

# The Hanover Insurance Group, Inc.

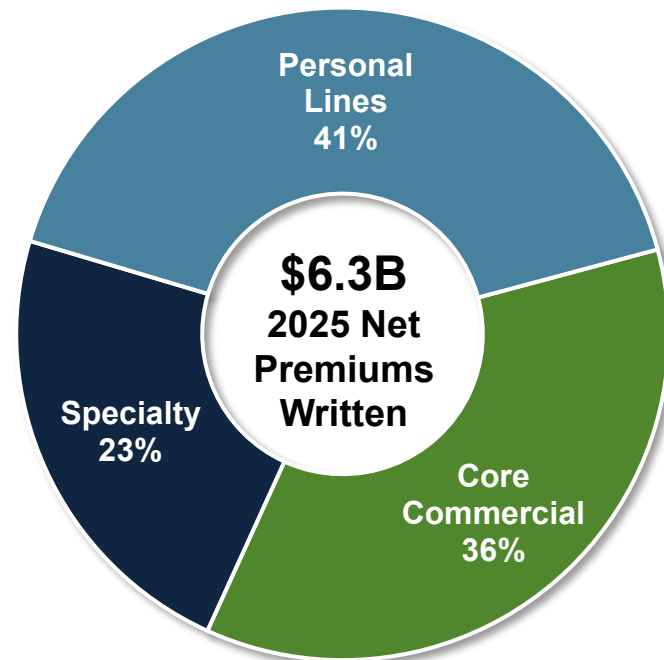
**Investor Presentation**  
**August 2026**

# The Hanover Insurance Group, Inc. (NYSE: THG) Overview

| Exchange/Ticker |                                                                                                        | NYSE: THG            |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| July 30, 2026   | Stock price*                                                                                           | \$230.09             |
|                 | Market capitalization*                                                                                 | \$8.0 billion        |
|                 | Annual dividend per share                                                                              | \$3.80 (Yield: 1.7%) |
| June 30, 2026   | GAAP Equity                                                                                            | \$3.7 billion        |
|                 | Equity, excluding net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on fixed maturity investments, net of tax | \$3.9 billion        |
|                 | Total Capital                                                                                          | \$4.5 billion        |
|                 | Book value per share                                                                                   | \$105.40             |

| Company Ratings*                  | AM Best | S&P Global | Moody's |
|-----------------------------------|---------|------------|---------|
| <b>Financial Strength Ratings</b> |         |            |         |
| The Hanover Insurance Company     | A       | A          | A2      |
| <b>Debt Ratings</b>               |         |            |         |
| Senior Debt                       | bbb+    | BBB        | Baa2    |
| Subordinated Debentures           | bbb-    | BB+        | Baa3    |

## Business Mix



# Key Takeaways

## Strategy

Our winning business strategy presents a sustainable competitive advantage in the independent agency market

## Differentiation

Robust product capabilities and analytics combined with distinctive distribution approach and local underwriting drives Hanover's differentiation, positioning us well among both national and regional carriers

## Growth

Broad set of specialized products and capabilities provides distinct growth opportunities, with a particular focus on further expansion of our Specialty business

## Profitability

Each major segment is positioned for strong profitability over the near- and long-term, enabling for broad-based, balanced returns

## Sustainability

Building a sustainable organization by focusing on culture, human capital development, and enterprise risk management

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# Strategy

# Robust Product Capabilities and Analytics Combined with Fulsome Distribution and Local Underwriting Drives Hanover's Differentiation

**The Hanover**  
combines the best  
attributes of  
Nationals and  
Regionals

**Large  
Carriers**

Broad product  
offerings  
Technology  
Deep analytics

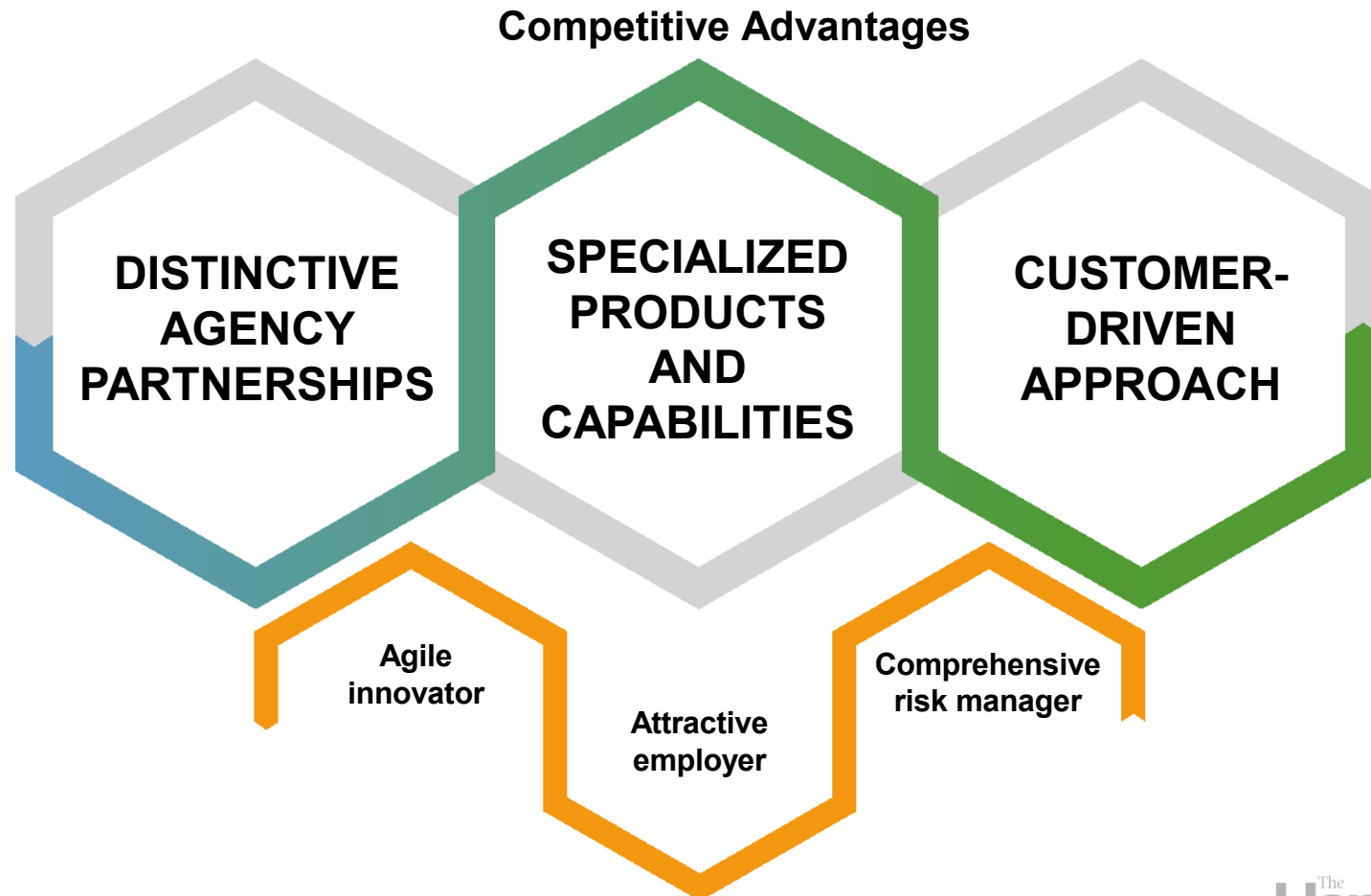
**Regional  
Carriers**

Local presence  
Robust agency  
relationships  
Underwriting  
flexibility

# Our Differentiated Strategy Presents a Sustainable Competitive Advantage in the Independent Agency Market

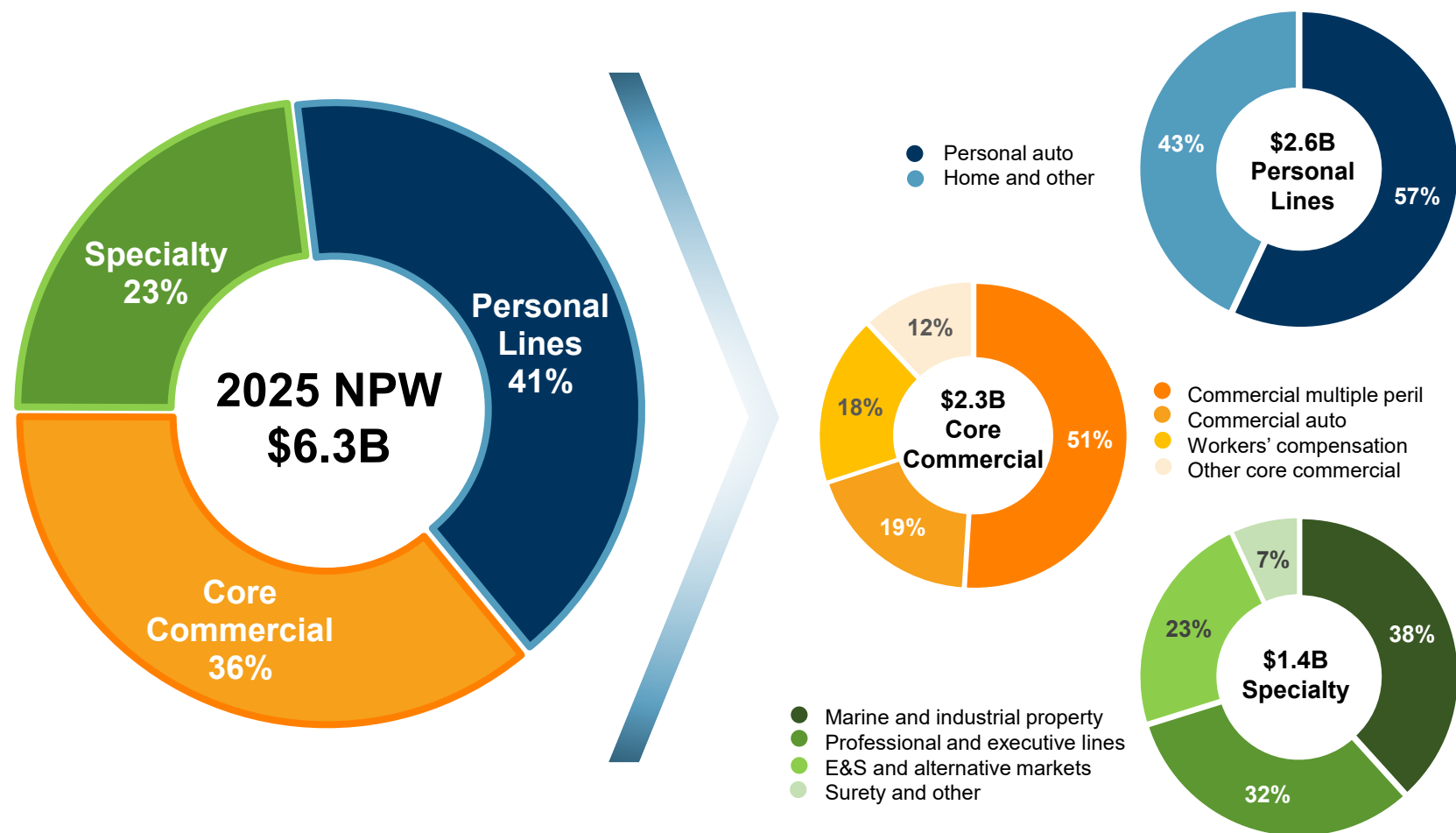
## OUR VISION:

To be the premier P&C franchise in the independent agency channel and help agents transform the way customers experience insurance



**Strategic Sustainability Enablers**

# Diversified and Relevant Business Capabilities



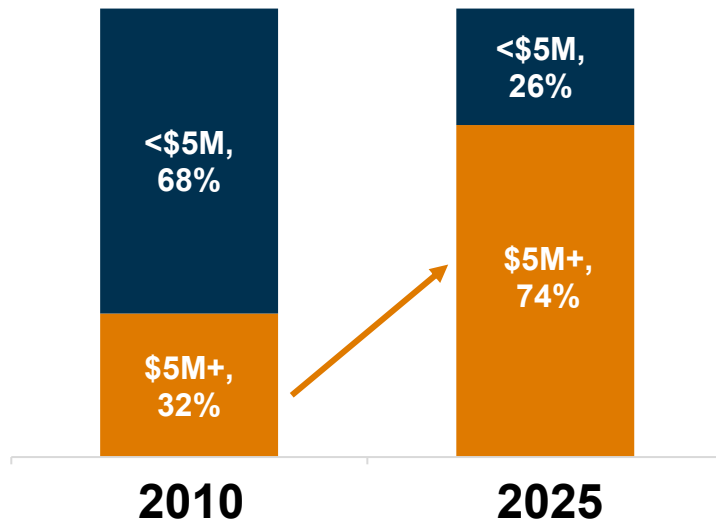
# Specialized and Differentiated Offering in Each Business Segment

## Business Profile \$6.3B 2025 Net Premiums Written

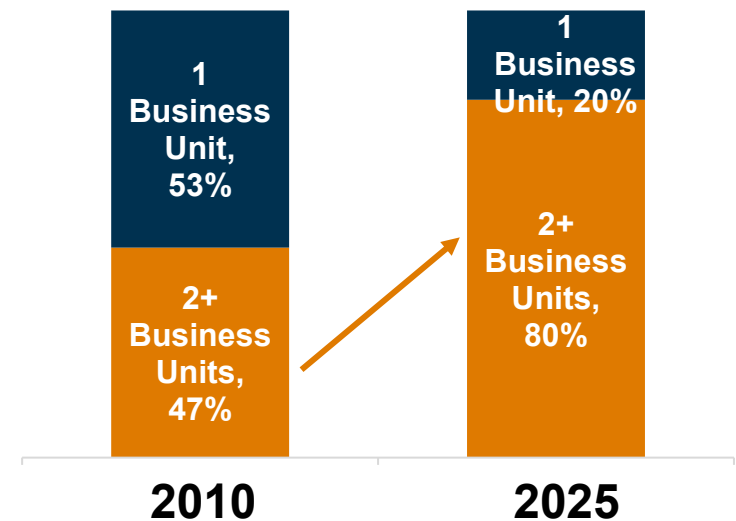
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|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>Personal Lines – 41%</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                | <b>Core Commercial – 36%</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | <b>Specialty – 23%</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Account business creates higher retention and lifetime value</li><li>✓ Expanding up-market to higher value properties</li><li>⊘ Avoid non-standard and monoline business</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Specialized products by industry class</li><li>✓ Profitable account business (65%)</li><li>✓ POS and non-POS capabilities</li><li>⊘ Avoid large account, monoline umbrella, intensely volatile markets</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Lower end of the risk and size spectrum</li><li>✓ Account-based approach, integrated with core commercial</li><li>✓ Retail agency focus</li><li>⊘ Avoid potentially volatile products (MedMal, Excess Casualty)</li></ul> |

# Our Three-Pronged Agency Approach Focused on Targeted Distribution, Broad and Relevant Underwriting, and Deep Business Insights Drives Growth and Profitability

## Depth of Hanover Agency Relationships

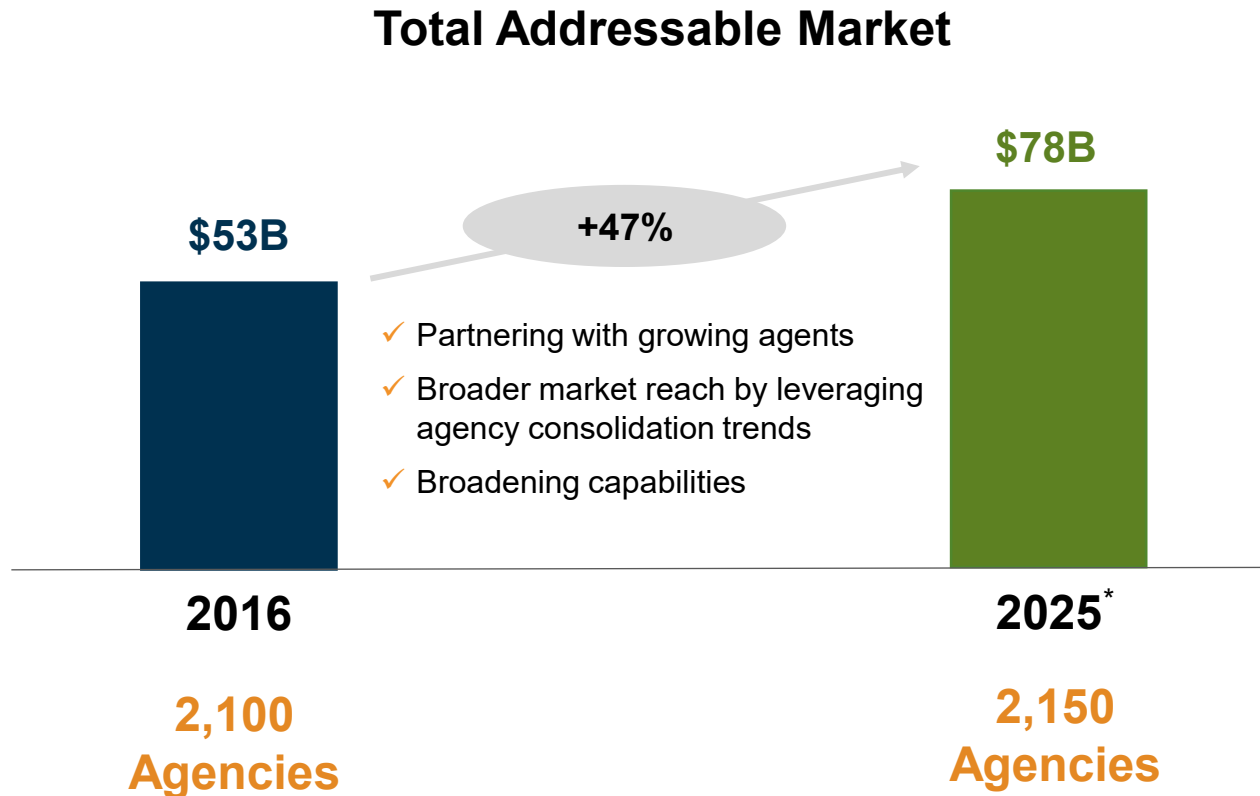


## Breadth of Hanover Agency Relationships



*Increased depth and breadth of agency relationships drives growth and profitability, and increased relevance leads to higher retention and improved loss ratios*

# Capitalizing on Industry-Wide Agency Consolidation Trends



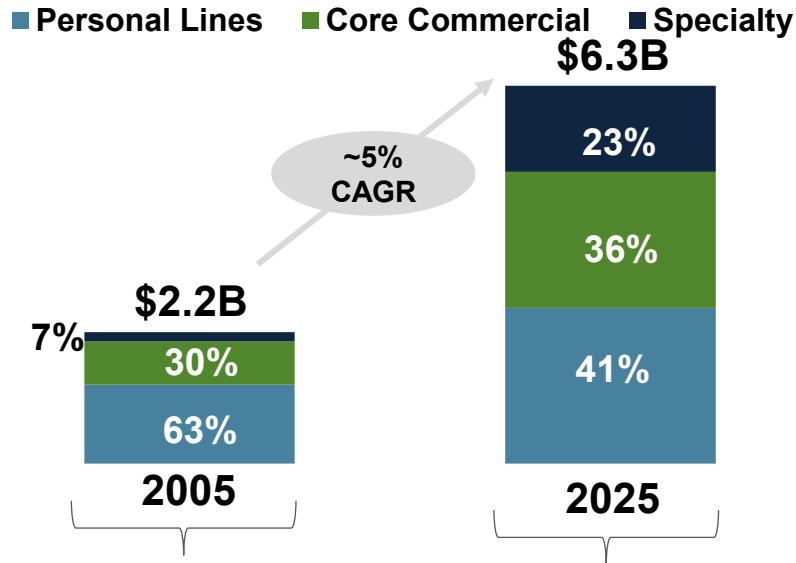
***Positioned to drive continued expansion in a consolidating market through organic growth, partnering with consolidators, and new agency appointments***

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# Growth

# Transformed Into Diversified P&C Franchise with Broad-Based Profitability and Extensive Growth Opportunities Across the P&C Market

## Net Premiums Written



- Regional footprint
- Personal Lines focused
- Property concentration
- National footprint
- Diversified across PL, Core Commercial, and Specialty
- Balanced between property/casualty

## Pre-tax Operating Income

by major segment



- ✓ Transformed to a more balanced, differentiated P&C franchise with broad-based profitability and opportunities
- ✓ Diversification allows for greater agility and ability to best navigate varying points in the insurance cycle
- ✓ More geographically diversified through national footprint
- ✓ Change fueled by organic growth and targeted “capabilities” acquisitions
- ✓ Reduced reliance on property lines in challenging geographies
- ✓ Most recent growth primarily driven by pricing increases

*Leading carrier for small to mid-sized clients primarily served by retail agents, with compelling growth strategy*

**\$84B**

## Market Opportunity

**Surety and other, 7%**



**Professional and executive lines, 32%**

**Marine and industrial property, 38%**

- Contract Surety
- Commercial Surety

- E&S
- Programs
- Specialty GL

- Management Liability
- Professional Liability
- Healthcare
- Cyber

- Inland Marine
- Industrial Property

# 2025

Independent agency focus, with an emphasis on the lower-end of the risk and account size spectrum



## Independent Agents

**Wholesalers  
E&S Brokers**

## Big Three Brokers

## Risk and Size Spectrum

**Low**

**High**

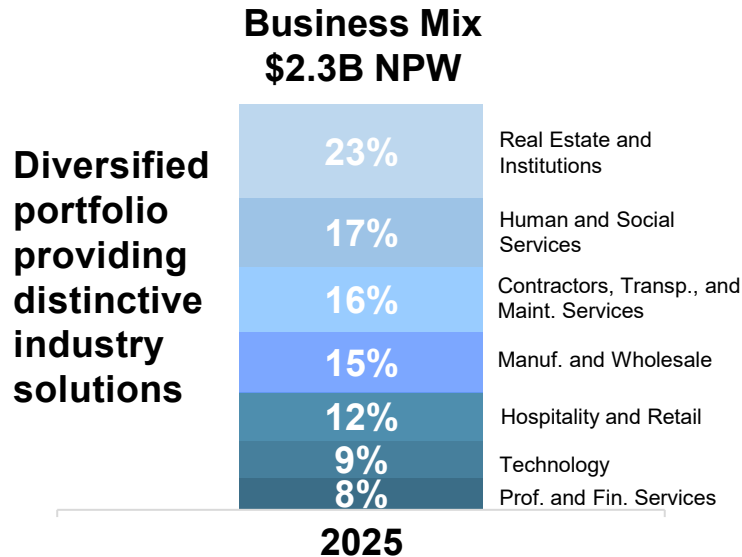
- ✓ Nearly doubled written premium over the last 10 years using organic and inorganic opportunities
- ✓ Accelerating technology investments to create efficiencies for agents
- ✓ Expanding product capabilities focused on agent needs
  - ✓ Capturing excess & surplus opportunities at strong margins
  - ✓ Expanding marine business
  - ✓ Leveraging Core Commercial for account strategy
- ✓ Expanding shelf space with agent partners
- ✓ Broadening distribution (i.e., wholesale channel)

Elevate growth while accelerating investments in technology and talent

# Core Commercial

*Leading carrier in providing agents with the flexibility between straight through and more complex, risk specific underwriting*

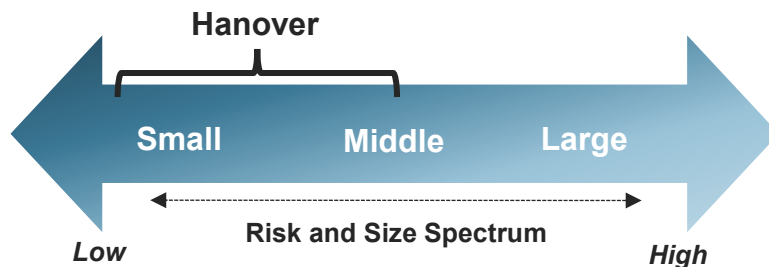
**\$198B**  
Market  
Opportunity



## Growth and Profitability Drivers

- ✓ Deepen agency relationships, leveraging market insights
- ✓ Enhanced use of granular pricing and segmentation; capitalizing on rate momentum
- ✓ Leveraging our new, state-of-the-art quoting and binding platform in Small Commercial
- ✓ Targeted underwriting appetite expansion

## Market Focus



## 2026 Target:

Accelerate our successful growth strategy, while prudently managing profitability

# Personal Lines

*Leading carrier for whole account offerings for middle market customers across an attractive regional footprint*

**\$82B**  
Market  
Opportunity

**Business Mix**  
**\$2.6B NPW**

Monoline

Home

Auto

**2025**

~89%  
Account  
Business

**19 State Footprint**

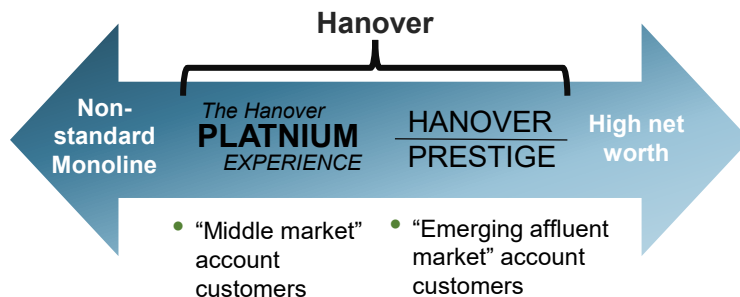


## Value Drivers

- ✓ Partnering with select independent agents to gain share of preferred accounts
- ✓ Leveraging state-of-the-art TAP Sales platform
- ✓ Continue successful expansion “upmarket” through Prestige product
- ✓ New agency appointments in under-penetrated geographies

## Market Focus

Expanding upstream toward a more value-oriented and growing customer segment



## 2026 Target:

Accelerate growth led by higher-return diversification states

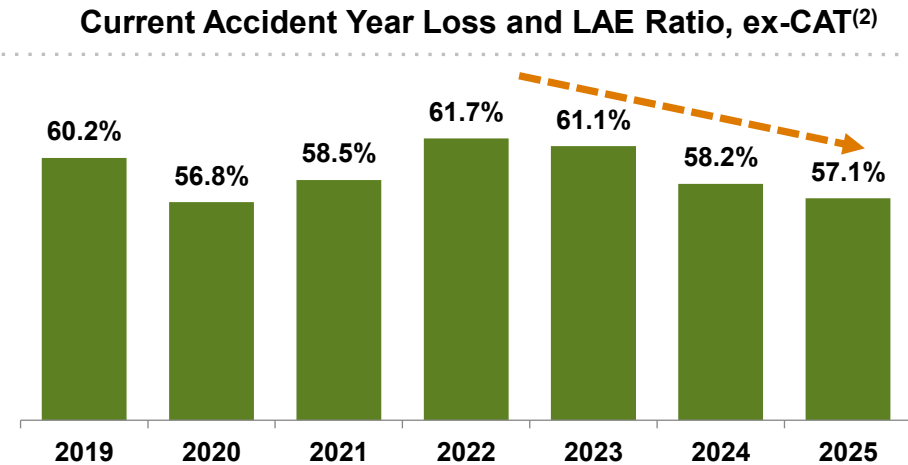
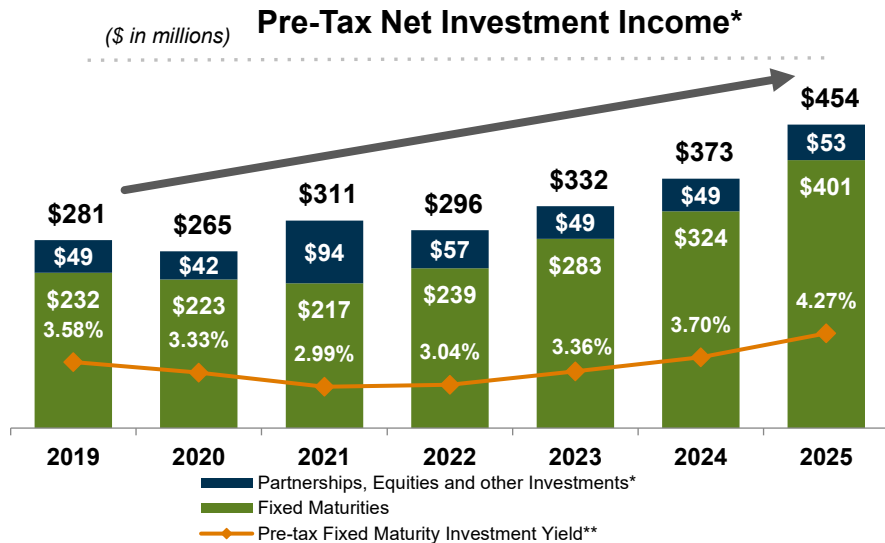
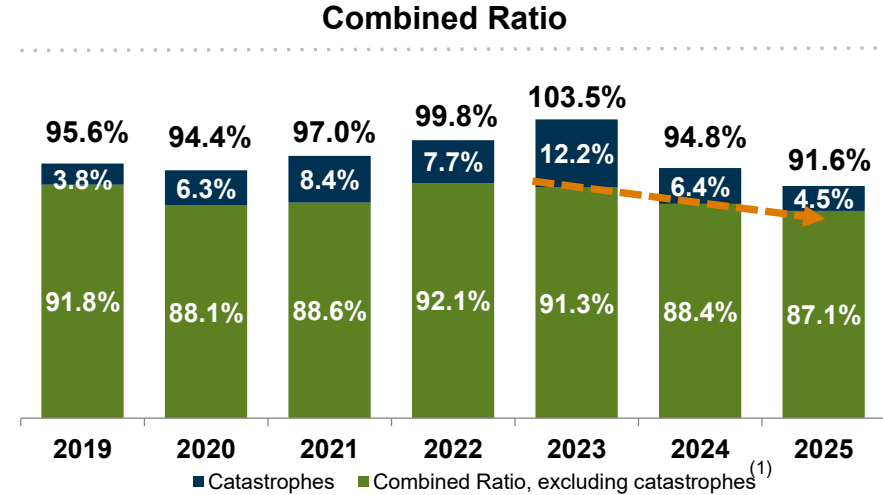
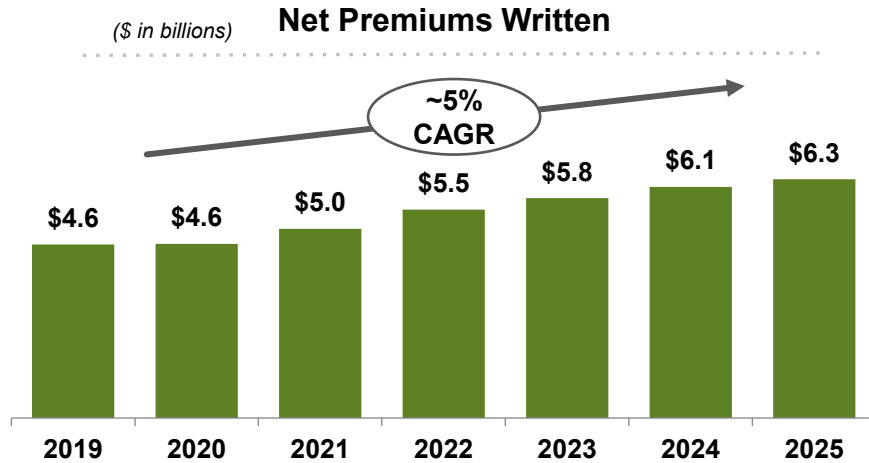
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# Profitability

# Long-term Approach to Financial Discipline Drives Success



# Built a Robust Performance Track Record Over The Last Several Years...



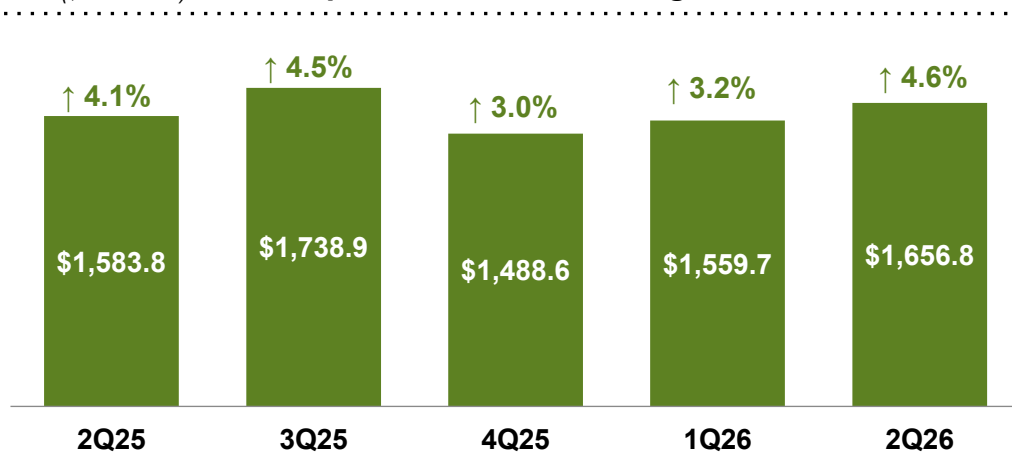
(1) See information about this and other non-GAAP measures and definitions used throughout this presentation on the final pages of this document.

\*Net investment income from partnerships, equities and other investments also includes net investment expenses

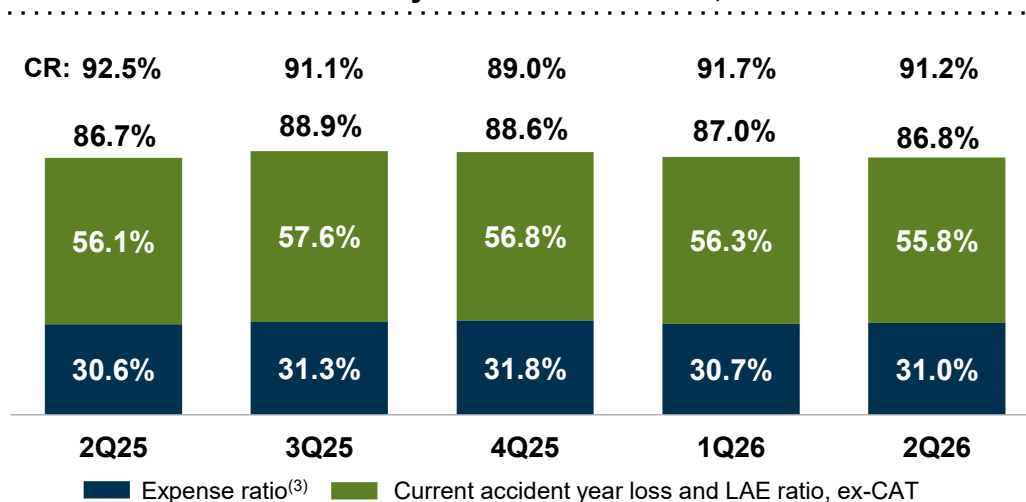
\*\*Pre-tax yields represent annualized net investment income for the period divided by the monthly average invested assets at amortized cost or cost, which excludes accumulated changes in fair value for fixed maturities and equity securities

# Second Quarter 2026 Underwriting Results

(\$ in millions) **Net premiums written and growth\***



**Current accident year combined ratio, ex-CAT<sup>(1)</sup>**



- Combined ratio (CR) of 91.2%, 1.3 points improved from the prior-year quarter
- Catastrophe losses of \$91.8 million, or 5.7%, inclusive of 0.8 points of favorable prior-year CAT development, below the company's guidance for the second quarter
- Combined ratio, ex-CAT, of 85.5%, in line with the prior-year quarter
- Current accident year loss and LAE ratio, ex-CAT, of 55.8%, improved 0.3 points from the prior-year quarter, driven by Personal Lines
- Expense ratio of 31.0% increased 0.4 points from the prior-year quarter, primarily reflecting higher variable agency compensation in Personal Lines due to meaningfully better-than-expected results to date
- Favorable prior-year reserve development, ex-CAT, of \$21.5 million, or 1.3 points, including favorability across each segment
- Net premiums written growth of 4.6%, an acceleration from the first quarter of 2026

\*Unless otherwise stated, net premiums written growth and other growth comparisons are to the same period of the prior year

For additional information regarding forward-looking statements and non-GAAP measures on this page and throughout this presentation, please refer to pages 27-28 of this presentation.

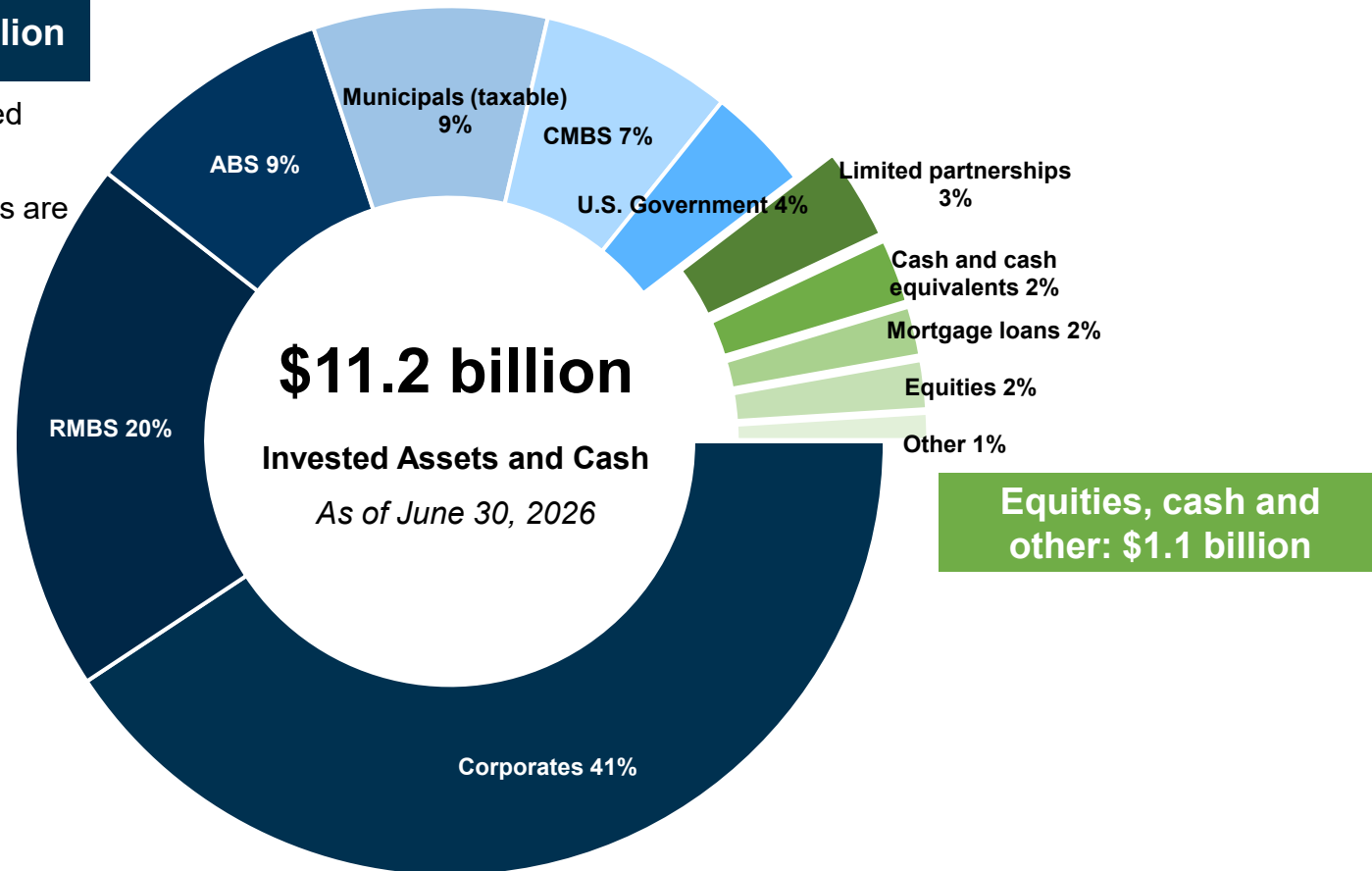
# Investment Portfolio – Total Invested Assets and Cash of \$11.2 Billion

*As of June 30, 2026*

## *High-quality, well-diversified investment portfolio*

### Fixed maturities: \$10.1 billion

- High-quality, well-laddered fixed income portfolio
- 95% of fixed maturity securities are investment grade
- Weighted average quality: A+
- Duration: 4.5 years



# The Hanover Technology Strategy:

Enable the Evolution of Capabilities and Technologies Which Advance The Hanover's Competitive Position in the Marketplace

## Areas of Focus\*

### Streamline Operations

#### For Agents

- Quote and Issue Platform (TAP Sales)
- APIs
- Tighter Data Integration

#### For Employees

- Claims System (CMX)
- Microsoft Copilot
- Document Summarization
- Workflow Automation
- AI-Enabled Triage

#### For Customers

- Digital Payments
- Texting
- Status Tracking

### Augment Risk Analytics

- Property Tools for Underwriters
- Risk Scoring
- Jumper Models
- Third-Party Data Integration
- Customer 360 Views
- Continued Investment in Operational Data Stores
- Drone Capabilities
- Further Expanding Sensor and Telematic Usage

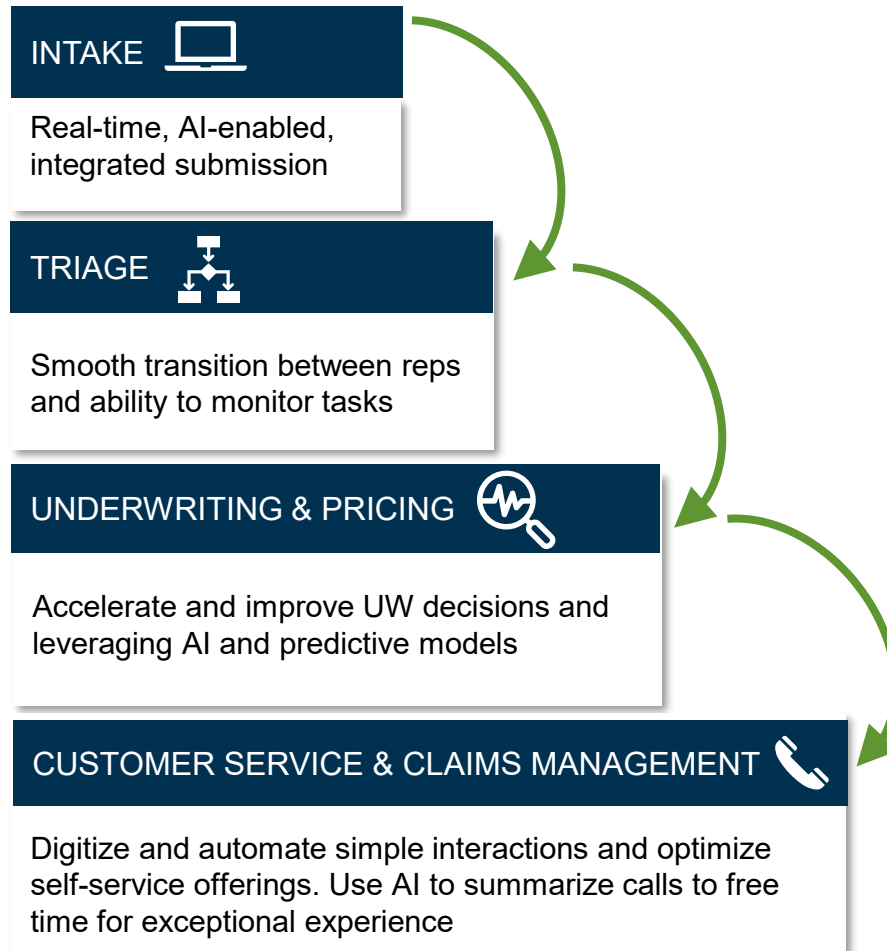
### Ensure Governance and Security

- Governance
- Cybersecurity
- Data Privacy Safeguards
- AI Governance and Model Oversight

\*Areas of focus either executed or in progress at The Hanover.

# Building On Our Modernized Platforms

*Optimizing Our Operating Model Ecosystem as a Strategic Differentiator*



## DESIRED OUTCOMES

-  Straight-through processing
-  Improved decision-making
-  Realization of operational efficiencies
-  Improved customer service and satisfaction
-  Reusable and repeatable AI capabilities to enable scale

# Case Study: Innovative Technology Solutions Augment Our Strong Claims Capabilities

**An organization of 1,400 professionals and an extremely broad and sophisticated set of capabilities**

Experienced best-in-class specialists driving advanced insights and differentiated performance

Deploying new capabilities and tools to increase operating efficiency and further improve claims expenses as the industry undergoes rapid change

Digitally transforming business through leverage of AI capabilities to bolster accuracy, speed and scalability

## Yielding Exceptional Results

**325k**

**Claims paid per year**

**71%**

**Net promoter score**

**~80%**

**Of auto physical damage claims settled with virtual appraisal**

**50  
people**

**Robust medical management team**

# Living Our CARE Values Through A People-First Culture



**Collaboration**

**Accountability**

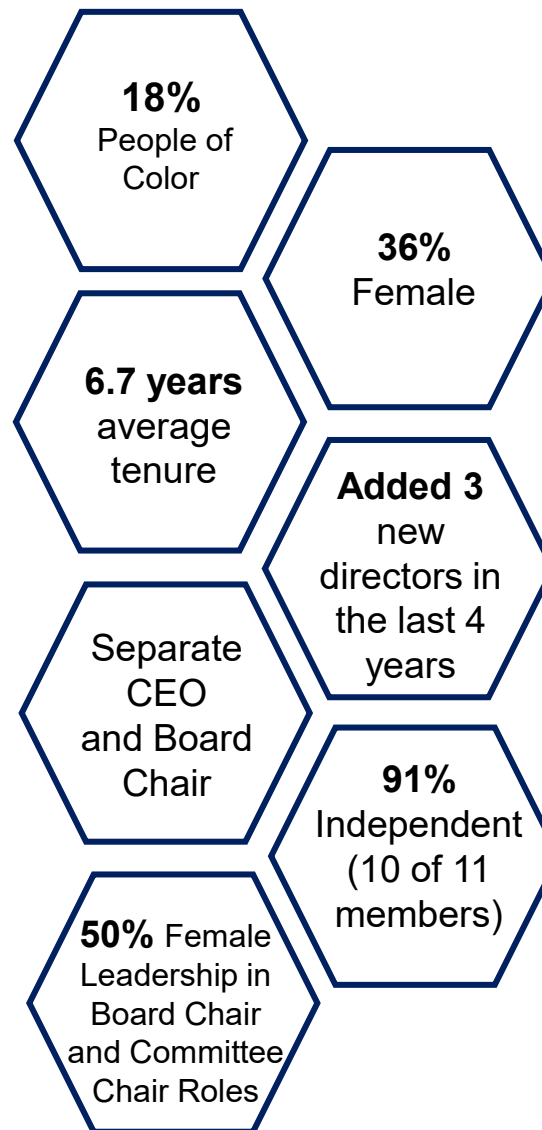
**Respect**

**Empowerment**



# Diverse Board Focused on Delivering Sustainable, Long-Term Stakeholder Value Through Strong Governance

| Board Member                                                                       | Selected Experience                              |                                              |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
|    | <b>Cynthia Egan</b><br><i>Chair of the Board</i> | T. Rowe Price, Fidelity                      |
|    | <b>Francisco Aristeguieta</b>                    | Citigroup, State Street                      |
|    | <b>Kevin Bradicich</b>                           | McKinsey                                     |
|    | <b>Theodore Bunting, Jr.</b>                     | Entergy                                      |
|    | <b>Jane Carlin*</b>                              | Morgan Stanley, Credit Suisse                |
|    | <b>J. Paul Condryn III*</b>                      | Liberty Mutual, KPMG                         |
|    | <b>Kathleen Lane</b>                             | TJX, National Grid, Gillette, GE, Pepsi      |
|   | <b>Joseph Ramrath*</b>                           | Colchester Partners, United Asset Management |
|  | <b>Elizabeth Ward</b>                            | MassMutual, Babson Capital Management        |
|  | <b>William Donnell</b>                           | NCCI, Swiss Re                               |
|  | <b>Jack Roche</b><br><i>CEO, The Hanover</i>     | Travelers, Fireman's Fund, Atlantic Mutual   |



## Collective Expertise

- ✓ P&C Insurance
- ✓ Financial Services
- ✓ Mergers and Acquisitions
- ✓ Finance / Accounting
- ✓ Investments / Portfolio Management
- ✓ Technology
- ✓ Operations
- ✓ Marketing and Distribution
- ✓ Governance
- ✓ Government and Public Policy
- ✓ Capital Markets
- ✓ Risk Management
- ✓ Information Security
- ✓ Artificial Intelligence
- ✓ Legal / Regulatory
- ✓ Investor Relations
- ✓ Corporate Strategy
- ✓ Human Resources
- ✓ Sustainability

# About The Hanover

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The Hanover Insurance Group, Inc. is the holding company for several property and casualty insurance companies, which together constitute one of the largest insurance businesses in the United States. The company provides exceptional insurance solutions through a select group of independent agents and brokers. Together with its agent partners, The Hanover offers standard and specialized insurance protection for small and mid-sized businesses, as well as for homes, automobiles, and other personal items. For more information, please visit [hanover.com](http://hanover.com).

# Forward-Looking Statements

This document and statements by management contains certain “forward-looking statements” as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements may address, among other things, our expected growth and growth strategy; expected developments in our business, including losses and loss reserves; the impact of our routine reserve reviews; our expectations regarding our revenues, profitability, expenses, efficiency efforts, investment activities or results; the impact of recently revised policy terms and conditions and targeted property actions; our proposed actions in response to trends in our business and our industry; as well as our expectations, intentions and other statements that are not historical facts. Words such as: “believes,” “anticipates,” “expects,” “hope,” “projections,” “outlook,” “confident,” “should,” “could,” “plan,” “guidance,” “likely,” “on track to,” “potential,” “continue,” “targeted,” “designed,” “positioned,” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements by their nature address matters that are, to different degrees, uncertain. We caution readers that accuracy with respect to forward-looking projections is difficult and subject to risks and uncertainties. Those risks and uncertainties, in some cases, have affected, and in the future could affect, our actual results and could cause our actual results for the remainder of 2026 and beyond to differ materially from historical results and from those expressed in any of our forward-looking statements. We operate in a business environment that is continually changing, and as such, new risk factors may emerge over time. We cannot predict these new risk factors, nor can we assess the impact, if any, that they may have on our business in the future.

Some of the factors that could cause actual results to differ include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Changes in the demand for our products;
- Risks and uncertainties related to our growth and operating strategies, including our ability to attract, grow and retain profitable policies in force, to increase rates commensurate with, or in excess of, loss trends, and to manage expenses and execute strategic initiatives effectively;
- Adverse claims experience or changes in our estimates of loss and loss adjustment expense reserves, including those arising from catastrophes, inflationary pressures or global unrest, which may result in lower current year underwriting results or adverse loss development and which could negatively impact our carried reserves;
- Uncertainties with respect to the long-term profitability of our products, including with respect to newer products, or longer-tail products covering casualty losses;
- Disruption in our distribution channels, including the loss or disruption of our independent agency channel, and the impact of competition and consolidation in the industry and among agents and brokers;
- Changes in frequency and loss severity trends, exacerbated by fluctuations in economic conditions;
- Changes in regulatory, legislative, economic, market and political conditions, particularly with respect to rates, policy terms and conditions, the use of artificial intelligence (“AI”) and other technologies, privacy and data security, payment flexibility, and regions where we have geographical concentration;
- Volatile and unpredictable developments, including severe weather (whether arising from changing climate conditions or weather patterns or otherwise) and other natural physical events, catastrophes, pandemics, civil unrest, war, global conflicts, and terrorist actions, and the uncertainty in estimating the resulting losses;
- Limitations on the ability to adjust claims or the availability of sufficient information to accurately estimate a loss at a point in time and the limitations and assumptions used to model property and casualty losses in general;
- Risks related to our business being conducted in competitive markets, exposing us to increased risk from competitive pressures, including actions by competitors that may be larger or have greater financial resources than we do;
- Risks and uncertainties with respect to our ability to collect all amounts due from reinsurers and to maintain current levels of reinsurance in the future at commercially reasonable rates, or at all, particularly following large catastrophe events or disruptions in reinsurance markets;
- Heightened market volatility, fluctuations in interest rates (which have a significant impact on the market value of our investment portfolio and thus our book value), inflationary pressures, changes in default rates, tariffs, adverse economic, market and political conditions, and other factors that could negatively affect returns on our investment portfolio;
- Operating difficulties and other unintended consequences from the introduction of new products and related technology changes and applications, including the use of pricing models and AI, as well as new operating models, particularly as business processes become increasingly more digital;
- Changes in our claims-paying and financial strength ratings;
- Negative changes in our level of statutory surplus;
- Risks and uncertainties relating to our operations and technology, including our information systems, cloud and network infrastructure, information security, and cyber risks (including AI-enabled threats), remote work capabilities, and reliance on third-party or outsourced services, which may negatively impact our ability to conduct business;
- Risks, uncertainties or unfavorable developments associated with enacted legislation, litigation matters, social inflation and the possibility of adverse judicial decisions, including those related to exposures to potentially harmful products or substances or those which expand policy coverage beyond its intended scope or award “bad faith,” or other non-contractual damages; and
- Other factors described in such forward-looking statements.

In addition, historical and future reported financial results include estimates with respect to premiums written and earned, reinsurance recoverables, current accident year “picks,” loss and loss adjustment reserves and development, fair values of certain investments, other assets and liabilities, tax, contingent and other liabilities, and other items. These estimates are subject to change as more information becomes available.

Readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date they are made. We do not undertake any responsibility to update or revise our forward-looking statements, except as required by law.

For a more detailed discussion of our risks and uncertainties, see Part I - Item 1A – “Risk Factors” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025.

# Non-GAAP Financial Measures

## Non-GAAP Financial Measures

As discussed on page 39 of the company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025, the company uses non-GAAP financial measures as important measures of its operating performance, including operating income, operating income before interest expense and income taxes, operating income per diluted share, and components of the combined ratio, both excluding and/or including catastrophe losses, prior-year reserve development and the expense ratio. Management believes these non-GAAP financial measures are important indications of the company's operating performance. The definition of other non-GAAP financial measures and terms can be found in the 2025 Annual Report on pages 61-64.

Operating income and operating income per diluted share are non-GAAP measures. They are defined as net income excluding the after-tax impact of net realized and unrealized investment gains (losses), gains and/or losses on the repayment of debt, other non-operating items, and results from discontinued operations. Net realized and unrealized investment gains (losses), which include changes in the fair value of equity securities still held, are excluded for purposes of presenting operating income, as they are, to a certain extent, determined by interest rates, financial markets and the timing of sales. Operating income also excludes net gains and losses from disposals of businesses, gains and losses related to the repayment of debt, costs to acquire businesses, restructuring costs, the cumulative effect of accounting changes, and certain other items. Operating income is the sum of the segment income from: Core Commercial, Specialty, Personal Lines, and Other, after interest expense and income taxes. In reference to one of the company's four reporting segments, "operating income" is the segment income before both interest expense and income taxes. The company also uses "operating income per diluted share" (which is after both interest expense and income taxes). Operating income per share is calculated by dividing operating income by the weighted average number of diluted shares of common stock. Operating loss per share is calculated by dividing operating loss by the weighted average number of basic shares of common stock due to antidilution. The company believes that metrics of operating income and operating income in relation to its four reporting segments provide investors with a valuable measure of the performance of the company's continuing businesses because they highlight the portion of net income attributable to the core operations of the business. Net income is the most directly comparable GAAP measure for operating income (and operating income before income taxes) and measures of operating income that exclude the effects of catastrophe losses and/or prior-year reserve development. These non-GAAP measures should not be misconstrued as substitutes for net income determined in accordance with GAAP.

Book value per share is total shareholders' equity divided by the number of common shares outstanding. Book value per share excluding net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on fixed maturity investments, net of tax, is a non-GAAP measure and is total shareholders' equity excluding the after-tax effect of unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on fixed maturities and market risk divided by the number of common shares outstanding.

The company may provide measures of operating income and combined ratios that exclude the impact of catastrophe losses (which in all respects include prior accident year catastrophe loss development). A catastrophe is a severe loss, resulting from natural or manmade events including, but is not limited to, hurricanes, tornadoes and other windstorms, hail, flood, earthquakes, fires, drought, explosions, severe winter weather and other convective storms, riots, and terrorism. Due to the unique characteristics of each catastrophe loss, there is an inherent inability to reasonably estimate the timing or loss amount in advance. The company believes a separate discussion excluding the effects of catastrophe losses is meaningful to understand the underlying trends and variability of earnings, loss and combined ratio results, among others.

Prior accident year reserve development, which can either be favorable or unfavorable, represents changes in the company's estimate of costs related to claims from prior years. Calendar year loss and loss adjustment expense (LAE) ratios determined in accordance with GAAP, excluding prior accident year reserve development, are sometimes referred to as "current accident year loss ratios." The company believes a discussion of loss and combined ratios excluding prior accident year reserve development is helpful since it provides insight into both estimates of current accident year results and the accuracy of prior-year estimates.

The loss and combined ratios in accordance with GAAP are the most directly comparable GAAP measures for the loss and combined ratios calculated excluding the effects of catastrophe losses and/or prior-year reserve development. The presentation of loss and combined ratios calculated excluding the effects of catastrophe losses and/or prior-year reserve development should not be misconstrued as substitutes for the loss and/or combined ratios determined in accordance with GAAP.

# End Notes

(1) Combined ratio, excluding catastrophes, and current accident year combined ratio, excluding catastrophes, are non-GAAP measures. The combined ratio (which includes catastrophe losses and prior-year loss reserve development) is the most directly comparable GAAP measure. A reconciliation of the GAAP combined ratio to the combined ratio, excluding catastrophes, and the current accident year combined ratio, excluding catastrophes, is shown below.

|                                                                               | FY 2019 | FY 2020 | FY 2021 | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 | FY 2025 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Total combined ratio (GAAP)                                                   | 95.6%   | 94.4%   | 97.0%   | 99.8%   | 103.5%  | 94.8%   | 91.6%   |
| Less: Catastrophe ratio                                                       | 3.8%    | 6.3%    | 8.4%    | 7.7%    | 12.2%   | 6.4%    | 4.5%    |
| Combined ratio, excluding catastrophe losses (non-GAAP)                       | 91.8%   | 88.1%   | 88.6%   | 92.1%   | 91.3%   | 88.4%   | 87.1%   |
| Less: Prior-year reserve development ratio                                    | 0.0%    | -0.3%   | -1.2%   | -0.4%   | -0.3%   | -1.1%   | -1.1%   |
| Current accident year combined ratio, excluding catastrophe losses (non-GAAP) | 91.8%   | 88.4%   | 89.8%   | 92.5%   | 91.6%   | 89.5%   | 88.2%   |

|                                                                               | Three months ended |                       |                      |                   |                  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|
|                                                                               | June 30,<br>2025   | September<br>30, 2025 | December 31,<br>2025 | March 31,<br>2026 | June 30,<br>2026 |
| <b>Consolidated</b>                                                           |                    |                       |                      |                   |                  |
| Total combined ratio (GAAP)                                                   | 92.5%              | 91.1%                 | 89.0%                | 91.7%             | 91.2%            |
| Less: Catastrophe ratio                                                       | 7.0%               | 3.0%                  | 1.7%                 | 6.3%              | 5.7%             |
| Combined ratio, excluding catastrophe losses (non-GAAP)                       | 85.5%              | 88.1%                 | 87.3%                | 85.4%             | 85.5%            |
| Less: Prior-year reserve development ratio                                    | (1.2)%             | (0.8)%                | (1.3)%               | (1.6)%            | (1.3)%           |
| Current accident year combined ratio, excluding catastrophe losses (non-GAAP) | 86.7%              | 88.9%                 | 88.6%                | 87.0%             | 86.8%            |

# End Notes Continued

(2) Current accident year loss and LAE ratio, excluding catastrophe losses, is a non-GAAP measure, which is equal to the loss and LAE ratio ("loss ratio"), excluding prior-year reserve development and catastrophe losses. The loss ratio (which includes losses, LAE, catastrophe losses and prior-year loss reserve development) is the most directly comparable GAAP measure. A reconciliation of the GAAP loss ratio to the current accident year loss and LAE ratio, excluding catastrophe losses is shown below.

|                                                                    | FY 2019      | FY 2020      | FY 2021      | FY 2022      | FY 2023      | FY 2024      | FY 2025      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total Loss and LAE ratio (GAAP)                                    | 64.0%        | 62.8%        | 65.7%        | 69.0%        | 73.0%        | 63.5%        | 60.5%        |
| Less: Catastrophe ratio                                            | 3.8%         | 6.3%         | 8.4%         | 7.7%         | 12.2%        | 6.4%         | 4.5%         |
| Less: Prior-year reserve development ratio                         | 0.0%         | -0.3%        | -1.2%        | -0.4%        | -0.3%        | -1.1%        | -1.1%        |
| Current accident year loss and LAE ratio, ex cat losses (non-GAAP) | <u>60.2%</u> | <u>56.8%</u> | <u>58.5%</u> | <u>61.7%</u> | <u>61.1%</u> | <u>58.2%</u> | <u>57.1%</u> |

|                                                                             | Three months ended |                       |                      |                   |                  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|
|                                                                             | June 30,<br>2025   | September<br>30, 2025 | December 31,<br>2025 | March 31,<br>2026 | June 30,<br>2026 |
| <b>Consolidated</b>                                                         |                    |                       |                      |                   |                  |
| Total Loss and LAE ratio (GAAP)                                             | 61.9%              | 59.8%                 | 57.2%                | 61.0%             | 60.2%            |
| Less: Prior-year reserve development ratio                                  | (1.2)%             | (0.8)%                | (1.3)%               | (1.6)%            | (1.3)%           |
| Less: Catastrophe ratio                                                     | 7.0%               | 3.0%                  | 1.7%                 | 6.3%              | 5.7%             |
| Current accident year loss and LAE ratio, excluding catastrophes (non-GAAP) | <u>56.1%</u>       | <u>57.6%</u>          | <u>56.8%</u>         | <u>56.3%</u>      | <u>55.8%</u>     |

(3) Here, and throughout this document, the expense ratio is reduced by installment and other fee revenues for purposes of the ratio calculation.