

SOLVENCY & FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT (SFCR)

ARGUS INSURANCE COMPANY (EUROPE) LIMITED, AN ALLSHORES COMPANY.
FINANCIAL YEAR END: 31 DECEMBER 2025

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3	D. VALUATION FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES	22
A. BUSINESS & PERFORMANCE	4	1 Assets	22
1 Business	4	2 Technical Provisions	23
2 Underwriting Performance	5	3 Other Liabilities	26
3 Investment Performance	8	E. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT	27
4 Performance of Any other Activities	9	1 Own Funds	27
5 Any Other Information	9	2 Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement	28
B. SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE	10	3 Use of the duration-based equity risk sub-module in the calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement	30
1 General Information on the System of Governance	10	4 Differences between the standard formula and any internal model used	30
2 Fit & Proper Requirements	12	5 Non-compliance with the Minimum Capital Requirement and non-compliance with the Solvency Capital Requirement	30
3 Risk Management System and ORSA	13	F. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS	31
4 Internal Control System	15	APPENDICES	32
5 Internal Audit Function	15		
6 Actuarial Function	16		
7 Outsourcing	16		
8 Any Other Information	17		
C. RISK PROFILE	18		
1 Underwriting Risk	18		
2 Market Risk	19		
3 Credit Risk	20		
4 Liquidity Risk	20		
5 Operational Risk	20		
6 Other Material Risks	21		
7 Any Other Information	21		

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is published annually to satisfy the public disclosure requirements of the Financial Services (Insurance Companies) Regulations 2020. It provides material information relating to business performance, system of governance, risk profile, solvency, and capital management.

Argus Insurance Company (Europe) Limited (AICEL or the Company) is a wholly owned subsidiary of Argus Group Holdings (Europe) Limited (AGHEL) with the ultimate parent company being Allshores Limited (Allshores).

On 6 January 2025, the Company's former ultimate parent company and the immediate parent of AGHEL, Argus Group Holdings Limited (AGHL), was acquired by BF&M Limited, a Bermuda public company with no controlling interest vested in any one person or persons.

On 14 May 2025, BF&M Limited was renamed Allshores Limited.

The Company underwrites certain risks in the property and casualty classes. AICEL is registered and domiciled in Gibraltar and is authorised and regulated by the Gibraltar Financial Services Commission (GFSC) under the Gibraltar Financial Services Act 2019, and the Financial Services (Insurance Companies) Regulations 2020, as amended by the Financial Services (Insurance Companies) (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2021). AICEL also undertakes business through its overseas third country branch in Malta (Malta Branch), registered with the Malta Business Registry and regulated by the Malta Financial Services Authority (MFSA). AICEL offers a broad range of general insurance products to both commercial and individual customers in Gibraltar and Malta.

Products are distributed through selected intermediaries and direct to the public in Gibraltar, and through selected intermediaries and tied insurance intermediaries in Malta.

The Company's strategic focus is to ensure long-term sustainability through the continued development of strong relationships with key brokers, the expansion of profitable product lines, and by focusing on client retention and sustainable growth through underwriting discipline.

The reporting period ended 31 December 2025 represents a transitional 9-month reporting period following the change of the Company's financial year end from 31 March to 31 December. Accordingly, the current period results are not directly comparable to the prior 12-month reporting period ended 31 March 2025.

For the 9-month reporting period ended 31 December 2025, AICEL underwrote gross written premiums of £20.0 million, compared to £26.5 million in the 12-month reporting period ended 31 March 2025.

The Company reported profit before tax of £3.7 million, compared to profit of £6.7 million for the 12-month reporting period ended 31 March 2025. AICEL has consistently exceeded the Solvency Capital Requirements (SCR) and the Minimum Capital Requirements (MCR) throughout the 9-month reporting period ended 31 December 2025

The Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) and Minimum Capital Requirements (MCR) for the Company is reported quarterly and calculated by the Actuarial function using the Standard Formula model. For the purposes of determining solvency coverage, the balance sheet requires specific

valuation rules to be applied as outlined in Sections D and E of this report, meaning that there are differences between the 'Solvency' balance sheet and that reported in the Company's annual statutory financial statements. The table below shows overall net assets on a statutory financial statement (or Statutory) and Solvency II basis as at 31 December 2025:

£'000	Solvency II	Statutory Accounts
Total Assets	57,317	54,309
Total Liabilities	31,612	30,118
Own Funds	25,705	24,190
SCR	13,417	
Solvency coverage	192%	

The Company exceeded the SCR and MCR throughout the 9-month reporting period ended 31 December 2025 and has continuously complied with all aspects of the Solvency II regulations from the date of first implementation on 1 January 2016.



Peter Dunkerley
Director
27 May 2026



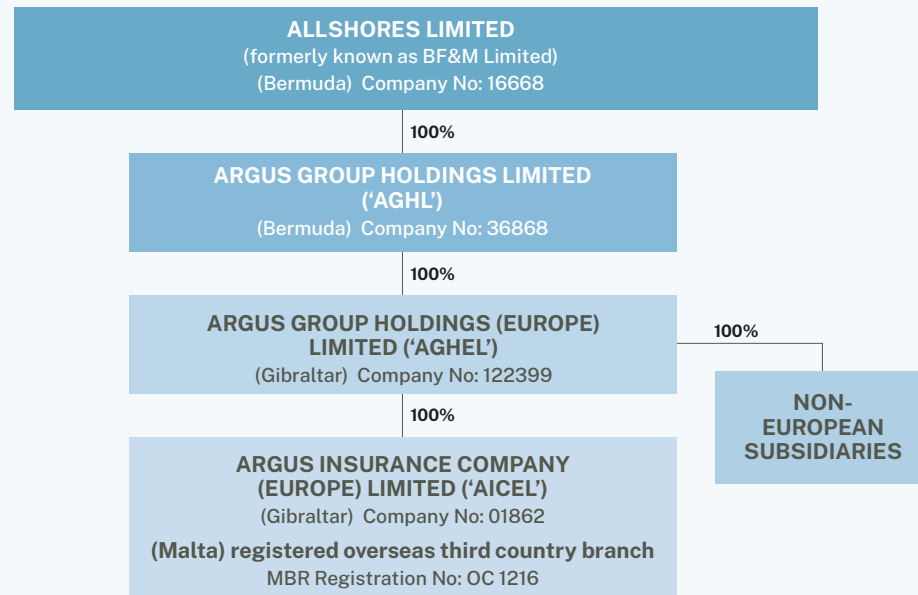
Alex Bonavia
Director
27 May 2026

A. BUSINESS & PERFORMANCE

1. BUSINESS

AICEL is a Gibraltar registered company which is 100% owned by Argus Group Holdings (Europe) Limited, also a Gibraltar registered company. Argus Group Holdings (Europe) Limited is 100% owned by Argus Group Holdings Limited (AGHL), a Bermuda registered company. On 6 January 2025, AGHL was acquired by BF&M Limited (the “Parent”), a Bermuda public company with no controlling interest vested in any one person or persons. On 14 May 2025, BF&M Limited was renamed Allshores Limited. The Company underwrites certain risks in the property and casualty classes.

Argus Insurance Company (Europe) Limited simplified group structure:



The principal activities of the Company are Insurance and Risk Management.

Name of the Undertaking

Argus Insurance Company (Europe) Limited

Unit G.04 West One, Europort Road,
Gibraltar, GX11 1AA
Tel: + 350 200 79520
Fax: + 350 200 70942
Company Registration Number: 01862

Lines of Business

Motor (Liability and Other)
Property
Marine
Liability
Accident

Financial Supervisory Authority

Gibraltar Financial Services Commission

PO Box 940, Suite 3, Ground Floor,
Atlantic Suites, Europort Avenue, Gibraltar
Tel: + 350 200 40283
Fax: + 350 200 40282

External Auditor

KPMG Limited

3B Leisure Island Business Centre
Ocean Village
Gibraltar, GX11 1AA
Tel: +350 200 48600

A. BUSINESS & PERFORMANCE

2. UNDERWRITING PERFORMANCE

For the 9-month reporting period ended 31 December 2025, the Company reported a profit before tax of £3.7 million, underpinned by modest premium growth coupled with strong fair value gains on investments, offset by normalising claims costs following one-off reserve releases in the prior year.

The reporting period ended 31 December 2025 represents a transitional 9-month reporting period following the change of the Company's financial year end from 31 March to 31 December. Accordingly, the current period results are not directly comparable to the prior 12-month reporting period ended 31 March 2025.

Total Underwriting Performance

(£'000)	9 Mths Ended Dec-25	12 Mths Ended Mar-25	Variance	Variance %
Gross written premiums	19,961	26,516	(6,554)	-25%
Insurance revenue	21,124	26,177	(5,052)	-19%
Insurance service expenses	(13,121)	(12,342)	(779)	6%
Net expense from reinsurance contracts incurred	(2,262)	(3,327)	1,064	-32%
Net insurance service result	5,741	10,508	(4,767)	-45%
Investment income	1,351	1,151	200	17%
Net finance expenses from insurance contracts	(454)	(907)	453	-50%
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts	101	170	(69)	-41%
Net financial result	997	414	584	141%
Other income	29	58	(29)	-50%
Operating expenses	(3,051)	(4,325)	1,275	-29%
(LOSS) / PROFIT BEFORE TAX	3,716	6,655	(2,938)	-44%

A. BUSINESS & PERFORMANCE

The following tables provide breakdowns of the underwriting performances for the 9-month reporting period ended 31 December 2025 and the year ended 31 March 2025 by lines of business.

The reporting period ended 31 December 2025 represents a transitional 9-month reporting period following the change of the Company's financial year end from 31 March to 31 December. Accordingly, the current period results are not directly comparable to the prior 12-month reporting period ended 31 March 2025.

Gibraltar & Malta Combined Underwriting Performance Report: results for the 9-month period ended 31 Dec 2025

(£'000)	Accident	Motor	Marine	Property	Liability	Total
Gross written premiums	893	10,783	468	4,363	3,455	19,961
Insurance revenue	957	11,530	468	4,658	3,511	21,124
Insurance service expenses	(259)	(8,069)	(271)	(2,675)	(1,847)	(13,121)
Net expense from reinsurance contracts incurred	(76)	(1,045)	(4)	(676)	(461)	(2,262)
Net insurance service result	622	2,417	193	1,307	1,203	5,741
Investment income						1,351
Net finance expenses from insurance contracts						(454)
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts						101
Net financial result						997
Other income						29
Operating expenses						(3,051)
(LOSS) / PROFIT BEFORE TAX						3,716

Gibraltar & Malta Combined Underwriting Performance Report: results for the year ended 31 March 2025

(£'000)	Accident	Motor	Marine	Property	Liability	Total
Gross written premiums	1,152	14,401	529	7,523	2,911	26,516
Insurance revenue	1,023	14,355	523	7,446	2,830	26,177
Insurance service expenses	(412)	(6,059)	(476)	(3,414)	(1,981)	(12,342)
Net expense from reinsurance contracts incurred	(167)	(918)	(116)	(1,716)	(410)	(3,327)
Net insurance service result	444	7,378	(69)	2,316	439	10,508
Investment income						1,151
Net finance expenses from insurance contracts						(907)
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts						170
Net financial result						414
Other income						58
Operating expenses						(4,325)
(LOSS) / PROFIT BEFORE TAX						6,655

A. BUSINESS & PERFORMANCE

The following tables provide breakdowns of the underwriting performances for the 9-month reporting period ended 31 December 2025 and the year ended 31 March 2025 by geographical area.

The reporting period ended 31 December 2025 represents a transitional 9-month reporting period following the change of the Company's financial year end from 31 March to 31 December. Accordingly, the current period results are not directly comparable to the prior 12-month reporting period ended 31 March 2025.

Gibraltar reported a profit before tax of £1.5 million for the 9-month reporting period ended 31 December 2025, reflecting stable retentions and strong investment performance, offset by normalising claims costs following once-off reserve releases in the prior year.

For the 9-month period ended 31 December 2025, Malta reported a profit of £2.3 million. This positive turnaround is primarily attributable to favourable performance in commercial business and strong investment performance, offset by normalising claims costs following once-off reserve releases in the prior year.

Gibraltar Underwriting Performance

(£'000)	9 Mths Ended Dec 25	12 Mths Ended Mar 25	Variance	Variance %
Gross written premiums	8,952	11,987	(3,035)	-25%
Insurance revenue	9,005	12,054	(3,049)	-25%
Insurance service expenses	(5,052)	(5,093)	41	-1%
Net expense from reinsurance contracts incurred	(1,507)	(2,086)	579	-28%
Net insurance service result	2,445	4,875	(2,430)	-50%
Investment income	862	443	419	95%
Net finance expenses from insurance contracts	(228)	(334)	106	-32%
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts	42	44	(2)	-3%
Net financial result	677	153	524	342%
Other income	27	35	(8)	-22%
Operating expenses	(1,698)	(2,261)	563	-25%
(LOSS) / PROFIT BEFORE TAX	1,452	2,803	(1,350)	-48%

Malta Underwriting Performance

(£'000)	9 Mths Ended Dec 25	12 Mths Ended Mar 25	Variance	Variance %
Gross written premiums	11,009	14,529	(3,520)	-24%
Insurance revenue	12,119	14,123	(2,004)	-14%
Insurance service expenses	(8,069)	(7,249)	(820)	11%
Net expense from reinsurance contracts incurred	(755)	(1,241)	486	-39%
Net insurance service result	3,296	5,633	(2,337)	-41%
Investment income	489	708	(219)	-31%
Net finance expenses from insurance contracts	(227)	(573)	346	-60%
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts	58	126	(68)	-54%
Net financial result	320	261	59	23%
Other income	2	23	(21)	-92%
Operating expenses	(1,353)	(2,064)	711	-34%
(LOSS) / PROFIT BEFORE TAX	2,265	3,852	(1,588)	-41%

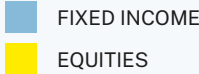
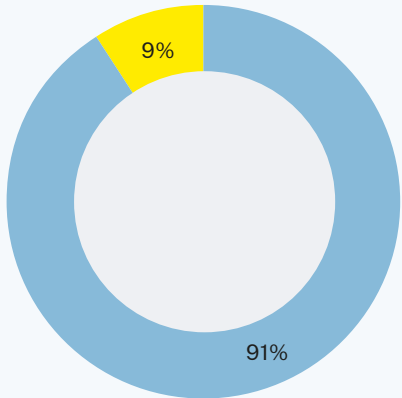
A. BUSINESS & PERFORMANCE

3. INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE

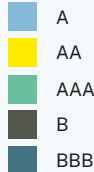
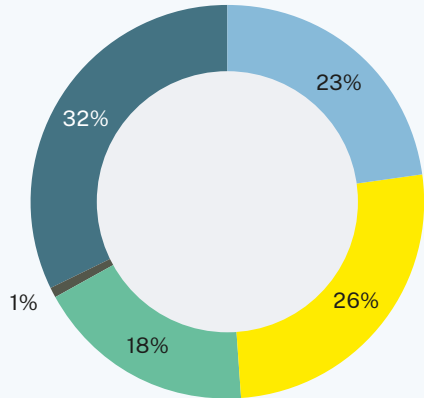
The Company’s investment portfolio is structured to ensure sufficient liquidity to meet policyholder obligations while enhancing shareholder value through the generation of appropriate long-term, risk-adjusted returns.

As at 31 December 2025, 91% of the portfolio is allocated to fixed income bonds, of which 99% are investment grade. The weighted average credit quality of the fixed income portfolio is A, with a weighted average duration of 2.24 years.

Investment assets Dec 2025



Fixed income portfolio ratings Dec 2025



A. BUSINESS & PERFORMANCE

For the 9-month reporting period ended 31 December 2025, the investments yielded a positive return of £1.4 million. The strong performance was due to fair value gains on fixed income and equities following favourable market movements.

The table opposite provides a breakdown of the Company's investment portfolio by asset class along with the total returns generated for the 9-month reporting period ended 31 December 2025 and the year ended 31 March 2025.

During the 9-month reporting period, the Company's fixed income portfolios generated a net return of £0.9 million, with the Sterling portfolio and Euro portfolio contributing net gains of £0.5 million and £0.4 million, respectively. Income comprises of interest income, realised gains, and unrealised gains amounting to a total of £1.0 million, offset by investment manager fee expenses of £0.1 million. The Company's equities portfolios collectively generated a total return of £0.4 million, which comprised of dividend income, plus realised and unrealised gains.

4. PERFORMANCE OF ANY OTHER ACTIVITIES

No other income generating activity other than the carrying on of insurance business is undertaken by AICEL.

5. ANY OTHER INFORMATION

None.

(£'000)	9 months ended Dec 25		12 months ended Mar 25	
	Asset Balance	Total Return	Asset Balance	Total Return
Fixed Income	33,373	934	31,167	1,114
Equities	3,274	411	2,714	37
TOTAL	36,647	1,345	33,881	1,151

The table below provides a breakdown of (loss)/income generated under each asset class:

(£'000)	9 months ended Dec 25				12 months ended Mar 25			
	Net Interest /Dividend Income	Realised Gains	Unrealised Movement Via P&L	Total Return	Net Interest /Dividend Income	Realised Gains	Unrealised Movement Via P&L	Total Return
Fixed Income	377	49	508	934	387	271	456	1,114
Equities	50	117	244	411	44		(7)	37
TOTAL	427	166	752	1,345	431	271	449	1,151

B. SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

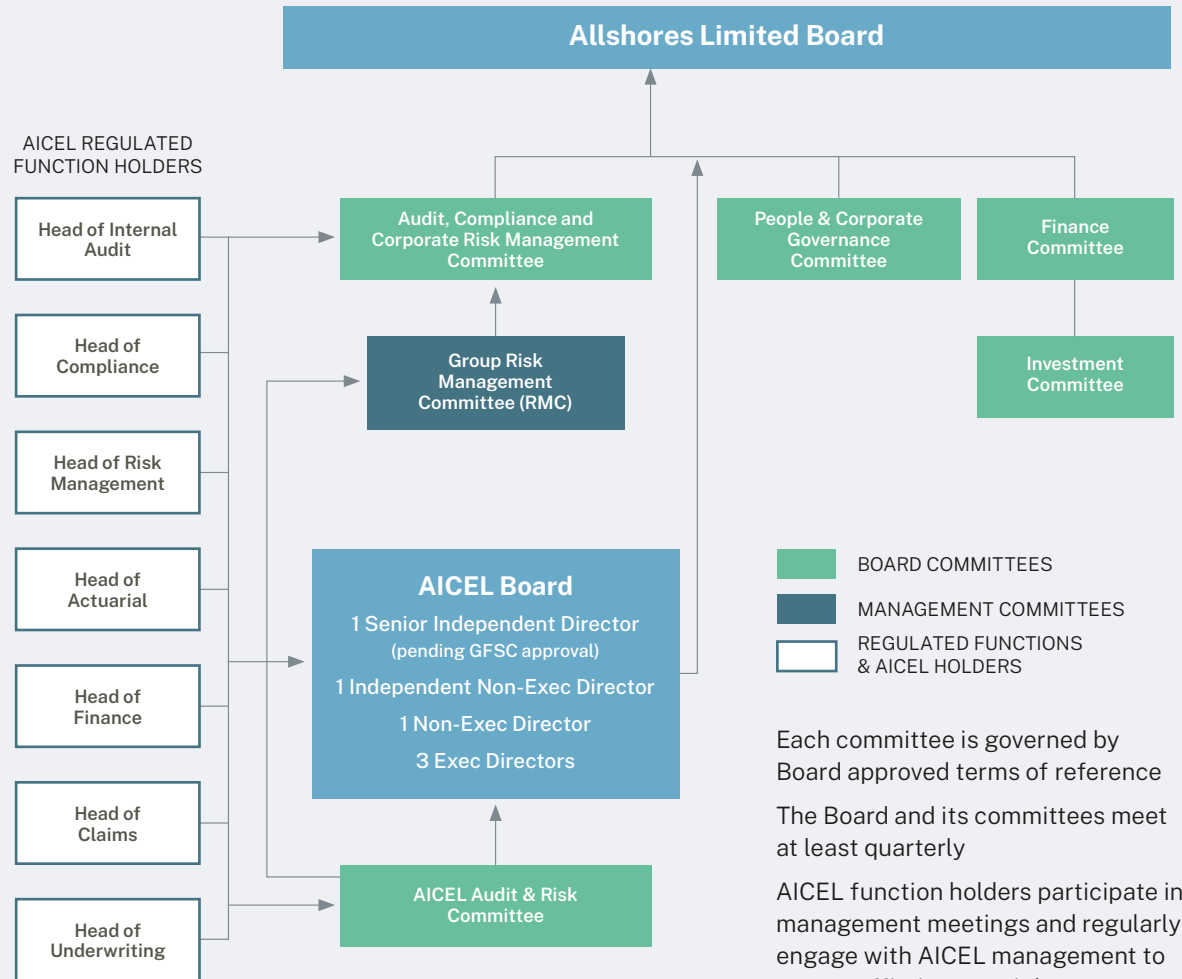
1. GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

The Board of Directors (the “Board”) is responsible for setting the Company’s purpose, values and strategic direction, and for the overall governance of the Company, including oversight of its Malta Branch. The Board ensures that Management operates in compliance with applicable legal and regulatory requirements in both Gibraltar and Malta. The Board operates in accordance with its Terms of Reference, which define its roles, responsibilities and reserved matters, and in line with the Company’s Articles of Association setting out directors’ statutory and fiduciary duties under Gibraltar law.

The Company’s Board of Directors are:

Michael Macelli	Chairperson Independent Non-Executive Director
Donovan Schembri	Senior Independent Director
Constantinos Miranthis	Non-Executive Director
Abigail Clifford	Executive Director
Peter Dunkerley	Executive Director
Alex Bonavia	Executive Director

Management is responsible for the day-to-day operations and administration of the Company. AICEL operates within the following Group governance structure:



Each committee is governed by Board approved terms of reference

The Board and its committees meet at least quarterly

AICEL function holders participate in management meetings and regularly engage with AICEL management to ensure effective oversight.

B. SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

AICEL Audit and Risk Committee

The AICEL Audit & Risk Committee was formally convened by the Board on 11 September 2025, with meetings scheduled to commence in 2026. It will be chaired by the Senior Independent Director and support the Board in discharging its oversight responsibilities in relation to the integrity of financial reporting, the effectiveness of the system of governance, and the adequacy of the risk management and internal control frameworks. It is expected to monitor the effectiveness and independence of the internal and external audit functions, oversee the management of key risks facing the Company, and review compliance with applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Group Risk Management Committee

The Group Risk Management Committee, chaired by the Group Chief Capital and Risk Officer, ensures alignment of the AICEL risk governance framework to that of the Group operating model. This committee reports in to the Group Audit, Compliance and Corporate Risk Management Committee of the Board.

Group Audit, Compliance and Corporate Risk Management Committee

The Group Audit, Compliance and Corporate Risk Management Committee is tasked with assisting the Group Board of Directors in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities for the Company's financial reporting process, the system of internal controls, the audit process, as well as the Company's process for monitoring compliance with laws and regulations and the code of conduct.

It is also tasked with assisting the Group Board of Directors in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities for the Company's risk management, assets liability management and financial investments (the latter as

defined in the Group's Investment Policy), as well as the Company's process for monitoring overall compliance with those matters.

The Group Finance Committee

The Finance Committee reports to the Board on the financial performance and alignment of strategic planning and objectives of the Company, as well as ensuring adherence by the Group to the Investment Guidelines. The Finance Committee assesses the adequacy of the strategic planning process, approves the budget, reviews and recommends any proposal to enter into a transaction with significant financial impact. In addition, this committee is charged with ensuring the Board is aware of matters which may significantly impact the financial condition or affairs of the Group or its subsidiaries.

Group People and Corporate Governance Committee (P&C)

The Group's compensation programme is a key component of our talent management strategy and incentivises forward-looking activities that generates long-term sustainable value. The Company's remuneration packages offered to staff are designed to attract, retain and motivate high quality employees. Both fixed and variable remuneration is offered. Fixed remuneration is given in the form of a base salary and is determined by taking into account an individual's experience and qualifications.

Variable remuneration is discretionary and takes the form of a cash bonus and is available to all staff. Three factors that impact the variable remuneration are the Company's market position, the individual employee's performance and the Group's ability to meet its financial and strategic targets. The granting of restricted Group stock is at the discretion

of the P&C Committee. When determining stock distributions, consideration is given to further enhance the Group's ability to retain the services of key employees.

The P&C Committee reports to the Board on the effectiveness of the corporate governance system, executive compensation and succession matters. The P&C Committee is empowered to review and approve key compensation policies on behalf of the Group and to ensure that such policies provide total compensation which is competitive in the marketplace. The P&C Committee annually reviews and approves the Company's remuneration and compensation policies. This includes the executive total compensation plan structure, short-term incentive compensation plans, review of performance evaluations and equity-based plans to the Company's executive officers and other designated senior officers. Additionally, the Committee is charged with oversight of plans for the Group Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and senior officers' development and succession. The Committee is also responsible for overseeing the governance policies related to the Board, reviewing the Board structure and composition and Board culture and effectiveness and ensures that the Group adheres to its Bye-Laws.

The Group P&C Committee is tasked with organising and overseeing the process by which individuals are nominated to become board members along with matters of corporate governance, including advising the Board on matters of

- board organisation, membership and function;
- committee structure and membership; and
- conduct of board and shareholder meetings.

B. SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

The Group P&C Committee also plays an integral role in the appointment of directors to subsidiary boards and committees establishing selection criteria and periodically reviewing the structure, operation, composition processes and practices of the boards and committees.

The Company has not established its own separate remuneration committee and therefore maintains a Remuneration Policy which is set by the Group. The Company has one Senior Independent Director, one Independent Non-Executive Director and one Non-Executive Director, all of whom receive a fixed fee which has no variable or performance-related elements. The remaining Executive Directors are employees of the Company or from the Group and are therefore remunerated based on their employment contract. The Executive Directors receive no additional remuneration or share options based upon their role as Directors.

During the 9-month reporting period, the Company did not pay a dividend to the Group (£nil paid in the financial year ended 31 March 2025) but management fees have been paid in the amount of £0.5 million from the Company to its parent. There were no other material transactions between the Company and Group.

2. FIT & PROPER REQUIREMENTS

The Board recognise that the “Fit and Proper” requirements demand certain qualities for persons responsible for the oversight and management of a financial services provider and those with responsibility for its key functions.

The Board ensures that any candidates proposed for membership on the Board, or for other key functions or roles, are assessed to ensure that they fulfil fit and proper requirements.

This assessment takes into account their responsibilities, capacity, skills, and experience across the following areas:

- Insurance and financial markets
- Business Strategy and Models
- Systems of governance
- Regulatory frameworks and requirements
- Financial and actuarial analysis; and
- Skills relevant to individual roles and responsibilities

Due diligence checks include verification of identification and address. Searches on due diligence databases are carried out and the candidate is asked to declare any interests to enable the Board to review whether they conflict with the Company’s interests. All conflicts of interest identified are recorded on a Log.

Fit and Proper requirements are ongoing and are assessed on an annual basis in accordance with the Company’s Fit and Proper Policy.

The Board has not established its own committee for this purpose. All candidates for election as non-executive directors are determined by the Group People and Corporate Governance Committee.

The Board has collectively demonstrated a diverse mix of skills, knowledge and experience throughout the reporting period in the following areas:

- Accounting, financial, and actuarial analysis
- Internal Audit
- Business judgement
- General management
- Local and international insurance and reinsurance, including product knowledge
- Familiarity with Gibraltar and Malta economies and their respective political and social contexts
- Familiarity with the Gibraltar and Malta legal, compliance and regulatory frameworks and requirements.

Members of the Board and the Group committees and those carrying out other significant functions have extensive knowledge and experience across a variety of areas. This ensures that there is an appropriate spread of skills for managing the business leadership and vision.

B. SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

3. RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AND ORSA

Risk Management System

The Board is ultimately responsible for ensuring the effectiveness of the risk management system, setting the Company's risk appetite and overall risk tolerance limits, as well as providing the main risk management strategies and policies.

Material risks addressed by the risk management system include the following:

- Underwriting risk
- Market risk
- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Operational risk

The Board has established an AICEL Risk Management Policy. The Risk Function's responsibilities include:

- Ensuring the effective operation of the Company's risk management system
- Monitoring the risk management system
- Monitoring the general risk profile of the Company
- Reporting on risk exposures and advising Management and the Board on risk management matters

The Risk Function reports to the executive Group Risk Management Committee, the AICEL Audit & Risk Committee, and to the Company's Board on a quarterly basis.

Risk Management Strategies, Objectives, Processes and Reporting

The Company aims to ensure that all material risks are considered when managing the business. The ultimate goal is to ensure policyholder protection and to enable the Company to achieve its overall strategic objectives, while maintaining regulatory compliance. The processes in place are intended to identify all material risks, minimise risks wherever possible, and manage and control all significant risks to be within acceptable limits.

The Company has developed a Risk Appetite Statement, which provides a guide to management for the consideration of risk when managing the business. The statement includes the Company's:

- Risk Principles
- Risk Tolerances

The actions and policies implemented to meet strategic objectives and regulatory obligations form the core of the risk management framework. The Company's systems, processes and controls are considered proportionate and appropriate to the nature, scale and complexity of the Company's risks and operations.

Identification, Measurement, Monitoring, Management and Reporting of Risks

The Company ensures that the risk management system and solvency assessment systems are embedded in the running of its business through the quarterly Group Risk Management Committee, the AICEL Audit & Risk Committee, and through the Company's Board which considers the Company's

specific risks. All material risks, business decisions and strategic planning are brought to the committees and Board for review and approval. Business decisions are assessed taking into consideration the risks and the Company's appetite, as defined in the Company's Risk Appetite Statement. A solvency assessment is carried out on a forward-looking basis at least quarterly. The impact on solvency and capital from potential material business decisions is incorporated in the Medium-Term Capital Plan and reported to the Company's Board.

The Risk Register is a key input into the risk management framework, and any material changes in the underlying risks will be considered for potential impact on the Company's capital requirements. Such changes include, but are not limited to, changes in business mix, strategy, and investments.

The controls identified in the Risk Register to monitor, mitigate, and control the risks facing the Company are reviewed for continued relevance and documented. Compliance with the components of the controls is verified via the ongoing management reviews and Internal Audit. Any significant issues are reported to the Company's Board.

Implementation of the Risk Management Framework

The risk assessment exercise takes place annually in conjunction with the annual business planning and strategy review cycle. The identified risks, together with risk measurement and mitigation controls respectively, are recorded in the risk register of the Company. The risk identification

B. SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

process takes into consideration all material risks identified and included in the Financial Services (Insurance Companies) Regulations 2020 and uses the Group Risk Assessment Guidelines and Risk Register Templates. Risk Registers are reviewed and challenged by the Group Risk Management Committee and the Company's Board.

Own Risk and Solvency Assessment ORSA Process and Integration

A policy setting out the parameters to satisfy the requirement to carry out an Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA) was established at Group level and adopted by the Company. The purpose of the policy is to ensure that all material risks faced by the Company are appropriately assessed and the level of capital required in managing these risks, or other risk mitigation measures, are determined and put in place. The ORSA provides the Board and Management with a thorough understanding of the Company's risk profile and provides the information needed to make appropriate decisions.

The Company produces an ORSA at least annually incorporating the output from the annual business planning process. Additional ORSAs may be produced in response to material changes to the Company's risk profile.

The ORSA is produced by Management in conjunction with the Group's Actuarial and Risk functions. The ORSA report is discussed and challenged by the Company's Board. The Company's Board maintains oversight, ensuring that the ORSA takes account of the Company's material risks and is aligned with the Board's strategy for the business.

The ORSA approval process includes comment, review, and approval by senior management, the AICEL Audit & Risk Committee, and final approval by the Company's Board.

Relationship between Solvency Needs, Risk Profile, Capital Management and Risk Management

The ORSA enables the Board to assess the Company's capital needs over the planning horizon. The ORSA is carried out taking due account of the Company's specific risk profile. This includes risks explicitly captured in the Standard Formula, as well as risks which are either not captured or not able to be mitigated through capital.

The ORSA process operates continuously throughout the year, with consideration being given as to whether any decisions, events, issues, market factors or similar are likely to impact the Company's risk profile, appetite, available capital, or other relevant matters. In such a case, the impact on the Company's own assessment of its capital needs will be considered and, if required, a further ORSA, together with the SCR calculation, will be carried out. This ensures that the Company's existing and forecast capital position and risk profile are properly considered in any strategic decisions.

The Company's capital management policy has been established to ensure that the Company has in place the appropriate levels and quality of capital required by the SCR calculation and as determined by the ORSA. The policy aims to ensure that appropriate plans are in place to enable the Company to meet its capital requirements both in the immediate and the medium-term and that all items of own funds comply with the relevant rules, regulations, and legislation.

Management considers the capital requirements of the Company on a quarterly basis, and reports to the Group Risk Management Committee through the Medium-Term Capital Plan. The Medium-Term Capital Plan is prepared quarterly outlining the actions to be taken for the subsequent year, and further into the future as appropriate. These actions are based on:

- The adequacy of capital held as at the quarter end date
- A forecast of business performance
- The impact of distributing surplus capital
- Other business decisions in line with the Company's strategic goals.

The Medium-Term Capital Plan ensures that the Company is sufficiently capitalised to meet all statutory and regulatory requirements.

B. SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

4. INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM

The Board has established a system of internal controls comprised of the internal control environment monitoring and reporting mechanisms to ensure that business objectives are achieved in an effective and efficient manner; and that reliable financial information is produced for the decision-making process.

The adherence to internal policies and procedures is an integral part of the business culture. Senior management of the Company ensure that the internal control system and control activities are commensurate with the risks arising and that all personnel are aware of their role and responsibilities.

Monitoring and Reporting

The Board has an established Compliance function, which is responsible for the ongoing monitoring of, and reporting on, the Company's adherence to its internal control system. The compliance function is headed by the Compliance Officer. The Compliance function reports to the Group Chief Compliance Officer and the Group Risk Management Committee. In addition, the Compliance function provides quarterly updates directly to the Board.

Compliance Function

The Company's Compliance function's primary responsibilities include:

- Establishing and implementing the Company's compliance program
- Ensuring that all personnel are aware of their role in the Company's internal control system
- Monitoring and reporting on compliance with policies and procedures, applicable laws and regulations, as well as with the Board approved standards of business conduct policy
- Monitoring regulatory changes and advising Management and the Board where such changes have implications for the Company's regulatory compliance risks
- Advising Management and the Board on compliance issues pertaining to any regulatory frameworks the Company is subject to

Non-compliance incidents are dealt with promptly in proportion to the severity of the incident.

5. INTERNAL AUDIT FUNCTION

The Internal Audit function is managed by the Head of Internal Audit. The Function receives its mandate from the Board which specifies the authority, role and responsibilities of the Department and is documented in the Group Internal Audit Charter. The Function's authority is created by its direct reporting relationship to the Board. The Head of Internal Audit will report functionally to the Board and administratively (e.g. day-to-day operations) to the EVP Group Chief Financial Officer. The Head of Internal Audit is responsible for developing and implementing a Board-approved Group Internal Audit Strategy and Plan that sets out the following:

- Scope and types of services to ensure risks relating to the achievement of the Group's strategic objectives are appropriately identified and managed.
- Ensure operations, systems, processes and programs are being carried out effectively and efficiently and comply with the Group's policies and procedures and applicable laws, regulations and governance standards.
- Resources and assets are acquired economically, used efficiently and sustainably and protected adequately.

At least quarterly, formal and informal communication will be provided to the Board on the Group Internal Audit Plan, budget and revisions; Internal Audit Reports, Remediation Tracker and other matters.

Where necessary, the Internal Audit function may carry out audits and/or special investigations as requested by Senior Executives and the Board.

B. SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

6. ACTUARIAL FUNCTION

The Company's Actuarial Function is managed by an employed individual within the Group and encompasses the requirements of the Financial Services (Insurance Companies) Regulations 2020. The Function is responsible for the following key areas:

- Overseeing and validating the calculation of technical provisions
- Calculating the Company's Solvency Capital Requirement
- Opining on the adequacy of reinsurance arrangements
- Opining on the overall underwriting policy
- Contributing to the Company's risk management system

The Actuarial Function, under the oversight of the Actuarial Function holder, and ultimately the Board, carries out the reserve calculations, and opines on the reinsurance arrangements and underwriting policy. The Actuarial Function holder is responsible for providing a recommendation to Management regarding the adequacy of the reserves. The Actuarial Function holder reports at least annually to the Board on the nature, reliability, and adequacy of the Company's reserves for insurance liabilities.

The Actuarial Function contributes to the effectiveness of the risk management framework, particularly as it relates to policyholder obligations, potential exposures, and capital requirements. Analyses performed by the Actuarial Function include but are not limited to:

- Own risk and solvency self-assessment at least annually (ORSA)
- Asset liability matching quarterly
- Experience analyses at least annually
- Effectiveness of underwriting processes
- Effectiveness/appropriateness of reinsurance arrangements
- Product profitability, business performance

The Actuarial function reports on its activities via the relevant Group executive management committees and to the Board.

7. OUTSOURCING

The Company governs its outsourcing arrangements, including those for critical functions, through its Group Vendor Management Policy, thereby ensuring that the outsourced functions are conducted in a sound manner in compliance with applicable laws and regulations, and in doing so, ensuring that the Company meets its financial and service obligations to policyholders. The Group Vendor Management Policy also applies to the outsourcing of non-critical functions.

The Company follows a robust governance process when selecting a Third-Party Service Provider (TPSP). Prior to the appointment of a TPSP, due diligence is undertaken by Management to assess the suitability, competency, and capability of each TPSP to carry out the outsourced function and the control environment in which it operates. Part of the control environment assessment is to ensure that the TPSP has sufficient data security controls in place to protect the Company data and that of its customers, as well as having an appropriate business continuity plan.

B. SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

The Company has set out a process for Management to monitor the performance of each outsourced critical function or service and to report to the Company all instances of non-compliance with the Company's standards or breach of laws and regulations in a timely manner.

Outsourcing Providers by Location:

The next table shows both the critical and non-critical operational functions which are outsourced by the Company and the location of that service provider's operations.

Third Party Outsourced Service Description	Location
Claims handling services	Spain
Payroll	Gibraltar/Malta
Actuarial Peer Review	Ireland

The following table highlights the operational functions that are sourced from within the Group:

Intra-Group Outsourced Service	Location
IT Infrastructure & Support	Bermuda (Group)
Investment Function	Bermuda (Group) Internal
Audit Function	Bermuda (Group)

8. ANY OTHER INFORMATION

The Company continuously improves its compliance and governance systems by ensuring that they are reviewed, evaluated, and that recommendations are made to the Board regarding enhancing and developing systems.

The Company also considers relevant advice and guidelines from industry bodies. New processes are implemented where appropriate and relevant for the size and complexity of the Company. Internal audits and external audits provide independent evaluation of the Company's systems of governance. Recommendations from these audits are considered by the Board and implemented in a manner proportionate to the business' risks.

C. RISK PROFILE

To facilitate effective business operations and to maintain consistency in its risk management process of risk identification, measurement, management, monitoring and reporting, the Company has identified material risks to which it is exposed. These risks are recorded on the Company's Risk Register and reviewed on at least an annual basis.

For each material risk, the Company has described the various mitigation controls and risk treatment to minimise or reduce the risk exposure arising.

The material risks to which the company is exposed include the following:

- Underwriting risk
- Market risk
 - Currency risk
 - Interest rate risk
 - Equity price risk
 - Credit spread risk
 - Concentration risk
- Credit (Default) risk
- Concentration of credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Operational risk

1. UNDERWRITING RISK

Underwriting risk can arise from inadequate pricing or risk selection, inappropriate reserving, or other fluctuations in the frequency and severity of insured events.

The Company manages underwriting risk through regular reviews of the performance of the portfolio of business including loss ratios, claims frequency, claims costs and premiums. This is linked to a continuous feedback cycle of reserving and claims development. In Gibraltar the Company distributes its policies on a direct basis and via a network of brokers, whilst in Malta business is distributed via tied insurance intermediaries and independent brokers in competitive but stable small markets.

Claims are handled in-house, while specialist external legal or claims advice may be sourced for larger or more complex claims. Motor claims arising from incidents in Spain or involving Spanish third parties are outsourced to a third-party claims handler. Reserving practices and approach are set by the Company based on local market experience and results arising from actuarial reviews.

Material Risk Concentrations

The Company underwrites a variety of classes of insurance, so the portfolio is diversified and not restricted to one product. Underwriting risk is monitored through the AICEL Underwriting and Claims Management Meeting, with significant underwriting risks escalated to the Group Risk Management Committee, the AICEL Audit & Risk Committee and the AICEL Board. Property risk concentration exposure is closely monitored in Gibraltar due to the size and built-up nature of the jurisdiction. The Company relies on several key intermediaries for its business; these relationships are monitored and managed closely.

Risk Mitigations

The Company mitigates underwriting risk through the purchase of reinsurance protection and implementation of appropriate controls including underwriting guidelines. Reinsurance is placed with counterparties that have a strong credit rating. Reinsurers are selected on the strength of financial ratings A- or higher as measured by Standard and Poor or A. M. Best. Management regularly monitors and performs an assessment of creditworthiness of reinsurers.

Stress and Sensitivity Testing

AICEL carried out stress testing as part of the ORSA process which considered reduced business volumes and loss ratio deterioration. Management has appropriate measures in place to monitor these risks and their assessment is that the SCR will continue to be met to a level within risk appetite.

C. RISK PROFILE

2. MARKET RISK

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market factors. Market factors include: currency risk, interest rate risk, equity risk and market concentration risk.

Currency Risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate from the expected value because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Company's principal transactions are carried out in Sterling and Euros and its exposure to foreign exchange risk arises primarily with respect to Euros from the Malta business. The Company's practice is to ensure that all Euro-denominated liabilities are matched with Euro-denominated assets, thus mitigating currency exposure.

Interest Rate Risk and Credit Spread Risk

Interest rate risk is the potential for financial loss arising from unexpected changes in interest rates. Change in market interest rates can impact the reinvestment of matured investments, as the returns available on the new investment may be significantly different from the returns previously achieved.

Credit Spread risk is the risk of change in the expected market price for credit. This could lead to the devaluation of fixed interest assets, for example the Company's corporate bond holdings.

The Company manages these risks through:

- Asset allocation and diversification of the investment portfolio
- Investing in fixed income assets that closely match the liability product cash flows for products with fixed and highly predictable benefit payments
- Quantifying and reviewing regularly the risk associated with the mismatch in portfolio duration and cash flow

Equity Price Risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate from the expected value because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.

The Company manages equity price risk by setting and monitoring the objectives and constraints on investments, diversification plans, and the limits on investments in each country, sector, and market.

The Company has no significant concentration of equity price risk.

Concentration Risk

Concentration risk is the risk of an excessive investment exposure to an asset class, industry or geographic region.

The Company manages the risk by setting and monitoring the objectives and constraints on investments, diversification plans, and the limits on investments in each country, sector, and market.

Prudent Person Principle

In accordance with the Group Investment Policy, investment activities are conducted at all times in accordance with all applicable external regulations and within the internal guidelines set for the Group's investment managers. The security, quality, liquidity, and profitability of the portfolio is outlined in section A.2. of this report.

The investment objectives are to manage investment risks consistent with the Group Risk Appetite, to minimise net interest rate risk exposure, to maintain sufficient liquidity, and to maximise the long-term risk-adjusted investment returns.

The Finance Committee of the Allshores Limited Board annually reviews the Group Investment Policy including the targeted asset mix for each product range. They also monitor compliance with the Policy quarterly and escalate any case where tolerance limits are exceeded.

Stress and Sensitivity Testing

The portfolio was stress tested by applying reductions in value to both the fixed income and equity portfolios; the latter was stressed more markedly given it is traditionally more volatile. Results show that the Company could withstand the shock since the solvency coverage post shock remained within appetite.

C. RISK PROFILE

3. CREDIT RISK

Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk

The Company manages credit risk by applying diversification requirements, such as investing by asset class, geography, and industry. The Company conducts regular reviews of the credit quality ratings of its investments and conducts active credit risk governance, including independent monitoring and review, and reporting to management and the Company's Board.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Concentrations of credit risk arise from exposures to a single debtor, a group of related debtors, or groups of debtors that have similar credit risk characteristics in that they operate in the same geographic region or in similar industries. The characteristics are similar in that changes in economic or political environments may impact their ability to meet obligations as they come due. Aged receivables are monitored and reviewed on a quarterly basis; any significant aggregation is brought to the attention of the management. Similarly, reinsurance concentration limits are in place and reinsurance recoverables are monitored on a regular basis.

Stress and Sensitivity Testing

The portfolio was stress tested by modelling the effects of an immediate loss due to a counterparty failure of AICEL's largest counterparty with recovery of the balance limited to 50%. Results show that the Company's solvency coverage would remain within appetite immediately following the loss.

4. LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet all cash outflow obligations as they fall due. The Company's asset-liability management process allows it to maintain its financial position by ensuring that sufficient liquid assets are available to cover its potential liability funding requirements. The Company invests in various types of assets with a view to matching them with its liabilities of various durations. To strengthen its liquidity further, the Company actively manages and monitors its capital and asset levels, diversification and credit quality of its investments, cash forecasts, and actual amounts against established targets.

Short-term (less than one year) liquidity needs are more than adequately met by maturing bonds, the sale of equities, as well as by current operating cash flows. Longer duration cash flows are also backed by a broader range of asset classes including equity and other non-fixed income assets.

Based on the Company's historical cash flows and current financial performance, Management believes that the cash flow from the Company's operating activities will continue to provide sufficient liquidity for the Company to satisfy insurance liability and debt service obligations and to pay other expenses as they fall due.

For insurance contract liabilities, maturity profiles are determined based on estimated timing of net cash outflows from the recognised insurance liabilities.

Stress and Sensitivity Testing

Liquidity risk is not subject to separate stress or sensitivity testing as it is not deemed to be material to AICEL given the nature of its investment portfolio and strategy.

5. OPERATIONAL RISK

Operational risk is defined as the risk of financial loss, and reputational or brand damage, resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems or from external events, including legal and compliance risk.

The Company has an Operational Risk Management Policy, and procedures which cover the following areas:

- Identification of material operational risks to which the Company is, or might be, exposed and assessment of how to mitigate these risks
- Activities and internal processes for managing operational risks, including the IT systems
- Definition of risk tolerance limits regarding operational risk
- A process to identify, record and analyse the causes of operational risk events resulting from control breakdowns or non-compliance with operating Policies and Procedures, as well as customer complaints.
- The Company has established the following controls to mitigate operational risk:
 - Four-eyes processes for review and analysis
 - Information systems controls, as well as physical controls to ensure the integrity and protection of the Company's and customer's data is adequate
 - Employee training and awareness of the various cyber risks/threats and how to guard against them
 - Quarterly reporting of operational risk events to the Board
 - Disaster Recovery and Business Continuity plans

C. RISK PROFILE

Stress and Sensitivity Testing

Operational costs were stress tested by imposing an immediate significant financial loss associated with an unexpected operational risk. These stresses are over and above the operational risk capital amount prescribed within the SCR. The results show that the Company could withstand such an unplanned financial loss.

6. OTHER MATERIAL RISKS

A risk register of significant risks is maintained by Management and is reported to the Company's Board. As part of the risk management framework, AICEL continually looks to identify and assess the impacts caused by emerging or evolving risks. AICEL considers the following to be additional potentially material risks to the business:

Legislative and regulatory changes

Gibraltar's ongoing alignment with UK regulators, which will ensure continued access to the UK market through the Gibraltar Access Regime (GAR) mechanism, represents an increase in oversight and new regulatory standards for insurers.

The Company and the Group employs individuals with appropriate qualifications and significant experience in various legal and regulatory environments to guide the business through these requirements and any other emerging regulatory frameworks.

Inflation

AICEL recognises the risk of inflation affecting its claims costs and monitors this carefully. The biannual actuarial reserve review takes into account the potential impact of inflation.

Climate Change Risk

Climate Change risk includes the following:

- Physical Risks - arises from increasing frequency, severity, and volatility of acute events, such as sea-level rise, hurricanes, floods, and wildfires.
- Transition Risk - will arise as society transitions to a low-carbon economy driven by market dynamics, technological innovation, policy action, and shifting sentiment or consumer preferences.
- Liability Risks - legal or liability risks will arise from lawsuits or external parties seeking to be compensated or claim damages due to the Company's contribution to or inaction to mitigate exposures relating to climate change.

While Climate Change Risk is classified as a standalone risk type, it may interact with and amplify other risk categories, including underwriting risk, reserving risk, reinsurance risk, market risk, operational risk, and strategic risk.

During 2025 a refreshed ESG roadmap for the amalgamated Allshores Ltd Group was created. During 2026 the focus is therefore on further embedding climate change into governance, processes, and risk management

7. ANY OTHER INFORMATION

None.

D. VALUATION FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES

1. ASSETS

The following table shows the differences between the Solvency II valuations of asset classes and those in the Company's Statutory Financial Statements:

The key differences between the Company's assets on an IFRS basis and on a Solvency II are as follows:

- **Property, plant & equipment held for own use**
- valued at market value under Solvency II.
- **Government Bonds** - accrued interest not included under Solvency II
- **Corporate Bonds** - accrued interest not included under Solvency II
- **Reinsurance recoverables:** Non-life excluding health – See Section D.2. for details
- **Reinsurance recoverables:** Health similar to non-life – See Section D.2. for details
- **Insurance and intermediaries receivables**
- Receivables that are not yet due form part of the future cash flows reported within provisions for Solvency II and under IFRS 17, insurance receivables is included in the LRC
- **Receivables (trade, not insurance)**
- Prepayments are valued at zero under Solvency II under IFRS 17, insurance receivables is included in the LRC
- **Reinsurance contract asset:** IFRS 17 measurement which largely represents the premium paid, adjusted for ceding commissions that are not contingent on claims and any amounts previously.

ASSETS	Solvency II Value £000	IFRS Value £000	Variance £000
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	1,014	1,344	(330)
Equities – listed	3,274	3,274	(0)
Government Bonds	13,572	33,708	(20,136)
Corporate Bonds	19,801	-	19,801
Reinsurance recoverables: Non-life excluding health	5,245	7,503	(2,258)
Reinsurance recoverables: Health similar to non-life	-	-	-
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	1,734	44	1,690
Reinsurance contract assets	-	(4,094)	4,094
R- AIC	-	5,472	(5,472)
R- ARC	-	(9,565)	9,565
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	427	280	147
Other assets	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	12,250	12,250	-
TOTAL ASSETS	57,317	54,309	3,009

D. VALUATION FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES

2. TECHNICAL PROVISIONS

Technical provisions represent the insurance liabilities as of the reporting date. The Technical provisions comprise of the Best Estimate of Liabilities (BEL) and a risk margin determined in accordance with the Financial Services (Insurance Companies) Regulations 2020 regulations 65 to 80. There have been no material changes or updates to assumptions in the calculation of the technical provisions for the Company as at 31 December 2025, as set out in the following table:

£000	Net BEL	Risk Margin	Net Solvency II Technical Provisions
Best Estimate Liabilities			
Motor Liability	9,885	278	10,163
Motor Other	3,336	94	3,430
General Liability	3,652	103	3,755
Property	(196)	-	(196)
Marine	189	5	194
Income Protection	(22)	-	(22)
SOLVENCY II TECHNICAL PROVISIONS	16,844	480	17,323
Expected Profit included in Future Premiums	1031		

D. VALUATION FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES

Actuarial Methodologies and Assumptions

The BEL is comprised of two components, the claims provision and the premium provision. The claims provision represents the liability for the unpaid portion of the claims that have occurred as of the valuation date. The premium provision represents the present value of the expected cash flows on the unexpired portion of all in-force policies and policies to which the Company is contractually bound that have yet to incept. These are commonly referred to as Bound But Not Incepted exposures (BBNI).

The starting point for deriving the BEL is the Company's unpaid claims liabilities on an IFRS basis. Traditional actuarial techniques are used, such as the Paid and Reported Loss Development methods, the Bornhuetter Ferguson method, the Expected Loss Ratio method and the Case Reserve Development method. The particular method selected for a particular reserve segment is judgmentally selected based on the applicability of each method and the availability of data to support each method.

No assumptions regarding Management actions are included in the calculation of the technical provisions. Expected policyholder behaviour is captured through the expected lapse rates with respect to policies in force, or bound, but not incepted underlying the derivation of the premium provisions.

Expected lapse rates are based on the Company's average lapse experience by reserve segment.

The key differences between the Company's insurance liabilities on an IFRS basis and on a Solvency II are as follows:

- **Discounting** – Cash flows are discounted using the risk-free term structure provided by European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority (EIOPA).
- **Liability for Remaining Coverage** – These are replaced by premium provisions, which are valued on a best estimate basis taking account of all future premium cash inflows.
- **Expenses** – Expenses include run-off expenses; ceded expenses take account of reinsurance commissions from the Company's reinsurance programmes.
- **BBNI** – The technical provisions include future premium cash flows not yet due in respect of BBNI exposures up to the relevant contract boundary.
- **Adjustment for counterparty default** – Ceded liabilities are reduced for expected reinsurer default using the probability of default applicable to the credit rating of the counterparty as specified by the EIOPA guidance.
- **Events Not in Data (ENIDs)** – There may be possible future events which are not reflected in the historical data of the Company or the market. ENIDs are typically viewed as being low frequency and high severity events, but consideration also needs to be given to the

potential for favourable loss experience not in the data. An ENID loading is applied to lines of business, and it applies to both the claims provisions and the premium provisions. The uplift factor is derived as the ratio of the "true mean" to the "mean only including realistically foreseeable events."

Allocation to Lines of Business

Best estimates and cash flows are calculated separately for each line of business. Data used in the derivation of the BEL has been satisfactorily segmented into homogeneous risk groups, consistent with the requirements of Solvency II.

Reinsurance Recoverables

The Company purchases reinsurance as part of its risk mitigation programme. Reinsurance is placed on both a proportional and non-proportional basis. The expected cash flow of ceded losses for each year is based on the difference between the expected cash flow of gross and net unpaid claims liabilities, offset by an adjustment for expected reinsurer default.

D. VALUATION FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES

Risk Margin

The risk margin has been calculated using Method 1. This method approximates the individual risks within all modules to be used for the calculation of future SCR. The future SCR is projected with this method until the BEL is fully run-off. A cost of capital rate of 4% is applied at each SCR estimate and discounted using the yield curve provided by EIOPA to estimate the cost of capital required to support the liabilities.

Material Changes

The calculation of the risk margin continues to be performed by the Company's internal Actuarial function. The Company has consistently used the Method 1 to calculate the risk margin.

Level of Uncertainty

There is inherent uncertainty in estimating the technical provisions. Uncertainty may arise from the following areas:

- Outstanding losses may ultimately settle at a higher or lower amount than estimated from known information as of the valuation date;
- Future losses on both expired and unexpired business are based on actuarial assumptions, which take account of past experience and anticipated future changes. These assumptions may prove to differ from actual experience;
- ENIDs, by their nature are unpredictable and any allowance for ENIDs may prove to be overstated or understated;

- Expense assumptions are based on reasonable judgement reflecting past experience where appropriate. These assumptions may ultimately prove to differ from actual experience;
- Impact from unforeseen economic, legal and social trends.

The following table shows the movement from the IFRS insurance liabilities to the Solvency II technical provisions.

£000	Net
IFRS Insurance Liabilities	14,522
Expected Losses on Unexpired Risks	4,128
Expected Losses on BBNI Risks	503
Premium Receivables net of Expenses	-2,319
ENIDs	455
Counterparty Default	1
Effect of Discounting	-446
Risk Margin	480
SOLVENCY II TECHNICAL PROVISIONS	17,323

D. VALUATION FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES

3. OTHER LIABILITIES

The valuation methods used are based on International Accounting Standards, as used in the Company's financial statements. The following table shows the differences between the Solvency II liabilities and those in the Company's Statutory Accounts. Explanations for the differences have been provided below.

- Technical Provisions – Non-life: best estimate - See Section D.2. for details
- Technical Provisions – Non-life: risk margin - See Section D.2. for details
- Insurance and intermediaries payables - payables that are not overdue form part of the future cash flows reported within provisions

£000	SII	IFRS	Variance
Liabilities			
Technical Provisions – Non-life: best estimate	22,088	-	22,088
Technical Provisions – Non-life: risk margin	480	-	480
Insurance and intermediaries payables	1,675	1,675	-
Insurance contract liabilities	-	25,499	(25,499)
LRC	-	5,057	(5,057)
LIC	-	20,442	(20,442)
Deferred tax liability	267	-	267
Other payables	4,124	-	4,124
Payables (trade, not insurance)	2,978	2,945	34
TOTAL LIABILITIES	31,612	30,118	1,494

E. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

1. OWN FUNDS

The Group's capital management policy ensures that AICEL has in place the appropriate levels and quality of capital required by the SCR calculation and to meet the internal view of capital as determined by the ORSA. AICEL's business planning period in this regard is over a 5 year time horizon. The policy aims to ensure that appropriate plans are in place to enable the Company to meet its capital requirements both in the immediate and the medium-term and that all items of own funds comply with the relevant rules, regulations, and legislation. The Medium-Term Capital Plan ensures that the Company is sufficiently capitalised to meet all statutory and regulatory requirements.

All the Company's own funds, except for deferred tax assets, are in the form of fully paid-up Share Capital. There were no dividend payments to Argus Group Holdings (Europe) Limited during the year.

The eligible amount of own funds to cover the SCR and MCR, classified by tiers is outlined in the following table.

Own Fund Item	Dec 2025 £.000	Mar 2025 £.000	Quality
Share Capital	6,984	6,984	Tier 1
Share Premium	1,400	1,400	Tier 1
Reconciliation Reserve	17,321	13,276	Tier 1
Deferred Tax Asset	-	-	Tier 3
TOTAL	25,705	21,660	

E. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

2. SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT AND MINIMUM CAPITAL REQUIREMENT SCR AND MCR

There has not been any non-compliance with the SCR or MCR over the 9-month reporting period ended 31 December 2025 nor the financial year ended 31 March 2025.

As at 31 December 2025, the total value of the available capital increased compared to the prior year due to a decrease in the technical provisions, as well as improved profitability. Whilst an increase to the counterparty default risk charge led to an increase in the level of required capital.

£000	Dec 2025	Mar 2025
Solvency II minimum capital requirement (MCR)	3,923	3,350
Solvency II solvency capital requirement (SCR)	13,417	13,297
Solvency II eligible own funds	25,705	21,660
Solvency Capital Requirement Ratio	192%	163%

E. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

SCR by Risk Module

The SCR and the Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR) for the Company as at 31 December 2025 is shown by risk module in the following table.

Calculation of the SCR

The Company uses the Standard Formula to determine the SCR. No simplifications have been used for any of the risk modules of the SCR, and the Company does not use any undertaking specific parameters. In addition, the Company does not use the duration-based equity risk sub-module in the calculation of the SCR.

Inputs Used to Calculate of the MCR

The inputs used to calculate the MCR are shown in the following table.

The MCR determined applying the Linear Formula and Corridor is £3.9 million, which exceeds the Absolute Minimum Guarantee of £3.5 million.

Risk Module	£000
Market Risk	6,090
Counterparty Risk	2,858
Health Non-Similar to Life Techniques Underwriting Risk	779
Non-Life Underwriting Risk	7,499
Diversification	(4,634)
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	12,592
Operational Risk	825
Solvency Capital Requirement	13,417
Minimum Capital Requirement	3,923

Line of business

£000	Net Best Estimate Liabilities	Net Written Premiums in the last 12 mths
Motor Liability	9,885	8,758
Motor Other	3,336	6,242
General Liability	3,652	3,000
Property	-	7,264
Marine	189	638
Income Protection	-	1,393
TOTAL	17,062	27,295

E. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

3. USE OF THE DURATION-BASED EQUITY RISK SUB-MODULE IN THE CALCULATION OF THE SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

Not applicable as long term business is not underwritten.

4. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE STANDARD FORMULA AND ANY INTERNAL MODEL USED

The Company uses the Standard Formula.

5. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE MINIMUM CAPITAL REQUIREMENT AND NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

There has not been any non-compliance with the SCR or MCR over the financial year.

F. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Following Board approval, Claudio Xerri submitted an application to the GFSC for appointment as Interim Compliance Officer. The application is still being reviewed by the Commission and an interview is scheduled in June 2026.

Donovan Schembri's appointment as a Senior Independent Director was approved by the GFSC on 1 April 2026.

APPENDICES

ANNUAL QRTS 2025

The templates are included as follows:

IR.02.01.02	Balance Sheet
IR.05.02.01	Premiums, claims and expenses by country
IR.05.04.02	Non-life income and expenditure
IR.17.01.02	Non-Life Technical Provisions
IR.19.01.21	Non-life insurance claims
IR.23.01.01	Own funds
IR.25.04.21	Solvency Capital Requirement
IR.28.01.01	Minimum Capital Requirement - Only life or only non-life activity

IR.02.01.02

Balance Sheet

£000	Solvency II value	
Assets		C0010
Goodwill	R0010	0
Deferred acquisition costs	R0020	0
Intangible assets	R0030	0
Deferred tax assets	R0040	0
Pension benefit surplus	R0050	0
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	R0060	1,014
Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	R0070	36,647
Property (other than for own use)	R0080	0
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	R0090	0
Equities	R0100	3,274
Equities - listed	R0110	3,274
Equities - unlisted	R0120	0
Bonds	R0130	33,373
Government Bonds	R0140	13,572
Corporate Bonds	R0150	19,801
Structured notes	R0160	0
Collateralised securities	R0170	0
Collective Investments Undertakings	R0180	0
Derivatives	R0190	0
Deposits other than cash equivalents	R0200	0
Other investments	R0210	0
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	R0220	0
Loans and mortgages	R0230	0
Loans on policies	R0240	0
Loans and mortgages to individuals	R0250	0
Other loans and mortgages	R0260	0
Reinsurance recoverables from:	R0270	5,245
Non-life and health similar to non-life	R0280	5,245
Life and health similar to life, excluding index-linked and unit-linked	R0315	0
Life index-linked and unit-linked	R0340	0
Deposits to cedants	R0350	0
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	R0360	1,734
Reinsurance receivables	R0370	0
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	R0380	427
Own shares (held directly)	R0390	0
Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	R0400	0
Cash and cash equivalents	R0410	12,250
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	R0420	0
TOTAL ASSETS	R0500	57,317

IR.02.01.02

Balance Sheet - continued

£000	Solvency II value	
Liabilities		C0010
Technical provisions - total	R0505	22,568
Technical provisions - non-life	R0510	22,568
Technical provisions - life	R0515	0
Best estimate - total	R0542	22,088
Best estimate - non-life	R0544	22,088
Best estimate - life	R0546	0
Risk margin - total	R0552	480
Risk margin - non-life	R0554	480
Risk margin - life	R0556	0
Transitional (TMTP) - life	R0565	0
Other technical provisions	R0730	0
Contingent liabilities	R0740	0
Provisions other than technical provisions	R0750	0
Pension benefit obligations	R0760	0
Deposits from reinsurers	R0770	0
Deferred tax liabilities	R0780	267
Derivatives	R0790	0
Debts owed to credit institutions	R0800	0
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	R0810	0
Insurance & intermediaries payables	R0820	1,675
Reinsurance payables	R0830	4,124
Payables (trade, not insurance)	R0840	2,978
Subordinated liabilities	R0850	0
Subordinated liabilities not in Basic Own Funds	R0860	0
Subordinated liabilities in Basic Own Funds	R0870	0
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	R0880	0
TOTAL LIABILITIES	R0900	31,612
EXCESS OF ASSETS OVER LIABILITIES		25,705

IR.05.02.01

Premiums, claims and expenses by country

Home Country - non-life obligations

		Home Country	Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) - non-life obligations	Total Top 5 and home country - non-life obligations
		C0010	C0020	C0070
	R0010		MT	
		C0080	C0090	C0140
Premiums written				
Gross - Direct Business	R0110	8,952	11,009	19,961
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120	0	0	0
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130	0	0	0
Reinsurers' share	R0140	3,816	2,558	6,373
Net	R0200	5,137	8,451	13,588
Premiums earned				
Gross - Direct Business	R0210	9,003	11,842	20,845
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220	0	0	0
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230	0	0	0
Reinsurers' share	R0240	3,904	2,474	6,378
Net	R0300	5,099	9,368	14,467
Claims incurred				
Gross - Direct Business	R0310	2,798	4,128	6,926
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320	0	0	0
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330	0	0	0
Reinsurers' share	R0340	728	550	1,278
Net	R0400	2,070	3,577	5,647
NET EXPENSES INCURRED	R0550	2,157	3,716	5,872

IR.05.04.02

Non-life income and expenditure

	All business (including annuities stemming from accepted non-life insurance and reinsurance contracts)											
	All non-life business (ie excluding annuities stemming from accepted insurance and reinsurance contracts)										General liability insurance	
	Line of Business for: non-life insurance and accepted proportional reinsurance obligations											
	Income protection insurance (lines of business 2 and 14)	Motor vehicle liability insurance - personal lines - (line of business 4)	Motor vehicle liability insurance - non-personal lines (lines of business 4 and 16)	Motor vehicle other motor insurance - personal lines - (line of business 5)	Motor vehicle other motor insurance - non-personal lines (lines of business 5 and 17)	Marine, aviation and transport insurance (lines of business 6 and 18)	Fire and other damage to property insurance - personal lines - (Line of business 7)	Fire and other damage to property insurance - non-personal lines (Line of business 7 and 19)	Other general liability			
C0010	C0015	C0120	C0140	C0141	C0150	C0151	C0160	C0170	C0180	C0220		
Income												
Premiums written												
Gross written premiums	R0110	19,961	1,228	2,850	3,595	2,494	1,844	468	989	4,267	2,227	
Gross written premiums - insurance (direct)	R0111	19,961	1,228	2,850	3,595	2,494	1,844	468	989	4,267	2,227	
Gross written premiums - accepted reinsurance	R0113											
Net written premiums	R0160	13,588	1,052	2,591	3,269	2,249	1,663	81	320	444	1,920	
Premiums earned and provision for unearned												
Gross earned premiums	R0210	20,845	1,195	2,876	3,856	2,530	2,117	460	1,019	4,522	2,270	
Net earned premiums	R0220	14,467	1,018	2,610	3,521	2,285	1,936	90	353	724	1,930	
Expenditure												
Claims incurred												
Gross (undiscounted) claims incurred	R0610	6,926	8	2,049	1,546	899	62	122	302	1,119	819	
Gross (undiscounted) direct business)	R0611	6,926	8	2,049	1,546	899	62	122	302	1,119	819	
Gross (undiscounted) reinsurance accepted	R0612											
Net (undiscounted) claims incurred	R0690	5,647	8	2,075	1,579	920	78	46	123	56	763	
Net (discounted) claims incurred	R0730	5,647	5,647									
Analysis of expenses incurred												
Technical expenses incurred net of reinsurance ceded	R0910	5,872										
Acquisition costs, commissions, claims management costs	R0985	1,638	1,638	285	519	783	471	434	-173	-173	-1,051	543
Other expenditure												
Other expenses	R1140	410										
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	R1310	12,560										

IR.17.01.02

Non-Life Technical Provisions

		Income protection insurance	Motor vehicle liability insurance	Other motor insurance	Marine, aviation and transport insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance	General liability insurance	Total Non-Life obligation
		C0030	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0180
Best estimate								
Premium provisions								
Gross	R0060	-84	1,658	907	71	429	292	3,272
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0140	0	0	0	57	810	0	867
Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions	R0150	-84	1,658	907	14	-381	292	2,405
Claims provisions								
Gross	R0160	62	9,295	2,429	548	3,062	3,419	18,816
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0240	0	1,069	0	373	2,877	58	4,377
Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions	R0250	62	8,227	2,429	175	185	3,360	14,439
Total Best estimate - gross	R0260	-22	10,953	3,336	619	3,491	3,711	22,088
Total Best estimate - net	R0270	-22	9,885	3,336	189	-196	3,652	16,844
Risk margin	R0280	0	278	94	5	0	103	480
Technical provisions - total (best estimate plus risk margin)								
Technical provisions - total	R0320	-22	11,231	3,430	624	3,491	3,813	22,568
Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default - total	R0330	0	1,069	0	430	3,687	58	5,245
Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total	R0340	-22	10,163	3,430	194	-196	3,755	17,323

IR.19.01.21

Non-life Insurance Claims

Accident year / Underwriting year: Z0020

Gross Claims Paid (non-cumulative)

Development year. Total Non-Life Business

Year		Development year											In Current year	Sum of years (cumulative)	
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +			
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110		C0170	C0180
Prior	R0100											78		78	32,626
N-9	R0160	1,610	2,944	297	30	164	-154	27	10	9	23			23	4,961
N-8	R0170	2,616	1,939	245	256	-105	77	7	4	24				24	5,063
N-7	R0180	2,677	2,527	390	37	289	94	-1	5					5	6,017
N-6	R0190	3,116	2,514	218	479	221	467	192						192	7,206
N-5	R0200	2,057	1,594	251	73	243	90							90	4,309
N-4	R0210	2,887	2,803	699	260	656								656	7,304
N-3	R0220	2,924	2,681	480	1,083									1,083	7,168
N-2	R0230	3,312	2,699	695										695	6,707
N-1	R0240	3,540	2,662											2,662	6,202
N	R0250	2,612												2,612	2,612
													Total	8,120	90,176

Gross undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions (absolute amount)

Year		Development year											Year end (discounted data)	
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +		
		C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280	C0290	C0300		C0360
Prior	R0100											69		68
N-9	R0160	0	0	462	366	770	516	326	29	7	400			394
N-8	R0170	0	712	581	781	1,072	106	306	328	88				87
N-7	R0180	2,390	1,301	1,643	1,027	421	319	162	106					104
N-6	R0190	2,844	2,854	2,004	668	775	617	390						384
N-5	R0200	5,490	2,595	895	1,619	1,151	1,060							1,044
N-4	R0210	5,810	1,668	1,892	994	491								476
N-3	R0220	2,561	3,743	1,795	1,164									1,132
N-2	R0230	9,165	5,211	3,075										2,976
N-1	R0240	8,401	3,599											3,516
N	R0250	8,826												8,636
													Total	18,816

IR.23.01.01

Own Funds

		Total	Tier 1 - unrestricted	Tier 1 - restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
Basic own funds						
Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	R0010	6,984	6,984			
Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	R0030	1,400	1,400			
Initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own - fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings	R0040					
Subordinated mutual member accounts	R0050					
Surplus funds	R0070					
Preference shares	R0090					
Share premium account related to preference shares	R0110					
Reconciliation reserve	R0130	17,321	17,321			
Subordinated liabilities	R0140					
An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	R0160					
Other own fund items approved by the supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above	R0180					
Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds						
Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds	R0220					
Total basic own funds	R0290	25,705	25,705			
Ancillary own funds						
Unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on demand	R0300					
Unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual - type undertakings, callable on demand	R0310					
Unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand	R0320					
A legally binding commitment to subscribe and pay for subordinated liabilities on demand	R0330					
Letters of credit and guarantees	R0340					
Letters of credit and guarantees other	R0350					
Supplementary members calls	R0360					
Supplementary members calls - other	R0370					
Other ancillary own funds	R0390					
Total ancillary own funds	R0400					
Available and eligible own funds						
Total available own funds to meet the SCR	R0500	25,705	25,705			
Total available own funds to meet the MCR	R0510	25,705	25,705			
Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR	R0540	25,705	25,705			
Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR	R0550	25,705	25,705			
SCR	R0580	13,417				
MCR	R0600	3,923				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR	R0620	192%				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR	R0640	655%				

IR.23.01.01

Own Funds - continued

		Total
Reconciliation reserve		C0060
Excess of assets over liabilities	R0700	25,705
Own shares (held directly and indirectly)	R0710	0
Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges	R0720	0
Deductions for participations in financial and credit institutions	R0725	0
Other basic own fund items	R0730	8,384
Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds	R0740	0
Share premium account related to preference shares	R0760	17,321
Reconciliation reserve	R0130	17,321

IR.25.04.21

Solvency Capital Requirement

£000		C0010
Net of loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions		
Market risk	R0140	6,090
Interest rate risk	R0070	2,056
Equity risk	R0080	1,536
Property risk	R0090	
Spread risk	R0100	882
Concentration risk	R0110	141
Currency risk	R0120	4,260
Other market risk	R0125	
Diversification within market risk	R0130	-2,785
Counterparty default risk	R0180	2,858
Type 1 exposures	R0150	2,373
Type 2 exposures	R0160	608
Other counterparty risk	R0165	
Diversification within counterparty default risk	R0170	-124
Life underwriting risk	R0270	
Mortality risk	R0190	
Longevity risk	R0200	
Disability-Morbidity risk	R0210	
Life-expense risk	R0220	
Revision risk	R0230	
Lapse risk	R0240	
Life catastrophe risk	R0250	
Other life underwriting risk	R0255	
Diversification within life underwriting risk	R0260	
Total health underwriting risk	R0320	779
Health SLT risk	R0280	
Health non SLT risk	R0290	424
Health catastrophe risk	R0300	556
Other health underwriting risk	R0305	
Diversification within health underwriting risk	R0310	-201

£000		C0010
Net of loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions		
Non-life underwriting risk	R0370	7,499
Non-life premium and reserve risk (ex catastrophe risk)	R0330	7,101
Non-life catastrophe risk	R0340	1,171
Lapse risk	R0350	543
Other non-life underwriting risk	R0355	
Diversification within non-life underwriting risk	R0360	-1,315
Intangible asset risk	R0400	
Operational and other risks	R0430	825
Operational risk	R0422	825
Other risks	R0424	
Total before all diversification	R0432	22,476
Total before diversification between risk modules	R0434	18,052
Diversification between risk modules	R0436	-4,634
Total after diversification	R0438	13,417
Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	R0440	
Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	R0450	
Other adjustments	R0455	
Solvency capital requirement including undisclosed capital add-on	R0460	13,417
Disclosed capital add-on - excluding residual model limitation	R0472	
Disclosed capital add-on - residual model limitation	R0474	
Solvency capital requirement including capital add-on	R0480	13,417
Biting interest rate scenario	R0490	Increase
Biting life lapse scenario	R0495	

IR.28.01.01

Minimum Capital Requirement

- Only life or only non-life activity

Linear formula component for non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations		MCR components	
		C0010	
MCR _{NL} Result	R0010	3,923	
		Background information	
		Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance) written premiums in the last 12 months
		C0020	C0030
Medical expense insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0020		
Income protection insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0030		1,393
Workers' compensation insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0040		
Motor vehicle liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0050	9,885	8,758
Other motor insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0060	3,336	6,242
Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0070	189	638
Fire and other damage to property insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0080		7,264
General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0090	3,652	3,000
Credit and suretyship insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0100		
Legal expenses insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0110		
Assistance and proportional reinsurance	R0120		
Miscellaneous financial loss insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0130		
Non-proportional health reinsurance	R0140		
Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	R0150		
Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	R0160		
Non-proportional property reinsurance	R0170		
Linear formula component for non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations		C0040	
MCR _{NL} Result	R0200		
		Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance/SPV) total capital at risk
Total capital at risk for all life (re)insurance obligations		C0050	C0060
Obligations with profit participation - guaranteed benefits	R0210		
Obligations with profit participation - future discretionary benefits	R0220		
Index-linked and unit-linked insurance obligations	R0230		
Other life (re)insurance and health (re)insurance obligations	R0240		
Total capital at risk for all life (re)insurance obligations	R0250		
Overall MCR calculation		C0070	
Linear MCR	R0300	3,923	
SCR	R0310	13,417	
MCR cap	R0320	6,038	
MCR floor	R0330	3,354	
Combined MCR	R0340	3,923	
Absolute floor of the MCR	R0350	3,520	
Minimum Capital Requirement	R0400	3,923	

Argus Insurance Company (Europe) Limited
Unit G.04 West One,
Europort Road,
Gibraltar, GX11 1AA

Mailing Address:
PO Box 199
Gibraltar, GX11 1AA

Allshores Limited
112 Pitts Bay Road
Pembroke, HM

allshores.com

