Steamship Mutual

Combined Financial Statements 2026

Managers' Report

Basis of combination

The Combined Financial Statements have been prepared by combining the consolidated accounts of Steamship Mutual Underwriting Association Limited ("Steamship London"), Steamship Mutual Underwriting Association (Europe) Limited ("Steamship Europe"), the consolidated accounts of The Steamship Mutual Underwriting Association (Bermuda) Limited ("Steamship Bermuda"), and The Steamship Mutual Trust ("Trust") (together "Steamship").

The Combined Financial Statements have been prepared for illustrative purposes and have no legal standing.

The consolidated financial statements of Steamship London and Steamship Bermuda and the financial statements of Steamship Europe and the Trust are available as separate documents at www.steamshipmutual.com.

Free reserves

As at 20 February 2026, the combined free reserves were $578.3m, an increase of $41.3m, or 7.7% over the financial year.

Underwriting

The 2022/23 policy year was closed in May 2025.

For the financial year ending 20 February 2026, gross premium written was $515.0m, compared to $478.3m in the prior year. The financial year combined ratio, calculated by dividing the sum of net incurred claims, allocated foreign exchange gains/losses and operating expenses by net earned premium decreased from 112.8% to 112.0%. This remained high due to higher frequency and severity of large claims, which is different from the prior year when Pool claims were the main cause of underwriting losses.

For the year under review, the Directors of Steamship London and Steamship Europe set a 5% general increase in P&I premium. For the 2026/27 policy year renewal the general increase was set at 8%.

The Directors of Steamship London and Steamship Europe will review release call levels as part of Steamship's Group Solvency Self-Assessment. In the meantime, release calls for both P&I and Freight, Demurrage and Defence ("FD&D") were set at 10% for the 2026/27 and 2025/26 policy years, 5% for the 2024/25 policy year and 0% for the 2023/24 policy year.

Claims

Net outstanding claims for all policy years increased by $57.2m to $903.6m, an increase of 6.8% compared to the prior year.

Gross incurred claims in respect of the 2025/26 policy year at the twelve-month stage, including incurred but not reported ("IBNR") provisions, are projected to be $574.3m, an increase of 11.9% over the 2024/25 policy year ($513.0m) at the same stage of development. Claims incurred net of reinsurance recoveries amounted to $414.1m, an increase of 8.0% compared to the 2024/25 policy year ($383.4m).

Investments

There was a combined gain on investments (before currency and investment charges), of $104.3m, a return of 7.0%. Overall cash and investments increased by $59.6m, or 4.1%, to $1,503.4m.

Independent Auditor's Report

Independent auditor's report to the Directors of Steamship Mutual

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, the special purpose combined financial statements of the Companies for the year ended 20 February 2026 are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the accounting policies set out in the notes to the special purpose combined financial statements.

We have audited the special purpose combined financial statements of Steamship Mutual Underwriting Association Limited, Steamship Mutual Underwriting Association (Europe) Limited, The Steamship Mutual Underwriting Association (Bermuda) Limited and The Steamship Mutual Trust (together the "Companies") for the year ended 20 February 2026, which comprise of the following:

Combined Income and Expenditure Account
Combined Balance Sheet
Notes on the Combined Financial Statements other than that of the Combined Policy Year Statements marked 'unaudited'
A summary of accounting policies

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the accounting policies set out in the notes to the special purpose combined financial statements.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)), including ISA (UK) 800 and ISA (UK) 805. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the special purpose combined financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Companies in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the special purpose combined financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the special purpose combined financial statements, we have concluded that the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the special purpose combined financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Companies' ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the special purpose combined financial statements are authorised for issue. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the Companies' ability to continue as a going concern.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Emphasis of matter - Basis of accounting and restriction on distribution and use

We draw attention to Note 1 to the special purpose combined financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting, which is a special purpose framework. The special purpose combined financial statements are prepared to assist the Directors of the Companies to gain a picture of the overall position for its members. As a result, the special purpose financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose. Our report is intended solely for the Directors of the Companies and should not be distributed to or used by parties other than the Directors of the Companies. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Independent Auditor's Report

(continued)

Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in Combined Financial Statements other than the special purpose combined financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the special purpose combined financial statements does not cover the other information and, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the special purpose combined financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the special purpose combined financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Directors

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of the special purpose combined financial statements in accordance with the special purpose framework and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of special purpose combined financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the special purpose combined financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Companies' ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the Companies or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the special purpose financial statements

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

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

Extent to which the audit was capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Non-compliance with laws and regulations

Based on:

- Our understanding of the Companies and the industry in which they operate;
- Discussion with management and those charged with governance regarding the Companies' policies and procedures relating to compliance with laws and regulations; and
- Obtaining an understanding of the Companies' policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

We considered the significant laws and regulations to be, but not limited to, the applicable regulatory framework applicable to the Companies' operations and Companies Act 2006.

The Companies are also subject to laws and regulations where the consequence of non-compliance could have a material effect on the amount or disclosures in the special purpose combined financial statements, for example through the imposition of fines or litigations. We identified such laws and regulations to be the Prudential Regulatory Authority ('PRA'), Financial Conduct Authority ('FCA') and Bermuda Monetary Authority ('BMA').

Our procedures in respect of the above included:

- Agreement of the financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- Review of minutes of meetings of those charged with governance for any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- Review of legal expenditure accounts to understand the nature of expenditure incurred;
- Review of correspondence with regulatory (PRA, FCA & BMA) and tax authorities for any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- Review of the Group Solvency Self-Assessment ('GSSA') for any evidence of non-compliance with the PRA Solvency II regulations.

Fraud

We assessed the susceptibility of the special purpose combined financial statements to material misstatement, including fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included:

- Enquiry with management and those charged with governance regarding any known or suspected instances of fraud;
- Obtaining an understanding of the Companies' policies and procedures relating to:
    - Detecting and responding to the risks of fraud; and
    - Internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud.
- Review of minutes of meetings of those charged with governance for any known or suspected instances of fraud;
- Discussion amongst the engagement team as to how and where fraud might occur in the special purpose combined financial statements; and
- Performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud.

Based on our risk assessment, we considered the areas most susceptible to fraud to be Valuation of IBNR and management override of controls.

Our procedures in respect of the above included:

- In response to the risk within the valuation of IBNR, and in conjunction with our actuarial specialists, we performed the following procedures;
    - Obtained an understanding of the relevant reserving processes, and the relevant controls over the data, methodology and assumptions, models and outputs used in valuing the IBNR, including evaluating the design and implementation of relevant controls;
    - Assessed the appropriateness and consistency of the underlying reserving data provided by the Companies' actuarial team with by evaluating the integrity of the data used in the actuarial calculations by agreeing to the underlying records;
    - Performed independent re-projections of reserves for all classes of business (except for run-off classes), using historical claims data and our own actuarial techniques;
    - Challenged key assumptions, methods and actuarial models used to ensure estimates are objective and reasonable;
    - Assessed the Companies' best estimate to our best estimate and range of possible outcomes; and
    - Assessed the reasonableness of the margin held at year end.
- Reviewed material claims payments made in the year; and
- In response to the risk of management override of controls – testing a sample of journal entries made throughout the year to supporting documentation and reviewing for evidence of management bias that might reasonably represent a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

We also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members who were all deemed to have appropriate competence and capabilities and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to risks of material misstatement in the special purpose combined financial statements, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery, misrepresentations or through collusion. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the special purpose combined financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Independent Auditor's Report

(continued)

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Companies' Directors, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 23 April 2026. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Companies' Directors those matters we are required to state in an auditor's report in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Companies and the Companies' Directors as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed. This report must not be used for any purpose other than that for which it was prepared or be reproduced or referred to in any other document or made available to any third party. We accept no duty or responsibility and deny any liability to any third party who is shown and/or gains access to this report.

BDO LLP
Chartered Accountants
London, UK
29 May 2026

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

Combined Income and Expenditure Account

For the year ended 20 February 2026

Technical Account	Note	2026 $m	2025 $m
Gross premium written	2	**515.0**	478.3
Outward reinsurance premium	3	**(100.5)**	(91.9)
Net earned premium		**414.5**	386.4
Allocated currency gains/(losses)	8	**6.2**	(3.0)
Claims paid			
Gross amount	4	**508.6**	315.8
Reinsurers' share	4	**(161.0)**	(17.4)
		347.6	298.4
Change in the provision for claims			
Gross amount	5	**172.6**	281.7
Reinsurers' share	5	**(115.4)**	(214.1)
		57.2	67.6
Net claims incurred		**404.8**	366.0
Operating expenses	6	**65.4**	66.9
Underwriting balance		**(49.5)**	(49.5)
Non-Technical Account			
Underwriting balance		**(49.5)**	(49.5)
Investment income	8	**81.4**	98.8
Unrealised gains/(losses)	8	**29.1**	(7.2)
Currency (gains)/losses allocated to the Technical Account	8	**(6.2)**	3.0
Net investment return		**104.3**	94.6
Investment charges		**(11.1)**	(2.9)
Other charges		**–**	(0.3)
Taxation		**(2.4)**	(2.4)
Surplus for the financial year		**41.3**	39.5

Combined Balance Sheet

as at 20 February 2026

Assets	Note	**2026 $m**	2025 $m
Investments			
Other financial investments	9	**1,446.7**	1,420.7
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions			
Claims outstanding	5	**591.5**	476.1
Debtors			
Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations		**17.5**	17.1
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations		**5.7**	0.1
Other debtors		**5.1**	5.0
Other assets			
Cash at bank		**56.7**	23.1
Tangible assets	10	**5.9**	6.1
Prepayments and accrued income			
Deferred acquisition costs		**1.6**	1.2
Other prepayments and accrued income		**9.1**	7.9
Total assets		**2,139.8**	1,957.3
Liabilities			
Capital and reserves			
Free reserves	11	**578.3**	537.0
Technical provisions			
Provision for unearned premium		**7.5**	6.5
Claims outstanding	5	**1,495.1**	1,322.5
Provisions for other risks and charges			
Provision for taxation		**–**	**–**
Creditors			
Creditors arising out of direct insurance operations		**20.8**	19.7
Creditors arising out of reinsurance operations	12	**18.2**	15.6
Other creditors	13	**19.9**	56.0
Total liabilities		**2,139.8**	1,957.3

Notes on the Combined Financial Statements

1. Extract of accounting policies

(a) Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared with regard to the measurement principles in the European Commission Insurance Accounts Directive (91 /674/EEC) as adopted in the United Kingdom through Section 396 of the Companies Act 2006 and Schedule 3 of The Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 and applicable United Kingdom Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS") 102 and 103.

(b) Basis of combination

The Combined Financial Statements have been prepared by combining the consolidated accounts of Steamship Mutual Underwriting Association Limited ("Steamship London"), Steamship Mutual Underwriting Association (Europe) Limited ("Steamship Europe"), the consolidated accounts of The Steamship Mutual Underwriting Association (Bermuda) Limited ("Steamship Bermuda"), and The Steamship Mutual Trust ("Trust") (together "Steamship"). Presented in US dollars unless specified otherwise.

The financial statements of Steamship London, Steamship Bermuda and the Trust were prepared in accordance with FRS 102 and 103, with Steamship Europe's prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). Adjustments were made to the Steamship Europe results and balance sheet to present these in accordance with FRS 102 and 103, on which these accounts are prepared.

The financial statements combine the accounts of Steamship Bermuda and its subsidiary undertakings (Steamship Mutual Property Holdings Limited ("SMPH") which was liquidated and closed during the financial year and its share of Hydra Insurance Company Limited ("Hydra")), with those of Steamship London and its subsidiary undertaking (Steamship (Germany) GmbH), the Trust and Steamship Europe.

(c) Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for income and expenditure during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. The key accounting estimate is the calculation of claims outstanding which is described in further detail under note 16.

(d) Premium written

Premium, less returns, comprise the total premium receivable for the whole period of cover provided by contracts incepting during the financial year. All premium is direct insurance and is shown gross of commission payable to intermediaries and exclusive of taxes levied on premium.

(e) Unearned premium

The proportion of premium written relating to periods of cover after the year end is carried forward as a provision for unearned premium. There is no reinsurers' share of unearned premium due to the reinsurance contracts being recognised on an earned basis.

(f) Deferred acquisition costs

Acquisition costs are deferred to the extent that they are attributable to premium unearned at the balance sheet date. There is no reinsurers' share of deferred acquisition costs due to the reinsurance contracts being recognised on an earned basis.

(g) Claims and related expenses

Claims and related expenses are charged to the income and expenditure account when they have been authorised for settlement. A provision is made on a claim by claim basis for the estimated cost of claims notified but not settled by the balance sheet date and for the estimated future costs of handling these claims. A provision for claims incurred but not reported is established on a statistical basis having regard to past experience as to the frequency and average cost of claims reported after previous balance sheet dates. The reinsurers' share of technical provisions is calculated consistently with the amounts associated with the underlying insurance contract and the terms of the reinsurance contract.

Steamship provides guarantees to third parties on behalf of Members. For guarantees issued in respect of covered claims, provision is made within the claims outstanding technical provision. Guarantees are issued under certain circumstances, in accordance with procedures, for uncovered claims when appropriate counter security is obtained in advance.

(h) Reinsurance premium and recoveries

Payments made to and recoveries from other Associations under the IG Pooling arrangements are recognised in the income and expenditure account when debited or credited. Recoveries from other reinsurers are recognised in the income and expenditure account when credited. Reinsurance premium are recognised in the income and expenditure account on an accruals basis.

1. Extract of accounting policies (continued)

(i) Investments

Investments, unless otherwise stated, have been valued as at the end of the reporting period and at fair value through profit or loss. Deposits held at credit institutions have a maturity date of 3 months or more and are valued at amortised cost. Investment income consists of interest, dividends and realised gains and losses on fair value through profit or loss assets. Unrealised gains and losses reflect the movement in the fair value of investments compared to their cost. Fair value is calculated using the bid price at the close of business on the last working day of the financial year.

The allocated investment return transferred from the non-technical account to the technical account is comprised of realised and unrealised exchange differences arising on the conversion of transactions on non-US dollar denominated transactions relating to the technical account and the funding of the operating expenses of the Managers, and arising on foreign currency investments held to hedge technical provisions in the same currencies.

(j) Cash at bank

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank, have a maturity of less than 3 months, and are valued at the end of the reporting period.

(k) Foreign currencies

The functional currency is US dollar. Assets and liabilities are converted at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Income and expenditure items are translated to US dollars at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. All exchange rate differences are included in the income and expenditure account.

The rates of exchange ruling on the balance sheet date and used for the purpose of preparing the accounts are as follows:

		2026	2025
Euro	€	**0.850**	0.959
UK sterling	£	**0.743**	0.792

(l) Operating leases

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The aggregate benefits of lease incentives are recognised as a reduction to the expense recognised over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

(m) Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight -line basis over their expected useful lives. The periods applicable are:

Leasehold improvements	15 years
Fixtures and fittings	10 years

Notes on the Combined Financial Statements

(continued)

2. Gross premium written

	2026 $m	2025 $m
Mutual and fixed premium	**516.0**	478.4
Movement in unearned premium	**(1.0)**	(0.1)
	515.0	478.3

3. Outward reinsurance premium

	2026 $m	2025 $m
International Group ("IG") Excess Loss	**67.4**	56.0
Other reinsurance premium	**33.1**	35.9
	100.5	91.9

4. Claims paid

	2026 $m	2025 $m
Claims and related expenses	**409.6**	229.3
IG Pool claims	**64.5**	47.7
Claims administration expenses	**34.5**	38.8
	508.6	315.8
Less reinsurers' share		
IG Excess Loss	**0.7**	–
IG Pool	**118.1**	5.0
Other reinsurers	**42.2**	12.4
	161.0	17.4
Net claims paid	**347.6**	298.4

5. Change in net provision for claims	2026 $m	2025 $m
Gross outstanding claims		
Provision brought forward	**1,322.5**	1,040.8
Claims paid in the year	**(508.6)**	(315.8)
Changes to reserves	**681.2**	597.5
Provision carried forward	**1,495.1**	1,322.5
IG Pool and Excess Loss reinsurers' share of outstanding claims		
Provision brought forward	**404.7**	188.3
Reinsurance recoveries made in the year	**(118.8)**	(5.0)
Changes to reserves	**193.9**	221.4
Provision carried forward	**479.8**	404.7
Other reinsurers' share of outstanding claims		
Provision brought forward	**71.4**	73.7
Reinsurance recoveries made in the year	**(42.2)**	(12.4)
Changes to reserves	**82.5**	10.1
Provision carried forward	**111.7**	71.4
Total net claims outstanding	**903.6**	846.4

A favourable movement in the prior years' net claims provision of $3.7m was experienced during the year (2025: favourable $18.8m).

6. Operating expenses	2026 $m	2025 $m
Brokerage	**33.9**	32.1
Underwriting administration	**11.7**	13.4
Other administration	**15.8**	17.2
Operating lease expenses	**2.7**	2.6
Directors' remuneration	**0.5**	0.6
Auditor's remuneration	**0.8**	1.0
	65.4	66.9
Total expenses		
Operating expenses	**65.4**	66.9
Claims administration expenses (Note 4 above)	**34.5**	38.8
Investment charges	**11.1**	2.9
	111.0	108.6

7. Operating leases

Future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2026 $m	2025 $m
Not later than one year	**2.4**	0.4
Later than one year and not later than five years	**9.7**	9.1
Later than five years	**18.9**	19.9
	31.0	29.4

The operating lease is for the commercial office in the UK. The lease term is up to fifteen years.

Notes on the Combined Financial Statements

(continued)

8. Net investment return	2026 $m	2025 $m
Dividends and interest	**53.4**	55.8
Realised gains/(losses):		
Investments	**24.4**	44.8
Foreign exchange	**3.6**	(1.8)
Investment income	**81.4**	98.8
Unrealised gains/(losses):		
Investments	**23.4**	(5.5)
Foreign exchange	**5.7**	(1.7)
Foreign exchange (gains)/losses allocated to Technical Account	**(6.2)**	3.0
Net investment return	**104.3**	94.6

The allocation to the Technical Account is comprised of all realised and unrealised foreign exchange differences arising on non-US dollar investments held to match technical provisions in the same currencies, differences arising on the conversion of transactions on non-US dollar denominated transactions relating to the technical account, and the funding of operating expenses.

9. Other financial investments	2026 $m	2025 $m
Fair value or amortised cost		
Bonds	**992.1**	998.9
Equities	**108.9**	108.9
Alternative investments	**219.1**	205.9
Money market instruments	**82.9**	77.3
Deposits with credit institutions	**5.6**	11.9
Cash accounts	**38.0**	18.0
Derivative financial instruments	**0.1**	(0.2)
	1,446.7	1,420.7
Cost		
Bonds	**967.4**	999.5
Equities	**90.4**	96.7
Alternative investments	**213.5**	197.5
Money market instruments	**82.9**	77.3
Deposits with credit institutions	**5.6**	11.9
Cash accounts	**38.0**	18.0
	1,397.8	1,400.9

Notes on the Combined Financial Statements

(continued)

10. Tangible assets

	Leasehold Improvements	Fixtures & Fittings	Total
Cost	**$m**	**$m**	**$m**
At 20 February 2025	5.1	1.2	**6.3**
Additions	0.3	–	**0.3**
Disposals	–	–	**–**
At 20 February 2026	5.4	1.2	**6.6**
Depreciation			
At 20 February 2025	0.1	0.1	**0.2**
Provided in the year	0.4	0.1	0.5
Eliminated on disposals	–	–	**–**
At 20 February 2026	0.5	0.2	0.7
Net book amount at 20 February 2026	**4.9**	**1.0**	**5.9**
Net book amount at 20 February 2025	5.0	1.1	6.1

11. Free reserves

	2026 $m	2025 $m
Brought forward	**537.0**	540.3
Surplus for year	**41.3**	39.5
Capital distribution	**–**	(42.8)
	578.3	537.0

12. Creditors arising out of reinsurance operations

	2026 $m	2025 $m
IG clubs and Excess Loss reinsurers	**0.6**	0.5
Other reinsurance creditors	**17.6**	15.1
	18.2	15.6

13. Other creditors

	2026 $m	2025 $m
Capital distribution payable to members	**–**	42.8
Accruals and other payables	**9.8**	9.3
Unsettled investment trades	**10.1**	3.9
	19.9	56.0

14. Average expense ratio

In accordance with Schedule 3 of the IG Agreement, each club is required to calculate and disclose its Combined Average Expense Ratio, being the ratio of operating expenses to income, including premium and investment income.

The operating expenses include all expenditure incurred, excluding expenditure incurred in handling claims. Investment income includes all income and gains whether realised or unrealised, exchange gains and losses, and investment management costs.

The Combined Average Expense Ratio for the P&I business of Steamship for the five years ended 20 February 2026 is 12.2% (2025: 12.4%).

15. Guarantees

Steamship London and Steamship Europe provide guarantees to third parties on behalf of Members. For guarantees issued in respect of covered claims, provision is made within the claims outstanding technical provisions. Guarantees are issued under certain circumstances, in accordance with procedures, for uncovered claims when appropriate counter security is obtained in advance. As at 20 February 2026 the total value of guarantees issued in respect of uncovered claims was $14.0m (2025: $14.5m). If the guarantee crystalises, counter securities held will be exercised and consequently receive the respective amounts from the insureds.

16. Risk management

Risks relating to the operations of the entities are monitored and managed through a risk management program which analyses exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. This is evidenced in the Group Solvency Self-Assessment ("GSSA") report. The GSSA documents risk and capital management policies employed to identify, assess, manage and report the risks it may face and to determine the capital resources required to ensure that its overall solvency needs are met at all times. The GSSA considers the business strategy, how the strategy aligns to risk appetite and the current risk profile.

The principal risks faced are insurance risk, credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk and operational risk.

Insurance risk

Insurance risk is comprised of two elements; premium risk and reserving risk. Premium risk refers to the risk that insurance premium written in the current policy year is insufficient to cover claims and other costs arising in that year. It thus relates to the future, whereas reserving risk is the risk that, over the next year, existing technical provisions are insufficient to cover claims arising in previous policy years. Steamship is exposed to the uncertainty surrounding the timing, frequency and severity of claims made under its insurance contracts. Premium and reserving risk are calculated by reference to risk factors prescribed by the BMA and then combined taking account of dependencies and diversification effects.

Premium is set using assumptions which have regard to trends and the past experience of a specific Member. Premium risk is mitigated by diversification across a variety of ship types and geographical areas, and by careful selection and implementation of underwriting strategy guidelines including the screening of new Members.

Steamship transfers a substantial portion of its insurance risk to its reinsurers through the provisions of the reinsurance arrangements and its membership of the IG.

The key methods used to estimate claims liabilities are Bornhuetter-Ferguson for the most recent policy year reported and the development factor method for all other policy years. Reserves for both reported and unreported claims are calculated using detailed statistical analysis of the past experience as to frequency and average cost of claims having regard to variations in the nature of current business accepted and its underlying terms and conditions.

Inflation is one of many factors that are considered by claims handlers when setting an appropriate claims reserve prior to settling a claim. Standard actuarial techniques are used which, amongst other things, incorporate inflation when calculating appropriate technical provisions. Together, these should accommodate potential increased costs arising from current levels of inflation.

In order to reduce reserving risk, claims reserves are set at a prudent level that provides between 70% and 80% confidence that they will be sufficient to cover actual settlement costs. Actual experience will differ from the expected outcome, but this prudent basis is expected to result in releases of prior year claim reserves. This prudence is expected to cover increased costs that might arise should inflation remain above the long-term average.

The sensitivity of the overall surplus to three factors, other assumptions being unchanged, is shown below.

		2026 $m	2025 $m
5% increase in claims incurred on current policy year			
Overall surplus	gross of reinsurance	**(28.7)**	(25.7)
	net of reinsurance	**(20.7)**	(19.2)
Single claim of $2.35bn in current policy year ($2bn in prior policy year)			
Overall surplus	gross of reinsurance	**(2,350.0)**	(2,000.0)
	net of reinsurance	**(34.5)**	(36.5)
Single claim for other member of the IG of $2.35bn in current policy year ($2bn in prior policy year)			
Overall surplus	gross of reinsurance	**(20.7)**	(22.7)
	net of reinsurance	**(20.7)**	(22.7)

16. Risk management (continued)

The following tables show the development of claims over ten years on both a gross and net of reinsurance basis. The top half of each table shows how the estimates of total claims for each policy year have developed over time. The lower half of each table reconciles cumulative claims to the amount appearing in the balance sheet.

Insurance claims - gross

Policy year $m	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
End of reporting year	245.9	393.1	322.0	315.8	314.8	310.8	338.9	372.6	513.0	574.3
One year later	226.7	357.3	287.6	346.6	297.3	271.6	275.2	456.8	650.9	
Two years later	244.4	337.9	269.8	335.2	286.3	261.8	285.5	428.7		
Three years later	241.3	336.0	259.2	442.3	269.6	279.1	284.0			
Four years later	241.0	366.5	255.3	440.2	267.1	285.5				
Five years later	239.9	366.5	251.1	435.4	263.9					
Six years later	241.3	365.0	238.0	428.4						
Seven years later	237.1	371.1	231.7							
Eight years later	236.1	379.9								
Nine years later	233.4									
Current estimate of ultimate claims	233.4	379.9	231.7	428.4	263.9	285.5	284.0	428.7	650.9	574.3
Cumulative payments to date	224.0	274.0	213.0	403.2	214.1	219.9	182.6	209.1	290.3	117.0
Claims outstanding	**9.4**	**105.9**	**18.7**	**25.2**	**49.8**	**65.6**	**101.4**	**219.6**	**360.6**	**457.3**
Claims outstanding relating to last ten reporting years										**1,413.5**
Provision in respect of 2015/16 policy year and prior										**81.6**
Total gross claims outstanding										**1,495.1**

Insurance claims - net

Policy year $m	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
End of reporting year	223.0	255.0	261.5	246.9	256.0	272.8	252.9	321.0	383.4	414.1
One year later	219.8	250.4	248.2	262.5	250.7	262.6	234.4	310.9	405.4	
Two years later	230.7	239.4	236.3	262.2	254.1	253.0	239.9	300.5		
Three years later	234.2	239.8	234.6	272.8	243.2	263.1	238.5			
Four years later	235.2	238.2	234.3	279.2	234.6	254.4				
Five years later	233.5	243.2	233.1	275.8	231.1					
Six years later	234.7	244.4	226.6	271.2						
Seven years later	231.8	252.1	223.1							
Eight years later	230.1	252.4								
Nine years later	227.2									
Current estimate of ultimate claims	227.2	252.4	223.1	271.2	231.1	254.4	238.5	300.5	405.4	414.1
Cumulative payments to date	219.3	223.2	207.6	251.8	205.2	200.8	175.5	176.0	211.2	87.2
Claims outstanding	7.9	29.2	15.5	19.4	25.9	53.6	63.0	124.5	194.2	326.9
Claims outstanding relating to last ten reporting years										860.1
Provision in respect of 2015/16 policy year and prior										43.5
Total net claims outstanding										903.6

16. Risk management (continued)

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty owing money may default causing a debt to be written off. The reinsurance protection arranged effectively transforms a proportion of insurance risk into credit risk as the risk exposure becomes reinsurer default. External reinsurers are generally only used if at the time of contracting with them their financial strength rating is at least A- from S&P Global, or an equivalent rating from another rating agency, except in the case of some members of the IG. The key areas of exposure to credit risk are in relation to reinsurance recoverables and bonds in the investment portfolio.

The Boards' Investment Policy and specific guidelines in investment mandates control the amount of credit risk taken in pursuit of investment return and ensure that such credit risk is diversified thereby reducing concentration of exposure.

Credit risk in respect of amounts due from Members is spread across diverse industries and geographical areas. Cover can be cancelled and claims set off against unpaid premium and there are other strong incentives for Members to keep their insurance cover in place. In practice, therefore, prompt payment of premium is experienced and bad debt is immaterial.

Credit risk also arises on operational balances and deposits held with banks. This is controlled by using a variety of banks and limiting exposure to each individual bank based on its credit rating and/or capital strength.

Receivables from Members, agents and intermediaries, and land and buildings, generally do not have a credit rating and are therefore included within Other assets. Equities and alternative investments are also included within Other assets. The following table shows the aggregated credit risk exposure for all assets.

As at 20 February 2026
$m

	AAA	AA	A	BBB	BB and below	Not rated	Total
Bonds and loans	170.8	297.1	327.2	189.9	7.1	–	**992.1**
Money market instruments	82.9	–	–	–	–	–	**82.9**
Deposits with credit institutions	–	4.8	0.8	–	–	–	**5.6**
Cash accounts	–	20.5	17.5	–	–	–	**38.0**
Derivative financial instruments	–	–	0.1	–	–	–	**0.1**
Cash at bank	–	38.3	18.4	–	–	–	**56.7**
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions	–	211.9	282.7	87.0	9.9	–	**591.5**
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations	–	–	5.1	–	0.6	–	**5.7**
Accrued interest	1.0	1.2	3.5	2.1	0.1	0.2	**8.1**
Other assets	–	–	–	–	–	359.1	**359.1**
Total assets	**254.7**	**573.8**	**655.3**	**279.0**	**17.7**	**359.3**	**2,139.8**

16. Risk management (continued)

Credit Risk (continued)

As at 20 February 2025
$m

	AAA	AA	A	BBB	BB and below	Not rated	Total
Bonds and loans	133.7	334.4	327.8	196.0	7.0	-	998.9
Money market instruments	77.3	–	–	–	–	–	77.3
Deposits with credit institutions	–	11.1	0.8	–	–	–	11.9
Cash accounts	0.2	0.6	17.2	–	–	–	18.0
Derivative financial instruments	–	–	(0.2)	–	–	–	(0.2)
Cash at bank	–	14.0	8.5	–	–	0.6	23.1
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions	–	116.0	261.6	88.4	10.1	–	476.1
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations	–	0.1	–	–	–	–	0.1
Accrued interest	0.9	1.0	3.0	1.9	0.1	0.1	7.0
Other assets	–	–	–	–	–	345.1	345.1
Total assets	212.1	477.2	618.7	286.3	17.2	345.8	1,957.3

The following table shows the age analysis of debtors arising out of insurance operations and debtors arising out of reinsurance operations after deducting provisions for bad debt.

As at 20 February 2026
$m

	Not due	0 - 30 days	31 - 90 days	Over 90 days	Impaired	Total
Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations	8.5	2.8	3.2	2.8	0.2	**17.5**
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations	–	1.0	–	4.7	–	**5.7**
Total	**8.5**	**3.8**	**3.2**	**7.5**	0.2	**23.2**

As at 20 February 2025
$m

	Not due	0 - 30 days	31 - 90 days	Over 90 days	Impaired	Total
Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations	8.4	1.9	3.8	3.0	–	17.1
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations	–	–	–	0.1	–	0.1
Total	8.4	1.9	3.8	3.1	–	17.2

16. Risk management (continued)

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of financial loss as a consequence of movements in prices of equities and bonds, interest rates and foreign exchange rates and other price changes.

Exposure to changes in interest rates and market prices is concentrated in the investment portfolio. The risk appetite, asset allocation and tolerance ranges are set by the Board of the Corporate Trustee of the Trust having consulted with the Boards of the reinsureds. Exposures and compliance with Board policies are monitored and reported by the Managers assisted by the investment managers.

The majority of premium income is received in US dollars, some in euro and smaller amounts in UK sterling and Canadian dollars. Claim liabilities arise in a number of currencies but predominantly in US dollar, euro and UK sterling. This currency exposure is mitigated by holding investments and derivatives in each of these currencies. To minimise currency translation costs some operational bank balances in euro and UK sterling are maintained to fund expected short term claim payments in those currencies.

The following tables show Steamship's assets and liabilities by currency. The exposure to UK sterling, Brazilian real and Philippine peso through derivative positions was US$2.5m, US$2.8m and US$6.9m respectively at 20 February 2026 (2025: US$3.8m, US$4.0m and US$9.0m).

As at 20 February 2026
$m

	US dollar	Euro	UK sterling	Brazilian real	Philippine peso	Other	Total
Assets	1,864.3	160.5	64.7	7.2	0.1	43.0	**2,139.8**
Liabilities	(1,346.2)	(144.2)	(32.0)	(10.6)	(4.9)	(23.6)	**(1,561.5)**
	518.1	**16.3**	**32.7**	**(3.4)**	**(4.8)**	**19.4**	**578.3**

As at 20 February 2025
$m

	US dollar	Euro	UK sterling	Brazilian real	Philippine peso	Other	Total
Assets	1,763.6	121.9	35.7	6.5	–	29.6	1,957.3
Liabilities	(1,212.1)	(126.0)	(37.3)	(11.7)	(9.9)	(23.3)	(1,420.3)
	551.5	(4.1)	(1.6)	(5.2)	(9.9)	6.3	537.0

IBNR and reinsurers' share of IBNR are reserved in US dollar.

16. Risk Management (continued)

Market Risk (continued)

The majority of operating expenses are costs of Steamship Insurance Management Services Limited, the service company of Steamship P&I Management LLP. These expenses are payable in UK sterling giving rise to a foreign exchange risk when compared to the base currency of US dollar. The hedging policy requires a percentage of future costs to be held in UK sterling to manage this risk.

Interest rate risk is in relation to the fluctuation in the fair value of future cash flows of bonds due to changes in interest rates. The table below shows the change in fair value of the investments assuming a 200 basis points increase in interest rates:

	Effect on investment valuation $m
As at 20 February 2026	(62.1)
As at 20 February 2025	(59.6)

Equity price risk is in relation to the fluctuation in the fair value of equities due to changes in market conditions. The table below shows the change in fair value of the investments assuming a 35% decrease in equities:

	Effect on investment valuation $m
As at 20 February 2026	(38.1)
As at 20 February 2025	(38.1)

The table below shows the change in fair value of the investments assuming a 15% decrease in alternative investment pricing:

	Effect on investment valuation $m
As at 20 February 2026	(32.9)
As at 20 February 2025	(30.9)

The above sensitivities assume that all other key market variables are held constant and that the percentage rate change is instantaneous, which is rarely the case.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that financial obligations cannot be met as they fall due. A highly liquid portfolio of cash, government and corporate bonds is maintained, with an average maturity similar to the average expected settlement period of claim liabilities.

16. Risk management (continued)

Liquidity Risk (continued)

The following table shows the expected maturity/liquidity of assets based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of the assets.

As at 20 February 2026
$m

	0-1 years	1-2 years	2-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Investments	549.5	105.5	287.2	504.5	**1,446.7**
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions	203.1	121.5	159.9	107.0	**591.5**
Other assets	95.7	–	–	5.9	**101.6**
Total assets	**848.3**	**227.0**	**447.1**	**617.4**	**2,139.8**

As at 20 February 2025
$m

	0-1 years	1-2 years	2-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Investments	580.0	87.5	305.7	447.5	1,420.7
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions	165.6	122.7	129.0	58.8	476.1
Other assets	54.4	–	–	6.1	60.5
Total assets	800.0	210.2	434.7	512.4	1,957.3

The following table shows the expected maturity profile of undiscounted obligations with respect to insurance contract liabilities and other liabilities.

As at 20 February 2026
$m

	0-1 years	1-2 years	2-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Claims outstanding	503.9	330.4	421.5	239.3	**1,495.1**
Other liabilities	66.4	–	–	–	**66.4**
Total liabilities excluding capital and reserves	**570.3**	**330.4**	**421.5**	**239.3**	**1,561.5**

As at 20 February 2025
$m

	0-1 years	1-2 years	2-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Claims outstanding	466.1	330.5	381.0	144.9	1,322.5
Other liabilities	97.8	–	–	–	97.8
Total liabilities excluding capital and reserves	563.9	330.5	381.0	144.9	1,420.3

Operational Risk

Operational risk includes fraud, interruptions in service due to external or internal disruption and procedural or systems errors. Operational risks are identified in a risk register and appropriate controls are in place to manage and mitigate such risks, consistent with good practice, regulatory guidance and legislation relating to human resources, financial crime, business continuity and information security. Appropriate controls are also in place to monitor the outsourcing of operations to the Managers and, through them, other service providers.

Notes on the Combined Financial Statements

(continued)

17. Subsequent events

Subsequent to the year end, Steamship is closely monitoring developments in relation to the escalation of the conflict in the Middle East. P&I and FD&D cover for Steamship's owned members has been unaffected.

Steamship issued notices of cancellation in respect of Owned Hull War Risks, Charterers' and Other covers which include war risks relating to the Persian/Arabian Gulf region. Whilst conditions in the region remain volatile, Steamship has been able to offer cover to our members for certain war risk protections.

The conflict has had minimal impact on Steamship's underwriting, claims, investments and operations, and all sanctions are being adhered to as required.

Combined Policy Year Statement – All Classes (Unaudited)

Development of open policy years	2025/26 $m	2024/25 $m	2023/24 $m	Total $m
Gross premium	514.5	477.9	460.7	**1,453.1**
Reinsurance premium	(102.8)	(90.5)	(90.3)	**(283.6)**
Net earned premium	411.7	387.4	370.4	**1,169.5**
Allocated investment return from non-technical account	1.9	0.1	0.8	**2.8**
Net incurred claims				
Claims paid net of reinsurance recoveries	64.6	177.2	138.7	**380.5**
Claims administration expenses	22.5	34.0	37.3	**93.8**
Net claims outstanding	131.4	111.5	85.3	**328.2**
IBNR provision	177.9	77.9	37.1	**292.9**
Future claims administration expenses	17.7	4.8	2.0	**24.5**
	414.1	405.4	300.4	**1,119.9**
Operating expenses				
Brokerage	33.8	32.1	31.9	**97.8**
Other expenses	31.5	34.9	31.9	**98.3**
	65.3	67.0	63.8	**196.1**
Underwriting balance	(65.8)	(84.9)	7.0	**(143.7)**
Net investment income	90.9	89.1	83.7	**263.7**
Surplus/(deficit) on open policy years	25.1	4.2	90.7	**120.0**

Closed policy years	
Surplus in respect of 2021/22 and prior years at 20 February 2025	**502.1**
Balance on 2022/23 year as at 20 February 2025	**0.1**
Capital distribution	**(67.0)**
Movements on policy years prior to 2023/24	**23.1**
Surplus on all policy years	**578.3**

Notes

1. Investment income earned by Steamship Bermuda, Steamship London and Steamship Europe is credited to the same policy year as the financial year in which it rises. Investment income earned by the Trust is only allocated to the policy year to the extent required to bring that year into overall balance.

	2025/26 $m	2024/25 $m	2023/24 $m
2. Net product of 10% supplementary call in respective of P&I class	37.7	34.4	32.6

3. The policy year combined ratios as at 20 February 2026 are as follows:

2025/26	2024/25	2023/24
116.0%	121.9%	98.1%

Combined Policy Year Statement – All Classes (Unaudited)

Balance available for outstanding claims by policy year	2025/26 $m	2024/25 $m	2023/24 $m	Closed years $m	Total $m
Gross claims outstanding					
Own claims	378.3	313.8	195.8	380.6	**1,268.5**
Pool claims	61.3	41.9	21.8	72.2	**197.2**
Future claims administration expenses	17.7	4.8	2.0	4.9	**29.4**
Reinsurance recoveries outstanding					
IG Excess Loss contract	(29.3)	(17.8)	-	(35.5)	**(82.6)**
IG Pool	(85.9)	(91.9)	(100.3)	(119.1)	**(397.2)**
Other	(15.1)	(56.6)	5.1	(45.1)	**(111.7)**
Net provision for claims outstanding	327.0	194.2	124.4	258.0	**903.6**
Free reserves					
Surplus/(deficit) on policy years	25.1	4.2	90.7	222.6	**342.6**
Unallocated investment income	-	-	-	235.7	**235.7**
Balance available for outstanding claims	352.1	198.4	215.1	716.3	**1,481.9**

Notes

1. Combined projected net outstanding claims at 20 February 2026, amounting to $903.6m, includes IBNR provision totaling $350.0m as follows:

2025/26 $m	2024/25 $m	2023/24 $m	Closed years $m	Total $m
177.9	77.9	37.1	57.1	**350.0**

2. Combined free reserves at 20 February 2026, amounting to $578.3m, are stated net of a provision for future expenses on outstanding claims amounting to $29.4m.

Combined Policy Year Statement – P&I Class (Unaudited)

Development of open policy years	2025/26 $m	2024/25 $m	2023/24 $m	Total $m
Gross premium	468.2	428.5	413.1	**1,309.8**
Reinsurance premium	(81.9)	(67.9)	(68.4)	**(218.2)**
Net earned premium	386.3	360.6	344.7	**1,091.6**
Allocated investment return from non-technical account	1.7	(0.1)	0.7	**2.3**
Net incurred claims				
Claims paid net of reinsurance recoveries	62.4	171.2	126.5	**360.1**
Claims administration expenses	21.0	30.7	34.7	**86.4**
Net claims outstanding	126.3	99.6	85.5	**311.4**
IBNR provision	165.4	71.3	34.6	**271.3**
Future claims administration expenses	16.6	4.2	1.9	**22.7**
	391.7	377.0	283.2	**1,051.9**
Operating expenses				
Brokerage	29.8	27.3	26.9	**84.0**
Acquisition and other expenses	28.7	31.3	28.8	**88.8**
	58.5	58.6	55.7	**172.8**
Underwriting balance	(62.2)	(75.1)	6.5	**(130.8)**
Allocated net investment income	82.7	79.6	74.9	**237.2**
Surplus/(deficit) on open policy years	20.5	4.5	81.4	**106.4**

Closed policy years	
Surplus in respect of 2021/22 and prior years at 20 February 2025	**470.4**
Balance on 2022/23 year as at 20 February 2025	**17.1**
Capital distribution	**(67.0)**
Movements on policy years prior to 2023/24	**20.2**
Surplus on all policy years	**547.1**

Notes

1. Investment income earned by Steamship Bermuda, Steamship London and Steamship Europe is credited to the same policy year as the financial year in which it rises. Investment income earned by the Trust is only allocated to the policy year to the extent required to bring that year into overall balance.

	2025/26 $m	2024/25 $m	2023/24 $m
2. Net product of 10% supplementary call	37.7	34.4	32.6

3. The policy year combined ratios are as follows:

2025/26	2024/25	2023/24
116.5%	120.8%	98.3%

Combined Policy Year Statement – P&I Class (Unaudited)

Balance available for outstanding claims by policy year	2025/26 $m	2024/25 $m	2023/24 $m	Closed years $m	Total $m
Gross claims outstanding					
Own claims	356.4	293.2	190.7	329.9	**1,170.2**
Pool claims	61.3	41.9	21.8	72.2	**197.2**
Future claims administration expenses	16.6	4.2	1.9	4.7	**27.4**
Reinsurance recoveries outstanding					
IG Excess Loss contract	(29.3)	(17.8)	-	(35.4)	**(82.5)**
IG Pool	(85.9)	(91.9)	(100.3)	(119.1)	**(397.2)**
Other	(10.8)	(54.5)	7.9	(9.9)	**(67.3)**
Net provision for claims outstanding	308.3	175.1	122.0	242.4	**847.8**
Free reserves					
Surplus on policy years	20.5	4.5	81.4	205.0	**311.4**
Unallocated investment income	-	-	-	235.7	**235.7**
Balance available for outstanding claims	328.8	179.6	203.4	683.1	**1,394.9**

Notes

1. Combined projected net outstanding claims at 20 February 2026, amounting to $847.8m, includes IBNR provision totalling $323.0m as follows:

2025/26 $m	2024/25 $m	2023/24 $m	Closed years $m	Total $m
165.4	71.3	34.6	51.7	**323.0**