1m), realised gains of \$9.5m (2024: gain of \$2.6m) and investment expenses and charges of \$0.9m (2024: \$0.6m). Financial investments grew by 40.4% during the year to \$1,646.5m (2024: \$1,172.9m). The Syndicate invests in fixed income securities, primarily comprised of corporate and government bonds.

Business Review

The gross written premium for 2025 and 2024 was:

	2025 \$000	2024 \$000
Insurance	954,753	777,384
Reinsurance	548,934	532,037
Partnerships	66,022	30,569
Total Gross written premium	1,569,709	1,339,990

Inigo relaunched the Syndicate in 2021 with a new portfolio of insurance and reinsurance business focusing on a limited number of core lines in in Property, Casualty and Reinsurance classes. In January 2024 we restructured our underwriting teams to bring together specialists from across different lines of our insurance business and launched a Partnerships segment. During 2025 we expanded into International Property D&F, continued to grow our General Liability and Auto Liability portfolios and launched Casualty Reinsurance.

The Partnerships team is working with a small number of agents and brokers, to build portfolios of business that we don't have access to in our Insurance Division. We aim to create meaningful value by aligning our financial objectives, sharing data effectively, and fostering a strong, cohesive culture.

Insurance

For 2025, the Insurance portfolio comprised 10 lines of business.

Property Direct and Facultative (D&F)

The team underwrite risks across a broad spectrum of industries including Commercial Real Estate, Global Manufacturing, Hospitality, and Municipal/Institutional. During 2025 we expanded into International D&F. The D&F book focuses on risks domiciled in the US, Canada, UK, EU, Australasia and Japan, writing both primary and excess layers of large complex Commercial risks.

The team wrote \$357.7m in the 2025 calendar year (2024: \$286.4m).

Directors & Officers (D&O)

The team focuses predominantly on primary and low excess positions in publicly listed businesses in the US and Australia. There is a broad appetite by industry, and risks can include companies at an early stage of maturity as they go public. The majority of the businesses insured are listed on stock exchanges in the US and Australia, but other jurisdictions, such as the UK, Europe and Latin America, are also covered.

The team wrote \$72.4m in the 2025 calendar year (2024: \$92.2m).

Business Review (continued)

Insurance (continued)

Financial Institutions

The team write a portfolio of Comprehensive Crime, Professional Indemnity and Directors & Officers insurance for a broad range of Financial Institutions predominantly domiciled in the US, Canada, Australia, UK and Europe.

The team wrote \$29.8m in the 2025 calendar year (2024: \$29.7m).

General Liability

The team focus on five core industries: Rail, Owners-landlords-tenants, Construction, Manufacturing and Natural Resources. It also considers exposure to Municipalities, Trucking and Chemical companies. Most of the businesses insured are Fortune 1000 companies in the US and the portfolio consists predominantly of higher excess layers. We also launched a General Liability Auto team which underwrites large fleets in the USA. We launched this book on the back of our innovative partnership with Samsara, and the team focus predominantly on low excess layers. We also expanded into International General Liability during the year.

The team wrote \$197.6m in the 2025 calendar year, inclusive of General Liability Auto (2024: \$121.9m).

Marine & Energy Liability

The team focuses on three main sub-segments: Marine Liability, Energy Liability and Ports.

The team write a broad spectrum of Marine Liability business across all sectors of the maritime industry - ports and terminals, shipbuilders, ship repairers, marina operators, shipowners, ship operators and ship charterers. Energy Liability primarily focuses on Drilling & Service Contractors, Exploration & Production Companies, Offshore Construction and Onshore Upstream, mid-stream and downstream Operations.

The team wrote \$104.0m in the 2025 calendar year (2024: \$70.8m).

Political Violence and Terrorism

The team offers a broad suite of coverages in Political Violence and Terrorism (PVT) which includes: Sabotage and Terrorism, Political Violence, Civil Unrest, and other related coverages. The PVT portfolio principally focuses on risks domiciled in the US, with additional exposures in other strategic markets, writing both primary and excess layers across a wide array of commercial occupancies.

The team wrote \$25.4m in the 2025 calendar year (2024: \$20.5m).

Aviation War

The team underwrite a global client base covering major airline operators plus associated lessors, banks and finance parties, manufacturers and general aviation. Coverage includes physical loss or damage to aircraft, confiscation, and aircraft spares. The team also specialise in covering operations into distressed territories on behalf of governmental, non-governmental, or humanitarian organisations. Lastly, the team write all risks Hull and Liability coverage for aircraft leasing companies.

The team wrote \$49.1m in the 2025 calendar year (2024: \$58.6m).

Business Review (continued)

Insurance (continued)

Onshore Energy

The Onshore Energy team focuses primarily on downstream, midstream, power generation and renewables risks, writing on a quota share basis, but also significant primaries and a few smaller excess layers. The bulk of the book focuses on risks from the US, Canada, Europe, Australasia and Japan.

The team wrote \$44.6m in the 2025 calendar year (2024: \$39.6m).

Mining

The Mining team focuses on the mid-tier mining market focused on the Americas, Australia and Africa, excluding sanctioned territories. Capacity is predominantly deployed on a primary or quota share basis.

The team wrote \$31.0m in the 2025 calendar year (2024: \$27.5m).

Cyber

The team write a portfolio of Cyber, Technology /Miscellaneous E&O and Cyber Property insurance, primarily focused on larger risk managed accounts and clients domiciled in the US, Europe, and Canada.

The team wrote \$43.1m in 2025 calendar year (2024: \$30.0m).

Reinsurance

The Reinsurance portfolio includes Property Catastrophe excess of loss, Quota Share, Retro, Risk excess of loss and Specialty reinsurance.

The team wrote \$548.9m in the 2025 calendar year (2024: \$532.0m).

Property Reinsurance

Across the property reinsurance portfolio Inigo looks to partner with best-in-class insurers, those with strong financials, a history of claims outperformance, transparent data, and the willingness to embrace long-term partnerships. Inigo's reinsurance underwriters have a long history of leading high-profile programmes.

Catastrophe XL

The largest element of the property reinsurance account is Catastrophe excess of loss. This is a global portfolio, albeit with a particular emphasis on North America, Japan, Europe and Australia/New Zealand. The team invest heavily in research into the major cat perils to enhance the underwriting decisions and portfolio construction. Peak zone exposures are hedged using both traditional reinsurance and catastrophe bonds through our partners.

Pro rata

This account focuses on a small number of material relationships with trusted clients. There are 3 categories:

- 1) Catastrophe driven: the main exposure is a catastrophe peril. e.g. Japanese quake or US flood.
- 2) General commercial.
- 3) Specialist: supporting clients who have a specific expertise in a line of business.

Business Review (continued)

Reinsurance (continued)

Risk XL

The portfolio targets low-catastrophe, information-rich, technically-competent cedants with a history of strong underwriting performance. These are determined by identifying strategic relationships and using proprietary tools, paying careful attention to the cedant's underwriting philosophy, line setting and claims expertise.

Retrocession

The smallest of the property reinsurance segments, this account focusses on areas where we do not have a large reinsurance presence due to inadequate pricing, whereas the retro pricing in such areas is strong.

Specialty Reinsurance

The Specialty reinsurance account encompasses a diverse range of classes including Cyber, Agriculture, Nuclear, Entertainment, Surety, Terrorism, and Wildfire Liability. Cyber is currently the biggest line by premium, a market which experienced dramatic rate increases from 2021 to 2023 but has seen some rate pressure in 2024. Cyber exposures are all written on a capped basis, and there is a strict overall maximum exposure limit. The other major line, Agriculture, protects cedants against widespread deterioration in crop yields and is typically provided on a stop-loss basis.

The majority of risks are written on a non-proportional basis, but some pro-rata is also written. The account is worldwide in scope but is driven by exposures from the US. We seek to partner with the best-in-class cedants in their niche areas of expertise.

Casualty Reinsurance

We have spent 2025 looking at the Casualty Reinsurance market in more detail to see where this could fit in with our strategy. We have underwritten a small, broad portfolio in 2025, and we will be building on this for 2026, particularly in the International Casualty Reinsurance space where our lead underwriter joined in November. Our initial focus is on supporting our current international clients with a broader product offering, including general liability and financial & professional lines.

Business Review (continued)

Partnerships

2025 was our first full year for our newest division: Partnerships, which is Inigo's new strategic approach to seeking business we would not otherwise see. By collaborating with select trading partners, we are able to increase our access to the US market and other geographies of choice. We aim to create significant offerings by sharing financial alignment, data, and cultural values, thereby creating a franchise that adds value to our partners. A core component of our Partnerships division will be the creation of new product offerings or approaches to a market that allows our partners to differentiate themselves.

The underwriting team focuses on Property and Casualty Partnerships, areas where Inigo has strong underwriting expertise. A favourable market exists for Property, and we expect strong underwriting performance in both the high valued homeowners market, the US property middle market segment and the small and medium sized enterprises segment in Australia.

We are also anticipating continued improvements in the US excess casualty space, where multiple carriers are pulling back capacity as prior year loss reserves continue to develop adversely to expectation. Over time we will look to add classes of business through our Partnerships where we see an opportunity to diversify our writings in a way that complements our financial objectives.

The team has written \$66.0m of premium in 2025 (2024: \$30.6m).

Inigo Claims team

At Inigo, we uphold our commitment to providing a client-focused claims experience for our clients and brokers. Our proactive and responsive claims specialists understand the distinctive challenges our clients encounter in their business operations.

Claims value proposition

Our claims philosophy revolves around delivering an exceptional and results-oriented claims service to our clients. We ensure claims are processed and paid promptly and efficiently.

Our claims value proposition is as follows:

 Relationships: Refreshingly human communication, transparent at every step	 Decisive: A dedicated point person empowered with authority to make decisions	 Leadership: Technical expertise to “rally the Market” pushing the industry forward
 Visible: Claims at the forefront, a calming presence to support you and your business	 Creative: Disrupting the Market by seeking bold solutions	 Analytical: Leaning on our insights and learning from our losses

Inigo Claims

Confidential

Team expertise

To achieve our claims value proposition, we expanded our team in 2025 and recruited two additional staff. As at the end of the year, a team of seventeen blends senior expertise with new talent.

Our experienced leadership team draws valuable lessons from previous positions at large organisations and brings a wealth of knowledge and technical experience. The team is also highly experienced in responding to and handling catastrophe claims across the globe as well as having three qualified lawyers who are experienced in handling some of the most complex Casualty and Financial Lines claims.

We actively promote Inigo’s “Get Smart” value, providing learning and development opportunities at all levels. As we expand the team, we are upskilling the new talent through formalised training, coaching and mentorship. The team are encouraged to be extremely visible in the Market; leading market meetings, participating on the line of business panels and delivering thought leadership in expert areas. The claims team are also represented on five Lloyd’s Market claims committees. We pride ourselves on being decisive and empower our Claims Team with appropriate authority based on their experience, maintaining transparent oversight and referral procedures.

Our claims professionals are ready to respond immediately when clients need us most, helping them recover from disasters, resolving the most complex issues, as well as helping them learn from claims. The Inigo claims team fosters collaboration with all internal and external stakeholders, providing the highest quality customer service and continuous improvement.

Inigo Claims team (continued)

Operational performance & governance

Governance remains a strategic focus, our control environment is supported by a Claims Management Framework. The Underwriting & Claims Committee, Operations Committee and Reserving Committee provide oversight over the claims process. Each of the committees includes senior representation from the Claims Team. These committees report to the Inigo Executive Committee, which includes the Head of Claims, and ultimately the Board. Our Claims Operations function is fully embedded within the Claims team, their priority is to maximize operational efficiency through streamlined systems, strategic project implementation and process support.

**OUR AVERAGE
RESPONSE TIME ON
ELECTRONIC CLAIM
FILES
2.3
DAYS**

**PEER GROUP AVERAGE
4.4
DAYS**

We continue to be Market leaders when compared to our peers within the Lloyd's claims metrics. Our average response time for claims transactions is 2.3 days compared to our peer group average of 4.4 days.

Emerging risks and trends

US Securities Class Action (SCA), claims inflation and the impact of climate change remain the three sources of emerging claims risk.

We continue to closely watch our SCA exposure, as historically they have had the most significant impact on the D&O book. Inigo has relevant coverage defences and attachment points, which remove or reduce our potential liability.

The claims team actively work with the actuarial teams to monitor and manage the effects of claims inflation against our significant losses and IBNR. We continue to monitor the effects of inflation, especially in the US, which is impacted by societal shifts, wider wage and price inflation and litigation risks.

For climate change risk we monitor every large catastrophe event through our Event Response process that is co-chaired by our Head of Exposure Management and the Head of Claims. The risk and actuarial teams attend these meetings to ensure that there is an understanding and focus on the types and frequency of catastrophe events and any financial risks that could occur.

Catastrophe research

Our Catastrophe Research team analyses our most material physical perils and shares the outputs throughout Inigo. The conclusions of our catastrophe research are embedded in day-to-day processes across the firm, including exposure management, pricing, and capital modelling, while also informing underwriting and risk management decisions through the Inigo View of Risk ('IVoR').

Future developments

In September 2025 Inigo Limited, the parent company of IMAL and ICML, entered into a definitive agreement to be acquired by Radian Group Inc (“Radian”) in a primarily all cash transaction. The transaction closed on 2 February 2026, following regulatory approvals. Inigo Limited and its subsidiaries (“Inigo Group”) will continue to operate as an independent brand, under the ownership of Radian and will be led by the existing Inigo management team.

Following the acquisition of Inigo Group by Radian, Rick Thornberry was appointed as a non-executive director of IMAL on 2 February 2026. On the same day, Tim Hanford resigned from his position as a non-executive director of IMAL.

As Inigo enters its sixth year of underwriting, the Syndicate continues its targeted approach of underwriting select classes of core business. The Syndicate retains its focus on complex, open market business, and providing exceptional service to its clients. It operates from a single location. The Syndicate will continue to optimise the shape of the portfolio on both a gross and net basis. Having maintained strong broker relationships in 2025, the Syndicate will continue to build on these in the coming year. The Syndicate will adopt a comprehensive reinsurance purchasing strategy, with the continued aim of good volatility management.

Inflation

The current geopolitical and macroeconomic environment acts to increase uncertainty around the level and trajectory of claims inflation for the Syndicate, though overall inflationary expectations remain materially lower than for the 2022/2023 ‘hump’. The Syndicate has undertaken detailed analysis of inflation drivers and impacts by class of business and continues to review its methodology and assumptions for appropriateness, with a framework in place to support proactive monitoring of emerging inflationary trends.

The effect of the inflation on reserving is complex for many reasons, including:

- The Syndicate is affected by many types of inflation, including wage inflation, social inflation, and inflation arising from increasing litigation and ever-higher court awards, amongst others.
- For property claims, whether the loss is total or partial, the inflation applicable is reflective of the nature of the claim to which the Syndicate is exposed. For instance, a complete building fire necessitates having separate inflationary uplift factors for different combinations of buildings, contents and business interruption claims, whilst inflation relating to the cost of repair of a partial roof leak is limited to the specific roof repair costs. The differential inflation applicable for business interruption compared to property damage is allowed for within the modelling.
- The difficulties in precisely understanding how these types of inflation interact to impact claims and the extent to which the inflation is captured within outstanding claims reserves.
- The uncertainty in timing of events including the date of loss, time to reporting and time to settlement.

The classes Inigo has chosen to write generally experience low frequency, high severity claims. By their nature, the key uncertainties in these classes, particularly those affected by catastrophes, are normally whether an event occurs, and its scale. As a result, the Syndicate’s net technical provisions have not been significantly impacted by ongoing inflationary pressures.

From a new business perspective, we mitigate inflationary pressures through a combination of exposure indexation, driving increased premium, and assessing the policy structures. Our current pricing and reserving assumptions incorporate expected inflation, and allowances are considered adequate.

Risk review

A description of the principal risks and uncertainties facing the Syndicate is set out in note 4 to the financial statements (Risk and Capital Management).

Directors

None of the directors of the Managing Agent who served during the year ended 31 December 2025 were underwriting Names on the Syndicate for the 2023, 2024 or 2025 years of account.

The current directors of the Managing Agent are set out on page 3.

Auditor

Following the acquisition of Inigo Limited by Radian, the Directors have reviewed the audit arrangement to ensure consistency across the wider group. Following the conclusion of the 2025 audit, it is intended that PwC, who are the auditors of Radian, will be appointed as auditors for the audit of the 2026 financial year

Disclosure of information to auditor

The directors of the Managing Agent who held office at the date of approval of this Managing Agent's report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Syndicate's auditor is unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Syndicate's auditor is aware of that information.

Syndicate meeting

The Managing Agent confirms that it does not propose to hold an annual general meeting of the members of the Syndicate.

For and on behalf of the Board



S J Bridges

Director

18 February 2026

The directors of the Managing Agent are responsible for preparing the Syndicate annual accounts in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 requires the directors of the Managing Agent to prepare their Syndicate's annual accounts for each financial year. Under that law, they have elected to prepare the annual accounts in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable laws (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland, and Sections 1 and 5 of the Syndicate Accounts Instructions Version 3.1, as modified by the Syndicate Accounts Frequently Asked Questions Version 1.1 dated 13 February 2026, issued by the Council of Lloyd's ("the Syndicate Accounts Instructions").

Under Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 the directors of the Managing Agent must not approve the annual accounts unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Syndicate and of the profit or loss of the Syndicate for that period. In preparing these annual accounts, the directors of the Managing Agent are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the annual accounts; and
- prepare the annual financial statements on the going concern basis, unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Syndicate will continue in business.

The directors of the Managing Agent are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Syndicate's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Syndicate and enable them to ensure that the Syndicate annual accounts comply with the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008. They are responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Syndicate and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors of the Managing Agent are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the Syndicate and financial information included on the Inigo Group website. Legislation in the UK governing the preparation and dissemination of the Syndicate annual accounts may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

For and on behalf of the Board



S J Bridges

Director

18 February 2026

Opinion

We have audited the Syndicate annual accounts of Syndicate 1301 (“the Syndicate”) for the year ended 31 December 2025 which comprise the Income Statement: Technical Account - General Business, Income Statement: Non-Technical Account, Statement of Financial Position - Assets, Statement of Financial Position - Liabilities, Statement of Changes in Members Balances, Statement of Cash Flows and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 3.

In our opinion the Syndicate annual accounts:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Syndicate’s affairs as at 31 December 2025 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd’s Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008, and Sections 1 and 5 of the Syndicate Accounts Instructions Version 3.1, as modified by the Syndicate Accounts Frequently Asked Questions Version 1.1 dated 13 February 2026, issued by the Council of Lloyd’s (“the Syndicate Accounts Instructions”).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (“ISAs (UK)”), applicable law, and, under the terms of our engagement letter dated 29th July 2025, the Syndicate Account Instructions. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the Syndicate in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard as applied to other entities of public interest. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Going concern

The Directors of the Managing Agent (“the Directors”) have prepared the Syndicate annual accounts on the going concern basis as they do not intend to cease underwriting or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the Syndicate’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 its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the Syndicate annual accounts (“the going concern period”).

In our evaluation of the Directors’ conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the Syndicate’s business model and analysed how those risks might affect the Syndicate’s financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period, including inspecting correspondence with the Council of Lloyd’s to assess whether there were any known impediments to establishing a further year of account.

Going concern (continued)

Our conclusions based on this work:

- we consider that the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the Syndicate annual accounts is appropriate; and
- 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 Syndicate's ability to continue as a going concern for the going concern period.

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 Syndicate will continue in operation.

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect

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 at the Syndicate and Managing Agent included:

- Enquiring of directors, internal audit, compliance, legal and risk and inspection of policy documentation as to the Syndicate and Managing Agent's high-level policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud, including the internal audit function, and the Syndicate and Managing Agent's channel for "whistleblowing", as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud.
- Reading Board, audit committee and risk committee minutes.
- Considering remuneration incentive schemes and performance targets for management and directors.
- Using analytical procedures to identify any usual or unexpected relationships.

We communicated identified fraud risks throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of fraud throughout the audit.

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 which include the valuation of insurance contract liabilities. We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect (continued)

We performed procedures including:

- Identifying journal entries and other adjustments to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation. Some of these included those posted containing key words, those posted by personnel who typically are not expected to be posting or approving journal entries.
- Assessing whether the judgement made in accounting estimates are indicative of potential bias.

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to non-compliance with laws and regulations

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

As the Syndicate is regulated, our assessment of risks involved gaining an understanding of the control environment including the entity's procedures for complying with regulatory requirements.

We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the Syndicate annual accounts varies considerably.

Firstly, the Syndicate is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the Syndicate annual accounts including financial reporting legislation ((such as the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008, and the Lloyd's Syndicate Accounts Instructions) and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related Syndicate annual accounts items.

Secondly, the Syndicate 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 Syndicate annual accounts, for instance through the imposition of fines or litigation or the loss of the Syndicate's capacity to operate. We identified the following areas as those most likely to have such an effect: regulatory capital and conduct recognising the financial and regulated nature of the Syndicate'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.

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect (continued)

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 Syndicate annual accounts, 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 Syndicate annual accounts, 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.

Other information – Report of the directors of the Managing Agent

The Directors are responsible for the Report of the Directors of the Managing Agent. Our opinion on the Syndicate annual accounts does not cover that report and, accordingly, in this audit report 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 Report of the Directors of the Managing Agent and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our Syndicate annual accounts audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the Syndicate annual accounts or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the Report of the Directors of the Managing Agent;
- in our opinion the information given in the Report of the Directors of the Managing Agent is consistent with the Syndicate annual accounts; and
- in our opinion the Report of the Directors of the Managing Agent has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008, we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept on behalf of the Syndicate; or
- the Syndicate annual accounts are not in agreement with the accounting records; or
- certain disclosures of Managing Agent's emoluments specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Responsibilities of the directors of the Managing Agent

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 21, the Directors of the Managing Agent are responsible for: the preparation of the Syndicate annual accounts in accordance with the requirements of the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 and the Syndicate Accounts Instructions, and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of Syndicate annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the Syndicate'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 cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Syndicate annual accounts 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 Syndicate annual accounts.

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

The Directors of the Managing Agent are required, under the Syndicate Accounts Instructions, to include these financial statements within a document to which XBRL tagging has been applied. This auditor's report provides no assurance over whether the XBRL tagged document has been prepared in accordance with those requirements.

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

This report is made solely to the Syndicate's members, as a body, in accordance with the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 and the terms of our engagement letter with the Managing Agent. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Syndicate'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 Managing Agent, and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Syndicate and the Syndicate's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



James Anderson
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
15 Canada Square London
E14 5GL
18 February 2026

For the year ended 31 December 2025	Note	2025 \$000	2024 \$000
Written premiums, net of reinsurance			
Gross premiums written	5	1,569,709	1,339,990
Outwards reinsurance premiums		(309,989)	(281,222)
		1,259,720	1,058,768
Change in the provision for unearned premiums			
Gross amount		(123,346)	(111,659)
Reinsurers' share		8,683	10,249
	17	(114,663)	(101,410)
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance			
		1,145,057	957,358
Allocated investment return transferred from the non-technical account			
	10	74,137	45,231
Claims paid			
Gross amount		(490,230)	(300,817)
Reinsurers' share		112,266	60,569
	5	(377,964)	(240,248)
Change in the provision for claims			
Gross amount		(252,321)	(326,941)
Reinsurers' share		60,943	16,266
	17	(191,378)	(310,675)
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance			
		(569,342)	(550,923)
Net Operating Expenses			
	7	(354,249)	(284,087)
Balance on the technical account – general business		295,603	167,579

The notes on pages 33 to 73 form an integral part of these financial statements.

For the year ended 31 December 2025	Note	2025 \$000	2024 \$000
Balance on the technical account - general business		295,603	167,579
Investment income		54,987	40,260
Realised gains on investments		9,500	2,570
Unrealised gains on investments		10,528	3,050
Investment expenses and charges		(878)	(649)
Total investment return	10	74,137	45,231
Allocated investment return transferred to technical account		(74,137)	(45,231)
Foreign exchange gains/(losses)		2,510	(5,308)
Non-technical account - other income		1,793	1,347
Non-technical account – charges		-	(95)
Profit for the financial year		299,906	163,523

All operations relate to continuing activities. The notes on pages 33 to 73 form an integral part of these financial statements.

As at 31 December 2025	Note	2025 \$000	2024 \$000
Investments			
Other financial investments		1,646,503	1,172,861
	11	1,646,503	1,172,861
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions			
Provision for unearned premiums		73,096	64,237
Claims outstanding		272,118	209,710
	17	345,214	273,947
Debtors			
Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations	12	188,401	138,863
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations	13	289,668	258,365
Other debtors	14	480	37
		478,549	397,265
Other assets			
Cash at bank and in hand	21	37,638	37,694
Prepayments and accrued income			
Accrued interest		12,553	7,871
Deferred acquisition costs	15	112,914	82,827
Other prepayments and accrued income		4,137	4,950
		129,604	95,648
Total assets		2,637,508	1,977,415

The notes on pages 33 to 73 form an integral part of these financial statements.

As at 31 December 2025	Note	2025 \$000	2024 \$000
Capital and reserves			
Members' balances		506,235	260,064
Technical provisions			
Provision for unearned premiums		628,888	502,567
Claims outstanding		1,320,773	1,057,048
	17	1,949,661	1,559,615
Creditors			
Creditors arising out of direct insurance operations	18	1,806	1,794
Creditors arising out of reinsurance operations	19	115,799	113,541
Other creditors including taxation and social security	20	51,070	33,900
		168,675	149,235
Accruals and deferred income			
		12,937	8,501
Total liabilities			
		2,131,273	1,717,351
Total liabilities, capital and reserves			
		2,637,508	1,977,415

The notes on pages 33 to 73 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The Syndicate financial statements on pages 27 to 73 were approved by the Board of Inigo Managing Agent Limited and were signed on its behalf by:



S J Bridges

Director

18 February 2026

For the year ended 31 December 2025	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
Members' balances brought forward at 1 January	260,064	139,387
Profit for the year	299,906	163,523
Distribution of profit	(53,735)	(42,846)
Members' balances carried forward at 31 December	506,235	260,064

The notes on pages 33 to 73 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Members participate on syndicates by reference to years of account and their ultimate result, assets and liabilities are assessed with reference to policies incepting in that year of account in respect of their membership of a particular year.

For the year ended 31 December 2025	Note	2025 \$000	2024 \$000
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Profit for the year		299,906	163,523
<i>Adjustments</i>			
Increase in gross technical provisions		390,046	426,721
Increase in reinsurers' share of technical provisions		(71,267)	(25,503)
Increase in debtors		(81,284)	(87,315)
Increase in creditors		19,440	12,248
Movement in other assets/liabilities		(24,838)	(24,087)
Investment return		(74,375)	(45,231)
Foreign exchange		(10,745)	10,479
Net cash inflow from operating activities		446,883	430,835
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchases of debt instruments		(1,034,966)	(728,569)
Sales of debt instruments		659,393	276,021
Investment income received		50,305	40,260
Other		(8,475)	(572)
Net cash (outflow) from investing activities		(333,743)	(412,860)
Cash flow from financing activities:			
Distribution of profit		(53,735)	(42,846)
Net cash (outflow) from financing activities		(53,735)	(42,846)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		59,405	(24,871)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		262,711	298,061
Foreign exchange on cash and cash equivalents		10,745	(10,479)
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	21	332,861	262,711

The notes on pages 33 to 73 form an integral part of these financial statements.

1. Basis of preparation

The Syndicate is a vehicle on which (re)insurance business is conducted at Lloyd's on behalf of the corporate capital provider, ICML, and a third party capital provider for 2023 to 2026 years of account.

The Syndicate is managed by IMAL. The address of the Syndicate's Managing Agent is 25 Fenchurch Avenue, London, EC3M 5AD.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008, Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ("FRS 102") as published in September 2024, Financial Reporting Standard 103 Insurance Contracts ("FRS 103") as published in September 2024, and Sections 1 and 5 of the Syndicate Accounts Instructions Version 3.1, as modified by the Syndicate Accounts Frequently Asked Questions Version 1.1 dated 13 February 2026, issued by the Council of Lloyd's ("the Syndicate Accounts Instructions").

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for financial assets which have been recorded at fair value through the statement of profit or loss.

The financial statements are presented in US Dollars ("USD"), which is the Syndicate's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise indicated.

As permitted by FRS 103 the Syndicate has continued to apply the accounting policies that existed prior to this standard for its insurance contracts.

Going concern

The Directors of the Managing Agent have prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis. In adopting the going concern basis, the Syndicate's current and forecast solvency and liquidity positions for the next 12 months and beyond has been reviewed. As part of the consideration of the appropriateness of adopting the going concern basis, the Directors used scenario analysis to assess the robustness of the Syndicate's solvency and liquidity positions.

Even in a severe downside scenario, no material uncertainty in relation to going concern has been identified. This is due to the Syndicate's strong capital and liquidity positions, which provide considerable resilience to these shocks, underpinned by the Syndicate's approach to risk management, which is described in note 4.

In addition to the above, Lloyd's require the Syndicate to perform an assessment of certain events on the financial position of the Syndicate by running specific realistic disaster scenarios (RDS). It can be demonstrated that under the selected RDS scenarios, the Syndicate will continue to operate, and any capital requirements can be provided from the members' FAL.

The 2026 year of account has opened, and the Directors have concluded that the Syndicate has sufficient resources to, and a reasonable expectation that it will, open a 2027 year of account.

The capital requirements are set at the member level, and a member is not allowed to participate in the Syndicate if they have not met their capital requirement and the capacity of the Syndicate is adjusted down to reflect this.

1. Basis of preparation (continued)

The Syndicate benefits from being part of the Lloyd's capital structure, often referred to as the chain of security, which provides excellent financial security to policyholders and capital efficiency for members. The three elements that make up the Lloyd's capital structure are:

1. Syndicate assets – all premiums received by the Syndicates are held in trust by the managing agents as the first resource for paying policyholders' claims and to fund regulatory deposits. Until all liabilities have been provided for, no profits can be released. Every year, the Syndicate's reserves for future liabilities are independently audited and subject to an actuarial review.
2. Funds at Lloyd's – each member, whether corporate or individual, must provide sufficient capital to support their underwriting at Lloyd's. Managing agents are required to assess the solvency capital requirement (SCR) for each syndicate that they manage. This sets out how much capital the syndicate requires to cover its underlying business risks at a 99.5% confidence level.
3. Lloyd's central capital – Lloyd's central assets, which include the Central Fund, are available, at the discretion of the Council of Lloyd's, to meet any valid claim that cannot be met from the resources of any member.

After making enquiries, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Syndicate has adequate resources to continue in operational existence over a period of at least 12 months from the date of this report. For this reason, the Syndicate continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

2. Key judgments and estimates

In preparing these financial statements, the directors of the Managing Agent have made judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Syndicate's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

Technical Provisions

The measurement of the provision for claims outstanding involves judgments and assumptions about the future that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

The provision for claims outstanding comprises the estimated cost of settling all claims incurred but unpaid at the balance sheet date, whether reported or not. This is a judgmental and complex area due to the subjectivity inherent in estimating the impact of claims events that have occurred for which the eventual outcome remains uncertain. In particular, judgment is applied when estimating the value of amounts that should be provided for claims that have been incurred at the reporting date but have not yet been reported (IBNR) to the Syndicate.

2. Key judgments and estimates (continued)

Technical Provisions (continued)

The amount included in respect of IBNR is based on statistical techniques of estimation applied by the Syndicate Managing Agent's in-house actuaries and reviewed by external consulting actuaries. These techniques generally involve projecting from past experience the development of claims over time in view of the likely ultimate claims to be experienced and for more recent underwriting, having regard to variations in business accepted and the underlying terms and conditions. The provision for claims also includes amounts in respect of internal and external claims handling costs. For the most recent years, where a high degree of volatility arises from projections, estimates may be based in part on output from rating and other models of business accepted and assessments of underwriting conditions.

In arriving at the level of claims provisions a management margin is applied over and above the actuarial best estimate. Further information about the risk that the provision for claims outstanding could be materially different from the ultimate cost of claims settlement is included in note 4.

Estimates of future premiums

For certain insurance contracts, in particular binders and line slips, premium is initially recognised based on estimates of premiums. These estimates are judgemental and could result in misstatements of revenue recorded in the financial statements.

The estimation of premium income is inherently judgemental, as the process uses expert judgement, the underwriters' best estimates and observable historical trends. These estimates are reviewed on a regular basis by the underwriters and are assessed by the actuarial and finance teams.

Swing premiums that are linked to claims experience and exposure to insurance risk are estimated to the extent that available data can be used to reliably estimate premiums.

Climate change related risks

Responses to climate change are still developing, it is not possible to consider all possible future outcomes when determining asset and liability valuations, and timing of future cash flows, as these are not yet known.

3. Significant accounting policies

The following principal accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the Syndicate's financial statements.

Insurance Contracts

Product classifications

Insurance contracts are those contracts where the Syndicate (the insurer) has accepted significant insurance risk from another party (the policyholder) by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholders. As a general guideline, the Syndicate determines whether it has significant insurance risk, by comparing benefits paid with benefits payable if the insured event did not occur. Insurance contracts can also transfer financial risk.

Once a contract has been classified as an insurance contract, it remains an insurance contract for the remainder of its lifetime, even if the insurance risk reduces significantly during this period, unless all rights and obligations are extinguished or expire.

Premiums written

Gross written premiums comprise the total premiums receivable for the whole period of cover provided by the contracts incepting during the reporting period, regardless of whether these are wholly due for payment in the reporting period, together with any adjustments arising in the reporting period to such premiums receivable in respect of business written in the current or prior reporting periods. They are recognised on the date on which the policy incepts. Additional or return premiums are treated as a re-measurement of the initial premium. Premiums are shown gross of brokerage payable and exclude taxes and duties levied on them.

Written premiums include an estimate for pipeline premiums (i.e. premiums written but not reported to the Syndicate by the reporting date) relating to those underlying contracts of insurance where the period of cover has commenced prior to the reporting date. Where information exists to make a reliable estimate, written premiums include estimated swing premiums, which are based on claims and risk exposure during the coverage period.

Swing premiums based on claims experience are recognised and calculated in a manner that is consistent with the measurement of the related claims provisions. Swing premium adjustments based on risk exposure are recognised as soon as they can be determined with reasonable certainty.

Outward reinsurance premiums are accounted for in the same accounting period as the premiums for the related direct insurance or inwards reinsurance business.

Managing Agent profit commission

Profit commission is charged by the Managing Agent at a standard rate of 20% on the third party capital provider's share of the 2023, 2024 and 2025 underwriting years of account. Profit commission is disclosed within Members' standard personal expenses.

Other income

Other income relates to the consortium profit commission. The profit commission is recognised as revenue in line with gross premiums earned.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Claims

Claims include all claims occurring during the year, whether reported or not, together with related external and internal claims handling costs that have been determined by an apportionment of employment costs and any adjustments to claims outstanding from previous years.

Internal claims handling costs, including remuneration costs of the claims department, are reclassified from administrative expenses and included within claims incurred.

Claims arising out of reinsurance operations are recognised when the related gross insurance claim is recognised according to the terms of the relevant contract

Technical Provisions

Technical provisions comprise claims outstanding and provisions for unearned premiums.

Claims outstanding

Full provision is made on an individual case basis for the estimated cost of claims notified but not settled by the balance sheet date after taking into account handling costs and settlement trends. A provision for claims incurred but not reported (IBNR) is established from statistical analysis undertaken by the Managing Agent's actuaries. The methods used and the estimates made are reviewed regularly.

Whilst the directors of the Managing Agent consider that the gross provision for claims and the related reinsurance recoveries are fairly stated on the basis of the information currently available to them, the ultimate liability will vary as a result of subsequent information and events. Any differences between provisions and subsequent settlements are dealt with in the technical account of later years.

In calculating the estimated cost of unpaid claims, the Syndicate uses a variety of estimation techniques, generally based upon statistical analyses of historical experience, which assumes that the development pattern of current claims will be consistent with past experience.

Allowance is made, however, for changes or uncertainties which may create distortions in the underlying statistics, or which may cause the cost of unsettled claims to change when compared with the cost of previously settled claims including:

- changes in the Syndicate processes which might accelerate or slow down the development and/or recording of paid or incurred claims compared with the statistics from previous periods;
- changes in the legal environment;
- the effects of inflation;
- the impact of large claims;
- movement in industry benchmarks.

A component of these estimation techniques is the estimation of the cost of notified but not paid claims. In estimating the cost of these the Syndicate has regard to claim circumstances as reported, and information available from loss adjusters and information on the cost of settling claims with similar characteristics.

Large losses impacting each relevant business class are assessed separately where appropriate, being measured on a case-by-case basis or projected separately in order to allow for the possible distortive effect of the development and incidence of the large claims.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Claims outstanding (continued)

The provision for claims outstanding is based on information available at the balance sheet date and is estimated to give a result within a normal range of outcomes.

Anticipated salvage and subrogation recoveries are calculated on an individual case basis. The level of recovery estimated is set on the basis of information, which is currently available, including potential outstanding claims advices and case law. Salvage and subrogation recoveries are included in claims incurred in the income statement.

Provision for unearned premiums

Unearned premiums are those proportions of premiums written in a year that relate to periods of risk after the reporting date. Written premiums are recognised as earned over the period of the policy on a time apportionment basis having regard, where appropriate, to the incidence of risk. The provision for unearned premiums is calculated on a daily pro rata basis where appropriate. The exception to straight-line earning is the property catastrophe excess of loss reinsurance class, which is earned based on exposure to reflect the seasonality of the business line. The proportion attributable to subsequent periods is deferred as a provision for unearned premiums.

Unearned reinsurance premiums are those proportions of reinsurance premiums written in a year that relate to periods of risk after the reporting date. Unearned reinsurance premiums are deferred over the term of the underlying direct insurance policies for risks-attaching contracts, and over the term of the reinsurance contract for losses-occurring contracts. The exception to straight-line earning are those contracts providing coverage for the property catastrophe excess of loss reinsurance class, which are earned based on exposure to reflect the seasonality of the underlying business line.

Deferred acquisition costs

Acquisition costs, comprising commission and other direct and indirect costs related to the acquisition of new insurance contracts or the renewal of existing insurance contracts, are deferred to the extent that they are attributable to premiums unearned at the balance sheet date.

Deferred acquisition costs are amortised over the period in which the related premiums are earned.

The reinsurers' share of deferred acquisition costs is amortised in the same manner as the underlying asset. Amortisation is reported in the technical account.

Commissions receivable on outwards reinsurance contracts are amortised over the term of the outwards reinsurance premiums and deferred to the extent that they are attributable to outwards reinsurance premiums unearned as at the balance sheet date.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Reinsurers' share of claims outstanding

The Syndicate cedes insurance risk in the normal course of business. Reinsurers' share of claims outstanding represents balances due from reinsurance companies. Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the outstanding claims provision or settled claims associated with the reinsurer's policies and are in accordance with the related reinsurance contract.

Provisions are calculated allowing for reinsurance recoveries and a separate asset is recorded for the reinsurers' share, having regard to collectability.

The reinsurers' share of provisions for claims is based on the amounts of outstanding claims and projections for IBNR, net of estimated irrecoverable amounts, having regard to the reinsurance programme in place for the class of business, the claims experience for the year, and the current security rating of the reinsurance companies involved.

Reinsurers' share of claims outstanding is reviewed for impairment at each reporting date. Impairment occurs when there is objective evidence as a result of an event that occurred after initial recognition, that the Syndicate may not receive all outstanding amounts due under the terms of the contract, and the event has a reliably measurable impact on the amounts that the Syndicate will receive from the reinsurer. The impairment loss is recorded in the income statement in the period in which the impairment loss is recognised.

Debtors arising from direct insurance and reinsurance operations

Debtors arising from direct insurance and reinsurance operations are recognised when due and measured on initial recognition at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortised cost less any provision for impairment in value.

The carrying value of debtors arising from direct insurance and reinsurance operations is reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, with the impairment loss recorded in the statement of profit or loss. Debtors arising from direct insurance and reinsurance operations are derecognised when the de-recognition criteria for financial assets have been met.

Creditors arising from direct insurance and reinsurance operations

Creditors arising from direct insurance and reinsurance operations are recognised when due and measured on initial recognition at the fair value of the consideration paid or payable less directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortised cost.

Creditors arising from direct insurance and reinsurance operations are derecognised when the obligation under the liability is settled, cancelled or expired.

Financial Investments

As permitted by FRS 102, the Syndicate has elected to apply the recognition and measurement provisions of IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* (as adopted for use in the UK) to account for all of its financial instruments.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial Investments (continued)

Recognition

Financial instruments are recognised when the Syndicate becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognised if the Syndicate's contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire or if the Syndicate transfers the financial asset to another party without retaining control of substantially all risks and rewards of the asset.

Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised, as applicable, on the trade date, i.e. the date that the Syndicate commits itself to purchase or sell the asset.

Classification

The Syndicate classifies its financial investments into the following categories: fair value through profit or loss and loans and receivables. The financial investments classified as fair value through profit and loss are: redeemable fixed interest securities, deposits with credit institutions and shares and other variable yield securities.

The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. The Syndicate determines the classification of its financial assets on initial recognition.

Fair value through profit or loss investments

Redeemable debt securities and other fixed-income securities are classified as fair value through profit or loss and are initially measured at fair value, normally their cost of acquisition on the trade date.

The fair value of quoted investments is based on quoted bid prices. Unquoted investments are initially carried at cost as the best estimate of fair value, which is adjusted using appropriate valuation techniques and having regard to subsequent events or changes in circumstances. Realised and unrealised fair value gains and losses arising from the changes in fair values of investments held at fair value through profit or loss are included in investment return in the income statement in the period in which they arise.

Shares and other variable yield securities comprise money market funds, which are investments in cash equivalents.

These are also designated on initial recognition as an asset to be measured at fair value with fair value changes recognised in profit or loss account at subsequent reporting periods. Realised gains and losses are also recognised in the income statement.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted on an active market. The recognition and measurement of receivables arising from insurance contracts are covered in the Debtors arising from direct insurance and reinsurance operations section. Other receivables are recognised at transaction price and carried at the recoverable amount / amount expected to be paid. The carrying values of other debtors are reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount is greater than the recoverable amount, with the impairment adjustment recorded in the Income Statement.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Syndicate currently has a legal right to set off the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash at bank and in hand, short-term deposits with credit institutions and other short-term, highly liquid investments with minimal risk of fair value fluctuation. These investments typically have a maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

Cash at bank and in hand of the statement of financial position includes only cash and bank balances. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost except for those held in money market funds which are measured at fair value.

Investment return

Investment income comprises interest income, dividends receivable and realised investment gains and losses. Investment return comprises investment income and movements in unrealised gains and losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, less investment management expenses and interest payable.

Realised gains and losses on investments are calculated as the difference between sale proceeds and purchase price. Unrealised gains and losses on investments represent the difference between the valuation at the balance sheet date and their valuation at the previous balance sheet date, or purchase price if acquired during the year, together with the reversal of unrealised gains and losses recognised in earlier accounting periods in respect of investment disposals in the current period.

Investment return is initially recorded in the non-technical account. A transfer is made from the non-technical account to the general business technical account. Investment return has been allocated to the technical account in respect of actual investment return on investments supporting the general insurance technical provisions and member balances. Any investment returns on investments that relate to undistributed profits on closed years remain in the non-technical account.

Financial liabilities

The Syndicate's financial liabilities consist of creditors arising out of direct insurance and reinsurance operations, intercompany balances and trade payables.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost. Intercompany balances are repayable on demand and are typically settled within one year. A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or expires.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Foreign currencies

The Syndicate's functional currency is USD. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rates ruling at the date of the transactions, or at an appropriate average rate. The Syndicate's monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the rates of exchange at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at historic cost are translated to the functional currency using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Differences arising on translation of foreign currency amounts relating to the insurance operations of the Syndicate are included in the non-technical account.

Taxation

Under Schedule 19 of the Finance Act 1993 managing agents are not required to deduct basic rate income tax from trading income. In addition, all UK basic rate income tax (currently at 25%) deducted from the Syndicate investment income is recoverable by managing agents and consequently the distribution made to members or their members' agents is gross of tax.

No provision has been made for any United States Federal Income Tax payable on underwriting results or investment earnings. Any payments on account made by the Syndicate during the year have been included in the balance sheet under the heading 'other debtors'.

No provision has been made for any other overseas tax payable by members on underwriting results.

Pension costs

Inigo operates a defined contribution scheme. Pension contributions relating to staff working on behalf of the Syndicate are charged to the Syndicate when incurred and are included within net operating expenses.

Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis.

4. Risk and capital management

Introduction and overview

This note presents information about the nature and extent of the risks to which the Syndicate is exposed, and the Managing Agent's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing insurance and financial risks, and for managing the Syndicate's capital.

4. Risk and capital management (continued)

Risk management framework

The Board of directors of the Managing Agent has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Syndicate's risk management framework. The Board has established a Risk & Investment Committee to oversee the operation of the Syndicate's risk management framework and to review and monitor the management of the risks to which the Syndicate is exposed. The Risk & Investment Committee has delegated oversight of the day-to-day management of risk to the Executive Committee with support from its management level committees. Their responsibility includes developing risk appetite and risk policies for Board approval and the monitoring of the risk and control profile with reporting to the Risk & Investment Committee. IMAL have established an Enterprise Risk Management Framework ("ERMF"), which sets out the principles, concepts, processes and accountabilities which govern how risk is managed across the business.

IMAL operates a Three Lines Model which sets out clear responsibilities between the first, second and third lines to ensure that there is consistent understanding of the way that risks are identified and controlled in the relevant business area in the first line, with the second and third lines having a clear separation allowing ongoing independence and therefore the ability to provide effective oversight and assurance. The first line incorporates the risk and control owners for the business areas with responsibility and accountability for day-to-day identification, measurement, monitoring, management and reporting of risk. The second line includes the risk and compliance functions with reporting through to the Risk & Investment Committee and Board. The third line is Internal Audit which provides independent assurance covering the first and second lines to the Audit Committee and Board.

Insurance risk

The predominant risk to which the Syndicate is exposed is insurance risk which arises through the underwriting process. Insurance risk can be subcategorised into: (i) underwriting risk and (ii) reserve risk.

Underwriting risk

Underwriting (premium) risk relates to the inherent uncertainty as to the occurrence, value and timing of insurance liabilities we assume through our underwriting process. The Board manages underwriting risk by agreeing its risk appetite annually and ensuring that the business plan is consistent with the agreed appetite. The Underwriting and Claims Committee supports the Board by overseeing the management of underwriting risk. The Syndicate utilises pricing models to assist in the pricing of risks and has in place an exposure management process to ensure aggregations of exposure are understood and can both be priced for and reported on.

Contracts can contain a number of features which help to manage underwriting risk, such as the use of deductibles or limits that cap the maximum permitted loss or number of claims (subject to local regulatory and legislative requirements).

4. Risk and capital management (continued)

Underwriting risk (continued)

The Syndicate uses reinsurance to mitigate the risk of incurring significant claims linked to one event or catastrophe, including excess of loss and quota share reinsurance. The Syndicate also maintains catastrophe bond placements. Where an individual exposure is deemed material relative to the Syndicate's appetite, additional facultative reinsurance may also be purchased. In addition, the Syndicate purchases sideways aggregate protection (i.e. excess of loss structure with aggregate deductibles) that protect against multiple claims from our third-party exposures (i.e. classes such as D&O, GL and FI). Reinsurance risk to the Syndicate arises where reinsurance contracts, put in place to reduce gross insurance risk, fail to perform as intended, resulting in coverage disputes or prove inadequate. Failure of a reinsurer to pay a valid claim is considered a credit risk which is detailed in the credit risk section.

Reserve risk

Reserve risk arises when the Syndicate's reserves are not sufficient to cover its unpaid loss and loss adjustment expense costs. The Reserving Committee oversees the management of reserve risk. The use of proprietary and standardised modelling techniques, internal and external benchmarking, and the review of claims development are all instrumental in mitigating reserve risk.

The Managing Agent's in-house actuaries perform a reserving analysis on a quarterly basis liaising closely with underwriters, claims and outwards reinsurance technicians and include input from the large loss claims review meeting. This produces a probability-weighted average of the expected future cash outflows arising from the settlement of incurred claims. These projections include an analysis of claims development compared to the previous 'best estimate' projections. The output of the reserving analysis is reviewed by external consulting actuaries annually.

The Reserving Committee performs a comprehensive review of the projections, both gross and net of reinsurance. Following this review the Reserving Committee makes recommendations to the Executive Committee and Audit Committee for review prior to approval by the Managing Agent's Board of directors, covering the amount of claims provisions to be established and included within the financial statements.

Concentration of insurance risk

The Syndicate's exposure to insurance risk is diversified. The Managing Agent's Underwriting and Claims Committee has oversight of the management of the Syndicate's exposures across perils and geographies compared to agreed risk appetite. The Syndicate uses an external catastrophe model as part of its management of its exposures. The following table provides an analysis of the geographical breakdown of its written premiums by class of business and risk location.

4. Risk and capital management (continued)

Concentration of insurance risk (continued)

	<i>Marine, aviation and transport</i>	<i>Fire and other damage to property</i>	<i>Third party liability</i>	<i>Reinsurance</i>	<i>Total</i>
2025	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
United Kingdom	2,693	5,329	29,511	88,650	126,183
European Union	808	2,023	3,877	81,313	88,021
United States	62,894	301,550	232,946	463,549	1,060,939
Other countries	3,453	51,820	27,906	211,387	294,566
Total	69,848	360,722	294,240	844,899	1,569,709

	<i>Marine, aviation and transport</i>	<i>Fire and other damage to property</i>	<i>Third party liability</i>	<i>Reinsurance</i>	<i>Total</i>
2024	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
United Kingdom	3,019	3,847	27,446	47,035	81,347
European Union	2,342	1,349	6,827	71,996	82,514
United States	44,355	262,353	158,977	462,527	928,212
Other countries	8,147	22,043	39,695	178,032	247,917
Total	57,863	289,592	232,945	759,590	1,339,990

All business was concluded in the UK.

The Other countries category includes policies with worldwide risk exposures.

Sensitivity to insurance risk

The liabilities established, which includes claims outstanding and claims incurred but not reported (IBNR), could be significantly lower or higher than the ultimate cost of settling the claims arising. This level of uncertainty varies between the classes of business and the nature of the risk being underwritten and can arise from developments in case reserving for large claims and catastrophes, or from changes in estimates of IBNR. An increase or decrease in the ultimate cost of settling claims arising is considered to be reasonably possible at the reporting date.

4. Risk and capital management (continued)

Sensitivity to insurance risk (continued)

A five percent increase or decrease in claims liabilities would have the following effect on profit or loss and member balance:

	Sensitivity	
	+5.0%	-5.0%
	\$000	\$000
General Insurance business sensitivities as at 31 December 2025		
Claims outstanding – gross of reinsurance	66,039	(66,039)
Claims outstanding – net of reinsurance	52,433	(52,433)

	Sensitivity	
	+5.0%	-5.0%
	\$000	\$000
General Insurance business sensitivities as at 31 December 2024		
Claims outstanding – gross of reinsurance	52,852	(52,852)
Claims outstanding – net of reinsurance	42,367	(42,367)

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Syndicate if a counterparty fails to perform its financial obligations or fails to perform them in a timely fashion.

The Syndicate is exposed to credit risk through its day to day (re)insurance activities principally through payments due for the (re)insurance coverages provided by the Syndicate and collections from its outwards reinsurance counterparties and also through the credit risk associated with the Syndicate's investment and banking counterparties. This includes:

- debt securities;
- reinsurers' share of insurance liabilities;
- amounts due from intermediaries;
- amounts due from reinsurers in respect of settled claims;
- cash and cash equivalents; and
- other debtors and accrued interest.

The IMAL Credit risk policy outlines the approach to credit risk, and the IMAL Reinsurance Security and Broker Committee is responsible for overseeing the management of credit risk from brokers and reinsurers.

4. Risk and capital management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

The Syndicate's exposure to intermediaries and reinsurance counterparties is monitored as part of the Managing Agent's credit control processes. All intermediaries must meet minimum requirements established by the Managing Agent. The credit risk ratings and payment histories of intermediaries are monitored on a regular basis. The Managing Agent assesses the creditworthiness of all reinsurers by reviewing public rating information and by internal investigations. The impact of reinsurer default is regularly assessed and managed accordingly.

Management of credit risk associated with financial assets

Credit risk in respect of debt securities is managed by the establishment and monitoring of industry and counterparty limits, credit rating concentration limits and minimum credit rating requirements at both the per-asset and aggregate portfolio level. Any asset rated outside of these requirements by an External Credit Assessment Institution ("ECAI") is subject to a strict exceptions monitoring process and is reported to the Risk and Investment Committees.

Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets and reinsurance assets represents the maximum credit risk exposure.

The Syndicate's credit risk is mitigated by the collateral pledged by ceded reinsurance counterparties. At the balance sheet date, the Syndicate holds \$515.6m (2024: \$469.2m) in collateral in the event of failure of those counterparties to meet their contractual obligations.

Collateral held may reduce the level of credit risk associated with this exposure but does not change the total amount recoverable.

The following table analyses the credit rating by investment grade of financial investments, reinsurers' share of claims outstanding, debtors arising out of direct insurance and reinsurance operations, cash at bank and in hand, and other debtors and accrued interest that are neither past due, nor impaired. A look through analysis is performed on the money market funds, where the credit rating per fund is not available.

Not rated balances represent assets for which rating information is not readily available. Reinsurers' share of claims outstanding with unrated counterparties are fully collateralised. Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations that are past due are still expected to be received in full.

4. Risk and capital management (continued)

Exposure to credit risk (continued)

	AAA	AA	A	BBB	Other	Not rated	Total
2025	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$'000
Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts	294,330	-	-	-	-	-	294,330
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	243,082	312,357	328,279	416,992	-	-	1,300,710
Other investments	22,612	6,888	7,067	3,097	1,759	10,040	51,463
Reinsurers' share of claims outstanding	5,169	182,862	52,671	-	-	31,416	272,118
Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations	-	-	-	-	-	120,150	120,150
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations	1,723	29,187	11,295	-	-	183,782	225,987
Cash at bank and in hand	-	1,066	36,570	2	-	-	37,638
Other debtors and accrued interest	-	-	-	-	-	13,033	13,033
Total	566,916	532,360	435,882	420,091	1,759	358,421	2,315,429

	AAA	AA	A	BBB	Other	Not rated	Total
2024	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$'000
Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts	164,255	-	60,762	-	-	-	225,017
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	69,785	304,836	280,524	249,713	-	-	904,858
Other investments	20,497	4,695	4,066	3,071	1,235	9,422	42,986
Reinsurers' share of claims outstanding	3,650	147,739	48,313	-	-	10,008	209,710
Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations	-	-	-	-	-	92,996	92,996
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations	680	25,799	11,669	-	-	156,863	195,011
Cash at bank and in hand	-	324	37,370	-	-	-	37,694
Other debtors and accrued interest	-	-	-	-	-	7,908	7,908
Total	258,867	483,393	442,704	252,784	1,235	277,197	1,716,180

Prior period comparatives have been represented to exclude the debtors arising from insurance and reinsurance operations that are past due but not impaired from the credit risk disclosure.

4. Risk and capital management (continued)

Exposure to credit risk (continued)

Other investments balances represent overseas deposits.

The largest aggregated counterparty exposure related to debt and fixed income holdings as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is to US Treasuries and US Agencies, which amounted to \$301.6m (2024: \$216.7m).

The Group is exposed to concentrations of risk with individual reinsurers due to the nature of the reinsurance market and the restricted range of reinsurers that have acceptable credit ratings. The largest counterparty exposure included in reinsurance assets as at 31 December 2025 is to \$39.2m (2024: \$36.9m).

Where there is a developing risk profile that is out of appetite e.g. in response to perceived growing specific geopolitical risks, the Syndicate has introduced additional restrictions which are reviewed regularly.

Financial assets that are past due or impaired

The Syndicate has debtors arising from direct insurance and reinsurance operations that are past due but not impaired at the reporting date.

These debtors have been individually assessed for impairment by considering information such as the occurrence of significant changes in the counterparty's financial position, patterns of historical payment information and disputes with counterparties.

An analysis of the carrying amounts of past due but not impaired and neither past due nor impaired debtors is presented in the table below. The Syndicate does not have any impaired assets as at 31 December 2025 (2024: nil).

	<i>Neither past due nor impaired</i>	<i>Past due but not impaired</i>	<i>Total</i>
2025	\$000	\$000	\$000
Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts	294,330	-	294,330
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	1,300,711	-	1,300,711
Other investments	51,462	-	51,462
Reinsurers' share of claims outstanding	272,118	-	272,118
Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations	120,150	68,251	188,401
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations	225,987	63,681	289,668
Cash at bank and in hand	37,638	-	37,638
Other debtors and accrued interest	13,033	-	13,033
Total	2,315,429	131,932	2,447,361

4. Risk and capital management (continued)

Financial assets that are past due or impaired (continued)

	<i>Neither past due nor impaired</i>	<i>Past due but not impaired</i>	<i>Total</i>
2024	\$000	\$000	\$000
Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts	225,017	-	225,017
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	904,857	-	904,857
Other investments	42,987	-	42,987
Reinsurers' share of claims outstanding	209,710	-	209,710
Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations	92,996	45,867	138,863
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations	195,011	63,354	258,365
Cash at bank and in hand	37,694	-	37,694
Other debtors and accrued interest	7,908	-	7,908
Total	1,716,180	109,221	1,825,401

Other investments balances represent overseas deposits.

The table below sets out the age analysis of financial assets that are past due but not impaired at the balance sheet date.

	<i>Past due but not impaired</i>				<i>Total</i>
	<i>0-3 months past due</i>	<i>3-6 months past due</i>	<i>6-12 months past due</i>	<i>Greater than 1 year past due</i>	
2025	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations	45,618	13,944	6,192	2,497	68,251
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations	38,723	10,838	10,355	3,765	63,681
Total	84,341	24,782	16,547	6,262	131,932

4. Risk and capital management (continued)

Financial assets that are past due or impaired (continued)

	Past due but not impaired				Total
	0-3 months past due	3-6 months past due	6-12 months past due	Greater than 1 year past due	
2024	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations	31,946	8,457	4,260	1,204	45,867
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations	32,811	10,425	7,674	12,444	63,354
Total	64,757	18,882	11,934	13,648	109,221

Investment risk

The focus of investment risk management for the Syndicate is to ensure that the management of invested assets sufficiently ensures the ability to fund obligations arising from the Syndicate's insurance contracts and other liabilities, as they are expected to fall due. The investment management process aims to achieve an appropriate level of risk adjusted investment return as is consistent with the preservation of capital, liquidity and prudent diversification of portfolio assets and achievement of the investment objectives.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Syndicate may be unable to meet on a timely basis its financial obligations arising from its insurance contracts and financial liabilities. The Syndicate is exposed to daily calls on its available cash resources mainly from claims arising from insurance contracts.

IMAL has in place a Liquidity risk policy which details its approach to liquidity risk management. The IMAL Risk & Investment Committee is responsible for overseeing the management of liquidity risk, with management level oversight provided by the IMAL Investment Committee.

4. Risk and capital management (continued)

Management of liquidity risk

The Syndicate's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they fall due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Syndicate's reputation. The Syndicate's approach to managing its liquidity risk is as follows:

- Forecasts are prepared and revised on a regular basis to predict cash outflows from insurance contracts over the short, medium and long term;
- The liquidity profile of assets purchased by the Syndicate are required to be consistent with the stated liquidity risk appetite and forecast liquidity needs;
- The Syndicate maintains cash and liquid assets to meet daily calls on its insurance contracts and additional assets of primary liquidity sufficient to meet reasonably foreseeable stressed liquidity requirements;
- The Syndicate maintains, and reports against, liquidity risk appetite measures;
- The Syndicate regularly reviews its contingency funding plans to ensure that adequate liquid financial resources are in place to meet obligations as they fall due in the event of reasonably foreseeable abnormal circumstances.

The maturity analysis presented in the table below shows the remaining contractual maturities for the Syndicate's insurance contracts and financial liabilities. For insurance contracts, the contractual maturity is the estimated date when the gross undiscounted contractually required cash flows are expected to occur. For financial liabilities, it is the earliest date on which the gross undiscounted cash flows (including contractual interest payments) could be paid assuming conditions are consistent with those at the reporting date. The actual timing of future settlement cash flows may differ materially from the disclosure below.

	No maturity stated	0-1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	> 5 years	Total
2025	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Claims outstanding	-	462,756	529,987	217,679	110,351	1,320,773
Creditors	-	168,675	-	-	-	168,675
Total liabilities	-	631,431	529,987	217,679	110,351	1,489,448

	No maturity stated	0-1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	> 5 years	Total
2024	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Claims outstanding	-	408,528	400,056	146,348	102,116	1,057,048
Creditors	-	149,235	-	-	-	149,235
Total liabilities	-	557,763	400,056	146,348	102,116	1,206,283

4. Risk and capital management (continued)

Market risk

Market risk is the risk arising from the level or volatility of economic variables which have an impact upon the value of the assets and, where impacted, liabilities of the Syndicate. Further details on the associated interest rate and currency risks are detailed below. The credit risk related to investment and banking counterparties is covered within the credit risk section above.

The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return on risk.

IMAL has a Market risk policy which details its approach to market risk. The IMAL Risk & Investment Committee is responsible for overseeing the management of market risk, with management level oversight provided by the IMAL Investment Committee.

Management of market risks

IMAL maintains policies and procedures for each of the major components of market risk that impact the Syndicate. The details of IMAL's approach to managing and monitoring the market risk, and the Syndicate's exposure to it at the reporting date are provided on pages 53 to 56.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in interest rates.

Interest rate risk arises primarily from the Syndicate's financial investments, cash and overseas deposits. The risk of changes in the fair value of these assets is managed by investing in short-duration financial investments and cash and cash equivalents. The Inigo Risk and Investment Committee monitors the duration of these assets on a regular basis.

Currency risk

The Syndicate writes business primarily in Sterling, Euro, Australian dollar, Canadian dollar, Japanese Yen and US dollar and is therefore exposed to currency risk arising from fluctuations in the exchange rates of US dollars against these currencies. The foreign exchange policy is to maintain assets in the currency in which the cash flows from liabilities are to be settled.

Where liabilities in any currency exceed 5% of total liabilities, the policy is to maintain assets in that currency to the level of at least 80% of the value of liabilities.

The table below summarises the carrying value of the Syndicate's assets and liabilities, at the reporting date:

4. Risk and capital management (continued)

Currency risk (continued)

	GBP	EUR	USD	CAD	AUD	JPY	Total
2025	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Investments	14,800	54,507	1,471,246	62,774	43,176	-	1,646,503
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions	2,085	10,314	326,230	1,693	4,059	833	345,214
Debtors	8,250	12,235	425,491	6,541	20,796	5,236	478,549
Other assets	9,216	3,207	2,339	1,066	2,756	19,054	37,638
Prepayments and accrued income	1,085	3,058	117,632	1,093	5,905	831	129,604
Total assets	35,436	83,321	2,342,938	73,167	76,692	25,954	2,637,508
Technical provisions	(21,285)	(62,427)	(1,752,308)	(23,746)	(71,689)	(18,206)	(1,949,661)
Other creditors	(3,110)	(9,510)	(141,259)	(3,462)	(6,889)	(4,445)	(168,675)
Accruals and deferred Income	(1,490)	(262)	(10,745)	(119)	(284)	(37)	(12,937)
Total liabilities	(25,885)	(72,199)	(1,904,312)	(27,327)	(78,862)	(22,688)	(2,131,273)
Total capital and reserves	(9,551)	(11,122)	(438,626)	(45,840)	2,170	(3,266)	(506,235)

4. Risk and capital management (continued)

Currency risk (continued)

	<i>GBP</i>	<i>EUR</i>	<i>USD</i>	<i>CAD</i>	<i>AUD</i>	<i>JPY</i>	<i>Total</i>
2024	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Financial investments	10,537	48,674	1,039,521	41,307	32,822	-	1,172,861
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions	1,061	8,818	258,318	1,946	3,325	479	273,947
Debtors	-	13,868	361,985	3,826	15,336	2,250	397,265
Other assets	8,635	1,443	2,709	322	3,546	21,039	37,694
Prepayments and accrued income	540	935	89,497	900	3,160	616	95,648
Total assets	20,773	73,738	1,752,030	48,301	58,189	24,384	1,977,415
Technical provisions	(12,462)	(60,028)	(1,390,591)	(30,442)	(51,330)	(14,762)	(1,559,615)
Other creditors	(14,675)	(3,049)	(127,106)	(869)	(3,365)	(171)	(149,235)
Accruals and deferred Income	(486)	(85)	(7,591)	(22)	(300)	(17)	(8,501)
Total liabilities	(27,623)	(63,162)	(1,525,288)	(31,333)	(54,995)	(14,950)	(1,717,351)
Total capital and reserves	6,850	(10,576)	(226,742)	(16,968)	(3,194)	(9,434)	(260,064)

Sensitivity analysis to market risks

An analysis of the Syndicate's sensitivity to interest rate and currency risk is presented in the table below. The table shows the effect on profit or loss of reasonably possible changes in the relevant risk variable, assuming that all other variables remain constant, if that change had occurred at the end of the reporting period and had been applied to the risk exposures at that date.

4. Risk and capital management (continued)

Sensitivity analysis to market risks (continued)

	2025		2024	
	<i>Profit or loss for the year</i>	<i>Members' balances</i>	<i>Profit or loss for the year</i>	<i>Members' balances</i>
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Interest rate risk				
+ 50 basis points shift in yield curves	(16,084)	(16,084)	(10,587)	(10,587)
- 50 basis points shift in yield curves	16,084	16,084	10,581	10,581
Currency risk				
10 percent increase in USD/Euro exchange rate	1,112	1,112	1,058	1,058
10 percent decrease in USD/Euro exchange rate	(1,112)	(1,112)	(1,058)	(1,058)
10 percent increase in USD/GBP exchange rate	955	955	(685)	(685)
10 percent decrease in USD/GBP exchange rate	(955)	(955)	685	685
10 percent increase in USD/CAD exchange rate	4,584	4,584	1,697	1,697
10 percent decrease in USD/CAD exchange rate	(4,584)	(4,584)	(1,697)	(1,697)
10 percent increase in USD/JPY exchange rate	327	327	943	943
10 percent decrease in USD/JPY exchange rate	(327)	(327)	(943)	(943)
10 percent increase in USD/AUD exchange rate	(217)	(217)	319	319
10 percent decrease in USD/AUD exchange rate	217	217	(319)	(319)

The sensitivity analysis demonstrates the effect of a change in a key variable while other assumptions remain unchanged. However, the occurrence of a change in a single market factor may lead to changes in other market factors as a result of correlations.

The sensitivity analyses do not take into consideration that the Syndicate's financial investments are actively managed. Additionally, the sensitivity analysis is based on the Syndicate's financial position at the reporting date and may vary at the time that any actual market movement occurs. As investment markets move past pre-determined trigger points, action would be taken which would alter the Syndicate's position.

Operational risk

This is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events. Should they crystallise, operational risks are likely to disrupt the normal flow of business processes and generate customer harm, financial loss or damage to the reputation of the firm. Operational risk is inherent in all of Inigo's business activities and as such Inigo's suite of risk categories and associated business policies cover the control environment in place to mitigate those risks and the control environment is assessed through the risk and control self-assessment process. At a management level the oversight of operational risk is provided by the Operations and Executive Committees. Inigo has a Board approved Operational Resilience framework, which has been developed to meet regulatory expectations and to mitigate Inigo's operational risk exposure. Important Business Services and their respective Impact Tolerances have been identified, mapped, and tested. No breaches of our Impact Tolerances have been reported to-date.

4. Risk and capital management (continued)

Regulatory risk

A key operational risk is in relation to regulatory risk. The Managing Agent is required to comply with the requirements of the Prudential Regulation Authority, the Financial Conduct Authority and Lloyd's. Lloyd's requirements include oversight principles and those imposed on the Lloyd's market by overseas regulators, particularly in respect of US Situs business. Regulatory risk is the risk of loss owing to a breach of regulatory requirements or failure to respond to a regulatory change. The Managing Agent monitors regulatory developments and assesses their impact on its policies and procedures. In addition, the Managing Agent carries out a compliance monitoring programme which is aligned to the Lloyd's Principles and considers Inigo's adherence to its policies and procedures.

Strategic risk

This is the risk of unintended adverse impact on the business plan objectives arising from business decisions, improper implementation of those decisions, inability to adapt to changes in the external environment, or circumstances that are beyond the control of the Syndicate. IMAL has a strategic risk policy in place with management level oversight by the Executive Committee.

Climate Risk

Climate risk relates to the range of complex physical, transition and liability risks arising from climate change. This includes the risk of higher claims as a result of more frequent and more intense natural catastrophes; the financial risk which could arise from the transition to a lower-carbon economy, and the risk that those who have suffered loss from climate change might then seek to recover those losses from those who they believe are responsible. Climate-related risk is not considered a standalone risk, but a cross-cutting risk with the potential to amplify each existing risk type.

Capital management

Capital framework at Lloyd's

The Society of Lloyd's (Lloyd's) is a regulated undertaking and subject to supervision by the Prudential Regulatory Authority (PRA) under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, and in accordance with the Solvency UK Framework.

Within this supervisory framework, Lloyd's applies capital requirements at member level and centrally to ensure that Lloyd's would comply with the Solvency UK requirements, and beyond that to meet its own financial strength, licence and ratings objectives.

Although Lloyd's capital setting processes use a capital requirement set at a Syndicate level as a starting point, the requirement to meet Solvency UK and Lloyd's capital requirements apply at overall and member level only, not at a Syndicate level. Accordingly, the capital requirement in respect of Syndicate 1301 is not disclosed in these financial statements.

4. Risk and capital management (continued)

Lloyd's capital setting process

In order to meet Lloyd's requirements, each Syndicate is required to calculate its Solvency Capital Requirement ("SCR") for the prospective underwriting year. This amount must be sufficient to cover a 1 in 200 year loss, reflecting uncertainty in the ultimate run-off of liabilities (SCR 'to ultimate'). The Syndicate must also calculate its SCR at the same confidence level but reflecting uncertainty over a one-year time horizon (one year SCR) for Lloyd's to use in meeting Solvency UK requirements. The SCRs of each Syndicate are subject to review by Lloyd's and approval by the Lloyd's Capital and Planning Group.

The syndicate utilises its own validated capital model to establish the level of its SCR.

A Syndicate may be comprised of one or more underwriting members of Lloyd's. Each member is liable for its own share of the liabilities of the Syndicate on which it is participating, but not for other members' share. Accordingly, the capital requirements that Lloyd's sets for each member operates on a similar basis. Each member's SCR shall thus be determined by the proportion of the member's share of the Syndicate SCR 'to ultimate'. Over and above this, Lloyd's applies a capital uplift to the member's capital requirement. The purpose of this uplift, which is a Lloyd's requirement and not a Solvency UK requirement, is to meet Lloyd's financial strength, licence and ratings objectives. The capital uplift is a 35% uplift, applied to the ultimate SCR, adjusted for the risk margin and the reinsurance contract boundaries. The capital requirement after the uplift has been applied is known as the Economic Capital Assessment ("ECA").

Provision of capital by members

Each member may provide capital to meet its ECA either by assets held in trust by Lloyd's specifically for that member (funds at Lloyd's), assets held and managed within a Syndicate (funds in Syndicate), or as the member's share of the members' balances on each Syndicate on which it participates. Accordingly, all of the assets less liabilities of the Syndicate, represent resources available to meet members' and Lloyd's capital requirements.

5. Analysis of underwriting result

An analysis of the underwriting result before investment return and profit/(loss) on foreign exchange is presented in the table below:

	Gross premiums written	Gross premiums earned	Gross claims incurred	Gross operating expenses	Reinsurance balance	Underwriting result
2025	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Direct insurance						
Marine, aviation and transport	69,848	62,829	(38,027)	(15,180)	6,172	15,794
Fire and other damage to property	360,722	331,912	(133,084)	(93,462)	(44,405)	60,961
Third party liability	294,240	239,930	(158,049)	(64,850)	(9,271)	7,760
Total direct insurance	724,810	634,671	(329,160)	(173,492)	(47,504)	84,515
Reinsurance acceptances	844,899	811,692	(413,391)	(204,965)	(56,385)	136,951
Total	1,569,709	1,446,363	(742,551)	(378,457)	(103,889)	221,466

	Gross premiums written	Gross premiums earned	Gross claims incurred	Gross operating expenses	Reinsurance balance	Underwriting result
2024	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Direct insurance						
Marine, aviation and transport	57,863	54,773	(18,411)	(14,578)	(13,769)	8,015
Fire and other damage to property	289,592	250,215	(121,789)	(65,206)	(44,300)	18,920
Third party liability	232,945	202,589	(131,252)	(50,080)	(8,498)	12,759
Total direct insurance	580,400	507,577	(271,452)	(129,864)	(66,567)	39,694
Reinsurance acceptances	759,590	720,754	(356,306)	(168,644)	(113,150)	82,654
Total	1,339,990	1,228,331	(627,758)	(298,508)	(179,717)	122,348

A net reinsurance cost of \$103.9m was recognised in profit or loss during the year on buying reinsurance (2024: \$179.7m).

5. Analysis of underwriting result (continued)

The analysis below is an additional disclosure for Lloyd's reporting purposes and is included to facilitate the classification of the above segments into the Lloyd's aggregate classes of business:

	Gross premiums written	Gross premiums earned	Gross claims incurred	Gross operating expenses	Reinsurance balance	Underwriting result
2025	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000

Additional analysis

Fire and other damage to property, of which is:

Specialities	10,150	8,882	(2,989)	(3,870)	(1,058)	965
Energy	23,539	24,250	(30,801)	(4,497)	(5,112)	(16,160)

	Gross premiums written	Gross premiums earned	Gross claims incurred	Gross operating expenses	Reinsurance balance	Underwriting result
2024	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000

Additional analysis

Fire and other damage to property, of which is:

Specialities	9,325	9,127	(2,851)	(3,599)	(2,688)	(11)
Energy	24,614	22,806	(4,077)	(4,549)	(3,252)	10,928

The gross premiums written for direct insurance by geographical risk exposure is presented in the table below.

The Other countries category includes policies with worldwide risk exposures.

	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
United Kingdom	37,533	34,313
European Union	6,707	10,518
United States	597,390	465,685
Other countries	83,180	69,884
Total gross premiums written	724,810	580,400

6. Claims

Favourable movements of \$138.6m (2024: \$35.7m favourable) in the past year's provision for claims outstanding, net of expected reinsurance recoveries, are included in claims incurred, net of reinsurance. These arose in respect of the following classes of business:

	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
Marine, aviation and transport	5,119	335
Fire and other damage to property	42,191	15,171
Third party liability	33,931	13,902
Reinsurance	57,396	6,286
Total	138,637	35,694

7. Net operating expenses

	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
Acquisition costs	262,030	212,640
Change in deferred acquisition costs	(29,615)	(18,548)
Administrative expenses	116,025	81,833
Members' standard personal expenses	30,016	22,583
Reinsurance commissions and profit participation	(24,207)	(14,421)
Total	354,249	284,087

Total written commissions for direct insurance business for the year amounted to \$101.0m (2024: \$80.2m).

The majority of administrative expenses are incurred by Inigo Limited, the parent company of IMAL, and are recharged to the Syndicate in line with Group policy.

The member's standard personal expenses are included within administrative expenses and include Lloyd's subscriptions, Central Fund contributions and Managing Agent's fees.

7. Net operating expenses (continued)

Administrative expenses include:

	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
Auditors' remuneration:		
fees payable to the Syndicate's auditor for the audit of these financial statements	1,076	1,189
fees payable to the Syndicate's auditor and its associates in respect of other services pursuant to legislation	345	261

8. Key management personnel compensation

The Directors of Inigo Managing Agent Limited received the following aggregate remuneration charged to the Syndicate and included within net operating expenses:

	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
Directors' emoluments	1,546	1,390

For the year ended 31 December 2025, the directors' aggregate remuneration relates to the remuneration received by the directors, including that of the active underwriter, of the Managing Agent that were recharged to the Syndicate based on time spent on services rendered to the Syndicate and is reported within net operating expenses. This excludes performance related remuneration, which was not recharged to the Syndicate.

The active underwriter received the following aggregate amount of remuneration, which was recharged to the Syndicate and included within directors' remuneration above:

	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
Emoluments	687	622

9. Staff numbers and costs

All staff working for Syndicate 1301 are employed by Inigo Limited. The average number of persons employed by Inigo Limited, but working for the Syndicate, analysed by category, was as follows:

	2025	2024
Administration and finance	111	100
Underwriting	106	86
Claims	16	13
Investments	1	1
Total	234	200

The following amounts were recharged by Inigo Limited to the Syndicate in respect of payroll costs:

	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
Wages and salaries	71,300	48,918
Social security costs	10,506	6,606
Other pension costs	3,316	2,686
Other	3,973	1,186
Total	89,095	59,396

Other costs in 2025 include \$2.3m in relation to share-based payment expenses.

10. Investment return

The investment return transferred to the technical account from the non-technical account comprises the following:

	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
Interest and similar income		
From financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss		
Interest and similar income	54,601	39,610
Interest on cash at bank	385	650
Other income from investments		
From financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss		
Gains on realisation of investments	10,190	3,549
Losses on realisation of investments	(690)	(979)
Unrealised gains on investments	17,517	6,131
Unrealised losses on investments	(6,988)	(3,081)
Investment management expenses	(878)	(649)
Total investment return	74,137	45,231
Investment return transferred to the technical account from the non-technical account	74,137	45,231

The Syndicate's investment objective is to maintain suitable levels of liquidity whilst implementing an investment strategy targeting capital preservation and income return. The Syndicate aims to construct a predominantly high quality, diversified portfolio with a maturity profile and currency mix complementary to that of the liabilities.

A distribution to members of \$279.1m will be proposed in relation to the closing year of account 2023 (a distribution of \$53.6m was made this year in relation to the closing year of account 2022).

11. Financial Investments

	Carrying Value		Cost	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts	294,330	225,017	294,330	225,017
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	1,300,711	904,857	1,283,439	898,045
Other investments	51,462	42,987	50,347	42,933
Total financial investments	1,646,503	1,172,861	1,628,116	1,165,995

Other investments represent overseas deposits. The financial investments of \$1,646.5m (2024: \$1,172.9m) presented in the table above are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Syndicate classifies its financial instruments held at fair value in its statement of financial position using a fair value hierarchy, as follows:

Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 – Prices based on inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are directly or indirectly market observable inputs.

Level 3 – Prices determined using a valuation technique for which significant inputs are not based on market observable data.

The table below analyses financial instruments held at fair value in the Syndicate's statement of financial position at the reporting date by its level in the fair value hierarchy.

11. Financial Investments (continued)

	Level 1	Level 2	Total
2025	\$000	\$000	\$000
Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts	294,330	-	294,330
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	878,089	422,622	1,300,711
Other investments	51,462	-	51,462
Total	1,223,881	422,622	1,646,503

	Level 1	Level 2	Total
2024	\$000	\$000	\$000
Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts	225,017	-	225,017
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	634,996	269,861	904,857
Other investments	42,987	-	42,987
Total	903,000	269,861	1,172,861

Information on the methods and assumptions used to determine fair values for each major category of financial instrument measured at fair value is provided below.

Debt securities are generally valued using prices provided by external pricing vendors. Pricing vendors will often determine prices by consolidating prices of recent trades for identical or similar securities obtained from a panel of market makers into a composite price. The pricing service may make adjustments for the elapsed time from a trade date to the valuation date to take into account available market information. Lacking recently reported trades, pricing vendors will use modelling techniques to determine a security price.

Some government and supranational securities are listed on recognised exchanges and are actively traded. These are generally classified as level 1 in the fair value hierarchy. Those that are not listed and actively traded on a recognised exchange are generally based on composite prices of recent trades in the same instrument and are generally classified as level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

Corporate bonds, including asset backed securities, that are not listed on a recognised exchange or actively traded in an established over-the-counter market are also mainly valued using composite prices. Where prices are based on multiple quotes and those quotes are based on actual recent transactions in the same instrument, the securities are classified as level 2, otherwise they are classified as level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

The fair values for all securities in the fixed maturity investments portfolio are independently provided by the investment accounting service provider, investment managers and investment custodians, each of which utilise internationally recognised independent pricing services.

11. Financial Investments (continued)

Overseas deposits are lodged as a condition of conducting underwriting business in certain countries. The funds are required in order to protect policyholders in overseas markets and enable the Syndicate to operate in those markets. The access to those funds is restricted and the Syndicate cannot influence the investment strategy.

The Syndicate reports the unadjusted price provided by the investment accounting service provider, investment managers or investment custodians and validate this price through a process that includes, but is not limited to:

- (i) quantitative analysis (e.g. comparing the quarterly return for each managed portfolio to its target benchmark);
- (ii) evaluation of methodologies used by external parties to estimate fair value, including a review of the inputs used for pricing;
- (iii) comparing the price to Managing Agent's knowledge of the current investment market.

At the reporting date all debt instruments were valued using valuation techniques based on observable market data.

12. Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations

	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
Due within one year	188,401	138,863
Total	188,401	138,863

13. Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations

	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
Due within one year	289,668	258,365
Total	289,668	258,365

14. Other debtors

	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
Other	480	37
Total	480	37

15. Deferred acquisition costs

	2025			2024		
	Gross \$000	Reinsurance \$000	Net \$000	Gross \$000	Reinsurance \$000	Net \$000
Balance at 1 January	82,827	(7,446)	75,381	64,702	(5,157)	59,545
Incurring costs deferred	262,029	(27,780)	234,249	212,640	(16,745)	195,895
Amortisation	(232,414)	24,207	(208,207)	(194,092)	14,421	(179,671)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	472	(44)	428	(423)	35	(388)
Balance at 31 December	112,914	(11,063)	101,851	82,827	(7,446)	75,381

16. Claims development

Claims development is shown in the tables below, both gross and net of reinsurance ceded, on an underwriting year basis. Balances have been translated at exchange rates prevailing at 31 December 2025 in all cases.

Pure underwriting estimate – gross	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
<i>Estimate of ultimate gross claims</i>						
at end of underwriting year	168,380	392,416	330,717	489,285	434,684	
one year later	253,589	524,222	463,599	811,639	-	
two years later	276,176	521,975	428,005	-	-	
three years later	280,544	508,503	-	-	-	
four years later	308,668	-	-	-	-	
Estimate of gross claims reserve	308,668	508,503	428,005	811,639	434,684	2,491,499
Provision in respect of prior years						-
Less gross claims paid	(247,090)	(366,292)	(227,621)	(288,300)	(41,423)	(1,170,726)
Gross ultimate claims reserve	61,578	142,211	200,384	523,339	393,261	1,320,773

Pure underwriting estimate – net	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
<i>Estimate of ultimate net claims</i>						
at end of underwriting year	140,158	253,881	300,635	416,037	361,823	
one year later	203,321	382,661	420,204	653,358	-	
two years later	187,559	395,239	392,864	-	-	
three years later	186,749	385,506	-	-	-	
four years later	187,513	-	-	-	-	
Estimate of net claims reserve	187,513	385,506	392,864	653,358	361,823	1,981,064
Provision in respect of prior years						-
Less net claims paid	(150,625)	(277,801)	(222,138)	(249,649)	(32,196)	(932,409)
Net ultimate claims reserve	36,888	107,705	170,726	403,709	329,627	1,048,655

17. Technical provisions

The table below shows changes in the insurance contract liabilities and assets from the beginning of the period to the end of the period.

	2025			2024		
	Gross provisions	Reinsurance assets	Net	Gross provisions	Reinsurance assets	Net
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Incurred claims outstanding:						
Balance at 1 January	1,057,048	(209,710)	847,338	739,045	(194,295)	544,750
Claims paid during the year	(490,230)	112,266	(377,964)	(300,817)	60,569	(240,248)
Expected cost of current year claims	887,041	(179,062)	707,979	686,892	(100,275)	586,617
Change in estimates of prior year provisions	(144,490)	5,853	(138,637)	(59,134)	23,440	(35,694)
Foreign exchange movements	11,404	(1,465)	9,939	(8,938)	851	(8,087)
Balance at 31 December	1,320,773	(272,118)	1,048,655	1,057,048	(209,710)	847,338
Unearned premiums						
Balance at 1 January	502,567	(64,237)	438,330	393,849	(54,149)	339,700
Premiums written during the year	1,569,709	(309,989)	1,259,720	1,339,990	(281,222)	1,058,768
Premiums earned during the year	(1,446,363)	301,306	(1,145,057)	(1,228,331)	270,973	(957,358)
Foreign exchange movements	2,975	(176)	2,799	(2,941)	161	(2,780)
Balance at 31 December	628,888	(73,096)	555,792	502,567	(64,237)	438,330

18. Creditors arising out of direct insurance operations

	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
Due within one year	1,806	1,794
Total	1,806	1,794

19. Creditors arising out of reinsurance operations

	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
Due within one year	115,799	113,541
Total	115,799	113,541

20. Other creditors

	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
Profit commission payable	2,242	632
Other related party balances	47,443	30,600
Other liabilities	1,385	2,668
Total	51,070	33,900

21. Cash and cash equivalents

	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
Short term debt instruments presented within financial investments	295,223	225,017
Cash at bank and in hand	37,638	37,694
Total cash and cash equivalents	332,861	262,711

22. Related parties

ICML provided 97% of the syndicate capacity for the 2025 and 2024 years of account, and a third party provided the other 3%.

IMAL acts as the Managing Agent for the Syndicate. ICML and IMAL are wholly owned subsidiaries of the holding company Inigo Limited.

IMAL charged a Managing Agent fee of \$13.9m (2024: \$12.0m) and a profit commission of \$1.6m (2024: \$0.5m) to the Syndicate for its services for the 2025 calendar year. At the balance sheet date, the Syndicate owed IMAL \$3.4m (2024: \$3.2m).

Inigo Limited employs the staff for Inigo Group and provides services to the Syndicate, for which the costs are incurred and recharged to the Syndicate. Inigo Limited charged a total of \$149.4m (2024: \$102.7m) to the Syndicate in 2025. At the balance sheet date, the Syndicate owed Inigo Limited \$46.3m (2024: \$27.4m).

23. Foreign Exchange Rates

The following currency exchange rates have been used for principal foreign currency transactions:

	2025			2024		
	Start of period rate	Year-end rate	Average rate	Start of period rate	Year-end rate	Average rate
Australian dollar	1.62	1.50	1.55	1.47	1.62	1.52
Canadian dollar	1.44	1.37	1.40	1.32	1.44	1.37
Euro	0.97	0.85	0.89	0.91	0.97	0.92
Pound sterling	0.80	0.74	0.76	0.79	0.80	0.78
Japanese Yen	157.35	156.83	149.63	141.02	157.35	151.49
US dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

24. Funds at Lloyds

Every member is required to hold capital at Lloyd's which is held in trust and is known as FAL. These funds are intended primarily to cover circumstances where the Syndicate assets prove insufficient to meet participating members' underwriting liabilities.

The level of FAL that Lloyd's requires a member to maintain is determined by Lloyd's based on Prudential Regulatory Authority requirements and resource criteria. The determination of FAL has regard to a number of factors including the nature and amount of risk to be underwritten by the member and the assessment of the reserving risk in respect of business that has been underwritten. Since FAL is not under the management of the Managing Agent, no amount has been shown in these financial statements by way of such capital resources. However, the Managing Agent is able to make a call on the members FAL to meet liquidity requirements or to settle claims.

25. Post balance sheet events

In September 2025 Inigo Limited, the parent company of IMAL and ICML, entered into a definitive agreement to be acquired by Radian Group Inc ("Radian") in a primarily all cash transaction. The transaction closed on 2 February 2026, following regulatory approvals. Inigo Limited and its subsidiaries ("Inigo Group") will continue to operate as an independent brand, under the ownership of Radian and will be led by the existing Inigo management team.

Following the acquisition of Inigo Group by Radian, Rick Thornberry was appointed as a non-executive director of IMAL on 2 February 2026. On the same day, Tim Hanford resigned from his position as a non-executive director of IMAL.

26. Ultimate Parent Company

Inigo Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom, is the immediate parent company of ICML and IMAL. From 2 February 2026, Radian Group Inc, a company incorporated in the US, is the ultimate parent and controlling party of ICML and IMAL. Prior to this date the ultimate parent and controlling party was Inigo Limited.

For the year ending 31 December 2025, Inigo limited is the largest and smallest group of companies for which group accounts are drawn. Copies of the consolidated financial statements of Inigo Limited can be obtained from the Secretary, 25 Fenchurch Avenue, London, EC3M 5AD.



INIGO

