



Arch Insurance (UK) Limited  
Solvency and Financial Condition Report  
31 December 2025

Arch Insurance (UK) Limited  
25 March 2026

# SOLVENCY AND FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT

## Table of Contents

SUMMARY .....	1
SECTION A Business and Performance.....	6
SECTION B System of Governance .....	20
SECTION C Risk Profile.....	52
SECTION D Valuation for Solvency Purpose .....	68
SECTION E Capital Management.....	79
Appendix 1 Quantitative Reporting Templates.....	85
Appendix 2 Grant Thornton Audit Opinion .....	86

## SUMMARY

Arch Insurance (UK) Limited (“**AIUK**,” the “**Company**,” “us,” or “our”) sets out in this report the solvency and financial condition of the Company as at 31 December 2025, as required by Solvency UK Regulations (as implemented in the UK in the Prudential Regulation Authority (the “**PRA**”) rulebook for Solvency II firms). The purpose of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report for the year ended 31 December 2025 (this “**SFCR**”) is to provide stakeholders with qualitative and quantitative information relating to AIUK’s business and performance, governance framework, risk profile, valuation for solvency purposes and capital management that is not contained in AIUK’s annual financial statements.

The Company is a limited company incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. The principal activity of the Company is to underwrite Energy, Property and Casualty insurance business including, but not limited to, Specialty lines of insurance. The Company operates from its head office in London and its UK regional offices. We classify our business into underwriting units consisting of Accident and Health, Marine, Aviation and Transport, Fire and other damage to Property, and Third-Party liability.

The Company is part of Arch Capital Group Ltd (“Arch Group” or “ACGL”), a publicly listed insurance company headquartered in Bermuda that provides insurance, reinsurance, and mortgage insurance on a worldwide basis through its wholly owned subsidiaries.

### Business, Strategy and Performance

Our insurance underwriting strategy is to operate in lines of business where our underwriting expertise can make a meaningful difference to operating results. We seek to operate profitably across all the product lines and, to do so, we aim to attract and retain underwriting talent. We underwrite predominantly in the London wholesale insurance markets and in regional markets, both directly and on a selective delegated underwriting authority basis. To achieve our objectives, our insurance operating principles are to:

- capitalise on profitable underwriting opportunities;
- centralise responsibility for underwriting;
- maintain a disciplined underwriting philosophy using our experience and strategic analytics to drive decisions;
- provide superior claims management; and
- promote and utilise an efficient distribution system;
- grow strategic partnerships, acquire or build strategic businesses in niche areas or lines of business; and
- create or acquire scalable and diversified underwriting platforms which can flex depending on the underwriting cycle.

Our underwriting philosophy is to generate an underwriting profit through prudent risk selection and proper pricing across the underwriting cycle. To achieve this, we adhere to uniform underwriting standards across each product line focusing on:

1) risk selection, 2) desired attachment point, 3) limits and retention management, 4) due diligence, including financial condition, claims history, management and exposure, 5) underwriting authority and approval limits and 6) collaborative decision-making.

The rating environment was challenging during 2025 with softening market conditions experienced across many lines of business. The Company's underwriting strategy for 2025 was focused on managing the insurance cycle, ensuring rate adequacy, selective growth in the most profitable lines of business, whilst maintaining underwriting discipline.

The Company benefits from a financial strength rating of "A1" from Moody's, "AA-" from Standard & Poor's and "A+" from A.M. Best.

## System of Governance

The Company's board of directors (the "**Board**") is responsible for the governance and oversight of all aspects of the Company's business. The Board has delegated broad executive powers to the Chief Executive Officer (the "**CEO**") to manage and operate the Company's business on a day-to-day basis.

To support the Board and the CEO in dispensing their responsibilities, the Company has established a number of Board Committees and functional committees, including the Management Committee, which meet regularly to discuss and escalate matters, as appropriate, in accordance with clearly defined Terms of Reference.

The Company maintains an effective governance framework which is designed to achieve the following:

- Maintain an adequately transparent organisational structure that has well-defined, clear, consistent and documented lines of responsibility across the integrated operations;
- Ensure staff have the skills, knowledge and expertise necessary to properly discharge their assigned responsibilities;
- Establish and maintain processes to achieve effective internal reporting and communication of information at all relevant levels within the integrated operations;
- Maintain information systems that produce sufficient, reliable, consistent, timely and relevant information concerning all business activities, the commitments assumed and the risks to which the integrated operations are exposed;
- Safeguard the security, integrity and confidentiality of information, taking into account the nature of the information in question; and
- Ensure outsourced responsibilities are delegated and managed appropriately, with ultimate responsibility residing with the Board.

The Company's corporate governance framework is based on the principle of proportionality, such that systems and controls are proportionate to the nature, scale and complexity of the business. The Company manages its business in accordance with a number of policies and strategies that underpin the Risk Management Framework.

The Company's corporate governance framework is regularly assessed by the Legal & Governance, Risk and Compliance functions and material findings are presented to the Board.

## Risk Profile

Risk appetites are an integral part of the Risk Management Framework as they reflect the amount of risk the Company is willing to accept in the pursuit of its strategic objectives. They provide overarching parameters to the business, agreed by the Board, and establish targets for, and limits on, the amount of risk that should be accepted.

The Company seeks to articulate risk appetites using a balance of quantitative and qualitative measures, whilst recognising the inherent uncertainty in quantifying risk. Qualitative measures are used alone where quantification techniques are not appropriate, for example, for strategic risk.

The Board is responsible for ensuring there is an appropriate and effective framework for managing and overseeing the risks facing the business. The risk strategy operates in parallel with its business strategy as a specialty insurer. To achieve its business strategy:

- The Company seeks out insurance risks with adequate risk / return characteristics which are assumed subject to stated limits.
- The Company seeks a moderate level of investment risk.
- The Company is exposed to other non-insurance risks as a by-product of executing this strategy, which are controlled to an acceptable level subject to the cost of mitigation.

To meet these objectives and the Company's overall strategy, metrics for the performance against risk appetites and risk tolerances and limits, as articulated in the Company's Risk Appetite Statements, are monitored by the Risk Function and reported to the Executive Risk Committee and Board Risk Committee on a quarterly basis with a defined escalation process where breaches occur.

## Valuation for Solvency UK Purposes

The Company's Solvency UK balance sheet is prepared on an economic or fair value basis. The most significant differences between the Solvency UK balance sheet and that on an FRS 102 (UK GAAP) basis arise from:

- the valuation of technical provisions and reinsurer's share of technical provisions including the removal of an implicit margin of prudence;
- the valuation of holdings in related undertakings; and
- the valuation of deferred acquisition costs and deferred ceding commission.

No volatility or matching adjustments are included and no transitional measures are used.

## Capital Management

The Company has adopted a capital management policy and plan setting out the methodology and procedures to provide oversight of the Company's own funds and compliance with regulatory capital requirements.

The Company's own funds are summarised in the table below as per IR.23.01.01:

	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3	2025 Total Own Funds	2024 Total Own Funds
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Paid-In Ordinary Share Capital	50,000	-	-	50,000	50,000
Other capital contribution	92,584	-	-	92,584	92,584
Reconciliation Reserve	24,562	-	-	24,562	39,434
Subordinated liabilities	-	15,500	-	15,500	15,500
Net deferred tax assets	-	-	7,104	7,104	6,849
<b>Total Own Funds After Deductions</b>	<b>167,146</b>	<b>15,500</b>	<b>7,104</b>	<b>189,750</b>	<b>204,367</b>
Total Eligible Own Funds to Meet the SCR				189,750	204,367
Total Eligible Own Funds to Meet the MCR				172,002	188,176
				-	-
SCR				97,129	123,160
MCR				24,282	30,790
				-	-
<b>Ratio of Eligible Own Funds to SCR</b>				<b>195.4%</b>	<b>165.9%</b>
<b>Ratio of Eligible Own Funds to MCR</b>				<b>708.3%</b>	<b>611.2%</b>

**Tier 1** capital is made up of £50.0 million issued and fully paid-up ordinary shares, £24.6 million in the reconciliation reserve which is comprised of the excess of assets over liabilities on a Solvency UK valuation basis, less other basic own fund items between UK GAAP and Solvency UK and £92.6 million other capital contribution. The Company has capital contribution of £92.6 million.

**Tier 2** capital is made of £15.5 million subordinated loan from ACFI, to support growth from the new UK Regional business. These loans meet the required PRA guidelines to classify as a subordinated loan.

**Tier 3** capital is made of £7.1 million of deferred tax assets.

## Directors' Responsibilities

The directors are responsible for ensuring that this SFCR is properly prepared in all material respects in accordance with the PRA rules and the Solvency UK Regulations.

The directors are satisfied that:

- a) throughout the financial year in question, the Company has complied in all material respects with the requirements of the PRA rules and the Solvency UK Regulations as applicable to the Company;
- b) it is reasonable to believe that, at the date of the publication of this SFCR, the Company has continued to comply and will continue to comply in the future.

On behalf of the Board,



**Hugh Sturgess**

President and Chief Executive Officer

Arch Insurance (UK) Limited

25 March 2026

## SECTION A Business and Performance

### A.1 Business

#### A.1.1 Name and Legal Form of the Undertaking

Arch Insurance (UK) Limited is incorporated in the United Kingdom. The address of the registered office of the Company is:

10 Fenchurch Avenue, 4th Floor  
London, EC3M 5BN  
United Kingdom

This SFCR covers the Company on a solo basis.

#### A.1.2 Insurance Supervisors

##### Prudential Regulations Supervisor

Prudential Regulation Authority (“PRA”)  
20 Moorgate  
London, EC2R 6DA  
United Kingdom

##### Financial Conduct Supervisor

Financial Conduct Authority (“FCA”)  
12 Endeavour Square  
London  
E20 1JN  
United Kingdom

##### Group Supervisor

Bermuda Monetary Authority (“BMA”)  
BMA House  
43 Victoria Street  
Hamilton HM 12 Bermuda

#### A.1.3 External Auditors

Grant Thornton (NI) LLP  
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors  
Belfast, Northern Ireland

#### A.1.4 Description of the ownership details including proportion of ownership interest

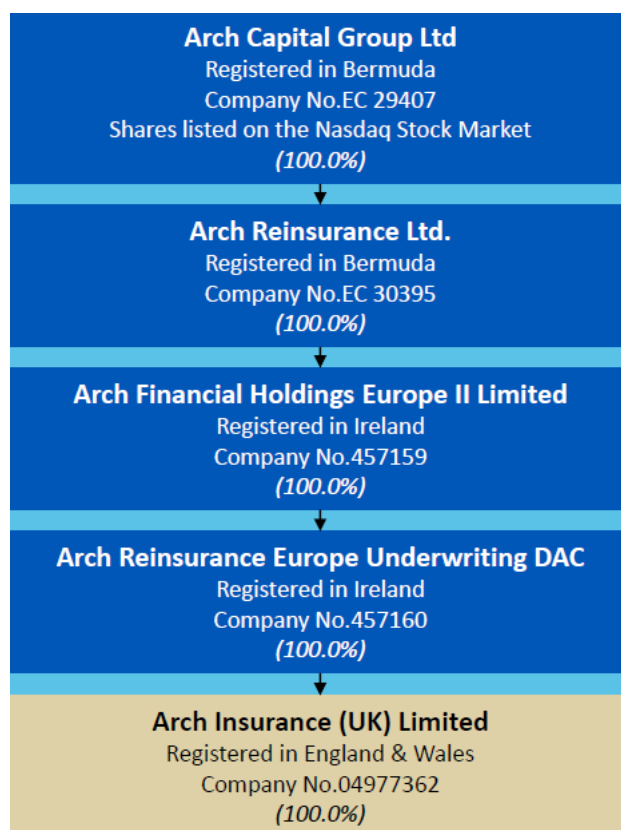
Arch Reinsurance Europe Underwriting DAC (“ARE”), a private company incorporated in Ireland, owns 100% of the equity share capital of the Company. The Company’s ultimate parent and ultimate controlling party is ACGL.

#### A.1.5 Group Structure

The Company’s ultimate parent and ultimate controlling party is ACGL, a publicly listed Bermuda exempted company. ACGL prepares group financial statements and is the largest Group for which group financial statements are drawn up and of which the Company is a member. Copies of the ACGL group financial statements are available on ACGL’s website located at [www.archcapgroup.com](http://www.archcapgroup.com) or on the website of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission located at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov).

The smallest group of undertakings for which group financial statements are drawn up, and of which the Company is a member, is Arch Reinsurance Limited (“ARL”), a Bermuda company.

Below is a summary view of the Company’s organisational chart, with all entities having 100% shareholding and voting rights.



### A.1.6 Outlook and Future Developments

Whilst the market starts to soften, there are increases observed in a number of classes of business. The Company continues to look for opportunities to grow existing books of business and underwrite new lines of business, while maintaining its underwriting discipline.

#### Risks arising from climate change

In addition, the directors have made an assessment of the specific risk of climate change to the Company and have identified potential risks relating to underwriting and investment risks, each of which has been set out in further detail in the Climate-related Risks and Opportunities section above. The Company has embedded management of climate change risks into its standard approach for risk management. This is a fast-changing area and both the Company and the wider insurance market will continue to develop approaches to better understand and manage potential risks from climate change.

In line with the PRA's expectations in SS5/25 (superseding SS3/19), a framework has been put in place considering governance, risk management, scenario analysis and disclosure of financial risks arising from climate change. This framework continues to develop and evolve with advances in scientific understanding and changes in insurance market practice.

#### Risk Management

The Climate Change framework is designed to identify the key drivers of climate change risk across the business and to take a proportionate approach to managing and mitigating these risks. The framework is designed to align with existing risk management controls, processes and appetites, to ensure an appropriate level of governance and oversight whilst reducing the likelihood of duplication. Key components of the framework include:

- Executive responsibility: the Chief Risk Officer is the Senior Manager responsible for ensuring the appropriate management of climate change risks.
- Ongoing development and oversight within the Risk Management Framework: the Climate Change Working Group (CCWG) is part of the risk governance framework, reporting into the Executive Risk Committee. It is responsible for managing and overseeing the development and implementation of the climate change framework, including the introduction of climate change related MI, to ensure that AUKG is compliant with relevant regulatory requirements.
- Risk assessment: consideration of short, medium and long-term climate change factors has been carried out and incorporated as a consideration into the business planning process.
- Proportionate actions: individual systems and processes have been set up, where appropriate, to ensure management of the most material potential risk exposures:
  - o Physical underwriting risk: exposure monitoring management information has been developed and is reported to the Exposure Management Group ('EMG').
    - This allows monitoring of exposures to perils potentially impacted by climate change and enables the EMG to monitor existing property risk appetites to ensure their continued appropriateness in light of potential climate change effects.
    - Catastrophe modelling is kept up to date with the latest advances in science, with no fundamental changes noted in the risk profile during 2025.

- o Liability underwriting risk: key exposures have been identified in certain long tail insurance lines, and processes have been put in place to ensure risks are managed in conjunction with other underwriting risk exposures for those lines. The CCWG monitors key metrics relating to liability underwriting risk.
- o Transition risk: materiality assessment suggests limited exposures; ESG Investment screening assists in identifying investments that may be most exposed to transition risks.
  - Horizon scanning: consideration of emerging scientific research and market developments relating to climate change are considered at the CCWG, Emerging Risks Group, Claims Emerging Risks Group, and by individual underwriting teams.
  - Rolling cycle of underwriter interviews: process to capture a comprehensive catalogue of actions taken by underwriting teams to address the immediate impact of Climate Change, and to provide assurance that day-to-day risk management processes and underwriting MI are fit for purpose.

## Climate-related Risks and Opportunities

### **Climate-related Risks**

Arch recognises that climate change is a large societal and economic challenge, and that the impact on our clients, governments and financial markets over the coming years will be material. Profound climate changes and linked social, economic and regulatory transitions could impact loss costs, but we also note the high level of uncertainty and relatively longer time horizon for most of the profound changes relative to the usual business planning cycle. Many areas of potential climate risk are therefore kept under review alongside other relevant markets, social and economic trends, with actions being taken for those with the highest potential for short-term impact.

Arch Group has undertaken several steps to integrate climate factors and considerations across the business. This has included contributing to the Arch Group TCFD report. A key part of this project was undertaking a business risk assessment to determine the climate factors that are relevant to the business over the short, medium and long term.

The assessment identified climate-related risks and opportunities across key ACGL business units (including, but not limited to, the Company) and supported the development of strategic responses for our underwriting and investment management activities. Following the assessment, we reviewed the control environment to ensure that climate-related risk is being adequately managed, and actions were raised where further enhancements were required. The assessment is updated on an ongoing basis, with annual consolidation as part of the Arch Group TCFD report.

The table below outlines relevant climate-related considerations and potential business risks:

<b>Time Horizon</b>	<b>Climate Change Risks (Transition*/Physical*/Liability*)</b>	<b>Business Risk</b>
<b>Short Term (&lt;1 year)</b>	Increased stakeholder expectation and regulatory requirements/mandates related to climate-related issues.	Underwriting and exposure selection risk.
		Exposure monitoring and reporting risk.
		Reputational risk related to reporting requirements.

		Impact on investment strategy.
		Regulatory risk related to non-compliance.
	Increased uncertainty and unpredictability of frequency and severity of natural catastrophes such as extreme weather events, including the aggregation of such events.	Pricing and reserving risk.
		Product profitability and demand risk.
		Accumulation management and CAT losses risk.
	Increased/divergent regulatory requirements/mandates on existing products/services and climate-related reporting/issues.	Regulatory risk related to disclosure/reporting non-compliance.
		Reputational risk related to reporting requirements.
		Potential loss of revenue.
		Impact on investment and underwriting strategy.
<b>Medium Term (1-10 years)</b>	Shifts in strategy and market dynamics tied to climate change risk (e.g., risk profiles, technological innovation, regulatory scrutiny, rating agency requirements, government policies, and evolving consumer & stakeholder preferences).	Risk profile uncertainty for carbon-intensive assets, firms or sectors including revenue and/or income loss.
		Reputational risk associated with failing to transiting to and/or meeting new market environment, customer expectations, and regulatory requirements.
		External influences impact Arch strategic plan.
		Reduction in reinsurer/counterparty financial strength and risk transfer appetite or capacity.
	Change in risk profiles of insurance product exposures.	Underwriting exposure and selection risk including: property, general liability, financial lines, professional liability, business interruption, agriculture, and mortgage insurance.
		Accumulation management risk.
		Model risk from increased claims frequency and severity not included in historical data.
	Regional economic hardship due to climate change events and regulation.	Underwriting exposure and selection risk.
		Product design and demand risk.
		Pricing, reserving, and regulatory risk.
	Increased capital requirements, counterparty risk, and/or reduced returns on equity.	Potential loss of investment income.
		Increased capital charges for climate change from ratings agencies or regulators.
		Adverse impact on counterparty's credit strength.
	Increased frequency and/or severity of natural catastrophe and extreme weather events.	Underwriting exposure and selection risk.
Accumulation management and CAT losses risk.		
Product design and demand risk.		
Potential loss of investment income and risk to capital.		
<b>Long Term (10+ years)</b>	Stringent regulatory mandates such as government policies and sustainable reforms on climate change restricting insuring/investing in carbon-intensive sectors.	Revenue and/or business risk due to government policies and/or influence from external pressure groups.
	Further increased frequency and/or severity of natural catastrophe and extreme weather events.	Underwriting exposure and selection risk.
		Accumulation management and CAT losses risk.
		Product design and demand risk.
		Potential loss of investment income and risk to capital.
Substantial change in economic activities and risk profiles due to climate change.	Product design and demand risk.	

	Physical impact of climate change on business operations.	Increased business interruption and operational costs.
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\* *Transition Risk: resulting from the global transition to a carbon-neutral or low-carbon economy*

\*\* *Physical Risk: resulting from direct damage caused by weather-related events.*

\*\*\* *Liability Risk: relating to climate-related insurance claims under liability insurance policies and direct legal claims against insurers for failing to manage climate risks.*

Of all the climate change risks identified, the Company considers the three risks detailed as the principal climate-related risks which may impact Arch's operations in the short, medium and long term:

### **(1) Change in risk profiles of insurance product exposures**

Longer tail classes, such as Directors & Officers, Financial Institutions, and Casualty are the most materially exposed to liability risks associated with climate change. For example, there may be circumstances in which insurance products respond in the event the insured party is held responsible for their contribution to climate change, or it is determined they have not sufficiently accounted for climate change in their decision-making, or if they have failed to disclose material climate change risk factors. Arch's underwriting teams have developed systems to incorporate these potential risks into standard underwriting risk management procedures.

The Company considers climate change liability risk to be a near-term risk and continues to monitor the increasing trend in climate change litigation cases across various industries and regions through the Climate Change Working Group and relevant underwriting teams.

The Company has undertaken scenario analysis using the PRA's Climate Biennial Exploratory Scenario exercise as a basis to explore the financial risks posed by climate change and considered the implications for Arch, including the Company. Given what has been published by the PRA, we believe the Company's results are in line with the rest of the market.

This scenario exercise identified some challenges in obtaining appropriate data for loss evaluation, which we aim to develop as we perform future scenario testing. As a result, we used estimated GWP in key exposed industries, as well as estimated the proportion of this GWP that would be potentially exposed, likely exposed, or most likely exposed for each of the hypothetical scenarios, in our exploratory scenario exercise.

### **(2) Increased uncertainty and unpredictability of frequency and severity of natural catastrophes**

For Arch's natural catastrophe-exposed business, we seek to limit the amount of exposure we assume from any single insured or reinsured, and the amount of exposure to catastrophe losses from a single event in any geographic zone. Arch has a strong understanding of its exposure to physical risk perils and uses up-to-date modelling of key weather perils to ensure that policies are appropriately priced and aggregate exposures considered acceptable.

For Property classes, Arch has developed a robust natural catastrophe risk management framework to understand the potential impact of embedded climate change for relevant perils (such as wildfire, wind and flood). Property classes are typically short tailed, with the majority of affected property

insurance cover offered on an annual basis. As such, Arch has the opportunity to monitor and respond to gradual changes to the climate risk landscape, adjustments to pricing and/or product offerings. Given the nature of this risk, the short-term effects are considered to be less material, as catastrophe models are updated and validated to ensure that current climate patterns are reflected in loss estimates. Longer-term effects (i.e. 20+ years) of physical risk may drive more material changes to loss exposures and therefore could pose a risk to the viability of Arch's business model if changes are not made in the underwriting portfolio.

Exposure monitoring accumulation data has been enhanced to include a climate change materiality exhibit which provides a view of the total exposed limits for classes of business exposed to physical climate change risks. This is reported to the Exposure Management Group.

Arch has several risk appetite metrics in place to monitor its exposure to peak natural catastrophe risk, these include:

- Single net loss or event at return period of 1:250 years or less, as percentage of capital
- Aggregate net loss or events at return period of 1:250 years or less, as percentage of capital
- Natural catastrophe Realistic Disaster Scenarios

Catastrophe risk exposure from climate-affected physical perils are considered as part of the annual business planning process, incorporated into pricing and underwriting procedures, and reviewed and monitored through exposure management. Catastrophe modelling is continuously reviewed and update to make sure it reflects the latest view of current climate trends.

### **(3) Increased stakeholder expectations and regulatory requirements / mandates related to climate-related issues:**

#### Our Investments:

Overall, transition risk is not a material risk for the Company's investment portfolio given the short duration and high-quality nature of its investments.

Over the longer term, however, transition risk may be a strategic risk (and opportunity) for Arch as the level of economic activity in impacted sectors changes (e.g., potentially driving reduction in traditional energy premiums and growth in renewables). These longer-term strategic changes are considered in the strategy and business planning process, which consider forward-looking market conditions in our business lines. Indicative scenario analysis suggests there is a limited impact on the Company's investment portfolio even in material adverse climate scenarios.

#### Our Underwriting Activities:

Transition risk is also not typically a material risk within our underwriting portfolio given the short-term nature of general insurance contracts – which allows for re-underwriting and repricing typically on an annual basis. Potential transition risk has also been considered in the context of certain underwriting contracts – specifically for Credit & Political risks, where contracts can be longer duration, and linked to transition-exposed activities, such as hydrocarbon extraction. Following this assessment,

we believe Arch's portfolio has limited exposure to specific energy transition risks given the duration and mix of contracts in our Credit & Political line of business.

Transition risk may be a strategic risk (and opportunity) for Arch as the level of economic activity in impacted sectors changes (e.g., potentially driving reduction in traditional energy premiums and growth in renewables). In the longer term, climate change may lead to some existing risks within Arch's business to no longer being insurable, such as coal production property risks.

Arch's Group Thermal Coal Policy acts to reduce these strategic transition risks as we reduce and restrict underwriting in this most transition-exposed sector. This policy, which applies to Arch Group's insurance underwriting, outlines five key steps designed to fully evaluate risk and trigger escalations as necessary for further consideration as outlined below:

- Set risk threshold at 30% of an account's revenues derived from thermal coal mining and/or coal power production;
- Screen and assess all thermal coal transactions against the risk threshold;
- Escalate flagged transactions to the appropriate escalation committee;
- Assess transactions further through the Sensitive Underwriting Working Group; and
- Report Sensitive Underwriting Working Group's outcomes quarterly to the ESG Committee

In addition, in 2022, the Company adopted sector specific guidelines regarding arctic energy exploration and production, as well as oil sands mining and surface extraction. These policies provide scope and screening parameters for the review and escalation referral process for these environmentally sensitive business accounts.

Arch reassesses its underwriting risk appetite as part of the business planning process, in line with changes in science and weather patterns, regulation and the development and emergence of new lower carbon markets. A pragmatic approach is taken to strategic risks over the longer term. Arch has a robust strategic planning process which includes the consideration of short and medium-term prospects for clients in key sectors. We expect to make material changes to the underwriting portfolio and strategy over the medium term as we continue to seek to create shareholder value through the insurance cycle, and medium-to-long term climate risks will be considered as part of this process.

### **Climate-related Opportunities**

Arch recognises that insurance will play a key role in response to climate change for our customers and recognises opportunities in supporting climate resilience and insuring the energy transition. The table below provides some examples of specific areas where climate change and the energy transition are expected to have an impact on our business generally. Our customer-focused culture and history of innovating to meet client needs will ensure that these, and other emerging consumer needs, are met by ongoing evolution in our products. In particular, we anticipate climate change will present opportunities for Arch both by increasing demand for our existing insurance products and, where required, by new and tailored insurance solutions.

Time Horizon	Business Risk
Short Term (<1 year)	Increased economic activity and research and development related to clean energy and clean technology is expected to generate additional revenue to Arch as a result of increased demand for certain of our insurance products.
	Regulations are likely to drive increased demand for specific insurance products as governments and companies worldwide pledge to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions.
	Increased insurance demand related to the construction and retrofitting of infrastructure to facilitate climate adaptation and climate resilience.
Medium Term (1-10 years)	Further innovation is expected to drive development of insurance products/ services for clean energy and clean technology business.
	Changes in weather patterns may lead to an increase in customer demand for insurance coverage.
	Our insureds' business models may change due to the energy transition which may lead to an increase in demand for certain of our insurance services and products.
Long Term (10+ years)	Changing patterns of weather-related events is likely to further increase demand for certain of our insurance products.
	Greater demand for insurance products / services which support both the development of new technology and infrastructure, and the adaptation or decommissioning of heritage assets.

Arch is currently active in the clean energy and technology (re)insurance business, offering products catering to clean energy production (i.e., solar, wind, hydro, nuclear power, biofuel and geothermal power, and biofuel production), and clean technology (i.e., battery storage, hydrogen and carbon capture projects). We expect decarbonisation efforts driven by market demand for, and research and development in clean energy and technology will present Arch with an opportunity to generate more revenue in this line of business. An increase or expansion in legislation and regulation relating to climate change is also expected to increase demand for insurance products relating to such regulations.

In addition, as insureds' business models change during their transition to net zero, we expect an increased demand for niche products, such as product and warranty coverage.

Further, as the transition to clean energy production progresses in the long term, we may see greater demand for specialised insurance products which caters for the complexities involved with decommissioning heritage power production plants.

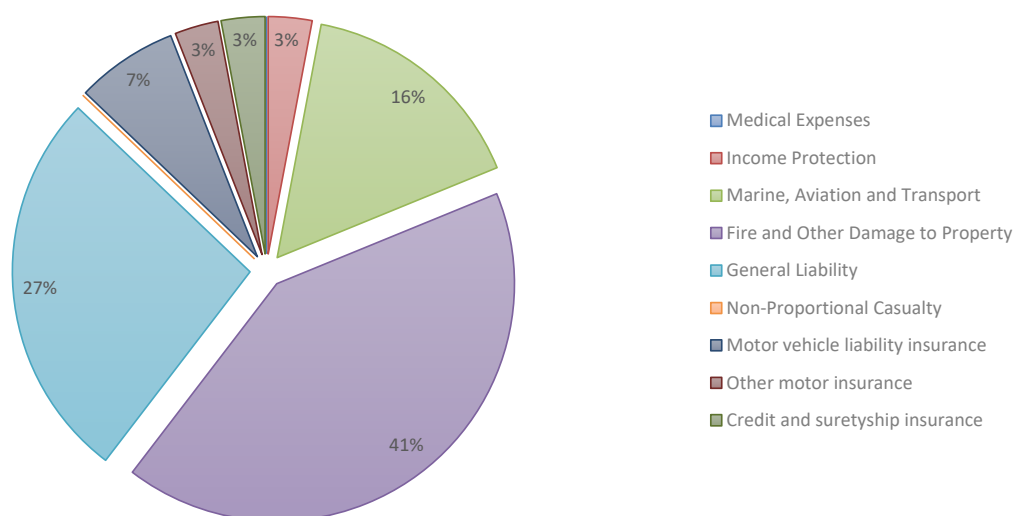
We also expect to see underwriting opportunities in property insurance and construction projects as public and private entities address changing climate patterns, including projects to address flood control, infrastructure adaptability, waterproofing, fire safety and susceptibility.

#### **A.1.7 Material Lines of Business and Geographical areas where business is conducted per IR.05.04.01.01**

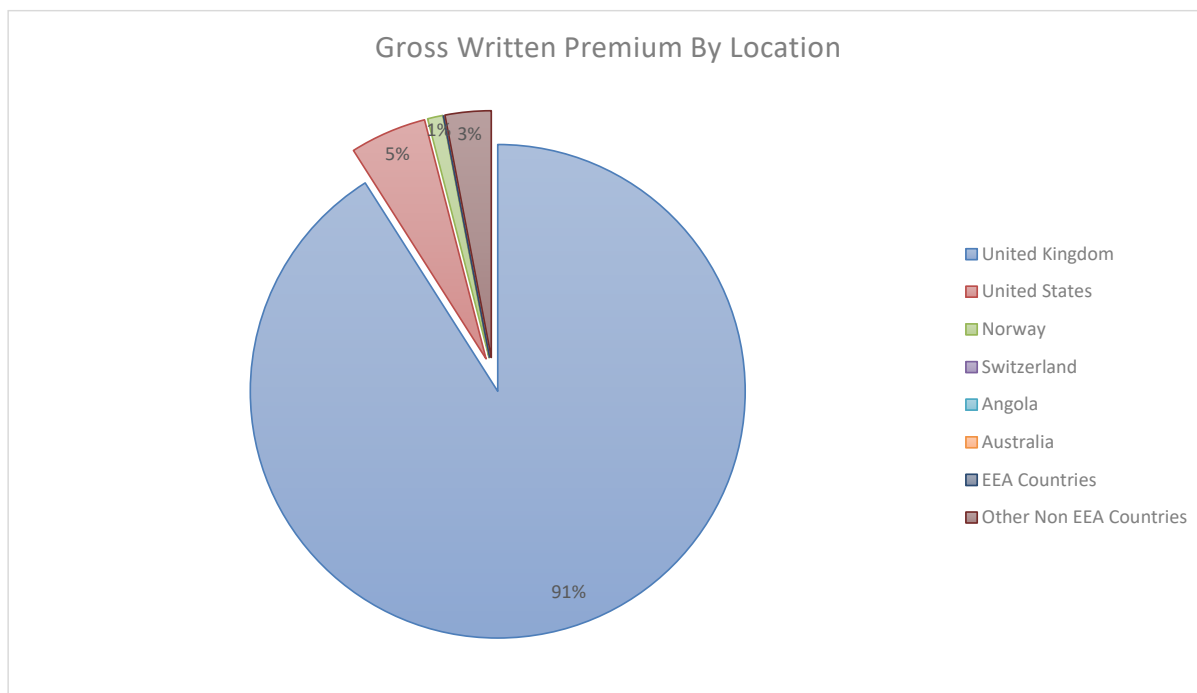
The principal activity of the Company is to underwrite Energy, Property and Casualty insurance business, including but not limited to, Specialty lines of insurance. The Company operates from its head office in London and its UK Regional offices.

The following diagram shows the total gross written premiums for each of the Company's lines of business and the location of the risk. The Company wrote £594.8m of gross written premium at the year ended 31 December 2025 (2024: £632.6m ).

### Gross Written Premium By Line of Business



	2025		2024	
	£'000	% of Total	£'000	% of Total
<b>Gross Premiums Written</b>				
Medical Expenses	248	0%	640	0%
Income Protection	15,496	3%	13,908	2%
Marine, Aviation and Transport	93,279	15%	98,454	16%
Fire and Other Damage to Property	250,410	42%	265,326	42%
General Liability	158,707	27%	179,522	28%
Non-Proportional Casualty	-	0%	-	0%
Motor vehicle liability insurance	43,234	7%	43,978	7%
Other motor insurance	18,529	3%	18,847	3%
Credit and suretyship insurance	14,942	3%	11,952	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>594,845</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>632,627</b>	<b>100%</b>



	2025		2024	
	£'000	% of Total	£'000	% of Total
<b>Gross Premiums Written by Risk Location</b>				
United Kingdom	539,490	91%	581,934	92%
United States	28,109	5%	24,472	4%
Norway	4,885	1%	937	0%
Switzerland	2,591	0%	1,672	0%
Angola	1,862	0%	1,772	0%
Australia	1,837	0%	1,880	0%
EEA Countries	2,250	0%	3,324	1%
Other Non EEA Countries	13,821	3%	16,636	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>594,845</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>632,627</b>	<b>100%</b>

### A.1.8 Significant Business or Other Events

No other information to report as of 31 December 2025.

## A.2 Underwriting Performance

The Company's results for the year ended 31 December 2025 show a profit of £4.7m (2024 profit: £13.4m). The 2025 underwriting gain pre-intra-group reinsurance treaty of £12.3m (2024: £64.2m) has decreased since the prior year, mainly driven by a reduction in favourable prior year development and large losses activity, resulting in a higher claims ratio.

The impact from the intra-group quota share and stop loss agreements in 2025 resulted in a post quota share underwriting loss of £1.2m (2024 profit: £12.5m) partly due to profit commissions on older underwriting years which do not follow the fortunes intercompany QS.

The following table summarises the underwriting results for year ended 31 December 2025 and year ended 31 December 2024 as per IR.05.04.01.01 and statutory accounts.

	2025	2025	2024	2024
	(excl. intra-group reinsurance)	(incl. intra-group reinsurance)	(excl. intra-group reinsurance)	(incl. intra-group reinsurance)
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Gross Premiums Written	594,844	594,844	632,628	632,628
Net Premiums Written	516,938	75,247	545,785	79,929
<b>Net Premiums Earned</b>	<b>528,314</b>	<b>76,954</b>	<b>563,115</b>	<b>82,528</b>
Net Claims Incurred	(293,773)	(44,069)	(298,274)	(44,750)
Net underwriting (expense) / income	(222,270)	(34,145)	(200,688)	(25,314)
<b>Net underwriting results</b>	<b>12,271</b>	<b>(1,260)</b>	<b>64,153</b>	<b>12,464</b>
Investment return and foreign exchange	20,737	7,487	4,419	5,236
<b>Profit/(Loss) before taxation</b>	<b>33,008</b>	<b>6,227</b>	<b>68,572</b>	<b>17,700</b>
Taxation	(1,555)	(1,555)	(4,296)	(4,296)
<b>Profit/(Loss) for the year</b>	<b>31,453</b>	<b>4,672</b>	<b>64,275</b>	<b>13,404</b>
Claims ratio	55.6%	57.3%	53.0%	54.2%
Expense ratio	42.1%	44.3%	35.6%	30.7%
Combined ratio	97.7%	101.5%	88.6%	84.9%

The Board of Directors of the Company measure performance excluding the intra-group reinsurance arrangements. Therefore, the commentary in the sections below is based on the pre-intra-group reinsurance result of the Company.

#### Premiums written

Gross written premium decreased by £37.8m to £594.8m (2024: £632.6m) for the year ended 31 December 2025. Driven primarily by re-positioning of UK regional business and reduced renewal volumes for Casualty, Energy and Financial Lines due to multi-year deals in 2024. This was partially offset by premium from the new Construction line of business towards the end of 2025.

#### Claims incurred

Pre-intra-group reinsurance, there was a deterioration in the claims ratio which was 2.6 points higher than 2024 at 55.6% (2024: 53.0%). This was due to less favourable prior year development compared to last year and current accident year large losses.

#### Underwriting expenses

The expense ratio increased by 6.5 points to 42.1% (2024: 35.6%), due to lower earned premium, profit commissions and one-off costs from the UK Regional business restructure.

#### Investment returns

The net investment gain excluding foreign exchange differences and other expenses increased to £8.3m in 2025 (2024: £6.1m) driven by unrealised investment gains.

#### Intra-group reinsurance

The Company has the benefit of a whole account proportional (85%) intra-group reinsurance treaty and a stop loss reinsurance protection with Arch Reinsurance Limited (“Arch Re”), a Bermuda-domiciled company. This reinsurance protection enables capital to be provided from Bermuda to support the business written through the Company and achieve an AA- Standard & Poor’s rating for

the Company. The net loss on the whole account intra-group reinsurance treaty and stop loss, before consideration given to the capital benefit, was £26.7m (2024: £50.9m).

	2025		2024	
	£'000	% of Total	£'000	% of Total
<b>Net Underwriting Result*</b>				
Medical Expenses	63	-4%	245	2%
Income Protection	(139)	9%	(573)	-5%
Marine, Aviation and Transport	(557)	35%	2,235	18%
Fire and Other Damage to Property	4,248	-278%	13,806	115%
General Liability	(5,070)	332%	2,000	17%
Non-Proportional Casualty	(16)	1%	112	1%
Motor vehicle liability insurance	1,959	-128%	1,198	10%
Other motor insurance	(2,277)	149%	(166)	-1%
Credit and suretyship insurance	261	-16%	(6,848)	-57%
<b>Total</b>	<b>(1,528)</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>12,009</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Net Underwriting Result by Risk Location</b>				
United Kingdom	19,643	-1286%	12,968	109%
United States	(11,988)	785%	579	5%
Norway	154	-10%	1,856	15%
Switzerland	(2,441)	160%	1,445	12%
Angola	446	-29%	543	5%
Australia	(295)	19%	133	1%
EEA Countries	(987)	65%	(2,385)	-20%
Other Non EEA Countries	(6,060)	396%	(3,130)	-26%
<b>Total</b>	<b>(1,528)</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>12,009</b>	<b>100%</b>

\*The table above excludes investment fees.

### A.3 Investment Performance

The Company's investment portfolio primarily consists of highly rated fixed income securities and cash, with an average S&P rating of AA+. These are available to settle insurance and reinsurance liabilities to third parties. Our aggregate invested assets as at 31 December 2025 totalled £187.4m (2024: £156.1m). No investments in securitisations are being held.

The distribution of our fixed income and other investments by type is shown in the table below, excluding holdings in related undertakings:

Asset Type	2025		2024	
	£'000	%	£'000	%
Government Bonds	71,861	38%	59,218	38%
Corporate Bonds	84,458	45%	79,466	51%
Collateralised Securities	11,192	6%	6,838	4%
Collective Investment Undertakings	19,877	11%	10,601	7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>187,388</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>156,123</b>	<b>100%</b>

The components of net investment income included in the statement of income and expenses are as per the table below: Based on IR.09.01

	2025		2024	
	£'000	%	£'000	%
Government Bonds	1,684	30%	1,501	27%
Corporate Bonds	3,540	62%	3,087	56%
Collateralised Securities	336	6%	343	6%
Collective Investment Undertakings	108	2%	610	11%
<b>Total Investment income</b>	<b>5,668</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5,541</b>	<b>100%</b>
Net investment expenses	(269)		(455)	
<b>Net investment return</b>	<b>5,399</b>		<b>5,086</b>	

The net investment return, excluding foreign exchange difference, was £5.4m in 2025 (2024: £5.1m). The net investment return includes investment charges and unrealised gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income. Effective net investment return was 2.9% (2024: 3.3%).

#### A.4 Performance of Other Activities

The following table summarises the other income and expenses for the year ended 31 December 2025 and year ended 31 December 2024.

	2025	2024
	£'000	£'000
Gain / (loss) on foreign exchange	(773)	1,329
Other expense	(89)	(2,162)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(862)</b>	<b>(833)</b>

The Company's foreign exchange gains and losses are from the translation of subordinated currency positions that are different to the functional currency of the Company. The main subordinated trading currencies are Euros, United States Dollars, and Australian Dollars.

Though the Company's policy is to match the assets and liabilities of these subordinated currency positions, in most cases there is a small surplus held at balance sheet date due to timing of movement in assets and liabilities and the timing of actions taken to remediate the matching positions.

The Company has no lease arrangements as at 31 December 2025. All services are recharged to the Company from AEIS.

#### A.5 Any Other Information

No other information to report as of 31 December 2025.

## SECTION B System of Governance

### B.1 General Information on The System of Governance

#### B.1.1 Overview

The Board is responsible for the governance and oversight of all aspects of the Company's business. The Board operates in accordance with clearly defined terms of reference. Among other matters, the Board:

- Determines the strategy for the Company that promotes the delivery of good outcomes to customers and is supported by a well-articulated and measurable statement of risk appetite;
- Promotes high standards of business conduct that is consistent with regulatory standards and is supported by a framework of prudent and effective risk management;
- Sets and oversees an effective internal control framework that includes well-functioning risk management, actuarial, compliance and internal audit functions as well as an appropriate financial reporting and accounting framework;
- Determines policies on key areas, including risk, reserving, compliance, internal audit, outsourcing, fitness and probity, business continuity, accounting, remuneration, and board diversity;
- Sets risk appetite and overall risk tolerance levels;

Given the nature, scale and complexity of the risks inherent in our business, the Board of the Company considers the Company's corporate governance framework to be adequate for the Company which is classified as a Category 4 firm under the PRA's framework.

The Board operates as an effective, balanced body of qualified persons, with appropriate skill sets, collectively guiding the performance with the best interests of the Company and its wider stakeholders under the leadership of the Chair of the Board.

As of the date of this SFCR, the Board consisted of the following members:

K. Felisky	Independent Non-Executive Director
M. Hammer-Dahinden	Group Non-Executive Director
J. Hine	Independent Non-Executive Director
P. Storey	Independent Non-Executive Director and Chairman
H. Sturgess	President and Chief Executive Officer
K. Valder	Deputy Chief Executive Officer

### B.1.2 Board Committees

As at 31 December 2025, the Board was supported by the following Board Committees, each operating under their own clearly defined Terms of Reference and reporting directly to the Board:

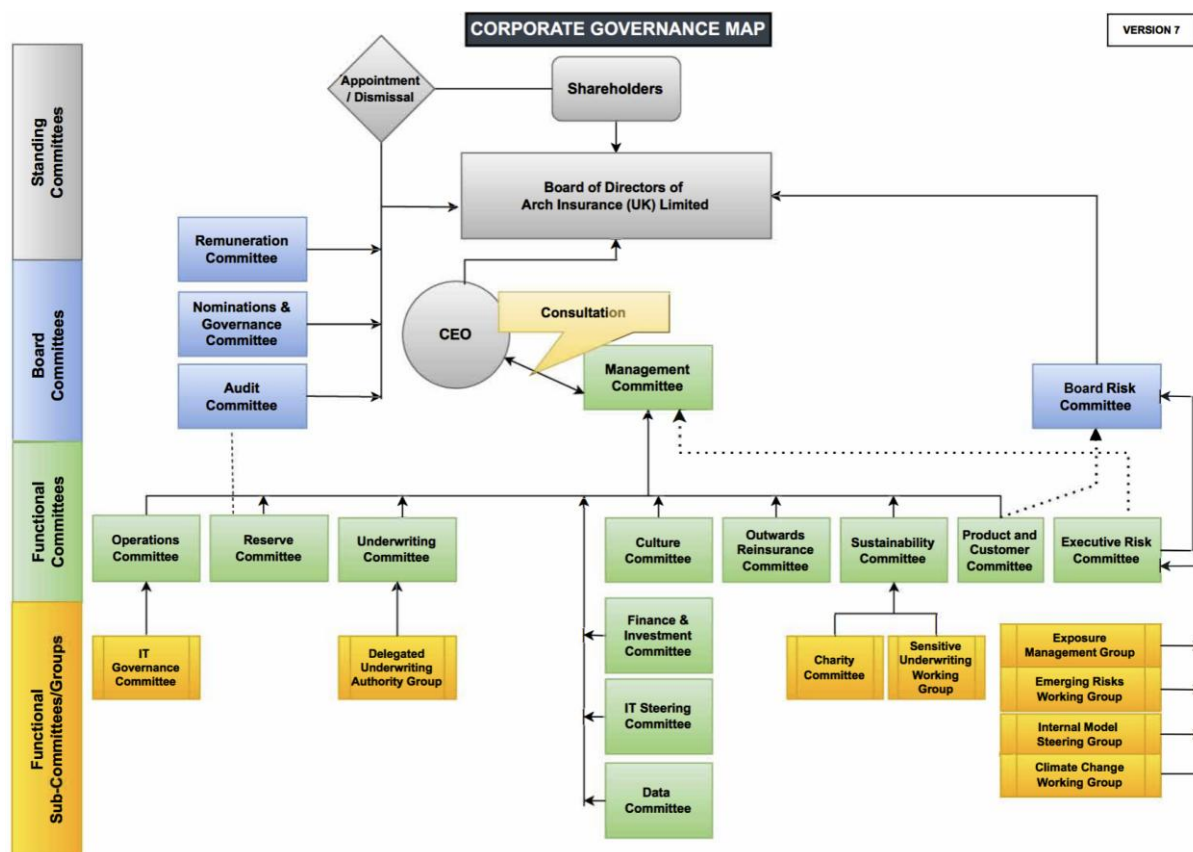
**Audit Committee:** The Audit Committee assists the Board in controlling, overseeing and coordinating the Company's internal and external audit activities and processes. It oversees financial reporting and the control environment and reviews the annual financial statements and regulatory filings.

**Risk Committee:** The Board Risk Committee serves as a focal point for oversight of risk management. It reviews current exposures and makes recommendations to the Board on the Company's risk appetite and future risk strategy as well as overseeing the Risk Management function. The Risk Committee assists the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities with regard to the identification of and control by the management of material risks to the objectives of the Company. This encompasses the processes undertaken by management to identify, evaluate and mitigate the material risks to the objectives including, but not limited to, strategic risk, insurance risk, investment risk, credit risks, liquidity risk, operational risk and regulatory risk.

**Nominations & Governance Committee:** The Nominations & Governance Committee assists and supports the Board in its oversight of (i) the operation and composition of the Arch UK Group Board and each of the Board Committees, (ii) succession planning for the Board and senior management, (iii) the self-evaluation of the performance of the Board and the Board Committees, and (iv) to review the Board's governance arrangements and make recommendations to ensure those arrangements are appropriate for the Company and consistent with leading practice.

**Remuneration Committee:** The Remuneration Committee assists and supports the Board on matters relating to the Company's remuneration programs and policies to ensure they are appropriate, fairly administered and support the Company's culture. The Remuneration Committee is responsible for reviewing the overall compensation remuneration paid to the CEO and our other senior management, establishing overall remuneration policies for employees, and overseeing the administration of executive compensation plans.

The Company's governance reporting structure is summarised in the table below:



### B.1.3 Management Committees

The following key management committees have been established to assist and support the Chief Executive Officer and other senior management in fulfilling their responsibilities:

#### Management Committee

The purpose of the Management Committee is to support the Chief Executive Officer as the core management team to develop and implement the Company's strategy as approved by the Board, monitor and evaluate performance across all areas of the business, and manage the day-to-day activities of the business. As at 31 December 2025, the members of the Management Committee consisted of the President and Chief Executive Officer (Chair), Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Operations Officer, Chief Underwriting Officer – Short Tail, Chief Underwriting Officer – Long Tail, Chief Risk Officer, Chief Actuary, Chief Strategy & Distribution Officer and Chief HR Officer.

#### Underwriting Committee

The purpose of the Underwriting Committee is to assist the Management Committee with oversight of the Company's underwriting activity and reinsurance management programme, including reviewing and recommending the Company's underwriting strategy, reviewing and recommending the annual underwriting business plan to the Management Committee, and overseeing the Company's underwriting performance.

### Sustainability Committee

The purpose of the Committee is to assist the Management Committee with promoting the long-term sustainable success of the Company with regard to environmental, social and governance (“ESG”) matters. Among other matters, the Sustainability ESG Committee is charged with overseeing the development of the Company’s strategy, policies and procedures relating to sustainability ESG matters and monitoring current and emerging ESG relevant trends and relevant legislative and regulatory requirements. The ESG Committee is also responsible for approving any products and initiatives developed in response to Arch’s Sustainability ESG strategy, including sustainable product offerings/green products and partnerships.

### Reserve Committee

The purpose of the Reserve Committee is to provide oversight on the status of the reserves of the Company, and to make recommendations to the Audit Committee (in line with all actuarial function requirements) regarding the Reserves to be set by the Board for forecasting the result of the underwriting accounts and for the financial statements according to GAAP and the Solvency UK and/or unearned reserves.

### Operations Committee

The purpose of the Operations Committee is to provide oversight, challenge and advice to the Management Committee on the operating functions to ensure that, individually and collectively, they are aligned with the Company’s strategic objectives and provide an efficient and effective service to all relevant stakeholders.

### Finance and Investment Committee

The purpose of the Finance and Investment Committee is to provide oversight of financial activities and reporting, including the managing and monitoring of the Company’s investment portfolio, in accordance with Arch Group’s Responsible Investment Policy.

### Product and Customer Committee

The purpose of the Product and Customer Committee is to assist the Management Committee with maintaining, operating and reviewing the process for the approval of medium and high risk rated insurance products, exclusive of contracts of large risk or reinsurance, manufactured by Arch (collectively, the “Products”) as well as approving certain Products before they are marketed or distributed to customers. The Committee is also responsible for ensuring that Arch delivers good outcomes to customers in line with Arch’s policies and procedures and applicable laws and regulations.

### Outwards Reinsurance Committee

The purpose of the Committee is to assist the Management Committee with reviewing, recommending and monitoring Arch’s outwards reinsurance strategy and purchasing plan to ensure that it is robust, reflects the underwriting, exposure and capital management appetite of Arch.

### IT Steering Committee

The purpose of the IT Steering Committee is to provide strategic advice, guidance and direction on Arch’s IT strategy and technology initiatives to ensure they are carried out in an efficient and cost-effective manner and are aligned with the delivery of Arch’s business strategy. This Committee is also

tasked with approving the budget of the IT department and certain IT projects, including any material changes thereto.

### Data Committee

The purpose of the Committee is to assist the Management Committee with strategic oversight of Arch's data management, including how data is governed, protected, used, shared and generated, in compliance with applicable laws and regulation, guidance, best practice and policies. In doing so, the Data Committee is responsible for fostering a data-driven culture by promoting a proactive approach to data quality, security and literacy.

### Culture Committee

The purpose of the Committee is to identify, discuss, measure and plan ways to promote and drive a positive, inclusive, engaged and collaborative workplace culture aligned with the Arch Group values, champion Arch's workplace culture in the way we do business and interact with brokers, colleagues, customers, partners and communities, and assist in monitoring our workplace culture in line with applicable requirements.

## **Material changes in the system of governance**

In 2025, the Board agreed to disband its Investment Committee and devolve responsibility for investment matters to the Management Committee. There were no other material changes to the system of governance in 2025.

### **B.1.4 Code of Business Conduct**

The Company is committed to integrity in the conduct of its business and requires that all employees, directors and other representatives perform their duties in a manner which is legally, ethically and morally irreproachable. To that end, the Company has adopted ACGL Group's Code of Business Conduct, which describes standards, policies and expectations for ethical conduct. The full text of our Code of Business Conduct, as well as ACGL's Corporate Governance Guidelines, are available at [www.archcapgroup.com](http://www.archcapgroup.com).

### **B.1.5 Independent Control Functions**

The Company has in place the following four key independent control functions as required under the Solvency UK Directive: Risk Management, Compliance, Actuarial and Internal Audit.

These functions are responsible for providing oversight of and challenge to the business and for providing assurance to the Board in relation to the Company's control framework. These functions have the authority, independence and resources to carry out their tasks and details of the committees are contained within **Sections B.1.2 & B.5**.

### **B.1.6 Risk Management Function**

The CRO is the Key Function Holder for the Risk Management function. The CRO has a direct reporting line to the CEO and the Chair of the Board Risk Committee.

The key responsibilities of the Risk Management function are:

- Ensure that the Company has and maintains effective processes to identify, monitor, manage and report on the risks to which it is or might be exposed;
- Run the ORSA Process and produce the ORSA Report;
- Advise on Risk Strategy and recommend Risk Appetites in relation to the Business Strategy;
- Provide an effective Risk Management Framework including Policies on the main categories of risk;
- Operate an effective Risk Governance system to embed risk consideration in decision making;
- Ensure that concentrations and accumulation of risk are well identified, analysed and monitored;
- Coordinate Emerging Risk Policy and use of Stress and Scenario Testing;
- Maintain the Risk Register, including internal controls;
- Provide effective integrated risk monitoring reporting to confirm position relative to appetite;
- Complete the validation of the internal capital model;
- Advise on risk implications of new business or business change; and
- Promote Risk Management culture.

#### **B.1.7 Compliance Function**

The Chief Compliance Officer is the Key Function Holder for the Compliance function. The CCO has a direct reporting line to the CEO.

The primary purpose of the Compliance Function is to ensure that the integrated operations continue to adhere to best practice standards for Arch Group requirements, PRA, FCA, EIOPA, and all regulatory requirements and applicable laws. This is achieved by formulating best practice and monitoring adherence to internal strategies, policies, processes, established controls and reporting procedures.

The Compliance Function is also responsible for the ongoing assessment of any possible impact of changes in the legal or regulatory environment on the integrated operations and for the identification and assessment of compliance risk. The approach to monitor and mitigate this risk is contained within the approved annual Compliance Plan.

#### **B.1.8 Actuarial Function**

The Chief Actuary is the Key Function Holder for the Actuarial function and reports to Chief Executive Officer. The key responsibilities of the Actuarial function are:

- Analytical support for Business Plan performance monitoring by management;
- Design and operate pricing framework, monitor pricing adequacy and provide opinion on overall underwriting policy;
- Assess and recommend appropriate reserves, comparing best estimates against experience and reconciling booked reserves and movements with the financial reserving process;
- Coordinate the calculation of technical provisions (Solvency UK) and opine on their appropriateness;

- Ensure integrity of the reserving process (data, methodologies and assumptions); and
- Evaluate and report with opinion on the adequacy of reinsurance arrangements.

### **B.1.9 Internal Audit Function**

The purpose of the internal audit function (“IA”) is to strengthen AUKG’s ability to create, protect, and sustain value by providing the board and management with independent, risk-based, and objective assurance, insight, and foresight.

Internal Audit is covered further in Section B.5.

### **B.1.10 Remuneration Policy and Practices**

The Board has adopted a Remuneration Policy whose main principles include the following:

- aligning remuneration with the corporate strategy to deliver long-term value creation;
- encouraging employees to meet the strategic objectives of the Company within a framework of prudent and effective risk management;
- attracting and retaining employees who will contribute to the long-term success of the business;
- adherence to the Company’s standards of compliance, ethical behaviour, whistleblowing and good conduct in building and retaining the reputation of the Company;
- ensuring compensation decisions take into account overall long-term collective performance; and
- ensuring there is an appropriate balance between fixed and variable remuneration.

Our compensation program includes both fixed and variable compensation, with an emphasis on long-term compensation that is tied to the Company’s performance. Although we do not apply rigid apportionment goals in our compensation decisions, our philosophy is that variable pay, in the form of annual cash incentive bonuses and share-based awards, should constitute a significant portion of total direct compensation and be suitably deferred.

A component of variable compensation is granted in the form of annual multi-year vesting share-based awards, which make stock price appreciation over an extended period of time fundamental in realising a compensation benefit. By emphasising long-term performance through using long-term incentives, we align our executives’ interests with our shareholders’ interests and create a strong retention tool. The Company provides awards in the form of restricted share/unit grants and stock options and share-settled stock appreciation rights, which typically provide for vesting over three years.

The Remuneration Committee considers both financial performance and strategic objectives in its evaluation process and generally does not use pre-set performance goals. Instead, the Remuneration Committee reviews performance on an annual basis and applies its business judgment to review bonuses and the overall amount and mix of compensation elements. The Remuneration Committee believes this structured and disciplined evaluation process in administering the Company’s compensation programs enables us to respond more flexibly to changes in the business environment as well as the Company’s operations.

### **B.1.11 Supplementary Pension / Early Retirement Schemes**

The Company contributes to a defined contribution Group Personal Pension Plan. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund.

The Company does not maintain any defined benefit retirement or pension plans.

### **B.1.12 Material Transactions**

No other information to report as of 31 December 2025.

## **B.2 Fit and Proper Requirements**

### **B.2.1 Fit and Proper Process**

The Company's Fit and Proper policy sets out the guidelines to ensure that employees meet the Fit and Proper regulatory standards as set out in the Senior Managers and Certification Regime ("SMCR"), both on entry and throughout their employment at the Company. The CEO is responsible for implementing this policy through the Human Resources function, while the Chief Compliance Officer is responsible for providing advice, implementing a monitoring program and reviewing the policy at least annually.

Individuals performing certain Senior Manager Functions ("SMF") are subject to regulatory pre-approval. These roles receive Prescribed Responsibilities and Other Responsibilities which are specified by the regulator and recorded in the Management Responsibilities Map. The Chief Compliance Officer identifies and maintains a record of these functions individuals and their responsibilities as well as other employees subject to Certification.

Key Function Holders, Material Risk Takers and Significant Management roles including non-executive Directors not otherwise preapproved, are required to be notified to the regulator once the firm has satisfied its own Fit and Proper procedures.

In accordance with its obligations under the SMCR, the Company has identified those employees who are considered to be "Certified Persons" and need to be certified as being Fit and Proper for the role on an annual basis. These are people who owing to the nature of their role is one that involves or may involve a risk of significant harm to the firm or its customers. This population of people includes Key Function Holders, Significant Management Functions and Material Risk Takers.

### **B.2.2 Professional Qualifications, Skills and Expertise**

The Company ensures that all persons who hold key positions or functions are fit to provide sound and prudent management through their professional qualifications, knowledge and experience and are proper by being of good repute and integrity. All employees are monitored on an on-going basis through a formal performance appraisal process.

The Company assesses the professional competence of its managers and employees, specifically focusing on management competence and technical competence (including previous experience, knowledge and professional qualifications) by:

- following a thorough and robust recruitment process including specification of responsibility, considering competency and suitability, with review and discussion by the Nominations and Governance Committee for senior appointments;
- completing screening of successful candidates comprising various checks which vary according to the level of the role and include criminal record, financial soundness checks and employer references addressing a candidate's regulatory professional and disciplinary track record;
- ongoing monitoring of managers' and employees' professional competence through performance appraisals. Formal performance appraisals are performed annually, and records maintained on file. Non-executive Board members undergo periodic individual and collective self-appraisal; and
- ongoing training and development to ensure competency and ethical propriety is maintained. This includes in-house training modules focussed on a number of areas of risk including code of conduct training, anti-harassment training and Financial Crime. Training and development needs are formally assessed at least annually, and records are maintained on file.

### B.3 Risk Management System including the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (“ORSA”)

The Risk Function provides practical guidance on the implementation of the Risk Management Framework (RMF) on a day-to-day basis bearing in mind that the Company is a risk-taking organisation and that risk management capability is a fundamental part of the business. Within the ‘Three Lines of Defence Framework’ all types of risk are managed and controlled on a day-to-day basis by the business.

Risks faced across the company and their respective controls are documented within the Risk Register. Furthermore, the controls identified in the Risk Register to monitor and manage the risks facing Arch are also regularly reviewed for continued relevance. Compliance with the components of these controls is assessed via the ongoing Internal Audit, External Audit, Sox, Compliance and regulatory reviews undertaken alongside the quarterly control attestations performed by the first line and challenged by the Risk Function. Updates on both the risk and control assessments are reported to the Executive Risk Committee and Board Risk Committee, Underwriting Committee, Finance & Investment Committee, Reserve Committee and Operations Committee meetings, and where required to the Audit Committee, and documented within the minutes.

The Risk Function designs and facilitates the implementation and operation of the RMF across the organisation.

The RMF consolidates the processes for the identification, assessment, mitigation, management and monitoring of risks, and the periodic reporting to management of the status of the risks, which together make up the overall risk profile, and are assessed against the Board approved Risk Appetites.

The key components of the RMF are:

- Risk Strategy
- Risk Governance (including the Three Lines of Defence model)
- Risk Appetites
- Risk Reporting
- Risk Policies
- Risk Register
- Risk & Control Self-Assessment (RCSA)
- Control Validation processes
- Risk Events processes
- Key Risk Indicators monitoring
- Risk Reviews
- Emerging Risks processes
- Stress and Scenario testing
- Risk Culture assessments
- Risk Management training
- Internal Model validation

Arch's risk management strategy operates in parallel with its business strategy as a specialty (re)insurer. To achieve its business strategy:

- Arch seeks out insurance risks with adequate risk / return characteristics which are assumed subject to stated limits.
- Arch seeks a moderate level of investment risk.

Arch is exposed to other non-insurance risks as a by-product of executing this strategy, which are controlled to an acceptable level subject to the cost of mitigation.

Arch's Risk Strategy is to only take risks that are:

#### **Consistent**

- Risks are only assumed to the extent they are consistent with, and contribute to, the achievement of Arch's business strategy and the execution of its business plan.
- Risks are only assumed where they are consistent with the expectations of our key stakeholders. Primarily this is our capital providers (Arch Group and Third-Party Capital providers for S1955), but also including reinsurance partners, regulators, brokers, and customers.

#### **Controlled**

- Assumed risks must have an acceptable level of potential down-side, considering the following:
  - Protecting capital
  - Managing earnings volatility
  - Limiting the risk of poor outcomes for our customers
  - Limiting exposure to operational, reputational, regulatory, and other non-financial risks

#### **Understood**

- Arch must have appropriate skill and expertise to manage assumed risks.
- Processes must exist for risk identification and assessment that are proportionate to the nature, scale, and complexity of risks.

#### **Profitable**

- All underwriting and investment risks assumed must have an associated expected return that is commensurate with the down-side exposure, and accretive to value when viewed over the long term.
- Arch has no appetite for unprofitable risks.

Where risks arise as an unavoidable consequence of executing the business plan (rather than being actively targeted), – for example operational risks, – a balance is struck between the potential down-side and the cost of mitigation.

Arch has a set of risk appetite statements that are appropriate for its business model and strategy. The Risk Appetite Statements set out clear descriptions, detailing appropriate levels of risk for each material area of risk.

The table below sets out our strategic risk objectives and shows, at a high level, the corresponding appetite statements

<b>Strategic risk objective</b>	<b>Risk appetite statement</b>
Maintain capital adequacy	Target capital level
Deliver stable earnings	Return on Capital
Ensure fair outcomes for customers	Conduct and customer
Maintain robust and effective operations	Operational resilience
Ensure employees behaviour aligns to Arch's values	Culture

Each of these statements is supported by Key Risk Indicators for detailed monitoring which are regularly reviewed and escalated through the governance structure. Key Risk Indicator thresholds are set at levels at which they are intended to be triggered when the risk level nears the tolerance, this ensures that sufficient remedial actions are put in place to ensure Arch responds early to heightened risks. Risk appetites are reviewed, at a minimum, annually, at a minimum, by the Board Risk Committee, and approved by the Board, to ensure the Company has full oversight of its risks.

### **B.3.1 Risk Management Process and Procedures**

The RMF, outlines the methodology for identifying, assessing, managing, monitoring and reporting on the key risks affecting the Company.

The framework documents the methodology for embedding risk management activities into the whole organisation. It outlines the Company's approach to risk identification, assessment, monitoring and reporting, and provides an overview of its risk appetite and tolerance for each of the following risk categories:

- Insurance risk\*;
- Market risk;
- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk;
- Operational risk
- Regulatory and Legal risk;
- Group risk, and;
- Strategic risk.

\*The Insurance Risk category is further sub-divided for reporting purposes into: Underwriting (Catastrophe), Underwriting (Non-Catastrophe), Reserving, Ceded Reinsurance, and Conduct Risk.

The actions and policies implemented to meet the Company's business management and regulatory obligations are a key component of this framework. The Company has adopted a holistic approach to risk management by analysing risk from both a top-down and bottom-up perspective.

## **Risk Identification**

Internal and external events can affect the Company achieving its objectives. Until a risk has been identified it is difficult to know or demonstrate that it is being adequately managed to within an acceptable level. Risk identification is therefore a vital first step in the process.

Some risks provide the business with opportunities, which should also be captured and assessed.

The primary approach for risk identification entails identifying significant functions or processes operating within the business and analysing these to identify the key risks within each business area. In turn this allows related controls to be identified and mapped to those risks.

Effective risk management, however, is not a matter of identifying individual risks in isolation. It is essential to also think about the risks in aggregation since several minor risks may combine to cause something more significant when viewed together. Operational risk is a risk type that flows across the business, where gaps in processes may not be apparent to the individuals responsible. There is significant value to understanding the inter-relationship between different business areas and processes. This is a particular area of focus within our operational resilience assessment process.

Methods for Identifying Risks include:

- Workshops
- Brainstorming
- Interviews
- Questionnaires

Risks outside appetite and/or significant in nature are reported to the appropriate forum, individual, or Committee.

## **Risk Assessment**

Risk assessment is the process of risk analysis and risk evaluation and covers the following areas:

- Inherent Risk Assessment
- Risk Target
- Risk Evaluation

The methods used to assess risk are consistent across AUKG. In this way, the scoring of risks becomes familiar and the status of the risks become familiar and is better understood and can be reported consistently to the ERC, BRC and the Board.

### **1. Risk Rating**

The Risk Owners initially assess and score their respective risks on an Inherent basis i.e. the impact of the risk when the risk treatments that would prevent the risk the risk from occurring are not applied systematically. For most Risks, the Inherent risk is scored using 1:10 return period (10% probability of occurrence in the next 12 months). However, there are some exceptions to this, notably the Catastrophe Risks which are assessed using a longer return period.

## 2. Risk Target

This is the level of risk that management has determined the entity can accept. It is measured using the same six bandings that are used to measure Inherent and Residual Risk.

## 3. Risk Evaluation

As part of the evaluation process, decisions need to be made on how best to manage an inherent risk to within the Risk Target.

## 4. Risk Status

The status of a Risk is used to denote whether it is currently assessed as being within or outside the Risk Target after consideration of existing controls. For Risks that have a Residual Risk that exceeds its Risk Target, an action plan should be put in place to ensure the Residual Risk is reduced to below the Risk Target within an acceptable timeframe.

### **Risk Mitigation and Control**

The risk treatment options include:

- Accept – take no action, as it is not cost effective to mitigate the inherent risk
- Transfer – transfer the risk or a proportion of the risk to another party (e.g., by (re) insurance agreement or derivative instrument)
- Avoid – decide not to accept the risk by not becoming involved in certain activities
- Reduce – through applying one or more controls to reduce the inherent risk to an acceptable level
- Mitigate – by changing business practices. Mitigation is the process of reducing the inherent risk exposure through implementing controls and performing management actions.

Controls help to ensure the successful execution of processes and therefore increase the probability that the functions and therefore AUKG's objectives are met. The implementation of effective controls is one of the principal means by which risk is managed and consequently the mechanism by which risks are managed to within Risk Appetites.

The controls operating in a business area include all the measures and practices used to mitigate exposures for all types of risk that could prevent AUKG achieving its objectives. The main objectives of our control framework include:

- Safeguarding our assets
- Maintaining an effective and efficient operation
- Providing reliable financial reporting
- Maintaining compliance with applicable laws and regulations
- Enabling the business to demonstrate that the control framework is operating effectively.

## **Risk Reporting**

The Risk Function is responsible for compiling and disseminating risk and control information to the key governance forums of the AUKG entities. The main elements of this reporting are summarised below along with the key procedures that are undertaken in their compilation.

Providing pertinent, accurate, appropriate and timely risk information to relevant forums assists them in making informed decisions and supports AUKG in achieving its objectives. Such information assists senior management to:

- Gain assurance on the effectiveness of risk management and the internal control environment
- Determine whether risk exposures are being managed in accordance with the risk appetite and policy set by the Board
- Understand the AUKG entities' risk profiles and how these change over time
- Discuss new challenges and opportunities including emerging risks
- Strengthen controls where losses occur and /or weaknesses in the effectiveness are identified
- Monitor actions to manage risk to an acceptable level
- Demonstrate externally that risks and controls are being appropriately managed by the business

## **Risk Monitoring**

- Risk Monitoring is carried out by risk owners and the RMF utilises risk appetites and other metrics or information (from internal and external sources) which provides a view on exposure to risk
- Takes account of any risk tolerances, limits or thresholds which are in place
- Includes monitoring of the control environment to detect situations where a weakness in systems and controls exposes the business to increased risk
- Identifies Risk Events

### **B.3.2 Integration of ORSA**

The Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA) is defined as “the entirety of the processes and procedures employed to identify, assess, monitor, manage, and report the short and long term risks a (re)insurance undertaking faces or may face and to determine the own funds necessary to ensure that the undertaking’s overall solvency needs are met at all times.”

The ORSA provides the Boards with a holistic view of the strategy, business plan, risk profile, capital requirement, liquidity and solvency position of the Company. The ORSA allows the Board to:

- Assess challenges to the strategy and business plans
- Assess capital needs and the adequacy of the processes underpinning this
- Advise on notable errors or omissions from the ORSA
- Provide constructive challenge as it deems necessary on both the ORSA Process and the outputs from it.

The ORSA Process is a continuous, embedded, forward-looking process, requiring the assessment of the Company's risk profile, capital requirements and solvency over a planning horizon of three years.

The ORSA assesses a range of outcomes, in addition to the 99.5th percentile used for capital setting purposes, as appropriate to the business.

### **Ownership and Responsibilities**

The CRO and Risk Function are responsible for the overall ORSA Process. This includes the consolidation of the output from the relevant underlying processes, support for the execution of those processes, and execution of specific processes where this is relevant.

The ORSA has inputs from multiple areas of the business and relies on underlying processes to be operating in line with the Company's governance structure and requirements. The key roles and responsibilities are noted in the matrix below.

Role		Responsibilities
Governance	AIUK Board	The Board has overall ownership of the ORSA Process; Own, review, challenge and approve the ORSA Report
	AIUK Board Risk Committee	Review and challenge the components of the ORSA Process throughout the reporting cycle and recommend the final ORSA Report to the AIUK Board
	AIUK Executive Risk Committee	Review and challenge the components of the ORSA Process throughout the reporting cycle and recommend the final ORSA Report to the AIUK Board Risk Committee
	Management Committee	Monitor and review ORSA process; Review components and report
Functions	CEO	Together with the Management Committee, the CEO conducts an annual review of the strategy to ensure it remains fit for purpose and is adapted to meet current market conditions and reflects changes to ACGL strategy
	Underwriting	The Underwriting Function create the Annual and Long-Term Plan Narrative to outline the drivers behind growth and contraction in different LoBs and territories
	Risk Function	Ensure the documented risk strategy is aligned to the business strategy and the risk framework evolves appropriately; Summarise the risk profile of the entities at a risk category level; Ensure risk culture is embedded in AIUK; Coordination of ORSA process and report drafting; Risk Framework and Reporting; Conducting stress and scenario tests to understand the impacts of stressing the base case conditions
	Capital Management	Calculating the current and future capital requirements to ensure there is sufficient capital on a current and prospective basis and also to consider capital requirements under stressed conditions; Producing a summary of the entities' Technical Provisions
	Exposure Management (Non-Nat Cat)	Assessing and reporting on material aggregate exposures; Produce the cat numbers for a number of scenarios for AIUK
	Finance	Producing the Financial Results; Developing the Annual Business Plan and Medium-Term Plan
	Company Secretarial	Maintaining the Board and Committee structure charts and the description of Group Governance

## High Level Principles

- (a) All material ORSA Process elements should be embedded within the Company's day to day processes.
- (b) The ORSA is a collection of management processes supporting the execution of the Company's strategy.
- (c) Outcomes of an ORSA should inform management decisions and action.
- (d) The ORSA should encompass all material risks that may have an impact on the firm.
- (e) Stress testing is an essential part of the ORSA and should be used in considering all risks.
- (f) The ORSA may take different levels of sophistication according to the nature, complexity and scale of the risks inherent in the Company.
- (g) The ORSA Process and outcome should be appropriately evidenced in the ORSA Reports.

## ORSA Components

The ORSA Process links the Company's strategy and the defining of its Risk Appetites to the business planning process. The Risk Management Framework is used to identify the risks inherent in the business plan and provide continuous monitoring of performance against appetites along with changes in the risk profile. The Standard Formula is used to calculate the SCR for AIUK.

The Company's ability to meet the current and prospective capital requirements forms the solvency assessment. The results of this process are considered and reviewed within the ORSA Report.

The key elements of the ORSA Process are noted below:

- Strategy – Defining the vision of the organisation over the next three years
- Risk appetites – Articulate the level of risk the Company is willing to accept
- Business planning – The objectives the business wishes to achieve over the next 12 months aligned to the strategy
- Solvency Assessment – Capital needed to support the business plan
- Internal Model – A key tool for the assessment of risk and capital requirements
- Risk Management Framework – A framework that identifies, assesses, manages, monitors and reports on the risks of not meeting the business plan and strategic objectives
- Stress and Scenario Testing – Conducted to understand how the business plan, and capital requirements, react in stressed circumstances on a current and forward-looking basis
- Forward-looking capital requirement – Consideration of capital required for the three-year plan
- Governance Framework – The framework responsible for reviewing and approving the component elements of the ORSA Process along with outputs including the ORSA Reports.

## Reporting

The purpose of the annual ORSA Report is to provide the Board with a holistic view of the strategy, business plan, risk profile, capital requirement, liquidity and solvency position of the AUKG entities based on the entire ORSA Process.

Documentary evidence, at a minimum, includes:

- Frequency and contents of the ORSA Report
- A description of the ORSA Process and responsibilities of key personnel
- An overview of the business strategy, identified objectives, material risks and scenarios
- A summary of the performance against the business plan
- A description of the risk areas
- The overall solvency needs and financial resources of the firm
- A description of the independent assessment and the results of the last assessment
- Stress tests used and their results
- Strategies for raising additional own funds where necessary

The ORSA Report is produced, at a minimum, on an annual basis but should be run on an ad hoc basis as the result of specific triggers or at the request of senior management. Typically, the ORSA Report is completed in Q1 each year.

The principal purpose of the annual ORSA Report is to ensure that the ORSA submission meets the Solvency UK requirements and the expectations of the Company's regulators.

Additionally, the events noted below may trigger the production of an off cycle ORSA. Although it is not considered either practical or desirable to specify hard thresholds for triggering an ad hoc update.

- A significant single loss event, or series of events
- Significant changes to the business strategy
- Significant changes to risk appetite
- Significant changes to the business plan (either short or long term). In this context "significant" would be anything that causes the SCR, at some point during the projection period, to change by 10% or more
- Material changes to the scale or nature of the capital base e.g. changes that cause the surplus capital to change by 10%
- Anything else that produces changes to the SCR of 10% or more

Ad Hoc ORSA triggers may be identified by a number of different sources, including:

- Output from the Risk Management process
- Risk and Control Self-Assessments
- Risk Event Reporting

The ORSA triggers are reported to ManCom which decides if an update is needed. The Board may also request an ORSA update.

AIUK's 2026 ORSA report includes for the first time a Solvent Exit Analysis ("SEA"), which sets out how the Company would achieve an orderly solvent exit should continuation of the business no longer be viable, while continuing to meet policyholder and other liabilities as they fall due.

### **B.3.3 Relationship between the ORSA, Solvency Needs, and Capital and Risk Management Systems**

#### **Comparison Between Standard Formula and Internal Model SCR**

The Capital Management team performs a comparison between the Standard Formula SCR and the Internal Model SCR on a one-year basis.

The comparison is carried out at risk category level and at total level. Explanations are sought for areas where the results of the calculations are materially different; variances are typically due to differences in calculation methodologies.

#### **Projected Capital and Solvency Requirements**

AIUK undertakes a forward-looking assessment of financial performance and solvency over a three-year time horizon. This analysis shows the impact of current strategic planning assumptions on the performance of the company's financial results and capital position of the company.

Stress and scenario tests are performed to examine the impact of varying the assumptions underlying this analysis.

Assumptions required for estimating future capital requirements are based on a best estimate view, and where possible use existing information from the capital requirements calculations. These assumptions are consistent with the business plan, allowing for expected future changes to the risk profile, and both internal and external factors being taken into consideration.

The Ultimate SCR for the projected years is calculated by scaling the Standard Formula SCR using changes in planned premium and sensitivity testing from the AIUK Internal Model.

The capital requirements (on the ANA basis) for the projected years are calculated consistently with the three-year financial projection explained above. Sensitivity analysis of the Standard Formula is utilised to estimate how the capital requirements will vary under the base three-year projection scenario and other scenarios.

The capital resources are also projected forward using projected profits and investment income. The projected financials are compared to Arch's risk appetite to assess whether there are any breaches of the projected solvency capital requirement. In the projection, a capital injection is required when the Solvency Ratio falls below 120%.

Medium-term scenario testing is applied to the three-year business plan. This investigates the impact of variations around the medium-term plan on forecast capital and solvency metrics. The scenarios include:

- Base Case Scenario
- Alternative Growth scenarios
- Underperformance scenarios
- Market Downturn
- World Economic Loss
- Loss of business
- Reinsurance hardening
- Conduct scenario
- Catastrophe scenarios
- Additional scenarios specifically for AIUK Regional

The impact on the capital requirements is assessed for each of these scenarios. The projected financials are then compared to Arch's risk appetite to assess whether there are any breaches. This may then have implications for the amount or type of own funds held. Any action plans required to ensure that solvency needs are fully met are then considered and documented.

#### **B.3.4 ORSA Approval Process**

The AIUK Board is ultimately responsible for the ORSA process and for approving this ORSA report. Oversight responsibility is delegated to the Board Risk Committee. Day-to-day responsibility for the underlying ORSA processes lies with AIUK's executive management.

The ORSA report is circulated so that the Board Risk Committee has adequate time to review it ahead of a meeting to formally approve it. Feedback from the meeting is incorporated within the final report, and once the report has been approved, the final version is circulated again.

### **B.4 Internal Control System**

#### **B.4.1 Internal Control System**

The internal control system is a fundamental part of the Company's system of governance. The internal control system is defined as a process implemented by an entity's Board, management and other personnel that is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of objectives in the following categories:

- Effectiveness and efficiency of operations – addresses an entity's basic business objectives; these include performance and profitability goals and safeguarding of resources.
- Reliability of financial reporting – ensures reliable published financial statements, including interim financial statements and financial data derived from such statements.

- Compliance with applicable laws and regulations – deals with the compliance with laws and regulation that the organisation is subject to, including preparation and submission of regulatory reporting and related disclosures.

A major component of AUKG’s control environment is the maintenance of a strong culture in respect of controls, risk management, and compliance. This culture applies at all levels of the organisation and is led by the Board and executive management. The Board is responsible for all policies relating to the system of governance and for:

- Promoting a culture which encourages clear risk setting and open communication to ensure that senior management has clear understanding of risks and their responsibilities in relation to controls
- The design of a control environment which allows for rapid and clear transmission of information on the business performance and risks and ensures that negative news is not withheld

### **Board Responsibilities**

The Board defines the processes to be adopted for its on-going monitoring and review, including specifying the requirements, scope and frequency for reporting and assurance. Regular reports to the Board should provide a balanced assessment of the risks and the effectiveness of the systems of risk management and internal control in managing those risks. The Board should form its own view on effectiveness, based on the evidence it obtains, exercising the standard of care generally applicable to directors in the exercise of their duties.

The Board has responsibility for the overall approach to risk management and internal control, including:

- providing oversight and approving the appropriateness of the risk management framework and internal control systems that identify the risks facing the Company;
- determining the nature and extent of the principal risks the Company faces and quantifying the amount of risk it is willing to take in achieving its strategic objectives (i.e. setting its risk appetites);
- agreeing how the principal risks should be managed or mitigated to reduce the likelihood of their occurrence or their impact;
- ensuring that appropriate culture and reward systems have been embedded throughout the Company;
- monitoring and reviewing the risk management and internal control systems, and the management’s process of monitoring and reviewing, and satisfying itself that they are functioning effectively, and that corrective action is taken where necessary; and
- ensuring the Company has sound internal and external information and communication processes and taking responsibility for external communication on risk management and internal control.

The Board is responsible for overseeing the Company’s system of internal control. The Board Risk Committee and the Audit Committee are established as full committees of the Board, and they include

at least two independent non-executive directors. Each of those Committees works with management to oversee processes and procedures to provide an appropriate control environment in line with the responsibilities delegated to them from the Board and set out in their respective Terms of Reference.

## B.4.2 Internal Control Framework

The Company adopts the Three Lines of Defence model to structure the roles, responsibilities and accountabilities relating to risk and control. This model defines the relationship between the various functions and business areas and describes how responsibilities are divided. The diagram below is the pictorial representation of the Three Lines of Defence at AIUK.



### First Line of Defence

The First Line of Defence consists of the risk-taking and support functions. These functions include the underwriting teams as well as support functions such as finance and IT. This is the most effective way to ensure that the identification, assessment, and management of the Company's risk exposures are executed in line with prescribed levels of risk-taking acceptability.

The First Line of Defence:

- Owns the risk management process, risks, and controls
- Identifies risks and the appropriate controls to manage and mitigate such risks.
- Establishes clear ownership and accountability for risks and their controls.
- Monitors and reports on risk and control effectiveness.
- Tracks and reports actual losses and near misses.

The Function heads are responsible for risk control and performance management and are supported by the Risk Function.

It is the role of management to implement and take day-to-day responsibility for Board policies on risk management and internal control. Management should ensure internal responsibilities and accountabilities are clearly established, understood and embedded at all levels of the organisation. Employees should understand their responsibilities as noted in the policies and for adhering to the Company's culture.

The Company's management should therefore implement effective controls by considering the following:

- Determining the need for controls – Managers must be able to isolate a process, procedure or a situation where there is a need for specific internal controls.
- Designing suitable controls – Once a need for a control has been identified, management must establish suitable means to implementing them. This formal process should involve an assessment of the associated risks and an analysis of the issues that may arise if the controls are not in place. Cost involved in implementing the control versus the benefits gained will also need to be considered.
- Implementing the controls – Managers must ensure controls are carefully implemented with suitable guidance developed (policies and procedures) and explaining how they should be used. Basic skills required to affect the controls also need to be considered leading to suitably skilled staff being employed to manage the controls.
- Checking controls are being applied correctly – It is the primary responsibility of management in the First Line of Defence to ensure controls are appropriately designed and operating effectively. Controls should be seen as a highly regarded discipline and not just a set of rules that impair performance. Staff acceptance and management focus will result in a higher level of compliance.
- Maintaining and updating controls – Controls are a continuous task and management must revisit the controls to ensure they continue to operate as originally intended, remain up to date and relevant. Outdated controls should be retired to avoid situations where they are perceived as patchy, a burden or are simply being bypassed.

These activities are premised on an appropriately and proportionately documented definition of functional responsibility as well as up to date process and procedure documents.

Formalised reporting responsibilities by, and within, each function and descriptions of authority and responsibility are provided via organisation charts, statements of responsibility, job descriptions, functional terms of reference and/or narratives.

Each senior manager of the Management Committee is responsible for ensuring that the processes within their area of responsibility have controls which are documented appropriately and are designed and operating effectively.

Written policies and procedures should be developed by each functional area (e.g. underwriting, claims, actuarial, reinsurance, finance, IT, operations, payroll, etc.) and cover their key systems and internal controls. The nature and extent of the documentation is proportional to the operating environment, and approval from the relevant Committee or Board is obtained for key areas where necessary.

Internal control is exercised via each individual in the Company executing the controls relating to their relevant process and being responsible and accountable for the outcome of these.

### **Second Line of Defence**

The Second Line of Defence is the appropriately skilled internal resource that uses data and its knowledge and experience to opine on and challenge, the perceived range and level of risk to which Arch is exposed. The Risk Function and the Compliance Function are in the second Line of Defence and help facilitate the risk taking and risk management activities of the first line functions, whilst ensuring other second line stakeholders receive appropriate management information upon which to base their review, challenge and decision making.

### **Role of the Risk Function**

Risks are assessed at various levels including at strategic, tactical and operational level. The Risk Register detailing the risks faced by the business and its operations is the responsibility of the Risk Function. The Risk Register analyses significant, key or material risks facing the Company (i.e. Strategic, Insurance, Operational, Credit, Liquidity, Market, Capital, Regulatory and Group) and details the corresponding controls to mitigate and/or control these risks. Qualitative and quantitative assessments of the impact and probability of all risks is contained in the Risk Register. The controls documented in the Risk Register to monitor, mitigate and/or control the risks facing the Company are reviewed for continued relevance and accuracy.

Moreover, in the event of a change in the risk profile, whether through emerging risk, changed operations or changed environment, the Risk Function will highlight the impact in terms of the sufficiency of controls. The Risk Function also reviews and verifies the validity of the internal control environment through the quarterly RCSA process and a rolling program of control validation. These processes are detailed further in the Risk Management Framework and the Risk Function's responsibilities are detailed in the Risk Function Terms of Reference.

### **Role of the Compliance Function**

The primary purpose of the Compliance Function is to ensure that the integrated operations continue to adhere to best practice standards for Arch Group requirements, PRA, FCA, EIOPA, and all regulatory requirements and applicable laws. This is achieved by formulating best practice and monitoring adherence to internal strategies, policies, processes, established controls and reporting procedures.

The Compliance Function is also responsible for the ongoing assessment of any possible impact of changes in the legal or regulatory environment on the integrated operations and for the identification and assessment of compliance risk. The approach to monitor and mitigate this risk is contained within the approved annual Compliance Plan.

Compliance responsibilities are detailed in the approved Compliance Function Terms of Reference.

### **Third Line of Defence**

The Third Line of Defence is the Audit Committee, supported by the independent Internal Audit Function.

## **Role of the Internal Audit Function**

On an annual basis, Internal Audit performs a risk assessment in conjunction with the Board and management and with reference to the Risk Register to ensure that audit resources are directed to providing assurance over key risks and controls and related processes. The resulting detailed annual audit plan is presented, challenged and approved by the Audit Committee.

The Internal Audit Function performs independent reviews, detailed within the plan, across the Company and reports on the extent to which risks are being managed and the operational effectiveness of the system of internal controls. Formal reports are submitted to the Audit Committee and ACGL and agreed action points recorded in the reports are monitored by Internal Audit until satisfactorily completed by management. The purpose, authority and responsibility for Internal Audit is detailed in the Internal Audit Charter.

## **Role of Sox Reviews**

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (“Sox”) was enacted to set new and enhanced standards for US publicly traded companies. Specifically, Section 404 of Sox defines the requirements for a firm’s internal controls over financial reporting and financial disclosures. The overall objective of Sox is to implement a framework of internal controls over financial reporting that mitigates the risk of significant financial misstatement within the Group’s consolidated financial statements.

### **B.4.3 Key Procedures within the Internal Control System**

#### **Key Components**

In order to develop a robust control environment, the Company has established and maintains the following key components:

- **Internal Control Environment** – A major component of the control environment is the maintenance of a strong culture in respect of controls, risk management, and compliance. This culture applies to all levels of the organisation and is led by the Board and executive management.
- **Risk Assessment** – Risk Assessment, including Conduct Risk Assessment, is the identification and analysis of relevant risks to achievement of the company’s objectives. The executive management is responsible for the identification, quantification, prioritisation, monitoring and reporting of risks associated with the achievement of the Company’s business strategy and objectives.
- **Control Activities** – These are policies and procedures created by function and process owners to ensure management directives are carried out and ensure that necessary actions are taken to address risks to the achievement of the Company’s objectives and to meet its regulatory obligations. An example of control activities can range from approvals and authorisations, verifications, reconciliations, reviews of operating performance, security of assets and segregation of duties.
- **Information and Communication** – This looks at whether the control message is effectively communicated throughout the Company and associated problems and ideas are communicated upwards and across the business. The format and content of management information and management reports is established and maintained on a continuing basis to provide timely and effective Board and management oversight and decision-making.

- Monitoring – The internal control system is monitored to assess the quality of the systems performance over time. The First Line (has responsibility for this on a day-to-day basis, with independent monitoring undertaken by the Second Line and independent assurance being provided by the Internal Audit Function in the Third Line.

The above components cover not only activities performed by the Company but also govern the relationship with outsourced service providers where service level agreements reflect the components set out above.

#### B.4.4 Compliance Function

The primary purpose of the Company's Compliance function is to ensure that integrated operations continue to adhere to the best practice standards for ACGL Group requirements, Prudential Regulation Authority ("PRA"), Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA"), Lloyd's of London ("Lloyd's"), the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority ("EIOPA") and other regulatory requirements and applicable laws. This is achieved by formulating best practice and monitoring adherence to internal strategies, policies, processes and reporting procedures. The key responsibilities of the Compliance function are set out in **Section B.1.5** above.

The Compliance function is an integral element of the Company's risk management and internal control framework. The purpose of the Compliance function is to assist the Board in achieving its overall strategic objectives by promoting a culture of integrity, ethical conduct and compliance with the laws, regulations and administrative provisions that affect AIUK. It also monitors adherence to certain elements of the risk management framework and the reporting thereon to the appropriate forums.

#### B.5 Internal Audit ("IA") Function

Within the UK's financial services sector, the FCA and PRA mandates the requirement for specific SMFs to be appointed within a regulated firm's Board and senior management dependent on the size and complexity of the firm. For the Company, the FCA and PRA mandate the role of SMF5, Head of Internal Audit, to lead the Company's internal audit function.

The Board grants the Internal Audit function the mandate to provide the Board and senior management with objective assurance, advice, insight, and foresight.

The Internal Audit function's authority is created by direct reporting relationship to the Board. Such authority allows for unrestricted access to the Board.

The Board authorises the Internal Audit function to:

- have full, free, and unrestricted access to all functions, records, property and personnel pertinent to carrying out any engagement, subject to accountability for confidentiality and safeguarding of records and information;
- allocate resources, set frequencies, select subjects, determine scopes of work, apply procedures required to accomplish engagement objectives, and issue reports;
- obtain assistance from the necessary personnel as well as other specialised services from within or outside of the Company; and
- have sufficient and timely access to key management information and decisions.

### B.5.1 Internal Audit Practices

Internal Audit adheres to the mandatory elements of the IIA's Professional Practices Framework, which are the Global Internal Audit Standards and Topical Requirements (collectively known as "the Standards"), and the Chartered Institute of Internal Auditor's (CIIA) Code of Practice (known as "the Code"). The Head of Internal Audit reports on at least an annual basis to the Board and senior management regarding Internal Audit's conformance with the Standards and Code, which is assessed through a quality assurance and improvement program.

The scope of internal audit services is unrestricted and covers the entire breadth of AUKG, including all activities, assets, and personnel. The scope of internal audit activities also encompasses but is not limited to objective examinations of evidence to provide independent assurance and advisory services to the board and management on the adequacy and effectiveness of governance, risk management, and control processes for AUKG.

The nature and scope of advisory services may be agreed with the party requesting the service, provided the internal audit function does not assume management responsibility. Opportunities for improving the efficiency of governance, risk management, and control processes may be identified during advisory engagements. These opportunities will be communicated to the appropriate level of management.

Internal audit engagements may include evaluating whether:

- Risks relating to the achievement of AUKG's strategic objectives are appropriately identified and managed;
- The actions of AUKG's officers, directors, management, employees, and contractors or other relevant parties comply with AUKG's policies, procedures, and applicable laws, regulations, and governance standards;
- The results of operations and programmes are consistent with established goals and objectives;
- Operations and programmes are being carried out effectively and efficiently;
- Established processes and systems enable compliance with the policies, procedures, laws, and regulations that could significantly impact the Company;
- The integrity of information and the means used to identify, measure, analyse, classify, and report such information is reliable; and
- Resources and assets are acquired economically, used efficiently and sustainably, and protected adequately.

Internal Audit's annual planning will also consider the following areas noted within CIIA's Code of Practice for IA's Scope and Priorities:

- Purpose, strategy and business model
- Internal Governance
- Organisational culture.
- The setting of, and adherence to, the risks the entity is willing to accept (risk appetite).
- Key corporate and external events.
- Capital and liquidity risks.
- Risks of poor customer treatment, giving rise to conduct or reputational risk.
- Environmental sustainability, climate change risks and social issues.
- Financial crime, economic crime and fraud.

- Technology, cyber, digital and data risks.
- Risk management, compliance, finance and control functions.
- Outcomes of processes.

At least annually, internal audit's reporting to the Committee will include an overall opinion on the effectiveness of the governance, and risk and control framework of AUKG, and its overall opinion on whether the organisation's risk appetite is being adhered to.

### **B.5.2 Internal Audit Reporting**

The Head of Internal Audit will report periodically to the Board Audit Committee and Senior Management regarding:

- The internal audit function's mandate.
- The internal audit plan and performance relative to its plan.
- Internal audit budget.
- Significant revisions to the internal audit plan and budget.
- Potential impairments to independence, including relevant disclosures as applicable.
- Results from the quality assurance and improvement programme, which include the internal audit function's conformance with The IIA's Global Internal Audit Standards and action plans to address the internal audit function's deficiencies and opportunities for improvement.
- Significant risk exposures and control issues, including fraud risks, governance issues, and other areas of focus for the board.
- Results of assurance and advisory services.
- Resource requirements.
- Management's responses to risk that the internal audit function determines may be unacceptable or acceptance of a risk that is beyond the Company's risk appetite.

### B.5.3 Maintaining Independence

The Head of Internal Audit will be positioned at a level in the organisation that enables internal audit services and responsibilities to be performed without interference from management thereby establishing the independence of the internal audit function.

The Head of Internal Audit will report functionally to the Committee and administratively to the Arch Insurance International (“AI”) President and Chief Executive Officer. This positioning provides the organisational authority and status to bring matters directly to senior management and escalate matters to the board where necessary, without interference and supports the internal auditors’ ability to maintain objectivity.

The Head of Internal Audit will confirm to the Board, at least annually, the organisational independence of the internal audit function. If the governance structure does not support organisational independence, the Head of Internal Audit will document the characteristics of the governance structure limiting independence and any safeguards employed to achieve the principle of independence.

The Head of Internal Audit will disclose to the board any interference internal auditors’ encounter related to scope, performance, or communication of internal audit work and results. The disclosure will include communicating the implications of such interference on the internal audit function’s effectiveness and ability to fulfil its mandate.

The Head of Internal Audit will ensure that internal audit remains free from all conditions that threaten its ability to carry out its responsibilities in an unbiased manner, including matters of engagement selection, scope, procedures, frequency, timing and report content. If the Head of Internal Audit determines that independence or objectivity may be impaired in fact or appearance, disclosure to appropriate parties (e.g., senior management and the Committee) will be made.

IA team members will maintain an unbiased mental attitude that allows them to perform engagements objectively and in such a manner that they believe in their work product, that no quality compromises are made, and that they do not subordinate their judgement on engagement matters to others.

IA team members will have no direct operational responsibility or authority over any of the activities audited. Accordingly, IA team members will not implement internal controls, develop procedures, install systems, prepare records, or engage in any other activity that may impair their judgement, including but not limited to:

- Assessing specific operations for which they had responsibility within the previous year.
- Performing any operational duties for AUKG.
- Initiating or approving transactions external to the internal audit function.
- Directing the activities of any Arch employee not employed by IA, except to the extent that such employees have been appropriately assigned to engagement teams or to otherwise assist IA.

IA team members will:

- Disclose any impairment of independence or objectivity in fact or appearance to appropriate parties and at least annually, such as the Head of Internal Audit, board, management, or others.
- Exhibit professional objectivity in gathering, evaluating and communicating information about the activity or process being examined.
- Make balanced assessments of all available and relevant facts and circumstances.

- Take necessary precautions to avoid being unduly influenced by their own interests or by others in forming judgments.

Where the Head of Internal Audit has or is expected to have roles and/ or responsibilities that fall outside of internal auditing, safeguards will be established to limit impairments to their independence or objectivity.

The Head of Internal Audit will confirm to the Committee, at least annually, the organisational independence of IA. In addition, the Head of Internal Audit will disclose to the Committee any interference and related implications in determining the scope of internal auditing, performing work, and/ or communicating results.

## B.6 Actuarial Function

The Actuarial function is an integral part of the Company's Risk Management System. The team, which is separate from the Risk Management function, is led by the Chief Actuary. Actuarial Terms of Reference are in place which state that the Actuarial function must be free from influence from other functions and the Board.

The governance of the Actuarial function (reporting lines, remuneration structure, professional requirements) is such that:

- the Actuarial function is able to function independently and objectively while being sufficiently proximate to enable relevant comment to be made on actuarial matters; and
- conflicts of interest are considered, and appropriate mitigating measures are adopted and documented.

The Actuarial function comprises experienced individuals with in-depth knowledge of and professional qualifications in actuarial and financial mathematics. The Chief Actuary is responsible for the function being staffed appropriately given the nature, scale and complexity of the risks inherent in the integrated operations. The team has appropriate access to all resources and information systems required to discharge its responsibilities.

An integral part of the Actuarial function is the responsibility for supporting the capital planning, reserving, reinsurance, and underwriting performance reporting of the Company.

The main activities of the Actuarial function include:

- providing the senior management with the analytical tools and timely management information to empower them to manage and plan the business effectively;
- providing the Actuarial Function Report to the Board at least annually documenting the tasks undertaken and highlighting any shortcomings identified along with how such deficiencies could be remedied.
- The Actuarial Function Report addresses the activities performed by the Actuarial function in the following areas:
  - Coordinating the calculation of technical provisions;
  - Assessing the sufficiency and quality of the data used in the calculation of technical provisions;
  - Comparing best estimates against experience;

- Informing the administrative, management or supervisory body of the reliability and adequacy of the calculation of technical provisions;
- Expressing an opinion on the underwriting policy with sufficient involvement around the policy;
- Overseeing the calculation of technical provisions in the cases set out in the regulations;
- Rating models, rate adequacy, benchmarking, profitability studies and underwriting strategy;
- Expressing an opinion on the reinsurance policy with sufficient involvement on capital modelling, profitability studies and reinsurance strategy;
- Providing sound FRS 102 reserves and reserving volatility measures as input into standard formula SCR and Solvency UK technical provisions;
- Ensuring consistency between Return on Capital measures and Pricing;
- Assisting in the independent validation of the calculation kernel;
- Providing accurate and timely management information;
- Providing plan loss ratios via a bridging analysis; and
- Assessing output that feeds into the ORSA, such as technical provisions, business plan and reinsurance arrangements.

## **B.7 Outsourcing**

### **B.7.1 Outsourcing and Third-Party Risk Management**

The Company uses a variety of external and intragroup providers to perform agreed services.

The Company manages all third-party arrangements, including outsourcing and intragroup services to ensure that the associated service levels, risks and regulatory requirements are managed to expectations

A program consisting of policy, standards, procedures, systems, and controls are used to assess and manage the risk of using each service.

A comprehensive assessment methodology, to determine segmentation category, risk tier, and financial status, is used when selecting potential third parties. This assessment also identifies the type of data it may hold or gather for the Company, whether the service supports Important Business Services and any arrangements that need pre-notifying to regulators.

The Company identifies and monitors qualitative and quantitative performance targets to assess the adequacy of service provision, including to its policyholders, where appropriate.

Each third-party service provider that supports an Important Business Service is expected to re-attest to meet the minimum controls requirements, to ensure the effective provision of services and that the arrangement remains fit for purpose.

Delegated underwriting and administration of claims is subject to enhanced due diligence, monitoring and audit procedures.

## **B.8 Any Other Information**

No other information to report as of 31 December 2025.

## SECTION C Risk Profile

### C.1.1 Overview

The Company's Risk Appetite Framework provides an expression of the level of risk the Company is willing to accept in pursuit of its strategic objectives. The Risk Appetite Framework provides quantitative and qualitative statements which are used to define the general attitude within the organisation towards the desired level of risk. It complements the Risk Management Framework and enables the Company to make informed business decisions having regard to the key risks to which it may be exposed by such a decision.

All risks are regularly reviewed at Board committee meetings. The risks can be broadly split into the following categories as at 31 December 2025:

<b>Risk Category</b>	<b>SCR £'000</b>	<b>SCR %</b>
Insurance Risk	59,497	52%
Market Risk	12,791	11%
Credit Risk	18,915	17%
Operational Risk	22,251	20%
Liquidity Risk	-	0%
Group Risk	-	0%
<b>Undiversified SCR</b>	<b>113,454</b>	<b>100%</b>
Diversification Credit	(16,325)	
<b>Total SCR</b>	<b>97,129</b>	

Liquidity Risk and Group Risk do not attract a specific capital charge under the Solvency Capital Requirement, but do form a core part of the Company's Risk Management Framework as described in sections [C.5] and [C.8].

Further details of these risk categories, including the key risk exposures, concentrations, mitigation techniques and sensitivities, are set out below.

## C.2 Insurance Risk

### C.2.1 Key Risk Exposure

Insurance risk is the risk of loss arising from the inherent uncertainties about the occurrence, amount and timing of insurance liabilities and premiums. This includes the potential for catastrophic losses, cost of reinstatement premiums and any possible reinsurance exhaustion, claims reserve deterioration and adequacy of the firm's pricing. Insurance risk incorporates underwriting, reserving and reinsurance risks. It forms the largest proportion of the SCR at 52% (2024: 55%).

The key insurance risks identified by management are:

#### *Underwriting Risk (Non-Catastrophe)*

The risk that the unearned reserves and future premiums are insufficient to cover their run-off and future claims and expenses. The reserves considered in these calculations are the unearned elements of the technical provisions and are modelled in a similar way to reserve risk. In addition, one future year of planned business is included within the calculations, and this is modelled by splitting out claims

between attritional, large and catastrophe claims. Catastrophe losses in respect of the future year of planned business are considered separately within Catastrophe Risk. Attritional and large losses are parameterised by considering the planned loss ratios and using historical data, and benchmarks to determine the volatility assumptions.

Underwriting risk is the largest risk category facing the company. The prime drivers are our large losses including those relating to Casualty classes (natural catastrophe exposures are considered within the Catastrophe Risk category).

#### *Underwriting Risk (Catastrophe)*

The risk of losses due to natural catastrophes relating to unearned business. Natural catastrophes in this context refer to natural disasters namely earthquakes, windstorms and flooding. This is modelled using AIR, an external catastrophe modelling tool. Catastrophe risk is managed by the Exposure Management function.

We also use reinsurance as a method of risk mitigation. The controls in place for catastrophe risk are consistent with those for underwriting risk.

#### *Reserve Risk*

The risk that the current reserves are insufficient to cover their run-off. The reserves considered in these calculations are the earned elements of the technical provisions. Reserve risk is modelled by considering the size and volatility of earned reserves (split by line of business and currency) and the dependencies between each modelled variable. Volatilities and dependencies are derived using historical information. Reserve risk is the second largest risk category and is managed by the Actuarial function.

The company operates to a best estimate reserving philosophy. Reserve estimates are derived by the Chief Actuary after consultation with individual underwriters and claims teams, actuarial analysis of the loss reserve development and comparison with market benchmarks. The objective is to produce reliable and appropriate estimates that are consistent over time and across classes of business. Generally, reserves are established without regard to whether the claim may subsequently be contested, and Solvency UK reserves are discounted for the time value of money.

### **C.2.2 Material Risk Concentrations**

Realistic Disaster Scenarios (“RDS”) are in place for all classes of business and are monitored regularly at a number of groups and committees, including the Exposure Management Group, the Underwriting Committee, the Executive Risk Committee and the Board Risk Committee.

There are generally no material anticipated changes to risk concentrations over the coming year.

### **C.2.3 Material Risk Mitigations**

Reinsurance is considered to be the main method of insurance risk mitigation. This consists of a number of arrangements with external reinsurers, including a catastrophe treaty to mitigate UK flood

aggregations. The Company also has an 85% intercompany whole-account quota share arrangement with Arch Re Ltd (Bermuda).

The Company does not make use of any complex arrangements, such as catastrophe bonds or any other methods of alternative risk transfer.

In addition, insurance risk is further mitigated through the following key controls:

#### *Underwriting Risk*

Arch has a number of robust controls in place for managing Underwriting risk. In addition to underwriting controls, we also use reinsurance as a method of risk mitigation. Key controls include:

- AIUK Regional Executive Group – meeting quarterly and is Chaired by the UKR Managing Director, it focuses on overseeing underwriting and operational performance across AIUK.
- Digital Underwriting Strategy – automation of underwriting with feedback loop to improve performance and rapid change employment.
- Business Planning Process – business planning is an interactive process whereby underwriters and management agree the premium and loss ratios required to achieve a target rate of return set by the Board. The Chief Underwriting Officers are responsible for the process on behalf of the Board with the assistance of the Management Committee and Underwriting Committee.
- Underwriting Authorities – approved written and signed underwriting authorities in place for all underwriters that are aligned to the company’s business plans and an individual’s experience.
- Regional UW Quality Assurance Reviews – on a monthly basis, QA Team performs data and risk quality reviews to check that policy data and any subsequent MTAs are entered into UW systems completely and accurately.
- Formal independent peer review process in place for underwriting – independent reviewers take a sample size of all risks written within a month. A quarterly review meeting is held with the CUOs and any findings are reported to Underwriting Committee.

#### *Catastrophe Risk*

Arch employs a number of techniques to ensure that catastrophe exposure is managed and controlled within defined limits.

- Risk Appetites – with defined limits on exposure to material perils.
- Catastrophe reinsurance programmes to control retained risk.
- Underwriting guidelines to specify controls for individuals writing catastrophe exposed business (e.g. limits on geographical exposures).
- Catastrophe modelling (using the AIR system) to generate and analyse loss distributions at a granular level. This is supported by additional controls, such as:
  - Reconciliation between AIR and underwriting systems
  - Validation of Cat Models to ensure appropriateness of output for Arch’s risk profile

- Data checks to ensure that all exposures are appropriately included in estimates
- The Exposure Management Group reviews detailed exposure information each month where they receive further challenge, focusing on changes which have taken place, and access checks and validation carried out.
- Review by Committees – Executive Summaries are presented to the Underwriting Committee and the Executive Risk Committee each quarter.

### *Reserve Risk*

Key management controls include:

- Independent External Review of actuarial reserves - External Actuaries conduct a review of the level of reserves based on data forwarded by the Chief Actuary at least annually for Q4 reserves.
- Adherence to Reserving Policy (GAAP IBNR Reserves) - Arch documents its reserving philosophy and methodologies in the Reserving Policy.
- Chief Actuary Review of GAAP Reserves - A quarterly review of the loss reserves is performed by the Reserving Actuary and the Chief Actuary.
- Review of quarterly reserving data - On a quarterly basis, the Reserve Committee reviews suggested reserves for each line of business presented by the Reserving Actuary and proposes the reserves to be posted for the Underwriting Result to check if reserves are reasonable.
- Board review of reserves - The Board reviews reserves as part of the Quarterly Board pack. The Board reviews the annual Actuarial Function Report.
- Audit Committee review of reserves - On a quarterly basis the Audit Committee reviews the reserve adequacy as part of the Quarterly Audit pack.
- Quarterly Reserving Report - Internal actuaries perform detailed analysis and make the first cut Ultimate Loss Ratio selections. The UK Chief Actuary reviews all selections, and the reserve report is completed and signed by the Reserving Actuary.

#### **C.2.4 Stress and Sensitivity Testing**

Stress and scenario testing is performed as part of the ORSA Process and is conducted at least annually. These tests consider moderate as well as extreme but plausible stresses and assess the impact on the Company's capital position.

In addition, sensitivity tests are run by changing a single assumption in the capital standard formula model while keeping other assumptions consistent. These sensitivity tests have been carried out using the internal capital model as an approximation to both regulatory and economic capital requirements (both use the standard formula). The below assumptions only impact the solvency capital requirement for both regulatory and economic capital, and the solvency ratio has been calculated with the current level of own funds.

Sensitivity Test	Total Own Funds	
	Impact on SCR	Impact on Solvency Ratio
Reserve volatility - pessimistic view	1.28%	-2.47%
Cat Losses increased by 25% on largest exposure (European Windstorm)	4.65%	-8.68%
Estimated earned and written premium in next 12 months - both down by 10%	-0.92%	1.81%

The impact of above sensitivity tests is in line with the expectations due to the underwriting risk being the largest component of the SCR.

## C.3 Market Risk

### C.3.1 Key Risk Exposure

Market risk is the risk of changes in income from or values of assets arising from fluctuation in economic variables, including interest rates and exchange rates. It is the risk of loss, or of adverse change in the financial situation, resulting directly or indirectly from fluctuations in the level and in the volatility of market prices of assets, liabilities and financial instruments. Also includes defaults against issuers of securities and the risk from limited diversification in the asset portfolio.

The company's investment strategy is designed to limit market risk through investments which are considered to be conservative high-quality assets that reduce exposure. The current investment guidelines and approach focus on total return, preservation of capital and market liquidity. The duration of assets is designed to match the duration of liabilities which is around 2.5 years on average. The company does not invest in hedging or derivative financial instruments. The performance of investment managers is regularly reviewed to confirm adherence to these guidelines.

Exposure to interest rate risk arises from the investments in fixed interest securities. The company monitors interest rate risk by calculating the mean duration of the investment portfolio and of the policyholder liabilities. Any gap between the mean duration of the assets and the estimated mean duration of the liabilities is minimised by buying and selling fixed interest securities of different durations.

The company seeks to mitigate the currency risk by matching the estimated foreign currency denominated liabilities with assets denominated in the same currency. The company reviews currency asset and liability positions on a quarterly basis. This process is designed to align currency matching. In addition, as part of this process, currency trades may be made to maintain the desired currency net asset allocations.

### C.3.2 Material Risk Concentrations

The material concentrations of securities are monitored regularly at Investment Committee meetings. The Company's largest exposures as at 31 December 2025 are Blackrock money market fund (£16.2million or 8.5% of capital), UK GILTs (£53.5 million or 28.2% of capital), US Treasury (£10.4 million or 5.5% of capital) and Other Government Bonds (£7.9 million or 4.2% of capital).

There are no material anticipated changes to risk concentrations over the coming year.

### C.3.3 Market Risk Mitigations

A low-risk investment strategy which closely matches liabilities by currency and duration is considered to be the main method of market risk mitigation. The Company does not use exotic or alternative arrangements such as derivatives to minimise market risk.

Arch outsources investment management to the Arch Group. This allows Arch to benefit from economies of scale by being part of a substantially larger portfolio. Oversight is provided by the CFO, Investment Committee and the Arch Board.

Key management controls include:

- Investment Risk Appetite – Overall limits are put in place on the level of investment risk, and also other on key risks (such as duration, credit quality and liquidity).
- Investment Risk Policy - The Investment Risk Policy sets out the sources of investment risk, investment objectives, function and committee oversight, appetites, controls, and the process for evaluation of new investment products.
- Triparty reconciliation investment - On a quarterly basis, Management Accountant performs a three-way reconciliation of investment data which covers quantity and market values for all investment assets held by the Investment Account Service Provider, Custodian and Arch's Investment Accounting records.
- Formal Investment Strategy and Guidelines - The Investment Strategy sets out the high-level objectives and is supported by detailed guidelines which Investment Managers operate under and approved by the Board.
- Investment Committee review and oversight of investment portfolio - The Investment Committee is the oversight Committee that ensures that Arch Europe's Investment Risk Policy is being applied and monitored.
- Reconciliation of investment journal to General Ledger - On a monthly basis, the Management Accountant/Head of Finance Operations verifies the accuracy of the posting of the monthly Investment Accounting journal.

## C.4 Credit Risk

### C.4.1 Key Risk Exposure

Credit risk is the risk of loss, or of adverse change in the financial situation resulting from fluctuations in the credit standing of counterparties and any debtors to which insurance and reinsurance undertakings are exposed, in the form of counterparty default risk. Key counterparties include reinsurers, brokers, coverholders and banking counterparties.

Exposure to credit risk arises from financial transactions with counterparties including debtors, borrowers, brokers, policyholders, reinsurers, banks and guarantors. The company uses the credit ratings assigned to particular counterparties to measure credit risk. Credit risk is managed by the finance function.

**Note:** Credit risk associated with investments is included in the market risk category.

## C.4.2 Material Risk Concentrations

With regard to premium debtor risk, the company ensures that all brokers are subject to a due diligence protocol and that they have terms of business agreements in place. An approval system also exists for new brokers, and broker performance is regularly reviewed. System exception reports highlight trading with non-approved brokers, and the company's credit control team regularly monitors the ageing and collectability of debtor balances. Large and aged items are prioritised.

To lessen the risk of the company's exposure to any particular reinsurer, exposure limits by class of business are approved. On behalf of AIUK, ACGL has developed processes to formally examine all reinsurers before entering into new business arrangements, which are also considered at the company level. New reinsurers are approved by the Reinsurance Security Committee, which also reviews arrangements with all existing reinsurers at least annually. Vulnerable or slow paying reinsurers are examined more frequently.

As noted in the earlier sections, the Company has in place an 85% quota share arrangement with ARL, which potentially exposes the business to a significant level of credit risk. This is mitigated through the use of a collateralised trust fund set up by ARL, with the Company being the sole beneficiary of the trust. Collateral of 100% of the reinsurer obligations is required at any given time, which means that if ARL were to default, the Company would be expected to be able to recover any outstanding balances through the trust. The trust fund deed's guidelines state the fund should have a surplus of 5% at all times.

We expect ARL to remain strongly capitalised, and the level of collateral held as well as the security of ARL is discussed quarterly by the Board.

The external rating of ARL is AA- by Standard & Poor's.

The material concentration of other reinsurers and other counterparty balances held are consistent with the risk exposure above and are monitored regularly.

## C.4.3 Credit Risk Mitigations

Key management controls include:

- Approval of Bank Payments - All payments go through a two-tiered approval process.
- Monthly credit control report - Group Credit Control Manager produces a monthly credit control report, including all entities in the business.
- Monthly credit control report meetings with CFO - aged debt reports are prepared by the Group Credit Control Manager. These reports are reviewed by CFO during the monthly credit control review meeting to discuss aged debt and unallocated cash.
- Aged Payables Review - On a monthly basis, the Head of Finance Operations reviews and approves the AP Aging report.
- Vendor monitoring - A quarterly review of all payees and total amounts paid is undertaken by the CFO.
- Quarterly Review of KPI Report and Unallocated Cash - On a quarterly basis, the Group Credit Control Manager reviews the unallocated cash position.

## C.4.4 Stress and Sensitivity Testing

Stress and scenario testing of credit risk is carried out as part of the ORSA Process and is conducted at least annually. These tests consider moderate as well as extreme but plausible stresses and assess the impact on the Company's capital position.

A sensitivity test is run by changing a single assumption in the standard formula model while keeping other assumptions consistent. The below assumptions only impact the solvency capital requirement, and the solvency ratio has been calculated with the current level of own funds.

Sensitivity Test	Total Own Funds	
	Impact on SCR	Impact on Solvency Ratio
50% increase in currency mismatch	1.44%	-2.77%
All assets held in corporate bonds	0.17%	-0.33%
1 notch decrease to all corporate bond ratings	0.15%	-0.30%

The impact of above sensitivity test is in line with the expectations and is not believed to have a material impact on the Company's solvency.

Sensitivity Test	Total Own Funds	
	Impact on SCR	Impact on Solvency Ratio
10% increase in Reinsurance balances	0.61%	-1.18%
1 notch decrease to ARL credit rating	0.00%	0.00%
Intercompany quota share collateral reduced by 10% to 90% of reinsurer obligation	0.77%	-1.50%

The sensitivities demonstrate that key variations in assumptions around the intercompany quota share arrangement, including the level of collateral held, do not have a material impact to the Company's solvency.

## C.5 Liquidity Risk

### C.5.1 Material Risk Exposure

Liquidity risk is the risk that sufficient financial resources are not maintained to meet liabilities as they fall due. This includes the extent of mismatch between assets and liabilities (by nature, term, and currency) and the amount of assets held in highly liquid, marketable forms should unexpected cash flows lead to a liquidity problem.

AIUK is exposed to daily calls on its available cash resources, principally from claims arising from its insurance business. Liquidity risk arises where cash may not be available to pay obligations when due, at a reasonable cost. The company's approach is to manage its liquidity position so that it can reasonably survive a significant loss event. This means that AIUK maintains sufficient liquid assets, or assets that can be translated into liquid assets at short notice and without capital loss, to meet expected cash flow requirements. These liquid funds are regularly monitored using cash flow forecasting to ensure that surplus funds are invested to achieve a higher rate of return. Regular cash flow monitoring ensures that maturing deposits are sufficient to meet cash calls.

## C.5.2 Risk Mitigation

Key management controls include:

- Cash flow forecast - Weekly cash flow projections are performed, matching income and outgoings in settlement currency to ensure short-term liquidity by currency.
- Trust fund review - the trust fund positions in relation to the inter-company quota share with ARL are reviewed by the financial controller. The trust funds must run at a 5% surplus as per internal benchmarks. If a shortfall is noted, ARL are informed that a top up is required.
- Intercompany Quota Share - The company controls liquidity through the 85% quota share reinsurance arrangement with Arch Re Ltd (Bermuda) that is settled quarterly, net and in arrears.

## C.5.3 Expected Future Profit

Expected profits included in future premiums (“EPIFP”) are profits which result from the inclusion in technical provisions of premiums on existing (in force) business that will be received in the future, but that have not yet been received.

The table below shows the expected profit in future premiums (“EPIFP”) at 31 December 2025 were £25.5m (2024: £31.9m). This represents the future profits expected. The decrease in expected profits from last year follows the higher combined ratio experience in 2025 compared to 2024.

	2025	2024
Expected profit in future premium	£'000	£'000
Medical Expenses	-	166
Income Protection	1,588	1,528
Marine, Aviation and Transport	4,273	6,508
Fire and Other Damage to Property	10,065	11,460
General Liability	2,570	5,454
Motor other	290	924
Motor liability	653	609
Credit and Surety	6,013	5,235
Casualty Reinsurance	-	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,452</b>	<b>31,919</b>

## C.6 Operational Risk

### C.6.1 Key Risk Exposure

Operational risk is defined to be the risk of loss arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, or from personnel and systems, or from external events.

The Company considers cyber events to be the most material operational risk.

Management has also identified the following other key operational risks:

- Inadequate claims handling;
- Reliance on key individuals (including Directors and staff at outsourced service providers).

The risks classified under the Operational Risk profile have been identified, assessed and articulated in the Risk Register. Relevant risk and control owners report to the Executive and Board Risk Committee and are responsible for identifying new, emerging or changing risks and any consequent control changes required to realign the risks within risk tolerances.

### **C.6.2 Material Risk Concentrations**

It is noted that we have a number of third-party vendors including Global Services in the Philippines. We do not consider any one of these individual third parties to lead to a material level of operational risk concentration.

### **C.6.3 Operational Risk Mitigations**

Key management controls include:

- Operational Risk Processes and procedures – There are various monitoring processes and procedures in place that provide oversight on adherence to internal policies and regulatory requirements. These include internal control certification on controls, risk management oversight via risk reviews and assessments, monitoring of key metrics, compliance oversight and monitoring alongside independent reviews performed by the Internal Audit function.
- Management Oversight – There are a number of management oversight committees in place that oversee the matters relating to operational risk.
- Regulatory Compliance – An independent and dedicated Compliance function is in place which is responsible for ensuring Arch remains compliant with its regulatory requirements. In addition, the function analyses regulatory developments and trends that may impact Arch and are communicated to the business. The function also performs regular thematic reviews.
- Internal Audit – Provides independent assurance across the risk and control framework.

The Risk Function also maintain Arch's Risk Events Log. An incident can be an occurrence, several occurrences or even a non-occurrence where there is an actual consequence to the company. These usually have causes which could be from a control not operating effectively, lack of control or a cause which cannot be managed or foreseen.

An efficient Risk Events process that identifies, assesses, reports and monitors actual losses and near misses across the organisation allows Arch to continuously refine processes, strengthen the Risk Management Framework, potentially reduce costs and limit any reputational damage. Reported Risk Events are presented to the Executive Risk Committee and Board Risk Committee.

### **C.6.4 Stress and Sensitivity Testing**

Operational Risk is included in the Standard Formula. However, as part of its ORSA process, the Company also considers the following:

A sensitivity test is run by changing a single assumption in the standard formula model in isolation while keeping other assumptions consistent. The below assumptions only impact the solvency capital requirement, and the solvency ratio has been calculated with the current level of own funds.

Sensitivity Test	Total Own Funds	
	Impact on SCR	Impact on Solvency Ratio
10% increase in largest operational stress tests	0.23%	-0.45%

The impact of above sensitivity test is in line with the expectations and is not believed to have a material impact on the Company's solvency.

## C.7 Regulatory and Legal Risk

### C.7.1 Key Risk Exposure

Regulatory and Legal risk is the risk of loss from the failure to comply with the regulation and legislation that the Company must comply with.

The key driver of regulatory risk is an insufficient understanding of legislative and regulatory requirements/mandates. Our assumption is that potential changes in legislative and regulatory requirements are effectively communicated by the governing bodies.

The Company applies significant endeavours to avoid legal, regulatory or compliance failure or impairment which may lead to regulatory censure and/or financial penalty and/or harm to its reputation or franchise.

The risks classified under the Regulatory and Legal Risk profile have been identified, assessed and articulated in the Risk Register. Relevant risk and control owners report to the Executive Risk Committee and Board Risk Committee and are responsible for identifying new, emerging or changing risks and any consequent control changes required to realign the risks within risk tolerances.

With respect to Legal Risk, the General Counsel has responsibility for monitoring new and pending legislation in the UK and relevant bodies in other applicable jurisdictions for items that could potentially impact the Company.

In addition, applicable international risks are identified through discussions, meetings and memos with/from law and accounting firms within the jurisdiction of all ACGL entities.

### C.7.2 Regulatory and Legal Risk Mitigations

Key management controls include:

- Operational Risk Processes and procedures – There are various monitoring processes and procedures in place that provide oversight on adherence to internal policies and regulatory requirements. These include internal control certification on controls, risk management oversight via risk reviews and assessments, monitoring of key metrics, compliance oversight and monitoring alongside independent reviews performed by the Internal Audit function.
- Management Oversight – There are a number of management oversight committees in place that oversee the matters relating to Regulatory and Legal risk.
- Regulatory Compliance – An independent and dedicated Compliance function is in place which is responsible for ensuring Arch remains compliant with its regulatory requirements. In addition, the function analyses regulatory developments and trends that may impact Arch and are communicated to the business. The function also performs regular thematic reviews.
- Internal Audit – Provides independent assurance across the risk and control framework.

## C.8 Group Risk

### C.8.1 Key Risk Exposure

Group Risk is the the risk of loss arising from other companies within Arch Group and other related parties.

The key drivers of Group Risk are:

- Downgrade of Arch Group
- Occurrence of an adverse reputational event in another Arch group company
- Failure to implement adequate governance.

### C.8.2 Material Risk Concentrations

The Company has a dependence on ACGL as its sole capital provider so any adverse financial or reputational event impacting ACGL will have a knock-on effect to the Company.

### C.8.3 Group Risk Mitigations

Key management controls include:

- Regular dialogue with Group Executives
- Relevant attendance at Group Committees / Management Forums
- Crisis Management Plan and Procedures
- Monitoring of ACGL financial strength

## C.9 Strategic Risk

### C.9.1 Key Risk Exposure

Strategic Risk is the risk of losses arising from the adverse effect of management decisions on both business strategies and their implementation. This also includes the failure to adopt a business strategy following changes in the internal or external environment.

The individual risks constituting strategic risk, and their definitions, key drivers and key mitigations are outlined below.

#### Strategic Decisions

This is an inability to set value creating strategic objectives and execute on them in a timely manner leading to inadequate profitability, financial loss or reputational damage.

The key drivers of this risk are:

- Failure to define and document Arch's strategy

- Failure to appropriately respond/position to changes in demand patterns (client buying behavior, distribution channels)
- Failure to appropriately respond/position to changes in supply patterns (new entrants, business model, consolidation)
- Inadequate or inappropriate due diligence and governance around new initiatives (including acquisitions/dispositions, expansions/closures, restructuring)
- Inadequate governance around business planning (including RORAC) and the strategic asset allocation process resulting in misinformed underwriting strategy

The key mitigations of this risk are:

- Assigning strategic risk responsibility
- Formal process in place for developing the business strategy
- Review and approval of business strategy
- Formal M&A management process in place
- Management Committee in place
- Regular review of competitors' activity
- Formal business planning process in place
- Review and approval of Business Plan

### Strategy Execution

This is the risk of the business plan not being designed to make progress towards achieving the company's strategic objectives leading to inadequate profitability, financial loss or reputational damage.

The key drivers of this risk are:

- Failure to translate strategy into operational plans
- Failure to execute business plans
- M&A: Poor integration planning and execution including cultural alignment
- M&A: Loss of key personnel from the newly acquired entity
- Failure to adequately manage a crisis event that may lead to a loss of confidence amongst stakeholders
- Failure to implement adequate governance

The key mitigations of this risk are:

- Formal process in place for developing the business strategy
- Formal M&A management process in place
- Business plan monitoring and reporting
- Management Committee in place
- Monthly business performance status report
- Board of Directors oversight
- Group review and approval of business plan

- Communication of business plan objectives to all staff
- Crisis Management Plan and Procedures
- Formal business planning process in place
- Review and approval of Business Plan

## Culture

The Risk arising from the dilution of culture or a mismatch between culture and governance leading to a diminished Arch identity and loss of business or reputational damage.

The key drivers of this risk are:

- Failure to define, communicate or regularly review Arch's culture
- Major change leading to conflicts in culture
- Failure to implement adequate governance
- Failure to complete internal and external culture related reporting

The key mitigations of this risk are:

- M&A management process
- Management Committee review of culture assessments
- Background verification for all new joiners including contractors
- Code of conduct
- Anti-Bullying and Harassment, Equal Opportunities, Recruitment and Disciplinary policies
- Employee engagement survey
- Mental Health First Aiders training
- FCA Code of Conduct return (non-financial misconduct content)
- Gender pay gap reporting
- Mandatory 'Code of Conduct', 'Whistleblowing' and 'Preventing Sexual Harassment' training

## Reputation

The consequential impact on reputation from the manifestation of a scenario identified in another risk event or an emerging risk not yet captured in the risk register.

The key drivers of this risk are:

- Underwriting sensitive insurance products
- Details of high-profile claims disclosed
- Failure to implement adequate governance

The key mitigations of this risk are:

- Formal approach to claims management including processes and controls is set out within the Claims Manual.

- Management of reputational risk
- ESG Committee
- ESG Framework
- Sensitive Underwriting Group
- Sensitive Underwriting Review Criteria and Referral Process
- A formal underwriting committee established to review all matters relating to underwriting activities
- Formal business planning process in place
- Review and approval of Business Plan

### **Strategic Broker Management**

The risk that Arch does not design, manage or monitor its strategic broker arrangements effectively and appropriately resulting in a financial and/or reputational impact.

The key drivers of this risk are:

- Not having a documented Broker Strategy and/or communicating this to all underwriters
- Not having a documented Broker Remuneration Policy and/or not communicating this to all underwriters
- Over dependence on a concentrated number of brokers
- Not monitoring and/or having inadequate resource to monitor Broker Service Agreements using appropriate management information
- Lack of effective governance and oversight in ensuring the Broker Strategy is effectively executed.

The key mitigations of this risk are:

- Annual review of the documented Broker Strategy
- Underwriting Committee oversight
- Annual review of the documented Acquisition Cost Policy
- Monthly business development meeting
- Review of Brokers metrics
- Broker Service Agreement Progress Review
- Legal review of Broker Service Agreements
- Biannual Broker Service Agreements review meetings
- Quarterly distribution report

## C.10 Emerging Risks

Identifying, planning for and controlling emerging risks is an important part of our risk management activity across all aspects of our business, including core insurance activities, investments, operations and strategy. We make a significant effort to identify potential material emerging threats to Arch. It is a core responsibility of each committee, and we believe all reasonable steps are taken to minimise the likelihood and impact of potential emerging risks and to prepare for them in the event they occur.

The Risk Function collates emerging risks from a number of sources, including general horizon scanning and the quarterly risk assessments, and then reports these to the Executive Risk Committee, and the Board Risk Committees.

In addition, the Emerging Risks Group meets quarterly to discuss emerging risks, with escalation to AUKG Class Underwriters and the Risk Committees. The Emerging Risks Group also shares content with Arch Group's Emerging Risks Committee.

The membership of the Emerging Risks Group includes underwriting representation from a range of classes of business. This ensures emerging insurance risks remain the focus of the ERG, with the Risk Function facilitating the process and ensuring these emerging risks are tracked via the Emerging Risks Log. The Group also receives regular updates from the Claims Emerging Risks Group, Climate Change Working Group and the Wordings Team.

During 2025 regular updates have been provided on previously identified emerging risks, including: geopolitical risks

- Geopolitical risks
- Generative AI
- Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

A number of new emerging risks have been identified, discussed, investigated and reported during 2025 including:

- Patent/copyright trolling
- AI litigation
- The changing landscape of abuse claims in Australia
- The kratom drug
- Scattered spider cyber attacks
- Phthalates
- Agentic AI
- Civil unrest
- Stablecoins

## SECTION D Valuation for Solvency Purpose

The table below shows the balance sheet as at 31 December 2025 on an FRS 102 basis, Solvency UK basis and the adjustments to each line.

Details of the valuation changes are contained in the sections **D.1 to D.5**.

Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2025 - £'000s	UK GAAP	Adjustments	Solvency UK
Deferred acquisition costs	85,258	(85,258)	-
Deferred tax assets	6,255	849	7,104
Government Bonds	71,119	742	71,861
Corporate Bonds	83,099	1,359	84,458
Collateralised securities	11,156	36	11,192
Collective Investments Undertakings	19,877	-	19,877
Reinsurance recoverables from: Non-life and health similar to non-life	970,574	(340,750)	629,824
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	110,037	(85,639)	24,398
Reinsurance receivables	74,992	57,557	132,549
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	9,043	-	9,043
Cash and cash equivalents	1,968	-	1,968
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	15,102	(2,138)	12,964
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1,458,480</b>	<b>(453,242)</b>	<b>1,005,238</b>
Technical provisions - non-life	1,119,178	(370,804)	748,374
Insurance & intermediaries payables	-	-	-
Reinsurance payables	15,814	(15,814)	-
Payables (trade, not insurance)	67,114	-	67,114
Subordinated liabilities	15,500	-	15,500
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	64,078	(64,078)	-
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>1,281,684</b>	<b>(450,696)</b>	<b>830,988</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>	<b>176,796</b>	<b>(2,546)</b>	<b>174,250</b>

### D.1 Assets

The following are the bases, methods and main assumptions used for valuation of each material class of assets for Solvency UK purposes.

#### D.1.1 Deferred acquisition costs

In the financial statements, acquisition costs, which represent commission and other related expenses, are deferred over the years in which the related premiums are earned. The deferred expenses relate to commissions, underwriter salaries, office costs, and marketing which are deferred based on a ratio between bound and quoted policies by line of business.

The Solvency UK balance sheet is prepared on the basis that best estimate future cash flows on servicing (re)insurance contracts are included in the calculation of SII Technical Provisions. Therefore, deferred acquisition costs are excluded from the Solvency UK balance sheet.

#### D.1.2 Deferred tax assets

As at 31 December 2025, the Company has recognised £7.1m (2024: £6.8m) deferred tax assets being the temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying

amounts under Solvency UK. The recognition was based on the forecast that there will be future taxable profits against which the losses can be utilised.

The measurement principles for deferred taxes are consistent between UK GAAP and Solvency UK. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which temporary differences can be utilised. The valuation difference relates to the change in the value of deferred tax, caused by the impact of adjustments made to balance sheet items in compliance with Solvency UK regulations.

### **D.1.3 Investments**

As at 31 December 2025, the Company has a total of £187.4m (2024: £156.1m) investment assets that were valued in accordance with FRS 102 fair value model. The Company's investments are externally managed. The Company receives quarterly reports detailing the underlying securities held in the investment funds. The quarterly reports are reviewed to ensure average credit ratings and durations have not moved significantly since the previous quarter. Any unusual movements or discrepancies are discussed with the fund managers and is presented to the Investment Committee on a quarterly basis.

The investments are valued at fair value under FRS 102 and Solvency UK based on market prices at the reporting date, which are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. The investments under Solvency UK include accrued interest which under FRS 102 is reported under other assets.

The valuation of investments is consistent with the accounting valuation under FRS 102.

### **D.1.4 Insurance and intermediaries receivables**

Insurance and intermediaries receivables balance represents premiums owed from policyholders. As at 31 December 2025, the Company has a total of £24.4m (2024: £22.9m) of outstanding premiums. Outstanding premiums are valued at amortised cost as an approximation to fair value and due to the short-term nature of the receivable no adjustments to valuation are required. The valuation of insurance and intermediaries receivables is consistent with the FRS 102. The deferred premiums held under FRS 102 are transferred from insurance and intermediaries to the technical provisions in the calculation of the Solvency UK balance sheet.

### **D.1.5 Reinsurance receivables**

The reinsurance receivables balance represents recoverables from reinsurers on settled claims. As at 31 December 2025, the Company had a total of £132.5m (2023: £95.0m) of reinsurance receivable. Reinsurance receivables are valued at amortised cost as an approximation to fair value and due to the short-term nature of the receivable no adjustments to valuation are required. The valuation of reinsurance receivables is consistent with the accounting valuation under FRS 102.

### **D.1.6 Cash and cash equivalents**

As at 31 December 2025, the Company had £1.9m (2024: £3.5m) held as cash and cash equivalents with £0.5m (2024: £0.6m) in the UK. The UK bank accounts are held in major currencies which are GBP, USD, EUR and AUD. The non-GBP balances are translated into GBP at the balance sheet closing rate.

There is no valuation difference between FRS102 and Solvency UK for cash and cash equivalents.

### D.1.7 Other assets and non-insurance receivables

Other assets and non-insurance receivables have been valued using the alternative valuation method in accordance with Solvency UK. The Directors have used the cost approach or current replacement cost approach, being the closest to the fair value of these assets.

The valuation of other assets and non-insurance receivables is consistent with the accounting valuation under FRS 102.

## D.2 Technical Provisions

### D.2.1 Results summary

A summary of the technical provisions for the Company as at 31 December 2025 is set out below, split by material lines of business:

	Net Best Estimate Claims Provision £'000	Net Best Estimate Premium Provision £'000	Risk Margin £'000	Net Technical Provisions £'000	% Of Net TP %
Medical Expenses	(30)	-	-	(30)	0%
Income Protection	780	32	46	857	1%
Motor Vehicle Liability	4,788	1,112	371	6,271	5%
Other Motor	3,192	742	247	4,181	4%
Marine, Aviation and Transport	12,859	1,833	762	15,454	13%
Fire and Other Damage to Property	22,288	3,525	1,553	27,367	22%
General Liability	56,601	4,699	3,621	64,921	55%
Non-Proportional Casualty	27	44	5	75	0%
Credit and suretyship insurance	11	(615)	60	(545)	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,516</b>	<b>11,370</b>	<b>6,664</b>	<b>118,551</b>	<b>100%</b>

The total technical provisions were £118.6m as at 31 December 2025, consisting of £100.5m in respect of the claims provision (earned business), £11.4m in respect of the premium provision (unearned business), and £6.7m in respect of the risk margin.

The process of valuing AIUK's Technical Provisions ("TPs") begins with actuarial valuation of our FRS 102 basis reserves for loss and loss adjustment expenses ("Loss Reserves"). Cash flows associated with those Loss Reserves, along with unearned premium reserves and provisions for other components of TPs, are converted to an economic basis using the approach outlined below.

### D.2.2 Calculation Methodology

Under Solvency UK an economic balance sheet is required to be prepared – which involves inclusion of a market valuation of technical provisions. The overarching principle for valuing technical provisions

under Solvency UK is the current balance insurance undertakings would have to pay if they were to transfer their (re)insurance obligations immediately to another undertaking.

The calculations for the Solvency UK technical provisions are based on the existing FRS 102 valuation, which in itself contain key sources of estimation uncertainty. The most significant of these involves the valuation of outstanding claims and, in particular, the provision for claims incurred but not reported.

The processes used to determine the assumptions on which the measurement of insurance contract provisions is based, actual assumptions used, the effects of changes in assumptions, and an analysis of sensitivity to changes in assumptions are described below.

(i) Process used to determine the assumptions for measuring insurance contracts

Loss Reserves are established to provide for loss adjustment expenses and represent the estimated expense of settling claims, including legal and other fees and the general expenses of administering the claims adjustment process. Periodically, adjustments to the reported or case reserves may be made as additional information regarding the claims is reported or payments are made. IBNR reserves are established to provide for incurred claims which have not yet been reported to an insurer or reinsurer at the balance sheet date as well as to adjust for any projected variance in case reserving. IBNR reserves are derived by subtracting paid losses and loss adjustment expenses and case reserves from estimates of ultimate losses and loss adjustment expenses. Actuaries estimate ultimate losses and loss adjustment expenses using various generally accepted actuarial methods applied to known losses and other relevant information. Like case reserves, IBNR reserves are adjusted as additional information becomes known or payments are made. The process of estimating reserves involves a considerable degree of judgement by management and, as of any given date, is inherently uncertain.

Ultimate losses and loss adjustment expenses are generally determined by extrapolation of claim emergence and settlement patterns observed in the past that can reasonably be expected to persist into the future. The Company uses several methods for determining its reserves. These methods generally fall into one of the following categories or are hybrids of one or more of the following categories:

**Expected loss methods** – these methods are based on the assumption that ultimate losses vary proportionately with premiums. Expected loss and loss adjustment expense ratios are typically developed based upon the information derived by underwriters and actuaries during the initial pricing of the business, supplemented by industry data available from organisations, such as statistical bureau and consulting firms, where appropriate. These ratios consider, among other things, rate increases and changes in terms and conditions that have been observed in the market. Expected loss methods are useful for estimating ultimate losses and loss adjustment expenses in the early years of long-tailed lines of business, when little or no paid or incurred loss information is available and is commonly applied when limited loss experience exists for a company.

**Historical incurred loss development methods** – these methods assume that the ratio of losses in one period to losses in an earlier period will remain constant in the future. These methods use incurred losses (i.e., the sum of cumulative historical loss payments plus outstanding case reserves) over discrete periods of time to estimate future losses. Historical incurred loss development methods may be preferable to historical paid loss development methods because they explicitly take into account open cases and the claims adjusters' evaluations of the cost to settle all known claims. However, historical

incurred loss development methods necessarily assume that case reserving practices are consistently applied over time. Therefore, when there have been significant changes in how case reserves are established, using incurred loss data to project ultimate losses may be less reliable than other methods.

**Bornhuetter-Ferguson (“B-F”) paid and incurred loss methods** – these methods utilise actual paid and incurred losses and expected patterns of paid and incurred losses, taking the initial expected ultimate losses into account to determine an estimate of expected ultimate losses. The B-F paid and incurred loss methods are useful when there are few reported claims and a relatively less stable pattern of reported losses.

**Inflation** – We assess the expected impact of inflation on the booked reserves using a multi-year cash flow approach. Our approach estimates the impact of economic inflation on the expected claims frequency and severity of the in-force business, recognising that different insurance classes are affected differently by economic inflation. The expected impact on reserves is compared to an independent actuarial review to ensure our reserve surplus versus said independent actuarial remains within our risk appetite. No adjustments have been made to the financial statements for the impact of inflation.

**Additional analyses** – other methodologies are often used in the reserving process for specific types of claims or events, such as catastrophic or other specific major events including COVID-19. These include vendor catastrophe models (where available), which are typically used in the estimation of Loss Reserves at the early stage of known catastrophic events before information has been reported to an insurer or reinsurer, and analyses of specific industry events, such as large lawsuits or claims.

The selection of a method to determine the Company’s reserves is driven by not only the characteristics of the lines of business, but also by the development stage of the years of account and the availability, credibility and relevance (for future projection) of in-house or benchmark data. For short-tail lines of business, such as Property and Offshore Operating, reserves will mostly be calculated using the expected loss ratio method for the most recent year of account, unless early loss experience necessitates an upward deviation, before moving to the more data-driven methods for more mature years. For long-tail lines of business, typically the Casualty and D&O classes, reflecting slower loss emergence and settlement, the expected loss ratio method is usually applied for longer than 1 year, unless early loss experience necessitates an upward deviation, before allowing for benign claims experience using more data-driven methods.

To convert the reserves calculated under FRS 102 methodology set out above, the same methodology is applied to each homogeneous risk group and follows the steps laid out below:

- Gross and net best estimates are estimated separately for each underwriting year. Each underwriting year is then split into earned or unearned business. Relevant payment patterns are applied to these different blocks according to the respective state of their development. The outputs are gross and net outflows for claims payments, separately for claims provision and premium provision;
- Premiums receivable are derived from the analysis of debtor cash flows, i.e., looking at the not yet due debt collectables. Estimates of not yet due debt collectables are used directly as cash inflows. The output are gross cash inflows for premiums receivable for both the claims and premium provision. It is worth noting that debt due but not received is excluded from the technical provisions and is instead included within insurance receivables on the balance sheet.

In addition, the calculations also allow for future reinsurance costs which correspond to recoveries being made in respect of claims;

- A number of adjustments are allowed for in the steps above:
  - The business contractually agreed before the balance sheet date but incepting after the balance sheet date. This is referred to as Written But Not Incepted (“WBNI”) business; and
  - Events Not In Data (“ENIDs”): Solvency UK requires the Best Estimate to include allowance for “all possible outcomes”, e.g., latent claims or extreme high severity, low probability claims. An ENID provision is calculated to allow for all possible scenarios where historical data may be lacking
  - Removal of margins: Removal of FRS103 prudent margins.
- Cash outflows for reinsurance premiums payable/net premiums receivable are based on gross cash flows to which net or ceded ratios are applied to both premiums and claims. These net /ceded ratios are based on the ratios derived in the FRS 102 reserve exercise and follow the principle of correspondence as set out in **Section D.2.6**;
- Different types of expenses (acquisition costs, unallocated loss adjustor expenses, and administration expenses) are projected and future cash flows are derived from this analysis. The output is expense cash outflows separately for claims provision and premium provision;
- An allowance for cash inflows stemming from ceded reinsurance income is also made;
- An adjustment is carried out to allow for reinsurance counterparty default. The output is cash outflows for reinsurance counterparty default, separately for claims provision and premium provision;
- The risk margin is calculated at a total level by running off the one-year SCR over future years and multiplying the cash flows by a cost of capital of 4% per annum as prescribed by Article 39 of the Commission Delegated Regulations (EU) 2015/35; and
- All future cash flow series above are discounted using payment patterns derived from the reserving process and the sum of these discounted cash flows is calculated for each series. These sums are then added together to derive the net best estimate liabilities. The discount rates used are those prescribed by PRA.

### Key Simplifications

The key simplifications made in the technical provision calculations are set out below:

- **Risk margin methodology** – Uses an approximation for the whole SCR for each future year, with a decayed run-off method. This method is used because a proportionate approach does not adequately capture the run-off, so a longer pattern is used to reflect relative reserve risk increasing as the size of the portfolio reduces; and
- **Calculation of recoverables** – as the timings of gross claim payments and corresponding recoveries are not markedly different, it is assumed that they correspond and projections use the timing of direct payments.

Whilst there are a number of limitations identified in the calculations of the technical provisions, there were no material uncertainties identified in the technical provisions process. All expert judgments are supported by relevant and appropriate data and exercised by recognised experts within the Company.

### D.2.3 Impact of Reinsurance

The held provisions for Solvency UK correspond to the probability-weighted average of all future cash flows including cash flows recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles. This takes account of the time value of money, using the relevant risk-free interest rate, and the adjustment for the expected losses due to the default of the counterparty (i.e., bad debt).

Recoverables from reinsurance contracts are shown separately on the asset side of the balance sheet (as “recoverables from reinsurance contracts”). Recoveries due on settled claims do not sit within the technical provisions, i.e., those where collection notes have been sent out but not received – reinsurance receivables.

Calculation of amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts are performed under the same principles as for calculation of the gross best estimate. Risk margins are not required in respect of reinsurance and special purpose vehicle recoverables, as risk margins are calculated at a net level.

Gross and net best estimate reserves are estimated separately for each underwriting year. Reinsurance cash flows are then derived as the difference between gross and net cash flows.

Reserves are calculated on both gross and net (post internal quota share) bases. The net figures are produced in two stages:

- Firstly, applying all external reinsurance; and
- Secondly applying the intercompany quota share (85% placement).

Cash inflows stemming from ceded reinsurance income are calculated as a factor of net premiums.

In addition, the principle of correspondence underlying the calculation of reinsurance recoveries is also considered.

### D.2.4 Pre-Intercompany Quota Share

All cash flows which are calculated pre-intercompany quota share (i.e., after applying only the external reinsurance) are based on those in the net FRS 102 reserves. The calculations are consistent with net to gross ratios used in the FRS 102 reserving exercise (i.e., historical ratios), with different ratios applied to claims and premiums.

The pre-intercompany quota share cash flows are adjusted for the following:

- Ceded percentages of the quota share are applied for claims and premium cash flows. The ceded percentages are based on the actual percentages defined by the quota share; and
- Ceding commission cash flows are based on the ceded premium for the quota share. The cash flows are calculated by applying the current ceding commission percentage to the ceded premium amounts.

### Counterparty Default

The expected loss due to the default of reinsurance counterparties is a small element within the technical provision calculations relating to bad debt. Reinsurance recoverables are calculated assuming no counterparty default. An adjustment for counterparty default is then explicitly calculated using S&P default rates and applied separately.

### D.2.5 Treatment of Future Premiums

Future premiums, not yet due, are excluded explicitly from the Solvency UK economic balance sheet and are instead included within the technical provisions. These premiums consist of four components:

- Premiums receivable for incepted policies included in the actuarial dataset;
- Premiums receivable for incepted policies not included in the actuarial dataset;
- WBNI premiums receivable; and
- Premiums receivable allowing for future reinsurance costs which relate to unearned business written to date.

Incepted future premiums included in the actuarial dataset are taken from aged debt reports which include splits of earned and unearned premiums. Where splits between earned and unearned premiums are unavailable, the uncertainty is addressed by applying average percentages instead. Future premiums receivable are not required to be fully allocated to premium provisions, as premium cash flows can also relate to earned business. These premiums are also allocated to underwriting years and lines of business based on the information in the aged debt reports.

Incepted future premiums not included in the actuarial dataset are taken from a financial data report showing the premiums written in the one month. WBNI premiums receivable are calculated using the WBNI uplift percentage against the expected annual premium as set out in the business plan for the following year. The WBNI uplift percentage is an uncertain amount and is estimated using historical data analysis.

Ceded future premium is included as a direct input, rather than calculated using gross premiums and net to gross ratios. This is because premium receivable amounts do not necessarily correspond with premium payable balances. Within the economic balance sheet, an adjustment is also made for reinsurance balance payable not yet due. Without this adjustment, reinsurance liabilities would be double counted.

In addition, the principle of correspondence is considered when carrying out the calculation of reinsurance recoveries. When considering the contracts to be included, there should be correspondence between the gross inwards claims and the reinsurance recoveries included within the valuation. This includes the cost of future reinsurance cover not yet bought that will cover existing inwards contracts (e.g. losses occurring cover incepting in the following year). The additional reinsurance costs calculated for each line of business are allowed for by adjusting the ceded future premium amounts in respect of unearned business subject to minimum deposit premium terms per contract.

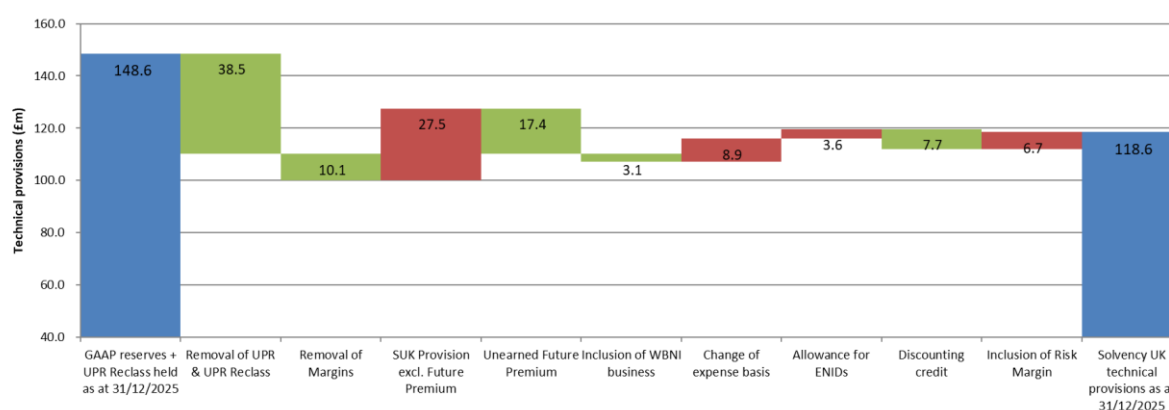
### D.2.6 Material Differences between FRS 102 and Solvency UK

Whilst some of the approaches and techniques applied under Solvency UK are similar to those followed under the existing FRS 102 rules, there are other rules where there will be significant changes. These include:

- Movement to a cash flow basis for valuation of both gross business and reinsurance;
- Removal of any implicit or explicit margins within technical provisions to give a “true best estimate” for solvency purposes, defined as the mean of the full range of possible future outcomes;

- Introduction of the valuation of very low probability extreme events including latent claims, referred to as an allowance for “events not in data” or ENIDs;
- Removal of the requirements to hold an unearned premium reserve and to allow for other non-monetary items. These are replaced by “premium provisions”, valued on a best estimate basis. This also includes a requirement to take account of all future premium cash inflows;
- Movement to recognising contracts on a “legal obligation basis”. This will mean the inclusion of business currently not valued as part of technical provisions – for example 1 January renewals entered into prior to a 31 December valuation;
- Introduction of discounting of cash flows;
- Introduction of the principle of a market consistent basis and calculation of a “risk margin”; and
- Valuation of liabilities segmented by Solvency UK lines of business.

The waterfall chart below sets out the movement analysis between FRS 102 and Solvency UK for the Company as at 31 December 2025:



*Each of the above Solvency UK adjustments are independent and discreet in the calculations.*

- Removal of 100% UPR & UPR reclass (-£38.5 million).
- Removal of margins (-£10.1 million). This is removal of any implicit margin.
- Solvency UK provisions on unearned exposures (+£27.5 million). These are expected claims coming from unearned premiums.
- Unearned Future Premium (-£17.4 million)
- Inclusion of unaccepted business (-£3.1 million). A decrease to the technical provisions which corresponds to the net profit on the WBNI business.
- Change of expense basis (+£8.9 million). The adjustment reflects the additional expenses that would be incurred to service existing insurance liabilities.
- Allowance for ENIDs (+£3.6 million). A small increase to the technical provisions due to an allowance for events not in data.
- Discounting credit (-£7.7 million). Application of risk-free discount rates, which leads to a decrease in the technical provisions.

- (ix) Inclusion of risk margin (+£6.7 million). An amount equivalent to a theoretical level needed to transfer the obligations to another insurance undertaking.

### **D.2.7 Assumptions and uncertainty**

The most material sources of uncertainty arise from the FRS 102 calculation. The main assumptions used in the technical provisions other than those in the GAAP reserves include Events Not In Data (ENIDs) and Written But Not Incepted business (WBNI).

#### **Removal of Margins**

The TPs, include a removal of implicit margin. The rationale for removing the implicit margin is to move from a Prudent Best Estimate (“PBE”) TP reserving methodology to a True Best Estimate (“TBE”) TP reserving methodology.

To quantify the implicit margin, standard market practice would be to equate the implicit margin to the margin over the Statement of Actuarial Opinion (“SAO”) reserves. The benefit of applying this approach is that the quantum of the implicit margin is based on estimations performed by an independent third party. The key draw-back of this approach is that the third-party actuaries will be less familiar with the business, apply a more mechanical approach to reserving and would usually react quite significantly to large losses, which can result in an estimate that is too volatile to reflect in Solvency UK Technical Provisions.

Therefore, instead of quantifying the implicit margin by equating it to the margin over the SAO, the Company has adopted a different approach. The Company’s reserving actuaries have completed a separate reserving exercise, which in comparison to the UK GAAP reserving process uses the same data, same level of information and the same personnel. However, rather than projecting a PBE, the actuaries project a TBE, a less conservative estimate, with a guiding principle that by reserving at that level, favourable and unfavourable PYD would be expected with equal probability. Fixing as many variables as possible, i.e., data, detailed knowledge of the business and personnel, and only changing the level of prudence applied, the quantification of the implicit margin as the difference between the two approaches is considered to create a significantly more accurate result than using the margin over the SAO.

#### **Events Not In Data**

ENIDs are low frequency/high severity claims not captured in the data. We add an explicit amount, or load, to the calculations to take account of ENIDs. The ENID loadings for each line of business are derived using a truncated distribution approach. This methodology is based on the true mean of a reserve distribution being underestimated as it will only include information which is realistically foreseeable. If an assumption is made about the level at which events are realistically foreseeable then derived uplifts can be applied to estimate a mean allowing for incomplete information.

Using stochastic reserving techniques and appropriate fitting algorithms, we determine that the Company’s best estimate reserves are log-normally distributed.

We perform sensitivity tests to gauge the materiality of the ENID assumption. The current sensitivity test shows that removing the ENIDS would approximately reduce the TPs by 2.86%.

## **Written But Not Incepted business**

WBNI relates to the business contractually agreed before the balance sheet date but incepting after the balance sheet date. This is also referred to as unaccepted business. Unaccepted uplifts are calculated separately for each line of business using historical Company data. Historical policy data is used to calculate what the previous unaccepted uplifts have been for previous years.

The unaccepted business sensitivities are applied to understand the materiality of the assumptions and to validate the application of unaccepted business uplifts in the calculations. Removing the calculations for unaccepted business increases the premium provision by approximately 29% because the unaccepted business is believed to be profitable.

## **D.3 Other Liabilities**

The following are the bases, methods and main assumptions used for valuation of each material class of other liabilities for Solvency UK purpose.

### **D.3.1 Other liabilities and non-insurance payables**

Other liabilities and non-insurance payables have been valued using the alternative valuation method in accordance with Solvency UK. The Directors have used the cost approach or current replacement cost approach, being the closest to the fair value of these assets.

The valuation of other assets and non-insurance receivables is consistent with the accounting valuation under FRS 102.

### **D.3.2 Reinsurance Payables**

Under Solvency UK the reinsurance payables are transferred from the FRS 102 balance sheet and reported as part of the technical provisions. The reinsurance payables under Solvency UK are reported as nil. (See section **D.2** for information on TPs).

### **D.3.3 Deferred ceded acquisition costs**

In the financial statements, ceded acquisition costs, which represent commission and other related expenses, are deferred over the years in which the related reinsurers' share of premiums are earned.

The Solvency UK balance sheet is prepared based on the best estimate of future cash flow basis. Therefore, deferred ceded acquisition costs are being excluded from the Solvency UK balance sheet.

## **D.4 Alternative Methods of Valuation**

No alternative methods for valuation were used in 2025.

## **D.5 Any Other Information**

No other information to report as of 31 December 2025.

## SECTION E Capital Management

### Overview

The Company has adopted a capital management policy setting out the methodology and procedures to provide oversight of the Company's own funds. The strategic objectives articulated in the capital management policy are (i) to ensure compliance with the Company's regulatory capital requirements, (ii) to manage and allocate capital efficiently to achieve sustainable returns and facilitate growth objectives as articulated in the Company's business plans; and (iii) to ensure access to capital markets on competitive terms, so that the Company's overall cost of capital is minimised. To achieve these objectives, the Company strives to maintain capital levels that are consistent with its risk appetite, corporate strategy and statutory minimum requirements, at both a point in time and on a forward-looking basis. The Company's time horizon for business planning is one year, however the capital planning horizon spans three years.

The Company has adopted a capital management plan which is reviewed annually and sets out the methodology and procedures to provide oversight of the Company's own funds. The capital management plan articulates solvency capital thresholds, corrective actions to be taken if the thresholds are breached and potential sources of capital for the Company and their estimated timeframe of realisation.

High level roles and responsibilities in relation to capital management activities are outlined below.

- **Board:** Sole responsibility for approving the capital management policy and plan. Overall responsibility for monitoring capital management;
- **Board Risk Committee:** Reviews the capital management policy and makes recommendations to the Board. Responsible for reviewing and monitoring the key capital management metrics and tolerances and presenting key capital management information to the Board on an ongoing basis;
- **Investment Committee:** Responsible for aligning the investment strategy with the capital management policy and plan, and ensuring an appropriate level of funds are available to meet the Company's obligations in a timely manner and at a reasonable cost;
- **Finance Function:** Responsible for producing the reports necessary for appropriate monitoring that the capital management policy is being followed and monitoring execution of the capital management plan; and
- **Actuarial Function:** Responsible for maintaining the internal capital models and Standard Formula calculation, which amongst other uses, produce the economic and solvency capital requirements for AIUK.

In the event that the ongoing monitoring indicates that Company's capital position is outside of risk appetite, corrective actions shall, as deemed appropriate, be taken. Proposed corrective actions shall be initiated by the Finance function, after receiving approval from the Board on the appropriate corrective action to be taken. In the event that the Company's capital is below the SCR, the Company will communicate to the PRA immediately together with a proposed remediation plan.

The Company has identified management actions which would provide capital relief if required:

- Restricting line sizes / product redesign / repricing; and
- Discontinue / Run-off certain lines of business.

Estimated timeframe for realisation of relief from the management actions is six months.

Other potential sources of capital which the Company has identified are:

- Additional capital sourced from AGL Group through contributed capital, capital loan or additional reinsurance arrangements;
- Purchasing external reinsurance;
- Changing mix to less capital intensive lines of business;
- Merging with cash rich partner;
- Sale of business / blocks of business; and
- Management buyout by current management team with corporate finance support to raise new third party capital.

Estimated timeframe for realisation of relief from the potential sources of capital from the Group is one month. Estimated timeframe for realisation of relief from outside parties is three months to one year.

It should be noted that the estimated timeframes above would be expected to be longer in a stressed scenario. The provision of additional capital by AGL and capital relief by means of intragroup reinsurance is not guaranteed. The current quota share contract provides for a continuous contract terminable on 12 months' notice. As notice is customarily given to ensure that the terms of the reinsurance are agreed on a commercial and arm's length basis, it has been agreed that the Company may exercise an option to extend the period of the reinsurance by one year in the event of unsuccessful renegotiation, in order to enable an orderly transition to alternative funding.

Prior to Q4 2025, the definition of the economic capital requirement was the "adjusted net assets basis" using the Standard Formula SCR, in line with the commentary in Section E.1. Previously in 2018 economic capital requirements were based on a tail value at risk calculation using the internal capital model ultimate SCR.

As of Q4 2025, AIUK no longer holds equity investments as part of the UK Regional acquisition and so the regulatory basis and the internal basis are the same.

## E.1 Own Funds

The Company's own funds are summarised in the table below:

	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3	2025 Total Own Funds	2024 Total Own Funds	2024 Adjusted net asset Approach *
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Paid-In Ordinary Share Capital	50,000	-	-	50,000	50,000	50,000
Other capital Contribution	92,584	-	-	92,584	92,584	66,855
Reconciliation Reserve	24,562	-	-	24,562	39,434	39,434
Subordinated liabilities	-	15,500	-	15,500	15,500	15,500
Net deferred tax assets	-	-	7,104	7,104	6,849	6,849
<b>Total Own Funds After Deductions</b>	<b>167,146</b>	<b>15,500</b>	<b>7,104</b>	<b>189,750</b>	<b>204,367</b>	<b>178,638</b>
Total Eligible Own Funds to Meet the SCR				189,750	204,367	178,638
Total Eligible Own Funds to Meet the MCR				172,002	181,126	155,202
SCR				97,129	123,160	121,075
MCR				24,282	30,790	30,269
Ratio of Eligible Own Funds to SCR				195.4%	165.9%	147.5%
Ratio of Eligible Own Funds to MCR				708.3%	588.3%	512.7%

**Tier 1** capital is made up of £50.0m issued and fully paid-up ordinary shares, £24.6m in the reconciliation reserve which is comprised of the excess of assets over liabilities on a Solvency UK valuation basis, less other basic own fund items between UK GAAP and Solvency UK and £92.6m other capital contribution. The Company has capital contribution of £92.6m.

**Tier 2** capital is made of £15.5m subordinated loan from ACFI, to support growth from the new UK Regional business. These loans meet the required PRA guidelines to classify as a subordinated loan.

**Tier 3** capital is made of £7.1m of deferred tax assets.

### “Adjusted net asset basis (unaudited)”

Although the Company uses the Standard Formula for Solvency UK in determining its regulatory capital, it has an Internal Capital Model that it had previously used for setting economic capital and continues to use for a number of other purposes.

Prior to Q4 2025, following the acquisition of UK regional business in 2019, the economic capital definition was revised to an “adjusted net asset basis” to ensure that the solvency position was adequately taking into account the Company’s current capital structure. The purpose of the “adjusted net asset basis”, using the standard formula as the starting point, was to recognise a solvency position where the underlying intangible assets held in respect of the acquisition in a fellow ACGL group company are treated as intangible assets on a look through basis, thereby reducing the value of own funds accordingly and also reducing the SCR relating to the market risk of these assets.

The Company follows a risk-based approach to determine the amount of capital required to support its activities. Recognised stochastic modelling techniques are used to measure risk exposures, and capital to support business activities is allocated according to risk profile. Stress and scenario analysis is regularly performed, and the results are documented and reconciled to the Board’s risk appetite where necessary.

As of Q4 2025, the “adjusted net asset basis” measurement is no longer necessary following the sale/transfer of the equity invested as part of UK Regional acquisition. The regulatory basis and the internal basis are the same.

### Dividends & Valuation Differences

There are no foreseeable dividend distributions by the Company.

The Company’s financial statements are prepared in accordance with FRS 102. The key differences between the net assets under FRS 102 and the excess of assets over liabilities under Solvency UK are summarised in the table below:

	<b>2025</b>
	<b>£'000</b>
<b>Net Assets per Financial Statements in Accordance with UK GAAP</b>	<b>176,796</b>
Valuation Difference on Technical Provision	(2,546)
Subordinated loan	15,500
<b>Total Own Funds Under Solvency UK</b>	<b>189,750</b>

## Subordinated liabilities

The subordinated liabilities are in respect of the subordinated loan between ACFI and AIUK. The total subordinated liabilities are now £15.5m (2024: £15.5m). Under Solvency UK subordinated liabilities are measured on a fair value basis whilst under FRS102 they are measured at amortised cost.

				2025	2024
Subordinated liabilities	Lender	Issue date	Maturity date	£'000	£'000
Dated subordinated liabilities	Arch Capital Finance (Ireland) Limited	15/06/2019	15/06/2029	8,000	8,000
Dated subordinated liabilities	Arch Capital Finance (Ireland) Limited	29/12/2020	29/12/2030	7,500	7,500
				<b>15,500</b>	<b>15,500</b>

## E.2 Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement

In respect of the calculation of the SCR and MCR:

- The Company uses the Standard Formula;
- Undertaking specific parameters are not used;
- No capital add-ons are applied to the SCR figures;
- The simplifications outlined in Articles 107, 108, 110, 111 and 112 of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35 apply to the counterparty default risk sub-module;
- Simplifications have been used in the market, counterparty and underwriting risk sub-modules, as follows:
  - Interest Rate Risk on assets has been calculated using accumulated cash flows at currency level rather than individual asset level.
  - Counterparty default risk is in line with Article 107 of the Delegated Acts, AIUK has applied the simplification for Risk Mitigating Effects of reinsurance to simplify the calculation and inputs required for the calculation. This derives a Gross underwriting Risk SCR from which the Net Underwriting Risk SCR is deducted to estimate the allowance of reinsurance on the SCR. This amount is then apportioned across the current reinsurance exposures in line with the outstanding recoverables.
  - Non-life underwriting risk within the Delegated Acts allows for a 20% reduction in the premium risk standard deviation for Fire and Property, General Liability and proportional classes due to XOL recoveries. It has been assumed that this reduction applies in all classes.
- The MCR is initially based on the calculation of the Linear MCR using the best estimate technical provisions and the net written premiums in the last 12 months. Then a floor of 25% of the SCR and a cap of 45% of the SCR is applied with an absolute floor of £4.0 million also applied to derive the final MCR requirement; and
- The Company has no material exposure to equity, hence the duration-based equity risk sub-module is not used.

As at 31 December 2025, the SCR is £97.1m and the MCR is £24.3m. A breakdown of SCR by risk category is set out in the following table:

Risk Category	2025	2024	Variance
	SCR	SCR	
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Insurance Risk	59,497	80,832	(21,335)
Market Risk	12,791	22,165	(9,374)
Credit Risk	18,915	20,933	(2,018)
Operational Risk	22,251	22,467	(216)
<b>Undiversified SCR</b>	<b>113,454</b>	<b>146,397</b>	<b>(32,942)</b>
Diversification Credit	(16,325)	(23,237)	6,911
<b>Total SCR</b>	<b>97,129</b>	<b>123,160</b>	<b>(26,031)</b>

The Company's SCR has decreased by £26.0m during 2025. The most significant movements from previous year's 2024 Standard Formula SCR on a standalone basis are:

- Insurance Risk: Plan FY 2026 Gross Written Premium (GWP) remains stable and has only increased by 1.2% from \$926m to \$938m. Meanwhile, Insurance Risk SCR has decreased by £21.1m, this is primarily driven by the update in Man made Cat Exposures discussed below.
  - Premium risk: Premium has been updated to reflect the 2026 Plan, minimal plan growth from 2025 FY at 1.2% increase, the resulting SCR impact is a decrease by £0.8m due to the Fx from 1.26 to 1.35.
  - Reserve risk: decreased by £0.2m, due to the update to the 2025Q4 actual Technical Provisions (TPs), AIUK technical provisions has been stable this year.
  - Nat Cat risk: decreased by £2.0m, due to the update to the 2025Q4 actual UK Regional Cat Exposures which have decreased exposures on higher risk Cresta Zones and data capture improvements in addition to the Fx impact.
  - Man made cat risk: the charge for man-made catastrophe risk decreased by £17.1m following work to clean and update location data for the insured portfolio.
- Market risk: decreased by £9.4m since 2024 YE, because of the release of equity risk due to transfer/sale of strategic investments into AEIS. Interest rate risk also decreased as volatility in yield rates have decreased due to more stable inflation and Bank of England rate cuts in the past few months.
- Counterparty Default risk: decreased by £2.0m since 2024 YE, in connection to the improvement in ageing overdue balances over 3 months which have decreased from last year.
- Operation risk: decreased by £0.2m since 2024 YE, TPs have been stable.
- Diversification benefit: decreased by £6.9m since 2024 YE, as a percentage of total SCR is a decrease from 19% to 17%.

### E.2.1 SCR ratio and MCR ratio

As of 31 December 2025, the ratio of eligible own funds to SCR was 195.4% (2024: 165.9%) and the ratio of eligible own funds to MCR was 708.3% (2024: 588.3%) on a standard Solvency UK basis.

The Company uses the Standard Formula for determining its regulatory capital, the Company's own funds available are £189.7 million as at December 2025 against the SCR of £97.1 million, with a surplus of £92.6 million or 195.4%.

The Company complied with the Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement during 2025.

### **E.3 Differences Between the Standard Formula and Any Internal Capital Model Used**

Only the standard formula was used in the calculation of the SCR.

### **E.4 Non-Compliance with the MCR and Non-Compliance with the SCR**

The Company complied with the SCR and MCR during 2025 and as at the date of this report.

### **E.5 Any other information**

No other information to report as of 31 December 2025.

**Appendix 1**

**Quantitative Reporting Templates**

# Arch Insurance (UK) Limited

## Solvency and Financial Condition Report

### Disclosures

31 December  
**2025**

(Monetary amounts in GBP thousands)

## General information

Entity name	Arch Insurance (UK) Limited
Entity identification code and type of code	LEI/213800GLG1B1F14VN881
Type of undertaking	Non-life undertakings
Country of incorporation	GB
Language of reporting	en
Reporting reference date	31 December 2025
Currency used for reporting	GBP
Accounting standards	Local GAAP
Method of Calculation of the SCR	Standard formula
Matching adjustment	No use of matching adjustment
Volatility adjustment	No use of volatility adjustment
Transitional measure on the risk-free interest rate	No use of transitional measure on the risk-free interest rate
Transitional measure on technical provisions	No use of transitional measure on technical provisions

## List of reported templates

-

IR.02.01.02 - Balance sheet

IR.05.02.01 - Premiums, claims and expenses by country: Non-life obligations

IR.05.04.02 - Non-life income and expenditure : reporting period

IR.17.01.02 - Non-Life Technical Provisions

IR.19.01.21 - Non-Life insurance claims

IR.23.01.01 - Own Funds

IR.25.04.21 - Solvency Capital Requirement

IR.28.01.01 - Minimum Capital Requirement - Only life or only non-life insurance or reinsurance activity

IR.02.01.02

Balance sheet

		Solvency II value
		C0010
<b>Assets</b>		
R0030	Intangible assets	
R0040	Deferred tax assets	7,104
R0050	Pension benefit surplus	
R0060	Property, plant & equipment held for own use	0
R0070	Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	187,389
R0080	<i>Property (other than for own use)</i>	0
R0090	<i>Holdings in related undertakings, including participations</i>	0
R0100	<i>Equities</i>	0
R0110	<i>Equities - listed</i>	
R0120	<i>Equities - unlisted</i>	
R0130	<i>Bonds</i>	167,511
R0140	<i>Government Bonds</i>	71,861
R0150	<i>Corporate Bonds</i>	84,458
R0160	<i>Structured notes</i>	0
R0170	<i>Collateralised securities</i>	11,192
R0180	<i>Collective Investments Undertakings</i>	19,877
R0190	<i>Derivatives</i>	
R0200	<i>Deposits other than cash equivalents</i>	0
R0210	<i>Other investments</i>	0
R0220	Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	
R0230	Loans and mortgages	0
R0240	<i>Loans on policies</i>	0
R0250	<i>Loans and mortgages to individuals</i>	
R0260	<i>Other loans and mortgages</i>	
R0270	Reinsurance recoverables from:	629,824
R0280	<i>Non-life and health similar to non-life</i>	629,824
R0315	<i>Life and health similar to life, excluding index-linked and unit-linked</i>	
R0340	<i>Life index-linked and unit-linked</i>	
R0350	Deposits to cedants	0
R0360	Insurance and intermediaries receivables	24,398
R0370	Reinsurance receivables	132,549
R0380	Receivables (trade, not insurance)	9,043
R0390	Own shares (held directly)	
R0400	Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	0
R0410	Cash and cash equivalents	1,968
R0420	Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	12,964
R0500	<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1,005,237</b>

		Solvency II value
		C0010
<b>Liabilities</b>		
R0505	Technical provisions - total	748,374
R0510	<i>Technical provisions - non-life</i>	748,374
R0515	<i>Technical provisions - life</i>	0
R0542	Best estimate - total	741,710
R0544	<i>Best estimate - non-life</i>	741,710
R0546	<i>Best estimate - life</i>	
R0552	Risk margin - total	6,664
R0554	<i>Risk margin - non-life</i>	6,664
R0556	<i>Risk margin - life</i>	
R0565	Transitional (TMTP) - life	
R0740	Contingent liabilities	0
R0750	Provisions other than technical provisions	
R0760	Pension benefit obligations	
R0770	Deposits from reinsurers	
R0780	Deferred tax liabilities	
R0790	Derivatives	
R0800	Debts owed to credit institutions	
R0810	Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	
R0820	Insurance & intermediaries payables	0
R0830	Reinsurance payables	
R0840	Payables (trade, not insurance)	67,114
R0850	Subordinated liabilities	15,500
R0860	<i>Subordinated liabilities not in Basic Own Funds</i>	
R0870	<i>Subordinated liabilities in Basic Own Funds</i>	15,500
R0880	Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	0
R0900	<b>Total liabilities</b>	830,988
R1000	<b>Excess of assets over liabilities</b>	174,250

IR.05.02.01

Premiums, claims and expenses by country: Non-life obligations

	C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070
	Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written)						Total Top 5 and home country
Home Country	US	NO	CH	AO	AU		
	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140
<b>Premiums written</b>							
R0110 Gross - Direct Business	447,957	28,109	4,885	2,591	1,862	1,837	487,241
R0120 Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	91,533	-1	0	0	0	0	91,532
R0130 Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R0140 Reinsurers' share	471,246	24,553	4,267	2,263	1,626	1,605	505,559
R0200 Net	68,244	3,556	618	328	235	232	73,214
<b>Premiums earned</b>							
R0210 Gross - Direct Business	448,694	22,361	5,494	1,690	1,378	1,878	481,494
R0220 Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	103,443	-51	-9	-5	-3	-3	103,372
R0230 Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R0240 Reinsurers' share	474,595	24,728	4,297	2,279	1,638	1,616	509,152
R0300 Net	77,542	-2,417	1,188	-594	-263	258	75,714
<b>Claims incurred</b>							
R0310 Gross - Direct Business	240,971	21,611	3,126	2,956	89	1,340	270,092
R0320 Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	41,901	-318	-55	-29	-21	-21	41,456
R0330 Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R0340 Reinsurers' share	265,427	13,829	2,403	1,275	916	904	284,754
R0400 Net	17,444	7,463	667	1,652	-848	415	26,794
<b>R0550 Net expenses incurred</b>	40,457	2,108	366	194	140	138	43,403

IR.05.04.02

Non-life income and expenditure : reporting period

	All business (including annuities stemming from accepted non-life insurance and reinsurance contracts)	All non-life business (ie excluding annuities stemming from accepted insurance and reinsurance contracts)	Non-life insurance and accepted proportional reinsurance obligations									
			Medical expense insurance	Income protection insurance	Workers' compensation insurance	Motor vehicle liability insurance - personal lines	Motor vehicle liability insurance - non-personal lines	Motor vehicle other motor insurance - personal lines	Motor vehicle other motor insurance - non-personal lines	Marine, aviation and transport insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance - personal lines	Fire and other damage to property insurance - non-personal lines
	C0010	C0015	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140	C0141	C0150	C0151	C0160	C0170	C0180
<b>Income</b>												
<b>Premiums written</b>												
R0110	Gross written premiums	594,844	248	15,496		0	43,234	0	18,529	93,279	0	250,410
R0111	Gross written premiums - Insurance (direct)	503,312	248	15,380		0	43,234	0	18,529	74,092	0	194,542
R0113	Gross written premiums - accepted reinsurance	91,532	0	116		0	0	0	0	19,187	0	55,868
R0160	Net written premiums	75,247	37	2,342		0	6,385	0	1,744	12,439	0	29,823
<b>Premiums earned and provision for unearned</b>												
R0210	Gross earned premiums	600,244	440	13,843		0	43,647	0	18,706	86,990	0	248,521
R0220	Net earned premiums	76,954	66	2,045		0	6,454	0	1,743	11,490	0	30,222
<b>Expenditure</b>												
<b>Claims incurred</b>												
R0610	Gross (undiscounted) claims incurred	318,629	57	8,766		0	25,115	0	10,763	52,119	0	103,456
R0611	Gross (undiscounted) direct business	277,355	57	8,765		0	25,115	0	10,763	35,864	0	91,696
R0612	Gross (undiscounted) reinsurance accepted	41,274	0	1		0	0	0	0	16,255	0	11,760
R0690	Net (undiscounted) claims incurred	33,875	-18	736		0	2,682	0	532	6,665	0	9,690
R0730	Net (discounted) claims incurred	33,875	33,875									
<b>Analysis of expenses incurred</b>												
R0910	Technical expenses incurred net of reinsurance ceded	44,608										
R0985	Acquisition costs, commissions, claims management costs	34,496	34,496	21	1,253	0	1,799	0	2,458	4,439	0	12,052
<b>Other expenditure</b>												
R1140	Other expenses	0										
R1310	Total expenditure	80,038										

IR.05.04.02

Non-life income and expenditure : reporting period

	Non-life insurance and accepted proportional reinsurance obligations								Accepted non-proportional reinsurance				Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts	Annuities stemming from non-life accepted reinsurance contracts
	General liability insurance				Credit and suretyship insurance	Legal expenses insurance	Assistance	Miscellaneous financial loss	Health	Casualty	Marine, aviation and transport	Property		
	Employers Liability	Public & products Liability	Professional indemnity	Other general liability										
	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0310	C0320	C0330	C0340	C0525	C0545
<b>Income</b>														
<b>Premiums written</b>														
R0110 Gross written premiums	29,290	37,946	29,039	62,432	14,942							0		
R0111 Gross written premiums - Insurance (direct)	27,285	35,349	27,052	58,159	9,443									
R0113 Gross written premiums - accepted reinsurance	2,005	2,597	1,988	4,273	5,499							0		
R0160 Net written premiums	3,919	5,078	3,886	8,354	1,240							0		
<b>Premiums earned and provision for unearned</b>														
R0210 Gross earned premiums	32,627	42,270	32,348	69,546	11,307							0		
R0220 Net earned premiums	4,436	5,748	4,399	9,457	895							0		
<b>Expenditure</b>														
<b>Claims incurred</b>														
R0610 Gross (undiscounted) claims incurred	20,970	27,167	20,791	44,698	4,727							0		
R0611 Gross (undiscounted) direct business	18,650	24,162	18,491	39,754	4,038									
R0612 Gross (undiscounted) reinsurance accepted	2,320	3,005	2,300	4,945	689							0		
R0690 Net (undiscounted) claims incurred	2,443	3,166	2,423	5,208	348							0		
R0730 Net (discounted) claims incurred														
<b>Analysis of expenses incurred</b>														
R0910 Technical expenses incurred net of reinsurance ceded														
R0985 Acquisition costs, commissions, claims management costs	1,983	2,646	3,997	3,723	109						16			
<b>Other expenditure</b>														
R1140 Other expenses														
R1310 Total expenditure														

IR.17.01.02  
Non-Life Technical Provisions

	Direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance											Accepted non-proportional reinsurance				Total Non-Life obligation	
	Medical expense insurance	Income protection insurance	Workers' compensation insurance	Motor vehicle liability insurance	Other motor insurance	Marine, aviation and transport insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance	General liability insurance	Credit and suretyship insurance	Legal expenses insurance	Assistance	Miscellaneous financial loss	Non-proportional health reinsurance	Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance		Non-proportional property reinsurance
	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140	C0150	C0160	C0170	C0180
<b>Best estimate</b>																	
<b>Premium provisions</b>																	
R0060 Gross	0	304		8,963	5,975	14,245	36,887	27,658	0					426			94,458
R0140 Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default		273		7,851	5,234	12,411	33,363	22,960	615					382			83,088
R0150 <b>Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions</b>	0	32		1,112	742	1,833	3,525	4,699	-615					44			11,370
<b>Claims provisions</b>																	
R0160 Gross	-157	4,181		28,784	19,189	75,422	131,023	384,570	4,156					85			647,252
R0240 Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	-127	3,401		23,995	15,997	62,563	108,735	327,969	4,145					58			546,736
R0250 <b>Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions</b>	-30	780		4,788	3,192	12,859	22,288	56,601	11					27			100,516
R0260 <b>Total best estimate - gross</b>	-157	4,485		37,747	25,164	89,666	167,910	412,228	4,156					511			741,710
R0270 <b>Total best estimate - net</b>	-30	812		5,901	3,934	14,692	25,813	61,300	-604					70			111,886
R0280 <b>Risk margin</b>	0	46		371	247	762	1,553	3,621	60					5			6,664
R0320 <b>Technical provisions - total</b>	-157	4,531		38,117	25,412	90,428	169,464	415,849	4,215					515			748,374
R0330 Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default - total	-127	3,673		31,846	21,231	74,974	142,097	350,929	4,760					440			629,824
R0340 <b>Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total</b>	-30	857		6,271	4,181	15,454	27,367	64,921	-545					75			118,550

IR.19.01.21  
**Non-Life insurance claims**

**Total Non-life business**

Z0020 Accident year / underwriting year Underwriting year

Gross Claims Paid (non-cumulative) (absolute amount)															
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0170	C0180	
Year		Development year										In Current year	Sum of years (cumulative)		
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +			
R0100	Prior											8,133	8,133	8,133	
R0160	-9	2,931	21,141	13,515	14,416	24,221	2,027	8,959	3,384	4,190	1,507		1,507	96,291	
R0170	-8	2,216	16,576	13,395	46,616	8,494	8,318	8,398	6,422	13,473			13,473	123,908	
R0180	-7	1,950	22,276	42,042	10,063	7,909	15,936	2,350	5,873				5,873	108,399	
R0190	-6	6,205	48,878	37,325	21,716	18,550	15,322	15,943					15,943	163,939	
R0200	-5	8,171	40,648	33,025	21,896	32,711	21,720						21,720	158,171	
R0210	-4	10,557	62,876	51,634	31,843	35,001							35,001	191,911	
R0220	-3	7,513	71,346	54,817	48,801								48,801	182,477	
R0230	-2	14,711	90,690	57,712									57,712	163,113	
R0240	-1	20,121	76,143										76,143	96,264	
R0250	0	10,221											10,221	10,221	
R0260													<b>Total</b>	<b>294,526</b>	<b>1,302,826</b>

Gross Undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions (absolute amount)														
		C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280	C0290	C0300	C0360	Year end (discounted data)
Year		Development year												
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +		
R0100	Prior											27,911	27,911	27,677
R0160	-9	29,854	54,625	41,022	29,912	24,982	25,032	15,651	22,928	10,112	21,467		21,274	21,274
R0170	-8	43,155	75,782	66,660	36,022	32,098	23,723	18,308	17,730	7,223			7,156	7,156
R0180	-7	39,109	70,931	41,556	37,195	35,346	26,749	8,270	15,299				15,083	15,083
R0190	-6	61,087	130,513	90,510	69,000	53,873	38,126	32,997					32,090	32,090
R0200	-5	37,073	121,016	90,795	101,057	59,617	52,703						50,749	50,749
R0210	-4	27,836	157,861	136,548	107,802	66,343							63,120	63,120
R0220	-3	57,268	174,052	151,596	112,206								105,901	105,901
R0230	-2	78,611	173,432	149,319									139,652	139,652
R0240	-1	75,488	173,084										161,659	161,659
R0250	0	26,177											22,891	22,891
R0260													<b>Total</b>	<b>647,252</b>

Gross premium			
	C0570	C0580	
	Gross earned premium at reporting reference date	Estimate of future gross earned premium	
R0160	N-9	114,784	114,921
R0170	N-8	127,335	127,398
R0180	N-7	129,535	129,711
R0190	N-6	273,780	274,327
R0200	N-5	358,235	362,583
R0210	N-4	444,026	446,669
R0220	N-3	577,817	585,274
R0230	N-2	648,062	681,947
R0240	N-1	520,617	565,016
R0250	N	213,331	447,621



## IR.25.04.21

## Solvency Capital Requirement

## Net of loss absorbing capacity of technical provisions

		C0010
<b>Market risk</b>		
R0070	Interest rate risk	7,213
R0080	Equity risk	0
R0090	Property risk	0
R0100	Spread risk	3,424
R0110	Concentration risk	0
R0120	Currency risk	7,682
R0125	Other market risk	
R0130	Diversification within market risk	-5,528
R0140	<b>Total Market risk</b>	<b>12,791</b>
<b>Counterparty default risk</b>		
R0150	Type 1 exposures	2,465
R0160	Type 2 exposures	16,996
R0165	Other counterparty risk	
R0170	Diversification within counterparty default risk	-546
R0180	<b>Total Counterparty default risk</b>	<b>18,915</b>
<b>Life underwriting risk</b>		
R0190	Mortality risk	
R0200	Longevity risk	
R0210	Disability-Morbidity risk	
R0220	Life-expense risk	
R0230	Revision risk	
R0240	Lapse risk	
R0250	Life catastrophe risk	
R0255	Other life underwriting risk	
R0260	Diversification within life underwriting risk	
R0270	<b>Total Life underwriting risk</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Health underwriting risk</b>		
R0280	Health SLT risk	0
R0290	Health non SLT risk	640
R0300	Health catastrophe risk	0
R0305	Other health underwriting risk	
R0310	Diversification within health underwriting risk	0
R0320	<b>Total Health underwriting risk</b>	<b>640</b>
<b>Non-life underwriting risk</b>		
R0330	Non-life premium and reserve risk (ex catastrophe risk)	30,787
R0340	Non-life catastrophe risk	43,027
R0350	Lapse risk	1,597
R0355	Other non-life underwriting risk	
R0360	Diversification within non-life underwriting risk	-16,555
R0370	<b>Non-life underwriting risk</b>	<b>58,856</b>
R0400	<b>Intangible asset risk</b>	
<b>Operational and other risks</b>		
R0422	Operational risk	22,251
R0424	Other risks	
R0430	<b>Total Operational and other risks</b>	<b>22,251</b>
R0432	<b>Total before all diversification</b>	<b>136,083</b>
R0434	Total before diversification between risk modules	113,454
R0436	Diversification between risk modules	-16,325
R0438	<b>Total after diversification</b>	<b>97,129</b>
R0440	Loss absorbing capacity of technical provisions	
R0450	Loss absorbing capacity of deferred tax	
R0455	Other adjustments	
R0460	<b>Solvency capital requirement including undisclosed capital add-on</b>	<b>97,129</b>
R0472	Disclosed capital add-on - excluding residual model limitation	
R0474	Disclosed capital add-on - residual model limitation	
R0480	<b>Solvency capital requirement including capital add-on</b>	<b>97,129</b>
R0490	Biting interest rate scenario	
R0495	Biting life lapse scenario	

IR.28.01.01

Minimum Capital Requirement - Only life or only non-life insurance or reinsurance activity

Linear formula component for non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations

R0010	MCR <sub>NL</sub> Result	C0010 19,002
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Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance) written premiums in the last 12 months
C0020	C0030
0	37
812	2,342
0	
5,901	6,385
3,934	1,744
14,692	12,439
25,813	29,823
61,300	21,237
0	1,240
0	
0	
0	
0	
70	
0	
0	

R0020	Medical expense insurance and proportional reinsurance
R0030	Income protection insurance and proportional reinsurance
R0040	Workers' compensation insurance and proportional reinsurance
R0050	Motor vehicle liability insurance and proportional reinsurance
R0060	Other motor insurance and proportional reinsurance
R0070	Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportional reinsurance
R0080	Fire and other damage to property insurance and proportional reinsurance
R0090	General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance
R0100	Credit and suretyship insurance and proportional reinsurance
R0110	Legal expenses insurance and proportional reinsurance
R0120	Assistance and proportional reinsurance
R0130	Miscellaneous financial loss insurance and proportional reinsurance
R0140	Non-proportional health reinsurance
R0150	Non-proportional casualty reinsurance
R0160	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance
R0170	Non-proportional property reinsurance

Linear formula component for life insurance and reinsurance obligations

R0200	MCR <sub>L</sub> Result	C0040 0
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Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance/SPV) total capital at risk
C0050	C0060

R0210	Obligations with profit participation - guaranteed benefits
R0220	Obligations with profit participation - future discretionary benefits
R0230	Index-linked and unit-linked insurance obligations
R0240	Other life (re)insurance and health (re)insurance obligations
R0250	Total capital at risk for all life (re)insurance obligations

Overall MCR calculation

R0300	Linear MCR	C0070 19,002
R0310	SCR	97,129
R0320	MCR cap	43,708
R0330	MCR floor	24,282
R0340	Combined MCR	24,282
R0350	Absolute floor of the MCR	3,500
R0400	<b>Minimum Capital Requirement</b>	<b>24,282</b>



**Report of the independent auditor of Arch Insurance (UK) Limited (‘the Company’) pursuant to Rule 4.1 (2) of the External Audit Part of the PRA Rulebook: Report on the audit of the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report**

**Opinion**

We have audited the following quantitative reporting templates prepared by the Company as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025 (the ‘relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report’):

- S.02.01.02 – Balance sheet
- S.17.01.02 – Non-life technical provisions
- S.23.01.01 – Own funds
- S.25.01.21 – Solvency Capital Requirement for undertakings on standard formula
- S.28.01.01 – Minimum Capital Requirement

The relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report have been prepared by the Company in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of the UK Solvency II Regulations. The UK Solvency II Regulations consist of:

- Solvency 2 Regulations 2015 (SI 2015/575);
- The Solvency 2 (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (SI 2019/407);
- UK-adopted versions of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35;
- PRA Rulebook – Solvency II Sector; and
- Relevant PRA Supervisory Statements and Policy Statements

In our opinion, the information in the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report of the Company as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025 is properly prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of the UK Solvency II Regulations.

**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 relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council’s (FRC’s) Ethical Standard as applied to public interest entities, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

As part of our audit, we considered the implications of the Solvency UK reforms introduced by the Prudential Regulation Authority, which amend the Solvency II regulatory framework as it applies in the UK with effect from 31 December 2025. These reforms update aspects of the valuation, capital, and reporting requirements applicable to insurance undertakings. We have taken into account the amended financial reporting provisions and have performed our audit accordingly.

**Report of the independent auditor of Arch Insurance (UK) Limited (‘the Company’)  
pursuant to Rule 4.1 (2) of the External Audit Part of the PRA Rulebook: Report on the  
audit of the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report**

**Emphasis of matter – basis of accounting and restriction on distribution and use**

We draw attention to the ‘Valuation for Solvency II purpose’ and ‘Capital Management’ sections of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report, which describe the basis of accounting. The Solvency and Financial Condition Report is prepared, by the Company, to assist the Company in complying with the financial reporting provisions of the UK Solvency II Regulations. As a result, the Solvency and Financial Condition Report may not be suitable for another purpose. Our report is intended solely for the Prudential Regulatory Authority and the Company in accordance with the terms of our engagement and should not be distributed to or used by parties other than the Prudential Regulatory Authority and the Company. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

**Conclusions relating to going concern**

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the Directors’ use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report is not appropriate; or
- the Directors have not disclosed in the Solvency and Financial Condition Report any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company’s ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the Solvency and Financial Condition Report is authorized for issue.

**Other information**

The other information comprises the financial and non-financial information in the information accompanying the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report and consists only of:

- D.1 Assets
- D.2 Technical provisions
- D.3 Other liabilities
- D.4 Alternative methods of valuation
- D.5 Any other information
- E.1 Own funds
- E.2 Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement
- E.3 Differences between the standard formula and any internal capital model used
- E.4 Non-compliance with the MCR and non-compliance with the SCR
- E.5 Any other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report does not cover the other information and we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report, or with

## **Report of the independent auditor of Arch Insurance (UK) Limited (‘the Company’) pursuant to Rule 4.1 (2) of the External Audit Part of the PRA Rulebook: Report on the audit of the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report**

our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit of the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

### **Responsibilities of the Directors for the Solvency and Financial Condition Report**

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of the UK Solvency II Regulations.

In accordance with the Reporting Part and the Conditions Governing Business Part of the PRA Rulebook, the Directors are responsible for having in place appropriate systems and structures to meet the Company’s public disclosure requirements in relation to the Solvency and Financial Condition Report and for the approval of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report.

The Directors are also responsible for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of a Solvency and Financial Condition Report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company’s financial reporting process.

The Directors should be satisfied that, throughout the financial year in question, the Company has complied in all material respects with the requirements of the UK Solvency II Regulations as applicable to the Company. In accordance with the PRA Rulebook, the Directors are required to ensure that the Company maintains appropriate systems and structures to support compliance with these requirements, including those relating to public disclosure and governance.

### **Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report**

It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion as to whether the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of the UK Solvency II Regulations.

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report 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 decision-making or the judgement of users taken on the basis of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report is located on the FRC’s website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/library/standards-codes-policy/audit-assurance-and-ethics/auditors-responsibilities-for-the-audit/>. This description forms part of our auditors’ report.

**Report of the independent auditor of Arch Insurance (UK) Limited (‘the Company’)  
pursuant to Rule 4.1 (2) of the External Audit Part of the PRA Rulebook: Report on the  
audit of the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report**

**Report on other legal and regulatory requirements**

In accordance with Rule 4.1(3) of the External Audit Part of the PRA Rulebook and relevant supervisory statements issued by the Prudential Regulatory Authority, we are required to read the other information to identify material inconsistencies, if any, with information made available to us in the course of the audit of the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report and in the course of the audit of the statutory financial statements of the Company. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement in the other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



**Grant Thornton (NI) LLP**

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors  
Belfast, Northern Ireland

25 March 2026