FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2025

GARD MARINE & ENERGY LIMITED

for the period 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025

KPMG Audit Limited
Crown House
4 Par-la-Ville Road
Hamilton
HM 08
Bermuda

Telephone +1 441 295 5063
Fax +1 441 295 9132
Internet www.kpmg.bm

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of Gard Marine & Energy Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Gard Marine & Energy Limited (the "Company") and of the Group, of which the Company is the parent, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2025, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company and the Group as at 31 December 2025, and of their financial performance and their cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the "Regulations for Annual Accounts for General Insurance Companies" approved by the Norwegian Ministry of Finance.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "*Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements"* section of our report. We are independent of the Company and the Group in accordance with International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) ("IESBA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Bermuda, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the "Regulations for Annual Accounts for General Insurance Companies" approved by the Norwegian Ministry of Finance, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's and the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company and/or the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's and the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's 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 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 will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. 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.

- 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 and the Group's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's and the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company and/or the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

KPMG Audit Limited

Chartered Professional Accountants
Hamilton, Bermuda
12 March 2026

GARD MARINE & ENERGY LIMITED

Statement of comprehensive income

Amounts in USD 000's	Notes	Parent company 01.01.25 to 31.12.25	Parent company Restated* 01.01.24 to 31.12.24	Consolidated accounts 01.01.25 to 31.12.25	Consolidated accounts Restated* 01.01.24 to 31.12.24
Technical account					
Gross written premium	4, 5	454,844	417,084	560,909	497,787
Gross earned premium	5	474,044	421,291	591,123	500,618
Ceded reinsurance	5	(272,665)	(248,817)	(306,408)	(274,834)
Earned premium for own account	**5**	**201,379**	**172,473**	**284,715**	**225,784**
Other insurance related income		**666**	**914**	**1,694**	**1,459**
Gross incurred claims	5	418,059	300,270	545,578	356,928
Reinsurers' share of gross incurred claims	5	(235,184)	(162,248)	(278,374)	(166,343)
Claims incurred for own account	**5**	**182,875**	**138,022**	**267,204**	**190,585**
Acquisition cost	6	16,489	14,515	46,375	23,341
Agents' commission	6	75,069	49,101	50,309	50,205
Commission received	6	(60,832)	(51,478)	(71,016)	(63,855)
Insurance related expenses for own account	**6**	**30,726**	**12,137**	**25,668**	**9,691**
Other insurance related expenses	**6**	**2,627**	**2,368**	**31,311**	**3,965**
Technical result		**(14,181)**	**20,860**	**(37,774)**	**23,002**
Non-technical account					
Interest and similar income	7	4,784	1,319	19,848	437
Change in unrealised gain on investments	11	33,489	15,880	39,943	17,979
Gain on realisation of investments		5,100	97	27,274	511
Other income/(expenses)		(233)	(165)	155	(192)
Non-Technical result		**43,140**	**17,131**	**87,220**	**18,734**
Profit before tax		**28,959**	**37,991**	**49,446**	**41,736**
Corporate income tax	8	5,560	10,034	4,684	14,606
Net result before other comprehensive income		**23,399**	**27,956**	**44,762**	**27,131**
Other comprehensive income/(loss)					
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss					
Exchange differences on subsidiaries		0	0	2	(14)
Group contribution		(577)	0	(577)	0
Total comprehensive Income		**22,822**	**27,956**	**44,187**	**27,116**

*See note 2.3

GARD MARINE & ENERGY LIMITED

Balance sheet

Amounts in USD 000's	Notes	Parent company As at 31.12.25	Parent company Restated* As at 31.12.24	Consolidated accounts As at 31.12.25	Consolidated accounts Restated* As at 31.12.24
Assets					
Intangible					
Goodwill		0	0	165,477	0
Customer relations		0	0	31,998	0
Total intangible assets		**0**	**0**	**197,475**	**0**
Investments					
Financial investments in subsidiaries					
Investments in subsidiaries	10	286,550	286,550	0	0
Financial investments at fair value through profit or loss					
Equities and investment funds	11	105,188	71,773	157,072	123,016
Interest-bearing securities and funds	11, 12	370,087	326,163	548,027	544,366
Total investments		**761,825**	**684,486**	**705,099**	**667,381**
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions					
Reinsurers' share of gross premium reserve	5, 12	110,508	87,287	115,074	88,863
Reinsurers' share of gross claims reserve	5, 12	358,738	236,262	475,181	243,209
Total reinsurers' share of technical provisions		**469,247**	**323,549**	**590,256**	**332,073**
Receivables					
Receivables from direct insurance operations					
Policyholders	13	3,496	4,507	14,591	5,984
Intermediaries	13	125,027	122,477	278,574	224,925
Receivables from reinsurance operations					
Receivables from reinsurance operations		16,737	4,464	22,410	7,100
Receivables from subsidiaries		72,491	57,698	10,557	0
Other receivables					
Other receivables		0	3	11,921	79
Other receivables from Group companies		19,834	10,772	22,190	10,840
Total receivables	12	**237,584**	**199,920**	**360,244**	**248,928**
Other assets					
Equipment		0	0	1	1
Cash and cash equivalents	12, 14	31,992	32,930	72,605	133,927
Deferred tax asset	8	11,009	12,380	8,472	7,306
Other assets	12	12,211	11,908	19,422	18,817
Total other assets		**55,212**	**57,218**	**100,499**	**160,051**
Prepayments and accrued income					
Accrued income and other prepayments		47,260	26,815	29,956	25,514
Total prepayments and accrued income		**47,260**	**26,815**	**29,956**	**25,514**
Total assets		**1,571,128**	**1,291,988**	**1,983,529**	**1,433,947**

*See note 2.3.

GARD MARINE & ENERGY LIMITED
Balance sheet

Amounts in USD 000's	Notes	Parent company As at 31.12.25	Parent company Restated* As at 31.12.24	Consolidated accounts As at 31.12.25	Consolidated accounts Restated* As at 31.12.24
Equity and liabilities					
Equity					
Statutory reserve	15	410,000	410,000	410,000	410,000
Retained earnings					
Guarantee scheme		79	70	79	70
Other equity		165,483	142,670	211,977	167,799
Total equity	16	**575,562**	**552,740**	**622,056**	**577,869**
Liabilities					
Technical provisions					
Gross premium reserve	5	217,099	171,853	285,899	200,025
Gross claims reserve	5, 12	646,661	433,240	909,998	504,934
Total technical provisions		**863,759**	**605,093**	**1,195,897**	**704,960**
Provisions for other liabilities					
Income tax payable	8, 12	5,375	10,185	7,244	10,685
Total provisions for other liabilities		**5,375**	**10,185**	**7,244**	**10,685**
Payables					
Payables arising out of direct insurance operations	12	8,753	12,963	27,471	24,916
Payables arising out of reinsurance operations	12	4,808	5,096	13,106	7,056
Payables arising out of reinsurance operations - group companies	12	78,190	71,226	73,272	71,226
Payables to group companies	12	2,920	2,229	3,295	3,209
Other payables	12	247	10,378	4,891	11,199
Total payables		**94,918**	**101,892**	**122,036**	**117,606**
Accruals and deferred income					
Accruals and deferred income		31,513	22,078	36,296	22,827
Total accruals and deferred income		**31,513**	**22,078**	**36,296**	**22,827**
Total liabilities		**995,566**	**739,247**	**1,361,473**	**856,078**
Total equity and liabilities		**1,571,128**	**1,291,988**	**1,983,529**	**1,433,947**

*See note 2.3

GARD MARINE & ENERGY LIMITED

Statement of changes in equity

				Parent company
			Restated*	Restated*
	Statutory	Guarantee	Other	
Amounts in USD 000's	reserve	Scheme	equity	Total
Equity as at 01.01.24	**190,000**	**91**	**114,693**	**304,784**
Net result before other comprehensive income/(loss)	0	0	27,956	27,956
Provision to obliged fund	0	(21)	21	0
Capital increase	220,000	0	0	220,000
Equity as at 31.12.24	**410,000**	**70**	**142,670**	**552,740**
Equity as at 01.01.25	**410,000**	**70**	**142,670**	**552,740**
Net result before other comprehensive income/(loss)	0	0	23,399	23,399
Provision to obliged fund	0	9	(9)	0
Group contribution	0	0	(577)	(577)
Equity as at 31.12.25	**410,000**	**79**	**165,483**	**575,562**

				Consolidated accounts
			Restated*	Restated*
	Statutory	Guarantee	Other	
Amounts in USD 000's	reserve	Scheme	equity	Total
Equity as at 01.01.24	**190,000**	**91**	**140,662**	**330,753**
Net result before other comprehensive income/(loss)	0	0	27,131	27,131
Provision to obliged fund	0	(21)	21	0
Exchange differences on subsidiaries	0	0	(14)	(14)
Capital increase	220,000	0	0	220,000
Equity as at 31.12.24	**410,000**	**70**	**167,799**	**577,869**
Equity as at 01.01.25	**410,000**	**70**	**167,799**	**577,869**
Net result before other comprehensive income/(loss)	0	0	44,762	44,762
Provision to obliged fund	0	9	(9)	0
Exchange differences on subsidiaries	0	0	2	2
Group contribution	0	0	(577)	(577)
Equity as at 31.12.25	**410,000**	**79**	**211,977**	**622,056**

*See note 2.3

GARD MARINE & ENERGY LIMITED

Statement of cash flow

		Parent company		Consolidated accounts	
			Restated*		Restated*
		01.01.25	01.01.24	01.01.25	01.01.24
Amounts in USD 000's	Notes	to 31.12.25	to 31.12.24	to 31.12.25	to 31.12.24
Cash flow from operating activities					
Profit before tax		28,959	37,991	49,446	41,736
Tax paid	8	(9,578)	(5,613)	(10,413)	(5,838)
Change in unrealised loss on investments		(33,489)	(15,880)	(39,943)	(17,979)
Financial investments		(43,849)	(61,153)	2,226	(218,567)
Change in valuation due to change in exchange rates		580	(244)	1,124	(426)
Change in receivables and payables		(44,941)	32,480	(107,491)	22,867
Change in technical provisions and other accruals		101,959	10,032	241,781	17,037
Net cash flow from operating activities		**(360)**	**(2,387)**	**136,730**	**(161,169)**
Cash flow from investment activities					
Capital contribution paid to subsidiary	3, 9	0	(220,000)	0	0
Capital increase/decrease received from parent company		(577)	220,000	(577)	220,000
Intangible assets		0	0	(197,475)	0
Net cash flow from investment activities		**(577)**	**0**	**(198,052)**	**220,000**
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		(937)	(2,387)	(61,323)	58,831
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		32,930	35,317	133,927	26,257
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	12	**31,992**	**32,930**	**72,605**	**133,927**

*See note 2.3.

GARD MARINE & ENERGY LIMITED

Notes to the accounts

Note 1 - Corporate information – the Gard group of companies

Gard Marine & Energy Limited (the “Company”or ‘Gard M&E’) is a limited liability company and a wholly owned subsidiary of Gard P. & I. (Bermuda) Ltd. The Company domiciled in Bermuda and registered by the Bermuda Monetary Authority as a Class 3B insurer covering, inter alia, marine and energy risks. The principal activity of the Company is direct insurance of marine and energy risks. The Company is a part of the Gard group of companies where Gard P. & I. (Bermuda) Ltd. is the ultimate owner.

Gard Marine & Energy Insurance (Europe) AS (“Gard M&E Europe”) is a wholly owned subsidiary of the company. Gard M&E Europe is registered and domiciled in Norway and licensed by the Norwegian Ministry of Finance to carry out direct insurance of marine and energy risks.

Gard Marine & Energy Escritorio de Representacao no Brasil Ltda. (‘Gard Brasil’) is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company which is registered and domiciled in Brasil. Gard Brasil is a user to allow the Company to be registered as an Admitted Reinsurer in Brasil. The status as Admitted Reinsurer is required for the Company to get access to the Brasilian marine and energy market. Gard Brasil is the local representative of the Admitted Reinsurer.

The Company is the sole shareholder of Gard M&E Europe and Gard Brasil (together, the “group”).

Note 2 - Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of the accounts
The Company is incorporated under Bermuda Law.. The operations and insurance activities of the Company are carried out by its insurance manager, Lingard Limited. The accounts include the activity from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025.

The financial statements have been prepared under regulations for annual accounts for non-life insurance companies approved by the Norwegian Ministry of Finance.

2.2 Changes in accounting policies
There are no changes in accounting policies for Gard Marine & Energy Limited for the financial period ending 31 December 2025.

2.3 Changes to presentation and classification
In 2025, the Company received commission related to our reinsurance program on the Company’sWar risk insurance products, amounting to USD 5.7 million for the financial year’s 2022 - 2024. In accordance with applicable accounting principles, material prior-period errors are corrected retrospectively by adjusting opening equity. The correction also results in restatement of the Statement of comprehensive income, the Balance sheet, the Statement of cash flow and other applicable note disclosures. See note 17 for further details. From 2025, the Company will perform annual assessments and estimate the commission accrual related current financial period.

2.4 Basis for consolidation
The consolidated financial statements are made up of the accounts of Gard Marine & Energy Limited and the companies over which the Company has a controlling interest, i.e., Gard M&E Europe and Gard Brasil. A controlling interest is usually obtained when ownership of the shares in a company is more than 50 per cent, and that ownership can exercise control over the company.

Transactions between consolidated companies have been eliminated in the consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the same accounting principles for both parent and subsidiaries. The acquisition method is applied when accounting for business combinations.

2.5 Use of accounting estimates when preparing the accounts
The preparation of the accounts requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the valuation of assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses, and contingent liabilities. Due to unforeseen circumstances, these estimates may change in the future. Estimates and their assumptions are considered continuously, and accounts adjusted accordingly.

2.6 Foreign currency
Functional currency and presentation currency
The accounts are prepared in USD, which is both the functional currency and presentation currency of the Company.

Transactions in foreign currency
Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the rate applicable on the transaction date. Monetary items in a foreign currency are translated into USD using the exchange rate applicable on the balance sheet date. The currency exposure of the provision for claims is assessed to be equivalent to the same currency exposure as claims paid. The opening and closing balances of the provision for claims in foreign currency are translated into USD based on the same method as for monetary items. Translation differences are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as they occur during the accounting period. Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to cash and cash equivalents are presented as part of the non-technical result as ‘Interest and similar income’. Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to financial investments are presented as part of the non-technical result as ‘Change in unrealised gain/loss on investments’.

All foreign exchange gains and losses relating to technical operations are presented in the statement of comprehensive income as part of the technical result. The assets and liabilities of companies in the group that have a functional currency different from USD are converted into USD at the rate of exchange at the closing date. Income and expenses are translated at an average rate of exchange. All resulting exchange differences are recognised in ’Other comprehensive income.’

Note 2 - Significant accounting policies continued

2.7 Provisions, contingent liabilities and assets

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. For potential obligations whose likelihood is not remote or probable (i.e., not ‘more likely than not’), a contingent liability is disclosed. Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements but are disclosed if it is likely that resources embodying economic benefits will flow to the Company.

2.8 Events after the reporting period

New and material information on the Company’s financial position at the end of the reporting period, which becomes known after the end of the reporting period, is recorded in the financial statements. Events after the reporting period that do not affect the financial position at the end of the reporting period, but which will affect the financial position in the future, are disclosed if significant.

2.9 Other significant accounting policies

Other significant accounting policies are presented and described in other notes to the financial statements, together with the more expanded disclosures for that particular area. This is done to make the disclosures more relevant to the users and make it easier to get an overview of the related note. The following table includes other significant accounting policies that are described in separate notes to the financial statements, including the number of the note:

Accounting policy	Note
Technical result	5
Technical provisions	5
Insurance related expenses	6
Interest and similar income/(expenses)	7
Tax	8
Investments in subsidiaries	10
Financial investments	11
Cash and cash equivalents	14

GARD MARINE & ENERGY LIMITED

Notes to the accounts

Note 3 - Intra-group transactions

Reinsurance agreement with Gard M&E Europe

The Company is a reinsurer of 70 per cent of Marine & Energy risk underwritten by Gard M&E Europe that is not reinsured elsewhere.
The Company`s reinsurance activities are directly dependent on the volume underwritten by Gard M&E Europe.

	Received from Gard M&E Europe	
	01.01.25	01.01.24
Amounts in USD 000's	to 31.12.25	to 31.12.24
Reinsurance premium	194,465	124,391
Reinsurers' share of gross settled claims	(212,558)	(91,645)
Reinsurance commission	(48,043)	(19,905)

Reinsurance agreement with Gard Reinsurance Co Ltd.
The Company has entered into a reinsurance agreement with Gard Reinsurance Co Ltd ("Gard Re"). The Company is ceding 50 per cent of its insurance portfolio after taking the external reinsurance agreement into account.

	Ceded to Gard Re	
	01.01.25	01.01.24
Amounts in USD 000's	to 31.12.25	to 31.12.24
Reinsurance premium	(201,379)	(172,473)
Reinsurers' share of gross settled claims	183,380	112,499
Reinsurance commission	48,649	37,499

	Ceded to Gard Re	
	As at	As at
Amounts in USD 000's	31.12.25	31.12.24
Reinsurers' share of gross claims reserve	262,008	174,980
Reinsurers' share of gross premium reserve	106,590	84,566

Insurance management agreement
The Company has appointed Lingard as it insurance manager and principal representative in Bermuda. The services provided by Lingard are governed by an insurance management agreement with the Company. The Company has entered into an insurance agreement with Gard (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. where Gard (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. is performing certain day-to-day operational functions for the Company's branches in Singapore. The Company has entered into an insurance agreement with Gard (HK) Limited where Gard (HK) Limited is performing certain day-to day operational functions for the Company's branch in Hong Kong.

In addition, secondment agreements have been entered into between the insurance branches in Singapore and Hong Kong, and the insurance intermediary service company in the same country. Costs related to these agreements are reimbursed by the insurance branches directly to the insurance intermediary service companies.

	Insurance services invoiced	
	01.01.25	01.01.24
Amounts in USD 000's	to 31.12.25	to 31.12.24
Lingard	32,556	31,764
Gard (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	2,376	2,214
Gard (HK) Limited	1,344	1,043

Insurance/reinsurance agency agreements
Lingard in its capacity as insurance manager of the Company and Gard M&E has entered into insurance agency agreements with Gard AS and its subsidiaries. Gard AS is the general agent of the Norwegian branches of the Company and Gard M&E, whereby Gard AS is delegated authority as an agent and insurance intermediary to perform claims handling and underwriting functions on behalf of the two Bermuda based risk carriers. The Company has entered into a reinsurance agency agreement with Gard Brasil, whereby Gard Brasil acts as local representative in Brasil.

GARD MARINE & ENERGY LIMITED

Notes to the accounts

Note 3 - Intra-group transactions (continued)

	Insurance Services Invoiced	
	01.01.25	01.01.24
Amounts in USD 000's	to 31.12.25	to 31.12.24
Gard Brasil	70	28

	Capital Contribution Paid	
	01.01.25	01.01.24
Amounts in USD 000's	to 31.12.25	to 31.12.24
Gard M&E Europe	0	220,000

	Received from Assuranceforeningen Gard	
	01.01.25	01.01.24
Amounts in USD 000's	to 31.12.25	to 31.12.24
Reinsurance premium	107	0
Reinsurance commission	(13)	0

Note 4 - Gross written premium by geographical areas

	Parent company		**Consolidated accounts**	
	01.01.25	01.01.24	01.01.25	01.01.24
Amounts in USD 000's	to 31.12.25	to 31.12.23	to 31.12.25	to 31.12.23
EEA / European Economic Area	130,796	136,049	347,558	289,531
Norway	227,291	188,770	58,996	59,927
Other areas	96,758	92,265	154,355	148,329
Total gross written premium	**454,844**	**417,084**	**560,909**	**497,787**

The geographical split is made based on the location of the individual client.

Client is defined as any entity with an active insurance cover from the Company.

GARD MARINE & ENERGY LIMITED

Notes to the accounts

Note 5 - Technical result and technical provisions

Accounting policy

Premiums and received reinsurance premiums

Premiums are based on the insurance contracts where one party (the insurer) has accepted a significant risk from another party (the policyholder) by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event adversely affects the policyholder. Premiums are recognised over the insurance policy period.

Unearned premiums are those proportions of premiums written in a year that relate to periods of risk after the reporting date. Unearned premiums are calculated on a daily pro-rata basis. The proportion attributable to subsequent periods is deferred as gross premium reserve.

Ceded reinsurance premiums

Reinsurance premiums are recognised as an expense over the underlying policy period.

Claims expenses

Expenses regarding incurred claims and other administrative expenses are recognised in the period they are incurred. Paid claims include an allocated portion of both direct and indirect claims handling cost.

Reinsurers' share of gross incurred claims

Reinsurers' share of gross incurred claims are recognised as a reduction of claim expense in the period they are incurred.

			Parent company			**Consolidated accounts**
			01.01.25			01.01.25
			to 31.12.25			to 31.12.25
Amounts in USD 000's	Marine	Energy	Total	Marine	Energy	Total
Technical result						
Gross written premium	337,504	117,340	454,844	396,438	164,471	560,909
Gross earned premium	343,290	130,754	474,044	404,786	186,337	591,123
Ceded reinsurance	(205,735)	(66,930)	(272,665)	(221,939)	(84,469)	(306,408)
Earned premium for own account	**137,555**	**63,824**	**201,379**	**182,846**	**101,868**	**284,715**
Claims incurred, gross						
Incurred this period*	304,658	64,673	369,331	356,025	92,782	448,807
Incurred previous periods**	15,817	32,910	48,728	15,615	81,156	96,771
Total claims incurred, gross	**320,475**	**97,584**	**418,059**	**371,640**	**173,938**	**545,578**
Reinsurers' share of gross incurred claims	(188,396)	(46,788)	(235,184)	(191,266)	(87,108)	(278,374)
Claims incurred for own account	**132,079**	**50,795**	**182,875**	**180,374**	**86,830**	**267,204**

*Claims handling expenses incurred in the financial year are included in Claims incurred – gross this period.

**Changes to Binary event reserves incurred in the financial year are included in Claims incurred – gross previous periods.

			Parent company			**Consolidated accounts**
			01.01.24			01.01.24
			to 31.12.24			to 31.12.24
Amounts in USD 000's	Marine	Energy	Total	Marine	Energy	Total
Technical result						
Gross written premium	336,339	80,746	417,084	399,390	98,397	497,787
Gross earned premium	344,171	77,120	421,291	407,546	93,072	500,618
Ceded reinsurance	(208,262)	(40,556)	(248,817)	(231,084)	(43,749)	(274,834)
Earned premium for own account	**135,909**	**36,565**	**172,473**	**176,461**	**49,323**	**225,784**
Claims incurred, gross						
Incurred this period	248,126	48,117	296,243	294,016	62,952	356,968
Incurred previous periods	(4,423)	8,451	4,028	(11,942)	11,902	(40)
Total claims incurred, gross	**243,703**	**56,567**	**300,270**	**282,074**	**74,853**	**356,928**
Reinsurers' share of gross incurred claims	(136,255)	(25,993)	(162,248)	(140,350)	(25,993)	(166,343)
Claims incurred for own account	**107,448**	**30,575**	**138,022**	**141,724**	**48,861**	**190,585**

GARD MARINE & ENERGY LIMITED

Notes to the accounts

Note 5 - Technical result and technical provisions (continued)

Accounting policy
Technical provisions are calculated in accordance § 3-5 with the regulations for annual accounts for insurance companies approved by the Norwegian Ministry of Finance.

Gross premium reserve
The gross premium reserve is amortised over the risk period and is calculated and accounted for in the balance sheet as a provision for the part of premium written that exceeds the end of the financial period. Changes in the provision are charged to the statement of comprehensive income.

Gross claims reserve
The gross claims reserve comprises estimates of the expected remaining exposure from claims that have been reported to the Company (RBNS), and from claims that have been incurred, but which have not yet been reported (IBNR).

Provisions for reported claims are made by assessing the liability of each claim. Actuarial methods are used in estimating the total cost of outstanding claims. The claim provisions have not been discounted.

In accordance with the Norwegian regulations for insurance companies, provisions for internal claims handling expenses (unallocated loss adjustment expenses, or ULAE) and binary events are included in the 'Gross claims reserve'.

Insurance contract liabilities
Insurance contract liabilities are the main items in the balance sheet based upon judgements and estimates. Estimates have to be made both for the expected total cost of claims reported and for the expected total cost of claims incurred, but not reported, at the balance sheet date. Standard actuarial methods are used in estimating the total cost of outstanding claims. The actuarial methods use historical data as one of the elements in the model to estimate future claims costs. It can take a significant period of time before the ultimate claims cost can be established with certainty.

			Parent company			Consolidated accounts
			As at 31.12.25			As at 31.12.25
Amounts in USD 000's	Marine	Energy	Total	Marine	Energy	Total
Technical provisions gross						
Provisions, at the beginning of the period	348,560	84,680	433,240	403,697	101,239	504,935
Provision from OB of acquired portfolio	18,576	191,983	210,559	33,490	352,386	385,876
Claims paid	(285,934)	(129,263)	(415,197)	(341,315)	(185,075)	(526,390)
Claims incurred - gross this period*	304,658	64,673	369,331	356,025	92,782	448,807
Claims incurred - gross previous periods**	15,817	32,910	48,728	15,615	81,156	96,771
Provisions, at the end of the period	**401,677**	**244,984**	**646,661**	**467,512**	**442,487**	**909,998**
Reinsurers' share of claims provision	(240,222)	(118,516)	(358,738)	(250,722)	(224,460)	(475,181)
Provisions net, at the end of the period	**161,454**	**126,468**	**287,922**	**216,790**	**218,028**	**434,818**

*Claims handling expenses incurred in the financial year are included in Claims incurred – gross this period.

**Changes to Binary event reserves incurred in the financial year are included in Claims incurred – gross previous periods.

Provision for unearned premiums, gross	131,123	85,976	217,099	150,984	134,915	285,899
Reinsurers' share of premium provision	(67,321)	(43,187)	(110,508)	(68,591)	(46,483)	(115,074)
Provision for unearned premiums, net	**63,802**	**42,789**	**106,590**	**82,393**	**88,432**	**170,825**
Provision for outstanding claims						
Technical provision gross	401,677	244,984	646,661	467,512	442,486	909,998
Technical provision net	161,454	126,468	287,922	216,790	218,027	434,817

The actuarial estimates for IBNR are calculated using the Chain Ladder (CL), Bornhuetter Ferguson (BF) and Benktander methods. An adjusted BF method uses a reduced a priori loss estimate from the Financial Plan. The adjusted BF method is used for the four most recent accident quarters where the claims experience is relatively immature, and the CL method is used for the remaining accident quarters. Both methods use loss development curves that are based on the historical development of incurred claims. The reasonableness of the default method choice is assessed, and other choices might be selected based on actuarial judgement if appropriate.

Sensitivity analyses have been performed in order to evaluate how sensitive the data driven IBNR estimate is to changes in the input parameters (DFM-factors and a priori). The parameters are adjusted one by one, increasing and decreasing the values by 10 per cent. The results are then compared with the booked results. Based on these methodologies the gross claim reserve ranges between USD 887.1 million and USD 933.5 million for consolidated accounts. The claim reserves for the parent company ranges between USD 644.0 million and USD 650.5 million.

Note 6 - Insurance related expenses and number of staff

Accounting policy

Insurance related expenses for own account consist of broker and agent commissions, sales and administrative expenses, less commission received on ceded reinsurance premiums. Sales expenses are recognised in the period in which they are incurred. The administrative expenses and commission received are expensed over the underlying policy period.

Insurance related expenses are accounted for in the period they are incurred.

	Parent company		Consolidated accounts	
		*Restated		*Restated
	01.01.25	01.01.24	01.01.25	01.01.24
Amounts in USD 000's	to 31.12.25	to 31.12.24	to 31.12.25	to 31.12.24
Acquisition costs and commissions				
Insurance intermediary	16,489	14,515	46,375	23,341
Agents' commission	75,069	49,101	50,309	50,205
Commission received	(60,832)	(51,478)	(71,016)	(63,855)
Insurance related expenses for own account	**30,726**	**12,137**	**25,668**	**9,691**

	Parent company		Consolidated accounts	
	01.01.25	01.01.24	01.01.25	01.01.24
Amounts in USD 000's	to 31.12.25	to 31.12.24	to 31.12.25	to 31.12.24
Remuneration auditor				
Statutory audit	902	506	1,287	576
Tax compliance services	14	8	14	8
Other approved non-audit services	149	10	149	10
Total remuneration to the auditors	**1,064**	**524**	**1,449**	**594**

	Parent company		Consolidated accounts	
	01.01.25	01.01.24	01.01.25	01.01.24
Amounts in USD 000's	to 31.12.25	to 31.12.24	to 31.12.25	to 31.12.24
Net operating expenses				
Bad debt	(87)	636	3,141	483
Service cost	36,345	35,048	64,733	56,378
Allocated to claims handling and acquisition costs	(35,111)	(34,229)	(83,689)	(54,886)
Other operating expenses	1,479	913	47,126	1,990
Other insurance related expenses	**2,627**	**2,368**	**31,311**	**3,965**

Gard M&E Ltd has no employees. There are 67 employees in Gard M&E Insurance (Europe) AS. No salaries or other benefits have been paid to the Board of Directors. There are no personal loan arrangement for members of the Board of Directors of the Company.

Note 7 - Interest and similar income/(expenses)

Accounting policy
Other income and expenses are accounted for in the period they are incurred.

	Parent company		Consolidated accounts	
Amounts in USD 000's	01.01.25 to 31.12.25	01.01.24 to 31.12.24	01.01.25 to 31.12.25	01.01.24 to 31.12.24
Interest and similar income/(expenses)				
Interest income/(expenses)	0	(26)	507	(11)
Income from financial investments	2,929	2,605	4,957	3,701
Foreign exchange income/(loss)	1,855	(1,259)	14,384	(3,252)
Total interest and similar income	**4,784**	**1,319**	**19,848**	**437**

GARD MARINE & ENERGY LIMITED

Notes to the accounts

Note 8 - Tax

Accounting policy

The tax expense consists of tax payable and changes in deferred tax.

Deferred tax/tax asset is calculated on all differences between the book value and the tax value of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax is calculated at the nominal tax rate of temporary differences and the tax effect of tax losses carried forward at the tax rate at the end of the accounting year. Changes in tax rates are accounted for when the new rate has been approved and changes are presented as part of the tax expense in the period the change has been made. A deferred tax asset is recorded in the balance sheet, when it is more likely than not that the tax asset will be utilised.

Taxes are calculated as follows	**Parent company**		**Consolidated accounts**	
	01.01.25	01.01.24	01.01.25	01.01.24
Amounts in USD 000's	31.12.25	to 31.12.24	31.12.25	to 31.12.24
Basis for income tax expense, changes in deferred tax and tax payable				
Profit before tax as stated in Statement of comprehensive income	28,959	37,991	49,446	41,806
Profit not taxable to Norway	0	(14,390)	0	(14,390)
Basis for calculating tax	**28,959**	**23,601**	**49,446**	**26,383**
Permanent differences	(2,651)	7,341	(27,239)	22,844
Basis for the tax expense for the period	**26,307**	**30,942**	**22,206**	**49,226**
Change in temporary differences	(8,922)	604	3,779	(14,936)
Basis for payable taxes in the income statement	**17,385**	**31,546**	**25,986**	**34,291**
Change in (utilisation of) tax losses carried forward	0	0	(2,620)	(2,558)
Taxable income (basis for payable taxes in the balance sheet)	**17,385**	**31,546**	**23,366**	**31,732**
Income tax expenses				
Tax payable	4,137	7,887	5,632	7,933
Tax correction earlier periods	0	2,298	146	2,298
Change in deferred tax	1,423	(151)	(1,752)	3,958
Accrual tax in foreign branches	0	0	658	415
Tax expenses ordinary result	**5,560**	**10,034**	**4,684**	**14,606**
Income tax payable				
Tax at the beginning of the period	10,185	5,888	10,685	6,204
Tax payable related to the period	4,137	7,887	6,290	8,327
Tax correction earlier periods	0	2,298	0	2,298
Tax paid during the period	(9,578)	(5,613)	(10,413)	(5,838)
Tax of group contribution given/received	(145)	0	(145)	0
Exchange adjustments	777	(275)	826	(306)
Tax payable at the end of the period	**5,375**	**10,185**	**7,243**	**10,685**
Deferred tax asset				
Specification of tax effect resulting from temporary differences				
Equipment	0	0	(28,125)	0
Portfolio investments	0	0	11,114	(20,204)
Tax loss carried forward	0	0	0	0
Other temporary differences	1,019	1,657	8,712	2,675
Bermuda ETA	71,696	79,772	71,696	79,772
Retained earnings	0	0	(833)	(1,109)
Total temporary differences	**72,715**	**81,429**	**62,565**	**61,134**
Deferred tax asset, 25 percent of total temporary differences	255	414	(2,283)	(4,660)
Deferred tax asset, 15 percent of total temporary differences	10,754	11,966	10,754	11,966
Net deferred tax asset/(deferred tax) of total temporary differences	**11,009**	**12,380**	**8,472**	**7,306**

GARD MARINE & ENERGY LIMITED

Notes to the accounts

Note 8 - Tax (continued)

	Parent company		Consolidated accounts	
	01.01.25	01.01.24	01.01.25	01.01.24
Amounts in USD 000's	31.12.25	to 31.12.24	31.12.25	to 31.12.24
Deferred tax asset reconciliation				
Deferred tax asset/deferred tax at beginning of the period	12,380	12,260	7,306	11,181
Deferred tax expense related to the period	(1,423)	151	1,752	(3,958)
Exchange adjustment	52	(31)	(587)	83
Deferred tax asset/deferred tax at end of the period	**11,009**	**12,380**	**8,472**	**7,306**
Reconciliation of the tax expense				
Loss before tax as basis for tax calculation	28,959	23,601	49,446	26,383
Calculated tax 25 per cent	**7,240**	**5,900**	**12,361**	**6,596**
Tax expense	5,560	10,034	4,684	14,606
Difference	**1,680**	**(4,134)**	**7,678**	**(8,011)**
The difference consists of:				
Deferred tax asset in foreign branches	0	0	0	0
Tax correction earlier year	0	(2,298)	(146)	(2,298)
Differences related to different tax rates within the group	1,220	0	1,220	0
Permanent differences not subject to tax	663	(1,836)	6,809	(5,712)
Other differences	(203)	0	(205)	0
Sum explained differences	**1,680**	**(4,134)**	**7,677**	**(8,011)**

On 27 December 2023, the Bermuda Government enacted the Corporate Income Tax Act (the "Act"). Given the new legislation, a 15 percent corporate income tax will be applicable to Bermuda tax-resident entities and permanent establishments that are part of multinational enterprise (MNE) groups with annual revenue of at least €750M. The Corporate Income Tax Act is effective from 1 January 2025.

The Act gives that corporate income tax shall be calculated based on the Bermuda constituent entity group, rather than per constituent entity. The entities uses group contributions in accordance with Norwegian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles to ensure that taxable income is distributed correctly amongst the Bermuda constituent entities within the group. The entities included in the Bermuda constituent entity group consists of Gard P. & I. (Bermuda) Ltd., Gard Marine & Energy Limited, Gard Reinsurance Co Ltd, Hydra Insurance Company Ltd. - Gard Cell and Lingard Limited.

As a result, the Company have at 31 December 2025 given a group contribution to Gard P. & I. (Bermuda) Ltd. of in total USD 0.7 million.

Tax payable expense related to Bermuda CIT amounts to USD 0.8 million for the Company for the fiscal year 2025.

The Act includes a provision referred to as the economic transition adjustment, which is intended to provide a fair and equitable transition into the tax regime, and resulted in a deferred tax benefit for the Company in 2023. Pursuant to this new legislation, the Company recorded a net deferred tax asset as at 31 December 2023. As at 31 December 2025, the deferred tax asset amounts USD 10.8million (USD 12 million as at 31 December 2024).

Norwegian tax authorities has ongoing tax investigations in two of the subsidiaries in the Group. The investigation has not yet been finalised, although the Norwegian tax authorities has initially promoted a change in Gard Marine & Energy Ltd., Norwegian Branch's taxable income for the period 2019 to 2022, with an estimated promoted tax correction of USD 11.5 million. The final outcome of the tax investigation is still uncertain. Gard has at 31 December 2024 recognised an additional tax accrual of USD 2.3 million related to the ongoing and current tax investigation. The tax accrual remains unchanged at 31 December 2025.

On the 13th of January 2025, OECD published new administrative guidance of the BEPS Pillar II framework, specifically regarding the application of the Pillar II framework and Article 9.1, relating to deferred tax assets arising from tax benefits provided by General Government. The new administrative guidance, if incorporated into laws of the jurisdictions in which Gard operates, indicates that the deferred tax asset related to the Bermuda economic transition adjustment recognised in 2023, can only be utilised in part given the updated BEPS Pillar II framework and Model Rules. If the administrative guidance is incorporated into local law in the jurisdictions where Gard operates, our overall payable tax savings from the reversal of the deferred tax asset could be limited to the lesser of 20 per cent of the deferred tax asset that reverses, if any, in 2025 and 2026. It is uncertain whether the jurisdictions in which Gard operates will incorporate this new administrative guidance into local law. The administrative guidance published by OECD does not trigger any tax adjustments or tax accruals at 31 December 2025

Note 9 - Intangible assets

Accounting policy
Intangible assets related to Goodwill and Customer relations used in the group's operation, that originates from the acquisition of an insurance portfolio from Alm. Brand Forsikring A/S in 2025. Amortisation is charged to comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of each intangible asset, starting from the point at which the asset is ready for use.

	Consolidated
	As at
Amounts in USD 000's	31.12.25
Goodwill and Customer relations	
Costs at the beginning of the period	0
Net additions/(disposals)	215,427
Exchange adjustments	0
Costs at the end of the period	**215,427**
Depreciation and impairment at the beginning of the period	0
Depreciation	17,952
Exchange adjustments	0
Depreciation at the end of the period	**17,952**
Net book value at the end of the period	**197,475**
Amortisation period	10 years
Amortisation type	linear

Goodwill is amortised over its estimated economic useful life. Goodwill and Customer relations are amortised on a straight-line basis over 10 years, which is assessed to represent a reasonable estimate of the period over which the expected economic benefits from the acquisition will be realised.

Note 10 - Investments in subsidiaries

Accounting policy
Investments in the subsidiaries are valued at the lower of cost and fair value in the parent company accounts. The investments are valued as cost of the shares in the subsidiary, less any impairment losses. An impairment loss is recognised if the impairment is not considered temporary. Impairment losses are reversed if the reason for the impairment loss disappears in a later period.

Amounts in USD 000's	Ownership	Voting share	Place of office		Share capital	Book value USD As at 31.12.25
Gard M&E Europe	100%	100%	Norway	NOK	2,963,803	286,245
Gard Brasil	99%	99%	Brasil	BRL	616	305
Total						**286,550**

Note 11 - Financial investments at fair value through profit or loss

Accounting policy

Recognition and initial measurement

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date – the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Investments are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value, and transaction costs are expensed in the statement of comprehensive income. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Debt securities valued at amortised cost are initially recognised at fair value including direct and incremental transaction costs and measured subsequently at amortised cost, using the effective interest method

Classification
The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or measured at amortized cost. The classification depends on the characteristics of the financial asset and the business model under which the financial asset is held. Management determines the classification of the financial assets at initial recognition.

Financial assets are not reclassified after their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
Financial assets at FVTPL are financial assets held for trading. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short-term and its contractual terms give rise it. Derivative financial investments are also valued at FVTPL.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
Financial asset are measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

Amortised Cost
Financial assets where management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity other than those that the Company upon initial recognition designates as at FVTPL.

The financial asset must meet the following two criteria to be accounted for using amortised cost:
- Business model test: Financial assets are held with the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows.
- Cash flow characteristics test: The contractual cash flows are either principal or interest on principal, only.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL.

Business model assessment
For a majority of debt investments, the objective of the Company's business model is to fund insurance contract liabilities. The Company undertakes significant buying and selling activity on a regular basis to rebalance its portfolio of assets and to ensure that contractual cash flows from the financial assets are sufficient to settle insurance contract liabilities. The Company determines that both collecting contractual cash flows as they come due and selling financial assets to maintain the desired asset profile are integral to achieving the business model's objective. Certain debt securities are held in separate portfolios for long-term yield, although these can be sold to settle insurance contract liabilities. The Company considers that these securities are held within a business model whose objective is to sell assets.

The Company assesses the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held for each portfolio of financial assets because this best reflects the way that the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:
- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice, including whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management; the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed.

Subsequent measurement and gains and losses
Unrealised gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the 'Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' category are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within 'Change in unrealised gain/loss on investments' in the period in which they arise. Realised gains or losses are presented within 'Gains on realisation of investments'. Dividends and interest income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as part of 'Interest and similar income' when the right to receive payments is established. Dividends from investments are recognised when the Company has an unconditional right to receive the dividend. Dividend paid is recognised as a liability at the time when the General Meeting approves the payment of the dividend.

For financial assets measured through other comprehensive income, interest income calculated using the effective interest method, dividends, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and accumulated in the fair value reserve. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

Interest on investments held at amortised cost is included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and reported as 'Interest and similar income'. In the case of impairment, the impairment loss is reported as a deduction from the carrying value of the investment and recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Note 11 - Financial investments at fair value through profit or loss (continued)

Impairment of financial assets
The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred if there is a reasonable and supportable expectation of credit losses over the instrument's expected life (ECL). The expectation is based on changes to credit ratings of financial assets, historical credit loss experience, and reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets. The Company uses provision matrices for some financial assets measured at amortised costs to assess the estimated credit losses. Provision matrices are based on historical credit losses.

Loss allowances for ECL are presented as follows:
- financial assets measured at amortised cost: the loss allowance is deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets; and
- debt investments measured at FVOCI: the loss allowance does not reduce the carrying amount of the financial assets (which are measured at fair value) but gives rise to an equal and opposite gain in OCI.

Offsetting financial investments
Financial assets and liabilities are offset, and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents include cash balances and call deposits with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Company in the management of its short-term commitments. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of the statement of cash flows.

Determination of fair value
The following describes the methodologies and assumptions used to determine fair values.

Financial investments at fair value through profit or loss
The fair value of financial assets classified as financial investments at fair value through profit or loss and the fair value of interest-bearing securities included is determined by reference to published price quotations in an active market. For unquoted financial assets the fair value has been estimated using a valuation technique based on assumptions that are supported by observable market prices.

Assets for which fair value approximates carrying value
For financial assets and liabilities that have a short-term maturity, it is assumed that the carrying amounts approximate to their fair value. This assumption is also applied to demand deposits and savings accounts without a specific maturity.

Fair value hierarchy
The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial investments by valuation technique.

Financial investments in Level 1
The fair value of financial investments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Company is the last trade price (these investments are included in Level 1). US government bonds and other financial investments have been classified on Level 1 in the pricing hierarchy.

Financial investments in Level 2
The fair value of financial investments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an investment are observable, the investment is included in Level 2.

Investments listed in the following have been classified on Level 2 in the pricing hierarchy:
• Equity funds and interest-bearing securities and funds where fair values are determined by using quoted market prices of the assets where the funds are invested. Some of the funds using observable market data may also have a month-to-date return estimate, which is based on the prior month-end valuation statement provided by the fund administrator.
• Equity futures, equity options, interest futures, currency futures, currency forwards and interest rate swaps where fair values are determined on the basis of the price development on an underlying asset or instrument. All derivatives are priced by standard and well recognised methods.

If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the investment is included in Level 3.

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial investments include:
• Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar investments;
• The fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves;
• The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date, with the resulting value discounted back to present value;
• Other techniques, such as discounted cash flow analysis, are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial investments.

Note that all of the resulting fair value estimates are included in Level 2 except for financial investments explained below.

Financial investments in Level 3
There are no investments in Level 3.

Note 11 - Financial investments at fair value through profit or loss (continued)

				Parent company As at 31.12.25				Parent company As at 31.12.24
	Quoted market prices	Observable market data	Non observable market data		Quoted market prices	Observable market data	Non observable market data	
Amounts in USD 000's	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial investments								
Equities and investment funds	13,970	91,218	0	105,188	16,022	55,751	0	71,773
Interest-bearing securities and funds	83,310	286,777	0	370,087	63,894	262,269	0	326,163
Total financial investments	**97,280**	**377,995**	**0**	**475,275**	**79,916**	**318,020**	**0**	**397,936**

				Consolidated accounts As at 31.12.25				Consolidated accounts As at 31.12.24
	Quoted market prices	Observable market data	Non observable market data		Quoted market prices	Observable market data	Non observable market data	
Amounts in USD 000's	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial investments								
Equities and investment funds	13,970	143,102	0	157,072	16,022	106,993	0	123,016
Interest-bearing securities and funds	83,310	464,717	0	548,027	76,256	468,110	0	544,366
Total financial investments	**97,280**	**607,819**	**0**	**705,099**	**92,278**	**575,103**	**0**	**667,381**

The majority of investments held are subfunds of the Gard Unit Trust Fund, a legal fund structure established in Ireland.

Equities and investment funds
Each subfund holds well diversified portfolios with different investment objectives, and the underlying holdings are common stocks traded on regional stock exchanges. The Company possesses only minority interests in quoted companies.

Interest-bearing securities and funds
Funds classified as Interest-bearing securities and funds are predominantly invested in fixed income securities and money markets.
There are also some exposure to floating rate loans.

In the tables below all the listed financial investments classified as Equities and investment funds or as Interest-bearing securities and funds are measured at fair value through profit and loss at recognition. The last table shows Financial assets and Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

			Parent company As at
Amounts in USD 000's	Investment profile	Currency	31.12.25
Equities and investment funds			
Gard Global Multifactor Equity Fund	Equities	USD	28,229
Gard Global Equity Fund II	Equities	USD	30,458
Gard Global Equity Fund III	Equities	USD	11,796
Gard Emerging Markets Fund	Equities	USD	9,891
iShares Commodity ETF	Commodities	USD	5,742
CUSTOM PLATFORM SICAV	Option strategies	USD	10,844
iShares MSCI CHINA ETF	Equities	USD	8,228
Total Equities and investment funds			**105,188**
The part of Equity fund invested in quoted shares			**88,602**

GARD MARINE & ENERGY LIMITED

Notes to the accounts

Note 11 - Financial investments at fair value through profit or loss (continued)

Amounts in USD 000's	Investment profile	Currency	Parent company As at 31.12.25
Interest-bearing securities			
US Treasury Bills	Government bonds	USD	75,036
Total Interest-bearing securities			**75,036**
Interest-bearing funds			
Gard Global Treasury Fund	Government debt	USD	13,158
Gard Strategic Global Bond Fund	Global aggregate bonds	USD	60,531
Gard International Credit Bond Fund I	Global corporate bonds	USD	34,524
Gard US Credit Bond Fund I	US corporate bonds	USD	33,860
Gard Emerging Market Debt Fund	Emerging market debt	USD	27,546
Gard Global Bond Fund I	Global aggregate bonds	USD	84,707
CQS Credit Fund	Global multi asset credit	USD	32,450
iShares TIPS ETF	Government debt	USD	3,399
Amundi Treasury ETF	Government bonds	USD	4,875
Total Interest-bearing funds			**295,051**
Total Interest-bearing securities and funds			**370,087**

The consolidated accounts has an equity exposure of 19 per cent (financial period ending 31 December 2024 15 per cent) of its total investments.

Amounts in USD 000's	Investment profile	Currency	Consolidated accounts As at 31.12.25
Equity funds			
Gard Global Multifactor Equity Fund	Equities	USD	31,339
Gard Global Equity Fund II	Equities	USD	69,121
Gard Global Equity Fund III	Equities	USD	21,907
Gard Emerging Markets Fund	Equities	USD	9,891
iShares Commodity ETF	Commodities	USD	5,742
iShares MSCI CHINA ETF	Equities	USD	8,228
CUSTOM PLATFORM SICAV	Option strategies	USD	10,844
Total Equity funds			**157,072**
Total Equities and investment funds			**157,072**
The part of Equity fund invested in quoted shares			140,486

GARD MARINE & ENERGY LIMITED

Notes to the accounts

Note 11 - Financial investments at fair value through profit or loss (continued)

			Consolidated accounts
			As at
Amounts in USD 000's	Investment profile	Currency	31.12.25
Interest-bearing securities			
United States Treasuries	US Treasury bonds	USD	75,036
Total Interest-bearing securities			**75,036**
Interest-bearing funds			
Gard Global Treasury Fund	Government debt	USD	42,567
Gard Strategic Global Bond Fund	Global aggregate bonds	USD	103,928
Gard International Credit Bond Fund I	Global corporate bonds	USD	72,230
Gard US Credit Bond Fund I	US corporate bonds	USD	50,107
Gard Emerging Market Debt Fund	Emerging market debt	USD	42,935
Gard Global Bond Fund I	Global aggregate bonds	USD	120,499
CQS Credit Fund	Global multi asset credit	USD	32,450
Amundi Treasury ETF	Government bonds	USD	4,875
iShares TIPS	Government debt	USD	3,399
Total Interest-bearing funds			**472,991**
Total Interest-bearing securities and funds			**548,027**

Financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost

		*Restated		*Restated
		Parent company		**Consolidated accounts**
	As at	As at	As at	As at
Amounts in USD 000's	31.12.25	31.12.24	31.12.25	31.12.24
Financial assets at amortised cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	31,992	32,930	72,605	133,927
Other financial assets	12,211	11,908	19,422	18,817
Receivables				
Receivables from direct insurance operations	128,523	126,984	293,165	230,908
Receivables from reinsurance operations	89,228	62,161	32,967	7,100
Other receivables	19,834	10,775	34,111	10,920
Total financial assets at amortised cost	**281,788**	**244,758**	**452,270**	**401,673**
Financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Payables				
Payables arising out of direct insurance operations	8,753	12,963	27,471	24,916
Payables arising out of reinsurance operations	4,808	5,096	13,106	7,056
Payables arising out of reinsurance operations - group	78,190	71,226	73,272	71,226
Payables to group companies	2,920	2,229	3,295	3,209
Other payables	247	10,378	4,891	11,199
Total financial liabilities at amortised cost	**94,918**	**101,892**	**122,036**	**117,606**

Note 12 - Financial risk

Risk management framework

The purpose of the risk management system is to ensure that material risks are managed in accordance with the Company's corporate objectives and risk-bearing capacity. The risk management system consists of the following components:

Risk appetite and limits: Overall Risk Appetite and Comfort Zone (target range for capitalisation) are defined in accordance with risk-bearing capacity and corporate objectives. This cascades into limits by risk type and legal entities. This forms the basis for all risk management, monitoring and reporting.

Risk policies: There are group policies describing the processes and procedures for managing material risk exposures. The purpose of the policies is to ensure consistent and adequate risk and capital management.

Risk management cycle: Material risks are identified, assessed regularly, managed proactively, monitored regularly and reported to the relevant responsible body. Assessments are made on a quarterly basis as a minimum.

Main financial risks

Market risk
Market risk arises from the investment activities and the sensitivity of liabilities to changes in market price. The sensitivity analysis of investments assets aims to illustrate the risk of economic losses resulting from deviations in the value of assets caused by changes in observable market prices differing from expected values. The four main market risks selected for testing of sensitivity due to price changes are;

Equity risk
The risk of economic losses resulting from deviations of market values of equities from expected values. The equity portfolio is well diversified, although with skewedness towards emerging markets and smaller companies compared to a global market capitalised benchmark. This is expected to generate a slightly higher return combined with higher volatility over time. The equity portfolio is being managed by a selection of specialist fund managers.

Interest rate risk
The risk of economic losses resulting from deviations in actual interest rates from expected interest rates. The term structure of interest- bearing assets is broadly matched to the expected duration of the liabilities. The sensitivity analysis for interest-bearing securities instruments is testing the portfolio's interest rate sensitivity with a weighted average duration approach. Interest sensitive liabilities are not part of the analysis.

Currency risk
The risk of economic losses resulting from actual foreign exchange rates differing from expected foreign exchange rates. Foreign currency exposures are assumed to be reasonably matched across the balance sheet and managed with an emphasis on major currency exposures. The sensitivity analysis for foreign currencies only applies to investments assets and illustrates the impact on values given changes in exchange rates against USD.

Inflation risk
The risk of a loss in the value of nominal assets or nominal cash flows due to a persistence of high inflation. This risk is most visible in fixed income assets and liabilities due to the tendency of inflation to be followed by higher interest rates. This risk is mitigated by monitoring the duration profile of the portfolio and by maintaining a diversified portfolio of assets whose values are impacted differently by inflation, including inflation protected securities and real assets. Although presented as a stand-alone market risk, the risk is also aligned with interest rate risk.

The table below splits the balance sheet into the major currencies USD, EUR and GBP, and remaining currencies are grouped into Other. Note that investments held as shares/units in various fund structures are reported in base currency. The split deviates from underlying currency exposure that is used as input in the enterprise risk models.

Note 12 - Financial risk (continued)

Currency split balance sheet

	Parent company		Consolidated accounts	
		*Restated		*Restated
	As at	As at	As at	As at
Amounts in USD 000's	31.12.25	31.12.24	31.12.25	31.12.24
Assets				
USD	1,254,661	976,178	1,568,025	1,308,036
EUR	10,948	10,888	132,830	53,304
GBP	2,071	2,235	23,802	6,943
Other	303,448	302,687	258,872	65,664
Total assets	**1,571,128**	**1,291,988**	**1,983,529**	**1,433,947**
Equity and liabilities				
USD	1,514,467	1,232,383	1,407,605	1,244,111
EUR	23,671	23,846	357,976	133,646
GBP	8,803	9,946	104,706	21,031
Other	24,187	25,812	113,242	35,159
Total equity and liabilities	**1,571,128**	**1,291,988**	**1,983,529**	**1,433,947**
Net asset exposure				
USD	(259,806)	(256,205)	160,420	63,925
EUR	(12,724)	(12,958)	(225,146)	(80,342)
GBP	(6,731)	(7,711)	(80,904)	(14,088)
Other	279,261	276,875	145,630	30,506

Financial investment - sensitivity analysis
The analysis below is performed for reasonably possible movements in key market variables with all other variables held constant.

	Parent company		Consolidated accounts	
	As at	As at	As at	As at
Amounts in USD 000's	31.12.25	31.12.24	31.12.25	31.12.24
Impact on fixed income portfolio investments given an increase of 50 basis points	(6,883)	(7,962)	(10,317)	(12,247)
Impact on equity portfolio given a 10 per cent drop in quoted market prices	(8,817)	(6,644)	(13,958)	(11,686)
Impact on total investment portfolio given a change of 10 per cent in foreign exchange rates against USD	(12,189)	(7,775)	(19,513)	(13,571)
Impact on fixed income portfolio investments given an increase of 50 basis points of inflation	(5,231)	(6,051)	(7,841)	(8,946)
Impact on alternatives portfolio given a 10 per cent drop in NAV	(1,659)	(493)	(1,659)	(493)

The sensitivity analysis assumes no correlation between equity price, property market and foreign currency rate risk. It also assumes that all other receivables and payables remain unchanged and that no management action is taken. The sensitivity analysis for inflation risk assumes that the inflation rate is intrinsically linked to interest rates. In general, interest rates are expected to increase when inflation is rising and vice versa. The assumption for assessing the impact on fixed income investments from a change of 100 basis point of inflation is based on the historical relationship between changes in rates and inflation. The Company has no significant risk concentrations which are not in line with the overall investment guidelines set by the Gard's Board of Directors. Any impact from risk tested in the table above is not, due to tax regulations, assumed to have any taxable impact.

Credit risk
The risk of economic losses resulting from the default of third parties, split into:

Credit default risk
The risk that actual credit losses will be higher than expected due to the failure of counterparties to meet their contractual debt obligation.

Note 12 - Financial risk (continued)

Credit migration risk
The risk that a portfolio's credit quality will materially deteriorate over time, without allowing a re-pricing of the constituent loans to compensate the creditor for the higher default risk being undertaken.

The credit migration risk is foremost related to our Interest-bearing securities and Interest-bearing funds. Any changes to credit quality will ultimately be reflected in the fair value assessment of the financial assets, where the majority of the Company's investment in Interest-bearing securities and Interest-bearing funds are related to the fair value hierarchy Level 1 and Level 2. Management continuously follows up on the Interest-bearing securities and Interest-bearing funds to ensure an appropriate risk level in accordance with the Company's established Investment strategy.

Counterparty default risk
The main sources of counterparty default risk are reinsurers technical provisions, cash deposits at banks and receivables towards reinsurers, policyholders, brokers and other receivables.

The credit exposure on the reinsurance program is in line with the guidelines of only accepting reinsurers with an A- or higher rating. The Company is however exposed to lower ratings originating from fronting agreements. Fronting is the use of an insurer to issue an insurance policy on behalf of a self-insured organisation or captive insurer, without the intention of transferring any of the risk. The risk of loss is retained by the self-insured or captive insurer with an indemnity or reinsurance agreement. Gard continuously monitors the counterparty default risk in respect of receivables and makes necessary provisions for estimated credit losses in accordance with an established provision matrix based.

Banks and custodians are in line with the guidelines with a credit rating of at least A/stable, except from minor amounts that have ratings of BB, in addition to not rated petty cash. Changes in credit rating for Banks and custodians is considered as an impairment indicator. Hence, credit ratings are followed up on a minimum annual basis and an estimated credit loss adjustments are made when necessary.

The credit risk in respect of receivables is handled by policies and by close follow up. Gard continuously monitors the counterparty default risk in respect of receivables and makes necessary provisions for estimated credit losses in accordance with an established provision matrix. Outstanding receivables can be netted off against outstanding claims payments to reduce the risk of doubtful debts.

The Company acknowledges that there is an increased counterparty risk towards Russian entities due to the different sanction regimes imposed. Although, due to the Company's limited exposure towards these counterparties, this does not impose any material financial risk as at 31 December 2025.

The tables below show the credit risk exposure as at 31 December 2025. Assets are classified according to the median rating amongst the three market leading providers, Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch. Top rated assets are denoted with AAA rating and US long-term sovereign credit rating is equivalent to a AAA rating due to an applied median approach.

GARD MARINE & ENERGY LIMITED

Notes to the accounts

Note 12 - Financial risk (continued)

Credit risk exposure in balance sheet

	Parent company		Consolidated accounts	
		*Restated		*Restated
	As at	As at	As at	As at
Amounts in USD 000's	31.12.25	31.12.24	31.12.25	31.12.24
Interest-bearing securities and funds				
AAA	0	0	0	(13)
AA	75,036	60,599	75,036	60,599
Not rated	295,051	265,564	472,991	483,767
Total interest-bearing securities and funds	**370,087**	**326,163**	**548,027**	**544,352**
Reinsurers' share of gross premium reserve				
AA	2,115	947	5,661	1,747
A	107,714	85,005	108,604	85,461
B	679	4	809	325
BBB	0	1,276	0	1,276
Not rated	0	54	0	54
Total reinsurers' share of gross premium reserve	**110,508**	**87,287**	**115,074**	**88,863**
Reinsurers` share of gross claims reserve				
AA	84,930	1,264	157,091	1,265
A	262,075	175,055	302,719	175,056
B	11,503	1,471	15,142	8,417
BBB	0	48,492	0	48,492
Not rated	230	9,980	230	9,980
Total reinsurers' share of gross claims reserve	**358,738**	**236,262**	**475,181**	**243,209**
Receivables				
AA	11,968	2,184	11,990	3,900
A	92,325	69,508	46,463	12,692
B	3,655	0	6,037	51
BBB	0	926	47	973
Not rated	129,637	127,302	295,707	231,313
Total receivables	**237,584**	**199,920**	**360,244**	**248,928**
Cash and cash equivalents				
AA	33,648	19,996	63,225	31,895
A	(1,655)	12,934	9,379	102,032
Total cash and cash equivalents	**31,992**	**32,930**	**72,605**	**133,927**
Other financial assets				
AAA	7,211	6,908	14,422	13,817
BB	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Total other financial assets presented in balance sheet	**12,211**	**11,908**	**19,422**	**18,817**

Other financials assets also include regulatory and contractually required deposits that is considered encumbered assets amounting to USD 19.4 million as at 31 December 2025 (USD 18.8 million as at 31 December 2024) in the consolidated accounts. Correspondingly, restricted assets amounts to USD 12.2 million as at 31 December 2025 for the parent company (USD 11.9 million as at 31 December 2024).

Note 12 - Financial risk (continued)

Age analysis of receivables after provisions for bad debt

	Parent company		Consolidated accounts	
		*Restated		*Restated
	As at	As at	As at	As at
Amounts in USD 000's	31.12.25	31.12.24	31.12.25	31.12.24
Not due	216,961	186,160	301,613	223,066
0-60 days	8,879	3,555	22,610	9,421
61-90 days	2,819	698	4,755	1,478
Above 90 days	10,276	11,344	40,309	17,817
Provision for bad debt	(1,350)	(1,836)	(9,043)	(2,854)
Total receivables	**237,584**	**199,920**	**360,244**	**248,928**

Impaired receivables
As at 31 December 2025 there are impaired receivables in the parent company of USD 1.4 million (31 December 2024 USD 1.8 million) and there are impaired receivables in the consolidated accounts of USD 9.0 million (31 December 2024 USD 2.9 million), related to past due. No collateral is held as security for the impaired receivables, but the receivables can be deducted from future claim payments if any. Impairment allowance is included in ‘Other insurance related expenses’.

Analysis of provision for bad debt

	Parent company		Consolidated accounts	
	As at	As at	As at	As at
Amounts in USD 000's	31.12.25	31.12.24	31.12.25	31.12.24
Balance as at the beginning of the period	1,836	1,271	2,854	2,463
Provision for receivables impairment	486	(566)	(2,660)	(391)
Receivables written off during the period as uncollectable	(399)	(70)	(481)	(92)
Unused amounts reversed	(572)	1,201	9,331	874
Balance as at the end of the period	**1,350**	**1,836**	**9,043**	**2,854**

The creation and release of provisions for impaired receivables has been included in ‘Other insurance related expenses’ in the statement of comprehensive income. Amounts charged to the allowance account are generally written off, when there is no expectation of recovering additional cash.

Liquidity risk
The risk that cash and other liquid assets are insufficient to meet financial obligations when they fall due. In respect of catastrophic events there is also a liquidity risk associated with the timing differences between gross cash outflows and expected reinsurance recoveries. Liquidity risk arises primarily due to the unpredictability of the timing of payment of insurance liabilities or when market depth is insufficient to absorb the required volumes of assets to be sold, resulting in asset sale at a discount.The risk is mitigated through a cash pool agreement between Gard P. & I. (Bermuda) Ltd., Gard Marine & Energy Limited, Gard AS and AS Assuransegården that improves access to liquidity across the legal entities.

Maturity profile
The following tables set out the maturity profile of liabilities combining amounts expected to be recovered within one year, between one and five years and more than five years.

The Company maintains highly marketable financial investments and diverse assets that can be liquidated in the event of an unforeseen interruption of cash flow. This, combined with the cash pool to meet liquidity needs, gives a presentation of how assets and liabilities have been matched.

GARD MARINE & ENERGY LIMITED

Notes to the accounts

Note 12 - Financial risk (continued)

					Parent company
	Within 1	1-5	More than	No maturity	As at 31.12.25
Amounts in USD 000's	year	years	5 years	date	Total
Gross claims reserve	240,154	397,345	9,161	0	646,661
Income tax payable	5,375	0	0	0	5,375
Payables and accruals	126,184	0	0	0	126,184
Other payables	247	0	0	0	247

					Parent company
	Within 1	1-5	More than	No maturity	As at 31.12.24
Amounts in USD 000's	year	years	5 years	date	Total
Gross claims reserve	166,612	258,451	8,176	0	433,240
Income tax payable	10,185	0	0	0	10,185
Payables and accruals	113,592	0	0	0	113,592
Other payables	10,378	0	0	0	10,378

					Consolidated accounts
	Within 1	1-5	More than	No maturity	As at 31.12.25
Amounts in USD 000's	year	years	5 years	date	Total
Gross claims reserve	337,951	559,155	12,892	0	909,998
Income tax payable	7,244	0	0	0	7,244
Payables and accruals	153,441	0	0	0	153,441
Other payables	4,891	0	0	0	4,891

					Consolidated accounts
	Within 1	1-5	More than	No maturity	As at 31.12.24
Amounts in USD 000's	year	years	5 years	date	Total
Gross claims reserve	194,184	301,221	9,530	0	504,934
Income tax payable	10,685	0	0	0	10,685
Payables and accruals	129,235	0	0	0	129,235
Other payables	11,199	0	0	0	11,199

Note 13 - Receivables from direct insurance operations

	Parent company		Consolidated accounts	
	As at	As at	As at	As at
Amounts in USD 000's	31.12.25	31.12.24	31.12.25	31.12.24
Direct and received premium	3,553	5,041	18,334	6,534
Direct and received premium through broker	68,619	66,459	155,115	106,351
Not closed premium	28,972	32,040	79,066	75,187
Claims related debtors, co-insurers	28,499	25,279	48,057	45,676
Provision for bad debts	(1,120)	(1,836)	(7,407)	(2,840)
Receivables from direct insurance operations	**128,523**	**126,984**	**293,165**	**230,908**

Note 14 - Cash and cash equivalents

Accounting policy
Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks, brokers and fund managers, and money market funds.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents include restricted cash amounting to USD 0.036 million as at 31 December 2025 (USD 0.021 million as at 31 December 2024).The Company has a group account agreement and participates in a cash pool agreement. Both agreements are made with the Company's main bank, Nordea Bank Abp filial i Norge. The group account agreement implies that the Company can make overdrafts on individual bank accounts as long as the Company's total bank deposit is positive. The cash pool agreement secures efficient use of the operating bank deposits through the companies' opportunities to make use of the overdraft facility on individual bank accounts. Each company participating in the cash pool agreement is jointly liable for the overdraft facility through unsecured guarantees.

Cash and cash equivalents also include regulatory and contractually required cash deposits that is considered restricted cash amounting to USD 6.7 million as at 31 December 2025 (USD 6.3 million as at 31 December 2024).

There are no Letter of Credit, Guarantees or other instruments included in the balance sheet. A Letter of Credit in the amount of HKD 115.3 million equal to USD 14.8 million has been issued in relation to insurance licence of Gard group's Hong Kong branches.

Note 15 - Statutory reserve

Gard Marine & Energy Limited is registered under and regulated by the Insurance Act 1978 and related regulations. The Company is under the supervision of the Bermuda Monetary Authority (BMA) and has to be in compliance with a set of regulatory requirements. All regulatory requirements are complied with as at 31 December 2025.

Note 16 - Statutory and regulatory requirement

Gard Marine & Energy Limited have operations which are subject to laws and regulations in the jurisdictions in which they operate, of which the most significant ones are Bermuda and Norway. The statutory economic capital and surplus in Bermuda and Norway as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 was as follows:

		Parent		**Regulated by**
		Bermuda (a)		**Norway (b)**
	As at	As at	As at	As at
Amounts in USD 000's	31.12.25	31.12.24	31.12.25	31.12.24
Required economic capital and surplus	239,681	189,810	81,189	93,531
Statutory economic capital and surplus	478,363	563,866	95,007	109,936

(a) Gard Marine & Energy Limited is required to maintain minimum statutory capital and surplus to meet both minimum solvency margin ("MSM") and the Enhanced Capital Requirement ("ECR"). The BSCR for Gard Marine & Energy Limited for the year ended 31 December 2025 will not be filed with the BMA until end of April 2026. As a result, the required statutory economic capital and surplus as at 31 December 2025 is based on preliminary, unaudited figures. The MSM is calculated based on the period from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025. Figures presented in the table above are preliminary, unaudited figures as at 31 December 2025.

(b) Gard Marine & Energy Limited Norwegian branch is required to maintain minimum economic capital and surplus equal to the Solvency Capital Requirement ("SCR") under Solvency II. The SCR, which is part of the Solvency II reporting package, will not be filed with the Norwegian Financial Services Authority 'Finanstilsynet' until early April 2026. As a result, preliminary, unaudited figures are included as at 31 December 2025.

GARD MARINE & ENERGY LIMITED

Notes to the accounts

Note 17 - Impact of changes due to restatement

The following table sets out the restatement of the statement of comprehensive income as at 31 December 2024, as described in note 2.3.

Amounts in USD 000's	Notes	Parent Reported 01.01.24 to 31.12.24	Parent Earlier reported 01.01.24 to 31.12.24	Consolidated accounts Reported 01.01.24 to 31.12.24	Consolidated accounts Earlier reported 01.01.24 to 31.12.24
Acquisition cost		14,515	14,515	23,341	23,341
Agents' commission		49,101	49,101	50,205	50,205
Commission received	6	(51,478)	(50,288)	(63,855)	(61,632)
Insurance related expenses for own account	6	**12,137**	**13,327**	**9,691**	**11,914**
Technical result		**20,860**	**19,670**	**23,002**	**20,778**
Profit before tax		**37,991**	**36,801**	**41,736**	**39,513**
Net result before other comprehensive income		**27,956**	**26,766**	**27,131**	**24,907**
Total comprehensive income		**27,956**	**26,766**	**27,116**	**24,893**

The balance sheet has been restated as shown in the table below.

Amounts in USD 000's	Notes	Parent Reported As at 31.12.24	Parent Earlier reported As at 31.12.24	Consolidated accounts Reported As at 31.12.24	Consolidated accounts Earlier reported As at 31.12.24
Assets					
Receivables from reinsurance operations					
Receivables from reinsurance operations		4,464	1,251	7,100	1,367
Other receivables					
Other receivables		0	3	79	79
Total receivables	12	**199,920**	**196,708**	**248,928**	**243,195**
Total assets		**1,291,988**	**1,288,775**	**1,433,947**	**1,428,214**
Equity and liabilities					
Retained earnings					
Guarantee scheme		70	70	70	70
Other equity		142,670	139,458	167,799	162,066
Total equity		**552,740**	**549,528**	**577,869**	**572,136**
Total liabilities		**739,247**	**739,247**	**856,078**	**856,078**
Total equity and liabilities		**1,291,988**	**1,288,775**	**1,433,947**	**1,428,214**

GARD MARINE & ENERGY LIMITED

Notes to the accounts

Note 17 - Impact of changes due to restatement (continued)

The statement of changes in equity has been restated as shown in the table below.

	Parent company		Parent company	
		Reported		Earlier reported
Amounts in USD 000's	Other equity	Total	Other equity	Total
Equity as at 01.01.24	**114,693**	**304,784**	**112,671**	**302,761**
Net result before other comprehensive income/(loss)	27,956	27,956	26,766	26,766
Provision to obliged fund	21	0	21	0
Capital increase	0	220,000	0	220,000
Equity as at 31.12.24	**142,670**	**552,740**	**139,458**	**549,528**

	Consolidated accounts		Consolidated accounts	
		Reported		Earlier reported
Amounts in USD 000's	Other equity	Total	Other equity	Total
Equity as at 01.01.24	**140,662**	**330,753**	**137,153**	**327,243**
Net result before other comprehensive income/(loss)	27,131	27,131	24,907	24,907
Provision to obliged fund	21	0	21	0
Exchange differences on subsidiaries	(14)	(14)	(14)	(14)
Capital increase	0	220,000	0	220,000
Equity as at 31.12.24	**167,799**	**577,869**	**162,066**	**572,136**

The statement of cash flow has been restated as shown in the table below.

		Parent company		Consolidated accounts	
		Reported	Earlier reported	Reported	Earlier reported
Amounts in USD 000's	Notes	01.01.24 to 31.12.24	01.01.24 to 31.12.24	01.01.24 to 31.12.24	01.01.24 to 31.12.24
Cash flow from operating activities					
Profit before tax		37,991	36,801	41,736	39,513
Change in receivables and payables		32,480	33,670	22,867	25,090
Net cash flow from operating activities		**(2,387)**	**(2,387)**	**(161,169)**	**(161,169)**
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		(2,387)	(2,387)	58,831	58,831
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	12	**32,930**	**32,930**	**133,927**	**133,927**

GARD MARINE & ENERGY LIMITED

Note 18 - Business combinations

On the 3rd of March 2025, Gard Marine & Energy Insurance (Europe) AS acquired the portfolio of insurance contracts and related assets and liabilities (the “Portfolio”) from Alm. Brand Forsikring A/S. The transaction included the transfer of 55 employees and associated operational processes and systems. Management concluded that the acquired set of activities and assets constitutes a business in accordance with the regulations for annual accounts for insurance companies approved by the Norwegian Ministry of Finance. Therefore, the transactions was accounted for as a business combination using the acquisition method.

The Portfolio comprises primarily of non-life insurance business lines Marine and Energy (M&E) equivalent to Marine and Energy business lines with Gard. The Portfolio is not limited to specific geographical markets, but are considered global.

The fair value of the cash consideration at the acquisition date amounted to DKK 1,130,000,000. Acquisition-related costs were recognised in the balance sheet, together with the cash consideration, as part of Goodwill in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Norway.

The following table summarises the recognised amounts of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date, measured at fair value:

Amounts in USD 000's

Assets		Liabilities	
Intangible assets	34,907	Net insurance contract liabilities	(481,748)
Net insurance contract assets	167,546	Other payables	(12,160)
Other receivables	437	**Total liabilities assumed**	**(493,908)**
Cash and cash equivalents	111,738		
Total assets acquired	**314,628**	**Net identifiable assets/(liabilities)**	**179,280**

Goodwill arising on the acquisition equalled the net identifiable assets identified, including the cash consideration. The goodwill recognised primarily reflects expected synergies and growth opportunities within foremost the Energy business line. The goodwill recognised is expected to be fully deductible for tax purposes.

During the reporting period, the Company finalised the fair-value assessment of certain assets and liabilities acquired in the Portfolio acquisition completed on 3 March 2025. The adjustments resulted from new information about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date relating to the provisional amounts of Net insurance contract assets and Net insurance contract liabilities. Following the acquisition of the Portfolio, the Company have been in discussions with Alm. Brand Forsikring A/S regarding the measurement of certain identifiable assets and liabilities acquired as well as the final purchase price calculation. Issues discussed have specifically and generally been related to both the application of and the consistent use of generally accepted accounting principles in measuring certain assets and liabilities. The parties have not been able to reach any agreement on these issues. As a result, Gard Marine & Energy Insurance (Europe) AS has in 2026 initiated arbitration proceedings against Alm. Brand Forsikring A/S. Due to the arbitration proceedings, the amounts of the acquired assets and liabilities, included related fair-value adjustment, are to be considered provisional and contingent.

From the acquisition date to 31 December 2025, the acquired Portfolio contributed earned premium for account of USD 30.8 million and a loss after tax of USD 11.1 million to the Company.

Note 19 - Subsequent events

In light of the conflict between Iran and US, together with Israel, Gard have received a Notice of Cancellation from its reinsurers in respect of war risks in Iran and in Iranian waters as well as the Persian/Arabian Gulf. The Notice of Cancellation from its reinsurers relates only to P&I related insurance covers. As a part of Gard’s loss prevention work, Gard has published a member circular to member and clients with vessels deployed in the region. The circular and the threat assessment is produced by Vanguard. The threat assessment describes threats/risks, suggestions for preparations if entering Iranian waters or the Persian/Arabian Gulf and recommendations for what to do.

Gard group has limited exposure on the Hull War cover (an AAD annual aggregate deductible of USD 1.5 million).