



AWBURY

AWBURY INSURANCE LTD.

Financial Statements
(With Independent Auditor's Report Thereon)

Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024



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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors of Awbury Insurance Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Awbury Insurance Ltd. (the "Company"), which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the related statements of income and comprehensive income, changes in shareholder's equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAS"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Company and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Emphasis of matter – change in accounting principle

As discussed in Note 2 to the financial statements, the Company has elected to change its method of accounting for reporting written premiums. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of management for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for one year after the date that the financial statements are available to be issued.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.



In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control related matters that we identified during the audit.

KPMG Audit Limited

Chartered Professional Accountants
Hamilton, Bermuda
April 24, 2026

AWBURY INSURANCE LTD.

Balance Sheets

December 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in United States Dollars)

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 2e)	\$ 31,746,107	\$ 31,344,740
Premium receivable (Note 7)	307,261,409	187,875,512
Commission receivable	208,713,653	201,135,554
Net deferred tax asset (Note 11)	9,768,194	10,749,940
Deferred acquisition costs	445,741	492,619
Amounts due from affiliates (Note 13)	2,478,746	-
Prepaid asset	<u>94,684</u>	<u>93,604</u>
 Total assets	 \$ 560,508,534	 \$ 431,691,969
Liabilities		
Loss and loss adjustment expenses (Note 8)	\$ 15,351,760	\$ 16,483,188
Unearned premiums (Note 7)	239,643,609	140,996,300
Amounts due to affiliates (Note 13)	46,783,547	41,929,751
Commission payable	258,742	283,138
Current tax liability (Note 11)	8,368,374	8,964,445
Deferred commission income	65,852,442	73,158,061
Other liabilities	<u>485,167</u>	<u>682,106</u>
 Total liabilities	 <u>376,743,641</u>	 <u>282,496,989</u>
Shareholder's equity		
Ordinary share capital (Note 15)	120,000	120,000
Additional paid in capital (Note 15)	1,127,400	1,127,400
Retained earnings	<u>182,517,493</u>	<u>147,947,580</u>
 Total shareholder's equity	 <u>183,764,893</u>	 <u>149,194,980</u>
 Total liabilities and shareholder's equity	 \$ 560,508,534	 \$ 431,691,969

See accompanying notes to financial statements

AWBURY INSURANCE LTD.

Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income

Years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in United States Dollars)

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Income		
Net premiums written (Note 7)	\$ 130,424,222	\$ 68,781,341
Change in unearned premiums	<u>(90,636,120)</u>	<u>(37,164,350)</u>
Premiums earned	<u>39,788,102</u>	<u>31,616,991</u>
Other income		
Net investment income (Note 3)	4,767,207	998,977
Other insurance income (Note 10)	<u>35,200,836</u>	<u>51,277,612</u>
Total income	<u>79,756,145</u>	<u>83,893,580</u>
Expenses		
Loss and loss adjustment expenses (Note 8)	(872,591)	(5,708,610)
General and administrative expenses (Note 2 and 13)	(43,679,878)	(38,229,718)
Foreign exchange gain/(loss)	<u>8,555,707</u>	<u>(4,810,420)</u>
Total expenses	<u>(35,996,762)</u>	<u>(48,748,748)</u>
Income before tax expenses	43,759,383	35,144,832
Provision for income tax (Note 11)	<u>(9,189,470)</u>	<u>(7,380,417)</u>
Net income, being comprehensive income	<u>\$ 34,569,913</u>	<u>\$ 27,764,415</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements

AWBURY INSURANCE LTD.

Statements of Changes in Shareholder's Equity

Years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in United States Dollars)

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Ordinary share capital		
Balance at beginning and end of year	\$ <u>120,000</u>	\$ <u>120,000</u>
Additional paid in capital		
Balance at beginning and end of year	<u>1,127,400</u>	<u>1,127,400</u>
Retained earnings		
Balance at beginning of year	147,947,580	120,183,165
Dividends paid	—	—
Net income for the year	<u>34,569,913</u>	<u>27,764,415</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>182,517,493</u>	<u>147,947,580</u>
Total shareholder's equity	<u>\$ 183,764,893</u>	<u>\$ 149,194,980</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements

AWBURY INSURANCE LTD.

Statements of Cash Flows

Years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in United States Dollars)

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income attributable to ordinary shareholder	\$ 34,569,913	\$ 27,764,415
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Premium receivable	(119,385,897)	(48,686,204)
Commission receivable	(7,578,100)	1,453,518
Net deferred tax asset/liability	981,746	(1,423,379)
Loss and loss adjustment expense	(1,131,427)	5,844,759
Unearned premiums	98,647,310	33,672,536
Amounts due to/from affiliates	2,375,050	9,870,159
Current tax liability	(596,040)	(2,616,394)
Deferred commission income	(7,283,136)	(23,947,948)
Other liabilities/assets	<u>(198,050)</u>	<u>222,044</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>401,367</u>	<u>2,153,506</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	401,367	2,153,506
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	<u>31,344,740</u>	<u>29,191,234</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>\$ 31,746,107</u>	<u>\$ 31,344,740</u>
Taxes paid	-	-

See accompanying notes to financial statements

1. Description of business

Awbury Insurance Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated in Bermuda on December 1, 2011 and registered as a segregated accounts company on December 15, 2011 under the Segregated Accounts Companies Act 2000 (the "SAC Act"). The Company was licensed as a Class 3A Insurer under the Insurance Act 1978 ("the Act") to carry on general business effective December 16, 2011.

On October 14, 2022 the Company was re-registered as a Class 3B Insurer pursuant to Section 4 of the Act and officially authorized to carry on business in that capacity.

The Company is wholly owned by Awbury Group LLC., a company incorporated in the United States of America.

Pursuant to the Company's registration as a segregated accounts company, the segregated accounts assets of the Company are not available to satisfy the liabilities of the general account and vice versa. The segregated account assets and liabilities are legally segregated from the general assets and liabilities of the Company (the "General Account") and general creditors.

The Company, via its segregated accounts (the "Segregated Accounts"), provides insurance solutions to its clients, including payment default insurance and capital relief insurance.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

The accompanying financial statements are prepared in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles ("U.S. GAAP") which require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting year. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The major estimates recorded in the Company's financial statements include, but are not limited to, estimates of premiums written and earned premiums, and the reserve for losses and loss adjustment expenses. The following are the significant accounting policies adopted by the Company:

(a) Premium revenue recognition

Premiums written are recorded on an accruals basis, except for financial guarantee contracts and contracts that are accounted for on a deposit basis. Premiums written are recognized on a pro-rata basis over the periods covered by the insurance policies or contracts of reinsurance to which they relate. The portion of the premiums written applicable to the unexpired terms of the underlying contracts and policies are recorded as unearned premiums.

For multi-year policies which are payable in annual installments the initial annual installment is included as premium written at policy inception in cases where the insured is able to cancel coverage during the term of the policy. The remaining annual installments are included as premium written at each successive anniversary date within the policy term.

Financial guarantee insurance contract premiums written are based on gross premiums due under the terms of the insurance contract. The Company earns premiums over the period of the contract in proportion to the amount of insurance protection provided, with a corresponding adjustment in unearned premium reserves.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) *Premium revenue recognition* (continued)

Financial guarantee

The Company writes payment default insurance which has the characteristics of financial guarantee insurance and is multi-year in nature. Accounting for financial guarantee contracts that meet the scope exception under derivative accounting guidance, ASC 815, "*Derivatives and Hedging*" is subject to industry specific guidance for financial guarantee insurance within ASC 944, "*Financial Services – Insurance*". The accounting for contracts that fall under the financial guarantee insurance definition is consistent whether the contract was written on a direct basis, assumed from another financial guarantor under a reinsurance treaty, or ceded to another insurer under a reinsurance treaty.

The amount of unearned premium reserve at contract inception is determined as follows:

- For premiums received upfront on financial guarantee insurance contracts that were originally underwritten by the Company, unearned premium reserve is equal to the amount of cash received.
- For premiums received in installments on financial guarantee insurance contracts that were originally underwritten or assumed by the Company, unearned premium reserve is the present value of either: (1) contractual premiums due, or (2), in the cases where the underlying collateral is comprised of homogeneous pools of assets, the expected premiums to be collected over the life of the contract. To be considered a homogenous pool of assets, prepayments must be contractually pre-payable, the amounts of prepayments must be probable, and the timing and amounts of prepayments must be reasonably estimable. When the Company adjusts prepayment assumptions or expected premium collections, an adjustment is recorded to the unearned premium reserve, with a corresponding adjustment to the premium receivable; and prospective changes are recognized in premium revenues.
- A number of the insurance policies written by the Company that fall under the financial guarantee definition do not have predetermined installments or amounts due. The premium amounts due on these policies are contingent upon distributions received during the contract term. The Company estimates total contractual premiums due by analysis and modelling of expected cash flows based on historical performance of similar investments and earns these over the contract period. Subsequent changes to the estimates of contractual premiums due are recorded as an adjustment to the unearned premium reserve, with a corresponding adjustment to the premium receivable; and prospective changes are recognized in premium revenues.
- The Company recognizes earned premium over the contractual period of the contract in proportion to the amount of insurance protection provided. As premium revenue is recognized, a corresponding decrease to the unearned premium reserve is recorded.
- The financial guarantee accounting guidance stipulates that 'a method needs to be used' to calculate written premium and management has determined that the original method it used to determine written premium should be modified to more accurately present the value of written premium for policies bound in a given year. Management believes the revised methodology is preferable because it results in a more faithful representation of written premium for policies bound in a given year and enhances comparability between periods.
- This new method remains within the generally accepted accounting principles laid out in ASC 944 and represents a modification in the method that the Company will record written premium. A change in the

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Notes to Financial Statements

Years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

method of applying an accounting principle is considered a change in accounting principle. Per ASC 250, a change in accounting principle has retrospective application. Management has applied the change retrospectively to all periods presented, with opening balances as of January 1, 2024 adjusted accordingly. This has resulted in reclassification changes to written premium, unearned premium, and premium receivables; however, there was no impact on net income, retained earnings or total equity for any period presented.

The following amounts reflect the reclassification changes as a result of this change in methodology:

	<u>2024</u> <u>Restated</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>As previously reported</u>
<u>Assets and liabilities</u>		
Premiums receivable	\$ 187,875,512	\$ 260,172,260
Unearned premium reserve	(140,996,300)	(212,963,172)
Deferred commission	(73,158,061)	(217,777,772)
Commission receivable	201,135,554	345,310,050
<u>Shareholder's Equity</u>	149,194,980	149,194,980
<u>Net income</u>		
Net premiums written	\$ 68,781,341	\$ 35,910,647
Net premiums earned	31,616,991	31,616,991
Net income after tax	27,764,415	27,764,415

At contract inception, a corresponding receivable for premiums is recorded equivalent to the unearned premium reserve. Premiums receivable are discounted at the risk-free rate at inception and the discount rate is updated when changes to prepayment assumptions are made that change the expected date of final maturity.

Risk management is led by the Chief Risk Officer (the "CRO"). The CRO monitors the portfolio for developments that could lead to a possible loss or change in estimates. Capital markets, rating agency reports, insureds' reporting, and data provided by third party sources is actively monitored.

A claim liability is also recorded equal to the present value of expected net cash outflows to be paid under the insurance contract discounted using a current risk-free rate based on the remaining period of the insurance contract. Under financial guarantee accounting, the sum of unearned premium reserve and loss and loss adjustment expense reserve represents the Company's stand-ready obligation on a contract by contract basis. Expected loss to be expensed is the Company's projection of incurred losses that will be recognized in future periods.

The Company's carrying value of premium receivables is an approximation of fair value.

The Company recorded a loss expense reserve for the year ended December 31, 2025 of \$ 12,208,577 (2024: \$ 12,068,450) related to its financial guarantee contracts.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) *Premium revenue recognition* (continued)

Deposit accounting

Contracts entered into by the Company that are not deemed to transfer both significant underwriting and timing risk are accounted for as deposits and do not recognize insurance premium. For these policies, liabilities are initially recorded at an amount equal to the assets received under the accounting guidance in ASC 340, “*Other Assets and Deferred Costs*”.

The Company uses a portfolio rate of return of equivalent duration to the liabilities in determining risk transfer. An initial accretion rate is established based on actuarial estimates, whereby the deposit liability is increased to the estimated amount payable over the term of the contract. The deposit accretion rate is the rate of return required to fund expected future payment obligations (this is equivalent to the “best estimate” of future cash flows), which are determined actuarially based upon the nature of the underlying indemnifiable losses. Accretion of the liability is recorded as interest expense. The Company periodically reassesses the estimated ultimate liability. Any changes to this liability are reflected as adjustments to interest expense to reflect the cumulative effect of the period the contract has been in force, and by an adjustment to the future accretion rate of the liability over the remaining estimated contract term.

Management has recorded a deposit asset or liability based upon the consideration received, net of any explicitly identified premiums which are to be retained by the Company, irrespective of the experience of the contract.

(b) *Deferred commission income*

Deferred commission income represents unearned commission income from the business the Company has underwritten and is amortized over the period in which the related premiums are earned.

(c) *Loss and loss adjustment expenses*

Loss and loss adjustment expenses are recorded when advised by the ceding companies or insureds. Outstanding losses comprise estimates of the amount of reported losses and loss expenses received from the ceding companies or insured plus a provision for losses incurred but not reported based on management estimates using the past loss experience, where available, and industry data.

Management believes that the provision for outstanding losses and loss expenses will be adequate to cover the ultimate net cost of losses incurred to the balance sheet date but the provision is necessarily an estimate and may ultimately be settled for a significantly greater or lesser amount. It is at least reasonably possible that management will revise this estimate significantly in the near term. Any subsequent differences arising are recorded in the year in which they are determined.

Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the underlying liabilities.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) *Fair value measurements*

The Company's estimates of fair value measurements are based on the framework set out in ASC 820, "*Fair Value Measurement*" which establishes that a fair value measurement reflects the assumptions market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability based on the best information available with the objective of estimating the price at which an orderly transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability would take place between market participants (the "exit price"). Assumptions include the risks inherent in a particular valuation technique (such as a pricing model) and/or the risks inherent in the inputs to the model. Fair value measurements are not adjusted for transaction costs but do include consideration of costs and benefits.

Basis of fair value measurement

Fair value measurements accounting guidance establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to the respective valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). An asset or liability's classification within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of significant input to its valuation. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described further below:

- Level 1 - Inputs that reflect unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly, including inputs in markets that are not considered to be active; and
- Level 3 - Inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable.

Details on assets and liabilities that have been included under the requirements of authoritative guidance on fair value measurements to illustrate the bases for determining the fair values of these items held by the Company are included in Note 5.

(e) *Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include money market accounts and highly liquid short term deposits and securities with maturities of 90 days or less at the time of purchase. Bank deposits are not considered to be fair value measurements and as such are not subject to the authoritative guidance on fair value measurement disclosures.

Restricted cash

Restricted cash represents cash and cash equivalents that the Company is a) holding for the benefit of a third party and is legally or contractually restricted as to withdrawal or usage for general corporate purposes; and b) not replaceable by another type of asset other than cash or cash equivalents, under the terms of the Company's contractual arrangements with such third parties. The Company held no restricted cash as at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) *Derivatives*

The Company recognizes all derivatives as either assets or liabilities in the balance sheets and measures those instruments at fair value. The changes in fair value of derivatives are shown in the statements of income and comprehensive income as “net realized and unrealized gain on derivative instruments” unless the derivatives are designated as hedging instruments. The Company has no derivatives which are designated as hedging instruments. Changes in fair value of derivatives may create volatility in the Company’s results of operations from period to period.

The fair value of derivative financial instruments at the reporting date generally reflects the amount that the Company would receive or pay to terminate the contract at the reporting date. Derivative contracts can be exchange-traded or over-the-counter (“OTC”). Exchange-traded derivatives (futures and options) typically fall within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy depending on whether they are deemed to be actively traded or not. OTC derivatives are valued using market transactions and other market evidence whenever possible, including market-based inputs to models, model calibration to market clearing transactions, broker or dealer quotations or alternative pricing sources where an understanding of the inputs utilized in arriving at the valuations is obtained. Where models are used, the selection of a particular model to value an OTC derivative depends upon the contractual terms and specific risks inherent in the instrument as well as the availability of pricing information in the market.

The Company generally uses similar models to value similar instruments. Valuation models require a variety of inputs, including contractual terms, market prices, yield curves, credit curves, measures of volatility, prepayment rates and correlations of such inputs. For OTC derivatives that trade in liquid markets, such as generic forwards, interest rate swaps and options, model inputs can generally be verified; and model selection does not involve significant management judgment. These instruments are typically classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. Certain OTC derivatives trade in less liquid markets, with limited pricing information, or required model inputs which are not directly market corroborated, which causes the determination of fair value for these derivatives to be inherently more subjective. Accordingly, such derivatives are classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy and comprise all the derivatives held by the company. The valuations of less standard or liquid OTC derivatives are typically based on Level 1 and/or Level 2 inputs that can be observed in the market, as well as unobservable Level 3 inputs. Level 1 and Level 2 inputs are regularly updated to reflect observable market changes. Level 3 inputs are only changed when corroborated by evidence such as similar market transactions, pricing services and/or broker or dealer quotations.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(g) Foreign exchange transactions

The Company's functional currency is the U.S. dollar ("USD"). Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into USD at the exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date, with the resulting foreign exchange gains and losses included in earnings. Revenues and expenses denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the prevailing exchange rate on the policy inception date, with the resulting foreign exchange gains and losses on settlement or revaluation recognized in earnings.

For the Company's financial guarantee insurance policies, the premium receivable, reinsurance premium payable and ceding commission receivables are monetary assets and liabilities that may be settled in foreign currency. For unearned premium balances, ASC 944 requires a loss provision when the insurer expects that the probability weighted present value of an expected claim loss will exceed the unearned premium revenue for that contract. The guidance defines unearned premium as the insurance entity's stand-ready obligation under a financial guarantee contract at initial recognition as well as the valuation of the loss provision net of unearned premium. As a stand-ready obligation, the unearned premium balance reflects a liability that may be settled in the foreign currency and is a monetary balance. The Company translates unearned premium and premium receivable balances for its financial guarantee insurance contracts to USD using the exchange rates effective at the balance sheet date.

(h) Segregated account assets and liabilities

Segregated accounts assets and liabilities are recorded consistently with general account assets and liabilities.

The Company underwrites most policies through a segregated account. Each policy written by the Segregated Accounts provides that only the assets available within the segregated account are available to satisfy the obligations attributed to that segregated account.

The Company's financial statements reflect the assets, liabilities and income of its General Account. Each segregated account is analyzed under the accounting guidance of ASC 810, "Consolidation" to determine whether it is subject to variable interest entity ("VIE") consolidation requirements and should be consolidated by the Company. Any segregated account for which the General Account is deemed to be the primary beneficiary is consolidated by the Company. For those accounts which are not consolidated by the General Account, any income or loss in the segregated account is not reflected in the Company's statements of income and comprehensive income. The Company has concluded that the General Account is the primary beneficiary of one of the segregated accounts and thus has consolidated its assets, liabilities and income into the Company's financial results.

(i) Income taxes

Income taxes are accounted for under the balance sheet approach required by ASC 740, "Income Taxes". Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying values of existing assets and liabilities, and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carry forwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Income taxes (continued)

The Company recognizes the tax benefits of uncertain tax positions only where the position is more likely than not to be sustained upon audit by tax authorities. Recognized income tax positions are measured at the largest amount that has a greater than 50 percent likelihood of being realized. Changes in recognition or measurement are reflected in the period in which the change in judgment occurs. The Company recognizes accruals for any interest and penalties related to underpaid taxes in income tax expenses.

(j) General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses represent the costs incurred in running the business and include, but are not limited to: employee compensation, IT and operating costs, and professional and consultancy costs. Expenses are recognized on an accrual basis.

(k) Net investment income

Investment income includes amounts received and accrued in respect of interest payable to the Company on cash and cash equivalents as well as earnings related to insurance policies that have been accounted for as deposit liabilities. Investment management and custody fees are charged against net investment income reported in the statements of income and comprehensive income.

(l) Other insurance income

Other insurance income includes commission received for reinsurance and product structuring services provided. Fees are earned over the period of the contracts.

(m) Contingent liabilities

From time to time in the normal course of business, the Company may be involved in formal and informal dispute resolution procedures, which may include arbitration or litigation, the outcomes of which determine the rights and obligations of (re)insurance contracts, and other contractual agreements, or other matters as the case may be. While the final outcome of legal disputes that may arise cannot be predicted with certainty, we do not believe that the eventual outcome of any specific litigation, arbitration or alternative dispute resolution proceedings to which we are currently a party will have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of our business as a whole.

(n) Credit losses

The Company assesses its financial assets as defined in *Topic 326*. This guidance applies an expected credit loss model based on expected losses rather than incurred losses. Under the new credit loss model, the Company would recognize an allowance for its estimate of expected credit losses and this would apply to most debt instruments (other than those measured at fair value), trade receivables, lease receivables, reinsurance receivables, financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments. Available-for-sale debt securities are outside the model's scope and this ASU made limited amendments to the impairment model for available-for-sale debt securities. Management has reviewed the assets of the Company to identify any potential or expected credit losses that are expected to occur over the life of its current financial assets and concluded that no allowance is required for year-ended 31 December 2025.

(o) Recent accounting pronouncements

No accounting pronouncements were issued during the year ended December 31, 2025 which were either relevant to the Company or impacted the Company's financial statements.

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Notes to Financial Statements

Years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

3. Net investment income

The components of net investment income for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Income on deposit accounted policies	\$ 1,662,506	\$ 1,545,153
Capital provision fee (Note 13)	478,746	-
Net interest income	666,635	656,623
Investment income/(loss)	<u>1,959,320</u>	<u>(1,202,799)</u>
	<u>\$ 4,767,207</u>	<u>\$ 998,977</u>

4. Segregated accounts

As described in Note 1, in accordance with the Company's incorporation under the SAC Act, assets and liabilities of certain reinsurance programs are legally segregated. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the following assets and liabilities are segregated from the general assets and liabilities of the Company:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
<u>Segregated assets</u>		
Insurance balances receivable	\$ 1,348,298,208	\$ 1,117,889,760
Deferred reinsurance premiums	<u>564,492,571</u>	<u>423,396,100</u>
	<u>\$ 1,912,790,779</u>	<u>\$ 1,541,285,860</u>
<u>Segregated liabilities</u>		
Unearned premiums	\$ 564,492,571	\$ 423,396,100
Reinsurance balances payable	<u>1,348,298,208</u>	<u>1,117,889,760</u>
	<u>\$ 1,912,790,779</u>	<u>\$ 1,541,285,860</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the segregated accounts recorded total gross premiums written and ceded of \$ 130,424,222 (2024: \$68,781,341). Net realized/unrealized gain for the segregated accounts was \$8,473,757 (2024: \$4,754,295) comprised of foreign exchange gain/(loss) of \$8,473,757 (2024: (\$4,754,295)) and derivative instruments gain of \$nil (2024: \$nil).

5. Fair value

The Company had \$11,219,693 (2024: \$2,480,973) of cash equivalents measured as Level 1 assets and nil liabilities that were accounted for at fair value as of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

During the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, there were no transfers of assets or liabilities between Levels 1, 2, or 3.

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, there were no purchases or issues of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3).

Financial instruments not carried at fair market value

Authoritative guidance over disclosures about the fair value of financial instruments requires additional disclosure of fair value information for financial instruments not carried at fair value in both interim and annual reporting periods. Certain financial instruments, particularly insurance contracts, are excluded from these fair value disclosure requirements. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had no applicable financial instruments.

6. Deposit liabilities

The Company has entered into certain policies that transfer insufficient risk under U.S. GAAP to be accounted for as reinsurance transactions and thus are recorded under deposit accounting guidance. These agreements have been recorded as deposit liabilities which are initially recorded at an amount equal to the payments received. Each deposit liability accrues at a rate equal to the internal rate of return of the payment receipts and obligations due during the life of the agreement. Once the accrual of payment receipts equals the value of cash flows received, the Company's deposit liability is reduced to nil. Where the timing and/or amount of future payments are uncertain, cash flows reflecting the Company's actuarially determined best estimates are utilized.

As at December 31, 2025, total deposit assets and liabilities were \$nil (2024: \$nil). \$1,662,506 (2024: \$1,545,153) was recorded in the statements of income and comprehensive income as "net investment income" related to the income on deposit accounted for policies for the year ended December 31, 2025.

7. Financial guarantee

The net earned premiums for the policies accounted for under financial guarantee accounting guidance for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Net earned premiums	\$ 30,835,849	\$ 24,424,972
Accretion of discount on premiums receivable	<u>3,193,447</u>	<u>4,003,312</u>
	<u>\$ 34,029,296</u>	<u>\$ 28,428,284</u>

AWBURY INSURANCE LTD.

Notes to Financial Statements

Years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

7. Financial guarantee (continued)

The expected schedule of premium earning is as follows:

	As of <u>December 31, 2025</u>
2026 (January 1 – March 31)	\$ 7,208,363
2026 (April 1 – June 30)	7,208,363
2026 (July 1 – September 30)	7,208,363
2026 (October 1 – December 31)	7,208,364
Subtotal 2026	<u>28,833,453</u>
2027	46,853,030
2028	45,570,910
2029	31,313,302
2030	26,730,857
2031-2035	51,702,993
After 2035	<u>1,484,638</u>
Net unearned premium reserve	232,489,183
Future discount accretion	<u>36,781,968</u>
	<u>\$ 269,271,151</u>

	As of <u>December 31, 2024</u>
2025 (January 1 – March 31)	\$ 6,337,409
2025 (April 1 – June 30)	6,337,409
2025 (July 1 – September 30)	6,337,409
2025 (October 1 – December 31)	6,337,410
Subtotal 2025	<u>25,349,637</u>
2026	25,035,171
2027	23,799,309
2028	21,874,120
2029	17,314,412
2030-2034	21,438,868
After 2034	<u>-</u>
Net unearned premium reserve	134,811,516
Future discount accretion	<u>21,709,595</u>
	<u>\$ 156,521,111</u>

AWBURY INSURANCE LTD.

Notes to Financial Statements

Years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

7. Financial guarantee (continued)

The premium receivable roll-forward for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 183,640,772	\$ 136,473,860
Gross written premiums	119,922,497	59,052,400
Gross premiums received	(12,056,823)	(10,862,539)
Accretion of discount	3,193,447	4,003,312
Foreign exchange translation	<u>7,600,765</u>	<u>(5,026,261)</u>
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 302,300,658</u>	<u>\$ 183,640,772</u>

Foreign exchange translation relates to premiums receivable denominated in Euro. Approximately 30% and 28% of premiums receivable at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, are denominated in Euro.

The timing and cumulative amount of actual collections may differ from expected collections in the tables below due to factors such as foreign exchange rate fluctuations, accelerations and changes in expected return.

The expected collections of the financial guarantee insurance premiums receivable as of December 31, 2025 is as follows:

	<u>As of December 31, 2025</u>
2026 (January 1 – March 31)	\$ 3,797,444
2026 (April 1 – June 30)	3,797,444
2026 (July 1 – September 30)	3,797,444
2026 (October 1 – December 31)	3,797,445
Subtotal 2026	<u>15,189,777</u>
2027	31,003,514
2028	54,216,488
2029	38,403,904
2030	32,647,692
2031-2035	123,878,369
After 2035	<u>6,960,914</u>
	<u>\$ 302,300,658</u>

AWBURY INSURANCE LTD.

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Years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

7. Financial guarantee (continued)

	As of <u>December 31, 2024</u>
2025 (January 1 – March 31)	\$ 2,471,766
2025 (April 1 – June 30)	2,471,767
2025 (July 1 – September 30)	2,471,767
2025 (October 1 – December 31)	2,471,767
Subtotal 2025	<u>9,887,067</u>
2026	17,146,478
2027	20,811,445
2028	22,872,549
2029	21,618,151
2030-2034	87,203,979
After 2034	<u>4,101,103</u>
	<u>\$ 183,640,772</u>

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Premiums receivable	\$ 302,300,658	\$ 183,640,772
Unearned premium reserve	232,489,183	134,811,516
Weighted average risk free rate used to discount premiums	3.25%	3.75%
Weighted average period of premiums receivable (in years)	5.3	5.6

8. Reserve for losses and loss adjustment expenses and acquisition costs

The Company uses statistical and actuarial methods to reasonably estimate ultimate expected losses and loss expenses. The period of time from the occurrence of a loss, the reporting of the loss to the Company, and the settlement of the Company's liability may be several years. During this period, additional facts and trends will be revealed. As these factors become apparent, case reserves will be adjusted, sometimes requiring an increase in the overall reserves of the Company, and at other times requiring a reallocation of incurred but not reported reserves to specific case reserves. These estimates are reviewed regularly, and such adjustments, if any, are recorded in earnings in the period in which they become known. While management believes it has made a reasonable estimate of ultimate losses, the ultimate claims experience may not be as reliably predicted as may be the case with other insurance and reinsurance operations, and there can be no assurance that losses and loss expenses will not exceed the total reserves.

The Company has recorded loss and loss expense reserves of \$15,351,760 for the year ended December 31, 2025 (2024: \$16,483,188).

The Company amortized \$1,746,242 acquisition costs in the years ended December 31, 2025 (2024: \$1,443,132).

9. Reinsurance

The Company evaluates the financial condition of its reinsurers on a regular basis and also monitors concentrations of credit risk with reinsurers (refer to Note 12). There was no allowance for doubtful recoveries recorded as at December 31, 2025 or 2024. The reinsurance transactions are reflected within the segregated accounts.

10. Other insurance income

Other insurance income for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 is comprised of the following:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Commission income	\$ 31,979,889	\$ 47,314,549
Accretion of premium discount	3,193,447	4,003,312
Federal Excise Tax	<u>27,500</u>	<u>(40,249)</u>
	<u>\$ 35,200,836</u>	<u>\$ 51,277,612</u>

11. Taxation

Bermuda

The Bermuda corporate income tax ('CIT') was enacted in December 2023. This tax applies to Bermuda businesses that are part of Multinational Enterprise Groups with annual revenue of 750 million euros or more in at least two of the preceding four fiscal years. The tax will be effective January 2025. The Company is currently out of scope for Bermuda CIT.

Under current Bermuda law the Company is not required to pay any taxes in Bermuda on either income or capital gains. The Company has received an undertaking from the Minister of Finance in Bermuda that in the event of any such taxes being imposed the Company will be exempted until March 31, 2035. This exemption does not apply for Bermuda CIT. Thus, should the Company be in scope for Bermuda CIT, this exemption would not be available.

United States

The Company has made an irrevocable election under Section 953(d) of the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, to be taxed as a U.S. domestic insurance company for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As a result of this 'domestic election', the Company is subject to U.S. federal taxation on its worldwide income as if it were a U.S. corporation.

The Company is part of a consolidated corporation tax group with Awbury Group LLC and its subsidiaries. Awbury Corporation and the Company are both fully owned subsidiaries of Awbury Group LLC. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, Awbury Corporation recognized a taxable loss that the Company was able to offset against its taxable gain. The Company has recognized a payable to Awbury Corporation for the value of the benefit received (see Note 13). The open tax years for the Company are 2022 to 2025.

The income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Current year tax expense	\$ 8,207,724	\$ 8,803,796
Deferred tax benefit	<u>981,746</u>	<u>(1,423,379)</u>
	<u>\$ 9,189,470</u>	<u>\$ 7,380,417</u>

AWBURY INSURANCE LTD.

Notes to Financial Statements

Years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

11. Taxation (continued)

The deferred tax asset balances as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, are made up of the following:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Deferred tax assets:		
Unearned premium	\$ 10,271,645	\$ 9,151,066
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	1,994,484	1,994,484
Unrealized investment loss	<u>272,770</u>	<u>272,770</u>
Total deferred tax assets	12,538,899	11,418,320
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Start-up costs	(5,460)	(5,040)
Unrealized investment gain	(536,067)	(124,610)
Unrealized foreign exchange gain	<u>(2,229,178)</u>	<u>(538,730)</u>
Total deferred tax liabilities	(2,770,705)	(668,380)
Net deferred tax assets	\$ 9,768,194	\$ 10,749,940

The effect of a change in tax laws or rates on deferred taxes assets and liabilities is recognized in income in the period in which such change is enacted.

12. Commitments and contingencies*Concentration of credit risks*

Credit risk arises out of the failure of a counter-party to perform according to the terms of the contract. The Company minimizes its credit risk in connection with its insurance business by utilizing a segregated account structure.

One of the conditions of the Company's license is that it shall not cede any business other than to a reinsurer with an A.M. Best, or similar agency, rating of A- or better. All of the commission receivable due to the Company as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is from reinsurers with a credit rating of A- or better.

The Company holds its cash and cash equivalents at institutions with an S&P credit rating of A-.

AWBURY INSURANCE LTD.

Notes to Financial Statements

Years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

relate to the transactions with related parties, specifically insurance policies to affiliate entities and service fees paid to ATS and Analytics.

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
<u>Assets and liabilities</u>		
Premiums receivable	\$ 302,300,658	\$ 183,640,772
Unearned premium reserve	(232,489,183)	(134,811,516)
Deferred commission	(59,357,884)	(65,474,108)
Commission receivable	204,047,744	193,235,980
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
<u>Net income</u>		
Net premiums written	\$ 119,922,497	\$ 59,063,650
Net premiums earned	30,835,849	24,424,972
Commission income	21,352,377	37,177,501
Accreted discount	3,193,447	4,003,312
ATS service fees	(40,299,070)	(36,275,000)
Directors' fees	(335,023)	(265,806)

14. Letters of Credit

Effective September 29, 2022, the Company entered into a four year Standby Letter of Credit Agreement with the Bank of Montreal. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company could request that the bank issue Letters of Credit up to an aggregate principal amount not to exceed \$40 million outstanding at any time. This was amended on January 17, 2025 to reduce the facility to \$20,000,000. Each letter of credit will expire at the end of one year unless extended.

Effective December 2024, the Company also entered into a four year Letter of Credit facility with HSBC Bank USA. This agreement permits the Company to request up to \$20 million.

The Company has also entered into a Standby Letter of Credit facility with Mizuho Bank, Ltd. for the benefit of the Society and Council of Lloyds for S2025. This facility was amended on November 4, 2025 from a facility size of 10 million USD to 15 million GBP. At that time, the Company amended its existing letter of credit from 7,248,364 USD to 10,880,000 GBP with a revised expiration date of December 1, 2029.

As at December 31, 2025, the Company had 10.88 million GBP Letters of Credit issued by Mizuho Bank Ltd. (2024: \$7,248,364), \$3.86 million of Letters of Credit issued by HSBC Bank (2024: \$nil) and \$11.86 million issued by Bank of Montreal (2024: \$10.86M). No assets of the Company have been pledged as security for these Letters of Credit.

15. Share capital

The Company was incorporated with an authorized share capital of \$120,000 divided into 120,000 shares with a par value of \$1.00 each. These shares were issued on incorporation at par value and were fully paid on issue.

The holders of Shares are entitled to dividends as declared by the Board of Directors. However, as determined by conditions imposed on the Company's registration by the Bermuda Monetary Authority, the Company is restricted from declaring or paying a dividend to its shareholder in excess of 50% of the Company's retained earnings in excess of its target level of capital.

Additional paid in capital as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is \$1,127,400 and consists of a cash injection into the Company by its shareholder.

There were no changes in share capital or additional paid in capital for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

16. Statutory requirements

The statutory net income for the Company for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 was \$34,615,710 and \$27,707,006 respectively. Under the Insurance Act 1978, amendments thereto and the Insurance Account Rules 2016 of Bermuda (the "Insurance Act"), the Company is required to prepare statutory financial statements and to file with the Bermuda Monetary Authority ("BMA") a statutory financial return. The Insurance Act also requires the Company to maintain certain measures of solvency (the "Minimum Solvency Margin") and liquidity (the "Liquidity Ratio"). The Company is in compliance with the Minimum Solvency Margin and Liquidity Ratio at December 31, 2025 and 2024. The relevant assets for liquidity purposes comprise cash, premium receivables and commission receivables.

As a Class 3B (re)insurer, the Company must maintain capital at a level equal to its enhanced capital requirement ("ECR"), which is established by reference to the Bermuda Solvency Capital Requirement ("BSCR") model. The BSCR model is a risk-based capital model that provides a method for determining a (re)insurer's capital requirements (statutory capital and surplus) by taking into account the risk characteristics of different aspects of the (re)insurer's business. While not specifically referred to in the Insurance Act, the BMA has also established a target capital level ("TCL") for the Company equal to 120% of its ECR. While the Company is not required to maintain its statutory capital and surplus at this level, the TCL serves as an early warning tool for the BMA and failure to maintain statutory capital at least equal to the TCL will likely result in increased BMA regulatory oversight. The Company's capital and surplus levels exceeded the TCL at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

The Company has also complied with all conditions on its Certificate of Registration. These include maintaining relevant ratios applicable under Bermuda law, not writing any "long term business" without approval of the Bermuda Monetary Authority, not ceding any business other than to reinsurers with an A.M. Best (or similar agency) rating of A- or better, and not declaring or paying a dividend in excess of 50% of the Company's retained earnings in excess of the target level of capital. The Company's Certificate of Registration also stipulates that the Company does not retain net for its Financial Lines Business more than 25% of aggregate net limit or an aggregate net limit in excess of \$35M for its Property Retrocessional Business.

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Actual total statutory capital and surplus, as determined using statutory accounting principles, is as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Total shareholder's equity	\$ 183,764,893	\$149,194,980
Segregated account shareholders' equity	—	—
Less non-admitted assets:		
Deferred acquisition costs	445,741	492,619
Prepaid expenses	<u>94,684</u>	<u>93,604</u>
Statutory capital and surplus	<u>\$ 183,224,468</u>	<u>\$ 148,608,757</u>

17. Subsequent events

The Company has evaluated subsequent events through to April 24 2026, the date these financial statements were available to be issued.