

Financial Condition Report 31st December 2025

Legal & General Reinsurance
Company Limited

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A. BUSINESS AND PERFORMANCE

A.1 NAME OF INSURER

Legal & General Reinsurance Company Limited (“L&G Re” or the “Company”)

A.2 SUPERVISORS

Insurance Supervisor:	Bermuda Monetary Authority (“BMA”)
Jurisdiction:	Bermuda
Phone Number:	+1 (441) 295 5278
Group Supervisor:	Prudential Regulation Authority (“PRA”)
Jurisdiction:	United Kingdom
Phone Number:	+44 (0) 20 3461 4444

A.3 APPROVED AUDITOR

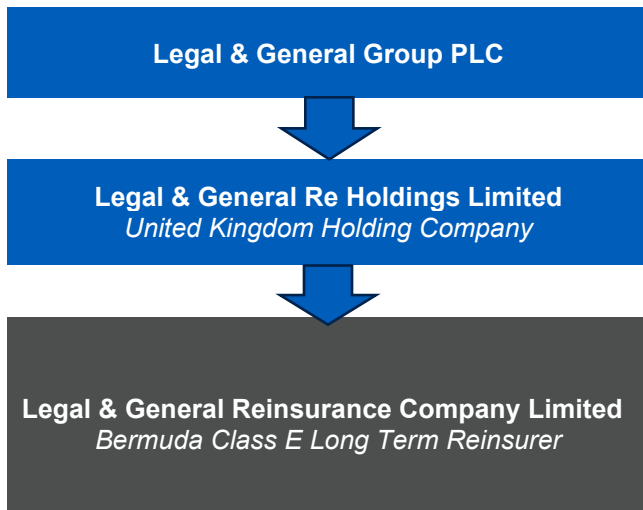
Organisation:	KPMG Audit Limited
Jurisdiction:	Bermuda
Address:	Crown House, 4 Par-la-Ville Road, Hamilton, Bermuda HM08
Phone Number:	+1 (441) 295 5063

A.4 OWNERSHIP DETAILS

Number of owners:	One
Ownership Percentage:	100%
Owner Name:	Legal & General Re Holdings Limited

A.5 GROUP STRUCTURE

Diagram 1: Where L&G Re fits within the Group Structure



The Company’s immediate parent is Legal & General Re Holdings Limited, and the ultimate holding company for both of those entities is Legal & General Group Plc (“L&G Group”) as per Diagram 1.

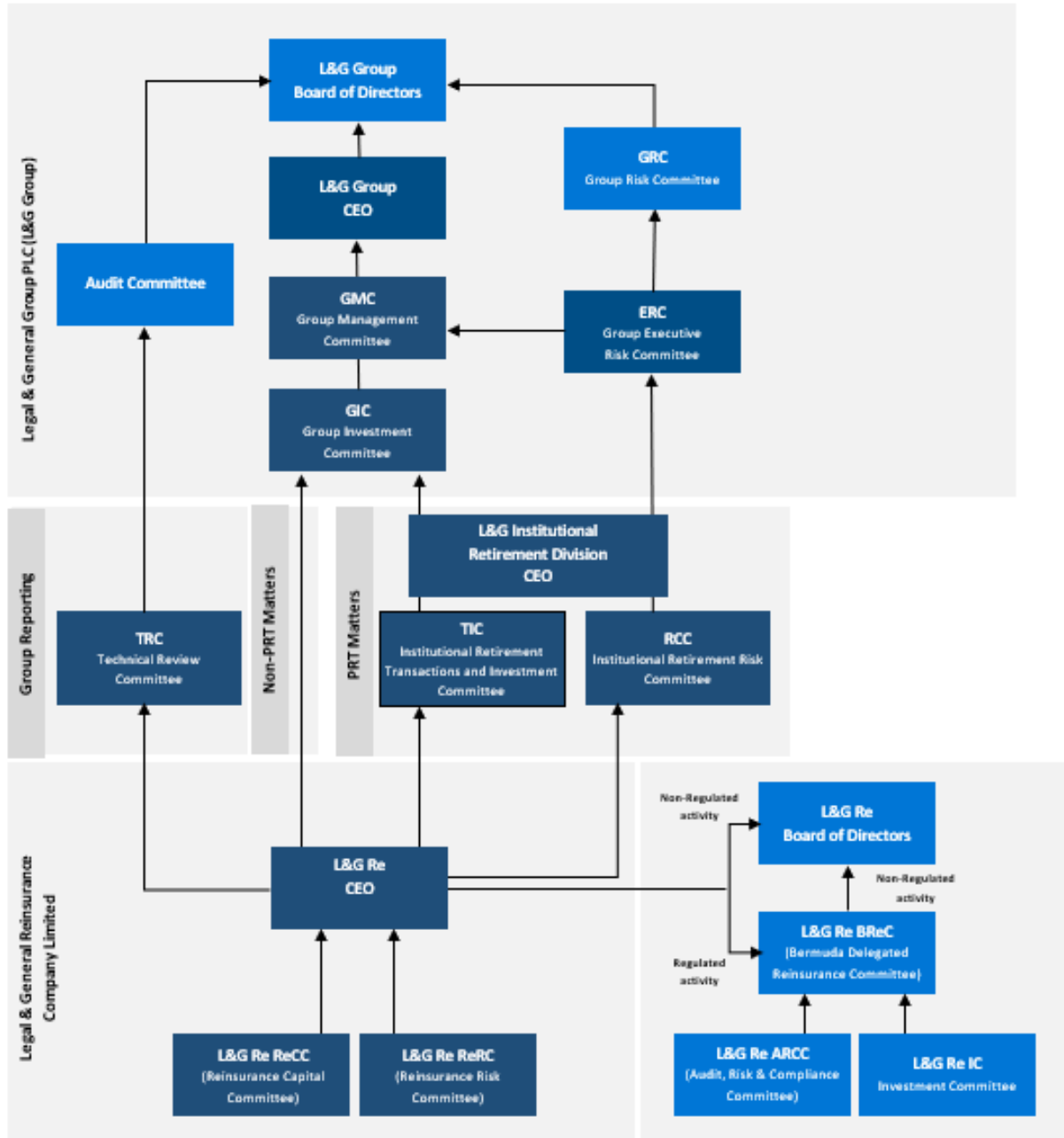
The Company principally sits within the L&G Institutional Retirement division for governance purposes. For the purposes of L&G Group reporting, the Company also contributes to the operating profits of other L&G divisions.

The Company has a local governance structure and is also required to satisfy L&G divisional and Group level governance. This is illustrated in diagram 2 on the following page.



Diagram 2: Governance Structure (as at 31 December 2025)

The Company has a local governance structure and is also required to satisfy L&G divisional and Group level



governance.

A.6 INSURANCE BUSINESS WRITTEN BY BUSINESS SEGMENT AND BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

Line of Business	Gross Premium Written 2025	Net Premium Written 2025	Gross Premium Written 2024	Net Premium Written 2024
	£'m	£'m	£'m	£'m
Long-Term Business	2,418	2,418	1,785	1,785
Total	2,418	2,418	1,785	1,785

Geographical Location	Gross Premium Written 2025	Gross Premium Written 2024
	£'m	£'m
Northern Europe	2,359	1,735
North America	59	50
Total	2,418	1,785

A.7 PERFORMANCE OF INVESTMENTS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

Type and Market Value	2025	2024	Commentary
	£'m	£'m	
Government Securities	5,022	3,129	Government securities held largely relates to UK Gilts, as in prior years. The increase in Government Securities during 2025 was due to additions and movements in UK bond markets.
Other Fixed Rate Securities	12,173	12,166	Holdings of other fixed rate securities primarily relates to corporate bonds. Holdings are broadly similar to 2024, with a slight increase due to market movements.
Variable Rate Securities	981	815	Holdings increased over the year due to additions and falling interest rates.
Lifetime Mortgages	1,811	1,738	Holdings are broadly similar to 2024.
Accrued Interest	171	153	Accrued interest held is broadly similar to 2024.
Derivative Assets	(1,990)	(1,202)	Changes in derivative asset holdings are primarily due to additions and market movements. Derivatives are held for asset and liability management purposes.
Cash and Cash Equivalents	124	76	Cash and short-term cash equivalents holdings increased over the year due to portfolio rotations and liquidity management purposes.
Unit Trusts	924	1,092	Unit Trusts held relate to (1) holdings in L&G Asset Management pooled liquidity funds, where the Company's cash is typically swept into, and (2) pooled equity and bond funds. Holdings decreased over the year due to disposals and movements in equity markets.
Other Assets	2,103	1,702	Other assets contain certain alternative asset classes not captured in the above. Holdings are broadly similar to 2024.
Total	21,319	19,669	

Source: Report and Accounts 2025 "risk management and control" note, tables 2, 3 and 4; includes Funds Withheld



A.8 DETAILS ON MATERIAL INCOME AND EXPENSES INCURRED

Investment performance is reported by the Company as Investment Return in its financial statements. The Company earns an investment return from holdings in financial instruments held on behalf of policyholders to back their insurance contracts and as Company capital.

The total investment return for the Company as reported in the financial statements in 2025 was £70m profit (2024: £61m profit).

Investment return includes dividends, interest, rent and fair value gains and losses. Dividends are accrued on an ex-dividend basis. Interest and rent are included on an accruals basis. For financial assets which are not classified as Fair Value Through Profit-or-Loss ("FVTPL") interest income is recognised using the effective interest method. Investment income is presented net of investment management fees and rebates.

Total non-directly attributable insurance expenses incurred by the Company as reported in the financial statements in 2025 were £16m (2024: £18m)

A.9 ANY OTHER MATERIAL INFORMATION

The Company executed further annuity business through Servo/Pulse, an internal reinsurance arrangement with Legal & General Assurance Society Limited. Business added in 2025 related to UK Pension Risk Transfer ("PRT") transactions and individual annuities amounting to £2.4bn (2024: £1.8bn) within L&G Reinsurance.

The Company executed a further mortality reinsurance transaction with Banner Life Insurance Company, L&G Group's main United States insurance subsidiary. Covered business added in 2025 related to new business insurance policies from Banner Life Insurance Company written in 2025 and three months' worth of policies from May to July 2014, increasing the total face amount of the mortality business to \$800bn (2024: \$676bn). The reinsurance provides further risk diversification against existing risks and another revenue stream. With these transactions, the Company takes on additional mortality, and pandemic risk. The exposure to pandemic risk has been partially mitigated through an adverse mortality stop-loss reinsurance treaty with 3rd party reinsurers.

L&G Group and its global subsidiaries recognise that companies have an obligation to ensure that their business and supporting supply chains are slavery free. The modern slavery statement can be found on the Company's website (<https://group.legalandgeneral.com/media/fgdchnjt/modern-slavery-statement-2025.pdf>).



B. GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

Particulars of corporate governance, risk management and solvency self-assessment frameworks

The Company's Board is accountable for the long-term success of the Company by setting the strategic objectives and monitoring performance against those objectives. The Board is led by the Chair and as at 31 December 2025 comprised one executive director and four non-executive directors. The Board has established the Bermuda Delegated Reinsurance Committee ("BReC"), the Investment Committee ("IC") and the Audit Risk and Compliance Committee ("ARCC") to assist in the execution of its responsibilities. The day-to-day management of the Company is led by the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO").

The Company's Board meets formally on a regular basis and is responsible for setting the Company's strategy. The Company operates within a clearly defined delegated authority framework. The delegated authority framework ensures that there is an appropriate level of Board contribution to, and oversight of, key decisions and that the day-to-day business is managed effectively. The Company's governance framework is intended to ensure that all decision making is appropriate and subject to robust controls and oversight. The Company operates a three lines of defence structure to ensure appropriate segregation of responsibilities.

B.1 BOARD AND SENIOR EXECUTIVES

B.1.1 DIRECTORS, COMMITTEE MEMBERS AND OFFICERS (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025)

Director / Committee Member	L&G Re Board	Bermuda Delegated Reinsurance Committee	Audit, Risk & Compliance Committee	Investment Committee
Tim Stedman*	Chair	Chair	Member	Chair
Amy Ellison	Member	Member	Member	Member
Nimol Rajkumar	Member			
Lorna Shah	Member			
Helena Hawthorn	Member			
Caroline Foulger		Member	Chair	
Alla Kleyner			Member	Member
Tom Bryant		Member	Member	
Michael Walsh		Member		Member

Non-Executive | Independent Non-Executive | Executive

* Resigned, effective 2 February 2026. Karl Shaw was appointed to these roles, effective 3 February 2026.



Officers	Role
Amy Ellison	Chief Executive Officer
Michael Walsh	Chief Financial Officer
Tom Ault	Chief Business Development Officer
Zane Olivier	Chief Investment Officer
Nick Burke	Chief Risk Officer
Charlotte Kingston	Chief Actuary*

*Appointment effective 14 January 2025. Between 14 January – 29 September 2025, the Chief Actuary role was held on an interim basis by Alfie Cresswell.

Description of segregation of these responsibilities

For full year 2025, the primary officers of the Company were the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Chief Risk Officer (CRO), Chief Investment Officer (CIO), Chief Actuary (CA) and Chief Business Development Officer (CBDO). Only one member of the Board, the CEO, is directly involved with the day-to-day management of the Company.

The CFO leads the finance function that is responsible for financial management, including financial reporting and valuation methodology and assumptions. The CBDO leads the new business function and retains responsibility for all new business-related activities. The CA retains responsibility for capital management and optimisation, including the Bermuda Solvency Capital Requirement (“BSCR”) and Commercial Insurers’ Solvency Self-Assessment (“CISSA”). The CIO retains responsibility for the full asset portfolio of the Company, including investment manager oversight, asset liability management and investment strategy development across a variety of asset classes. The CRO leads the risk function and is responsible for the risk management framework of the Company..

Brian Morrissey, KPMG, is the Company’s Approved Actuary (AA). The AA is responsible for providing an independent actuarial opinion on the sufficiency of the long-term reserves of the Company and their compliance with Bermuda regulatory requirements. There is full independence between the AA and the Company team which calculates the Technical Provisions (including the Best Estimate Liability (“BEL”)) and the underlying valuation basis.

B.1.2 DESCRIPTION OF REMUNERATION POLICY AND PRACTICES AND PERFORMANCE-BASED CRITERIA GOVERNING THE BOARD, SENIOR EXECUTIVES AND EMPLOYEES

The Company’s CEO and HR function are responsible for oversight of remuneration taking into consideration the L&G Group’s remuneration policies. Senior executives and employees are remunerated in the same way. Base salary is set to be competitive within the local Bermuda market. A discretionary performance related bonus is paid annually reflecting the performance of L&G Group, its Institutional Retirement division and the Company, as well as that of the senior executive or employee during the calendar year. Bonuses above a certain threshold are subject to deferral with the deferral amount increasing with the size of the bonus. Deferred awards are normally held in shares for three years.

The Group operates a Share Bonus Plan which provides the vehicle for deferral of annual bonuses in the majority of cases and allows for a limited number of awards of shares to high potential individuals and those with critical skills.

The Group also operates a Performance Share Plan which is offered to a small number of senior executives each year in recognition of the strategic and influential role that they hold in terms of driving the Company performance, as well as their individual contribution. Participation in the plan for one year does not guarantee participation in future years.



The Board members that are employed by the Group are remunerated in line with Group remuneration policies. Independent non-executives are remunerated consistent with local market practice; compensation is not made in the form of shares in the Company or parent company.

B.1.3 DESCRIPTION OF THE SUPPLEMENTARY PENSION OR EARLY RETIREMENT SCHEMES FOR MEMBERS, THE BOARD AND SENIOR EXECUTIVES

The Company provides a defined contribution pension plan for all eligible employees in line with local Bermuda market practice. The Company does not have additional supplemental pension schemes nor any early retirement schemes. There is no pension plan for the Company's non-executives.

B.1.4 ANY MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS WITH SHAREHOLDER CONTROLLERS, PERSONS WHO EXERCISE SIGNIFICANT INFLUENCE, THE BOARD OR SENIOR EXECUTIVES

There are no material transactions with the Board members or senior executives outside of the Company's remuneration policies.

B.2 FITNESS AND PROPRIETY REQUIREMENTS

B.2.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE FIT AND PROPER PROCESS IN ASSESSING THE BOARD AND SENIOR EXECUTIVES

Application of the Policy

L&G Group has in place a Fit and Proper Policy which applies to the Company, the purpose of which is to set out the procedures required by regulated companies within L&G Group to assess the fitness and propriety of individuals who run these undertakings or who hold other key functions in them.

Key Requirements

The policy requires that the Company shall establish, implement and maintain documented policies and adequate procedures to ensure that all persons who are responsible for running the entity or are responsible for other key functions are at all times fit and proper to do so.

The assessment of fitness and propriety covers the following factors:

- Honesty, integrity and reputation
- Competence and capability
- Financial soundness

The Company's Assessment Procedures

Defined processes are in place to ensure that the fitness and propriety of applicants is carefully considered before an application to the regulators to grant approval is submitted. An assessment will also be taken before a notification is made to the regulators in relation to the appointment of a key function holder.

The Company will only support an application for approval or a notification if it is believed that the candidate meets all the elements of the fit and proper test.

Each application will be looked at on its own merits, on a case-by-case basis, but the following principle generally applies to all applications:

- Has the candidate been open and honest with the Company and disclosed all relevant matters.

If the candidate has disclosed any incidents pertaining to their fitness and propriety, the following will be considered:

- The seriousness of the issue and the relevance to the specific role applied for;
- The passage of time since the incident occurred; and
- Whether the issue relates to an isolated incident or whether there is a pattern of adverse behaviour



Fit and proper assessment criteria have been developed and each application will be considered against these criteria, regardless of the current approved status of the individual.

The criteria are:

- Knowledge: Does the individual have generic knowledge of the industry sector and specific knowledge of the firm?
- Qualifications: Does the individual have prerequisite or supporting relevant qualifications?
- Skills: Does the individual demonstrate the appropriate level of business and interpersonal skills?
- Behaviour: Does the individual demonstrate the appropriate attitudes and standards of ethical behaviour?
- Expertise: Does the individual achieve positive and fair outcomes and meet performance standards expected of the post?

The assessment criteria are also relevant in assessing the continuing fitness and propriety of individuals appointed to approved roles ("Approved Persons").

Maintaining Fitness and Propriety

From time to time, Approved Persons will be required to certify that there has been no change to the information provided at the point of approval and consequently the fitness and propriety status is unchanged.

The Group's policies and procedures place an obligation on Approved Persons to notify Group Risk and Group HR in the event of any pending or actual criminal, civil or other disciplinary charges, judgements, petitions for bankruptcy, or other actions or disciplinary measures whatsoever, against them or any entity, body or other entity with which the Approved Person is, or has been, associated.

Should such a notification occur, the Company will assess the information to decide whether the Approved Person remains fit and proper. If the assessment ultimately concludes that the Approved Person can no longer remain in their role, a notification will be made to the regulators in line with the regulatory requirements.

The Company's performance management process is the primary mechanism for tracking on-going competency. The Company will take appropriate steps to monitor an individual's financial soundness on an on-going basis.

B.2.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS, SKILLS, AND EXPERTISE OF THE BOARD AND SENIOR EXECUTIVES TO CARRY OUT THEIR FUNCTIONS

Board Members as at 31 December 2025

Tim Stedman

L&G Group Capital Director

Tim has over 30 years' experience in the life insurance sector. During his time with L&G Group, Tim held a number of different financial reporting and risk management roles. From 2007 until 2013, he was Actuarial Function Holder for Legal & General Assurance Society Limited which is the entity through which the Group accepts the majority of its life assurance risks.

Tim became Group Chief Actuary in 2010 and led the project to gain approval of the Group's Solvency II internal model in 2015. He had responsibility for capital management and optimisation across the Group as well as the ongoing operation and development of the Group's capital modelling and ensuring compliance with Solvency II. As part of his role, Tim led the Group's work on Insurance Capital Standards.

In September 2023, Tim moved to the role of Group Capital Director focusing on the Group's implementation of Solvency UK – the UK's changes to the Solvency II regime.

Tim is a Fellow of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries and holds a BSc in Mathematics from the University of Manchester.

Tim resigned from L&G Group, effective 3 February 2026.



Amy Ellison

CEO, L&G Re

Amy became CEO of L&G Re in June 2021 relocating from London. As CEO, Amy has responsibility for running L&G's Bermuda based operations and entities.

Amy has worked in several senior management roles within L&G since joining the Group in 2016, including Finance Director within the Investment Management business responsible for Defined Contribution, Retail and Personal Investing product lines, and as Head of Audit for four of L&G's businesses. In 2019, Amy took up an eight-month secondment as Senior Policy Lead as part of the Independent Review of the Financial Reporting Council, working with L&G's Group Chairman, Sir John Kingman.

Before joining L&G, Amy spent 15 years with PwC in the UK and Australia and was responsible for the delivery of audits and assurance services to globally listed insurance and asset management clients.

Amy is a Member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, Scotland and has a MA Music from the University of Edinburgh.

Helena Hawthorn

General Counsel, L&G Institutional Retirement Division

Helena joined L&G in 2016 and has over 20 years' experience in the retirement sector. She is responsible for all legal oversight of L&G's institutional retirement business and leads the delivery of all UK pension de-risking transactions to help pension schemes de-risk their obligations and secure their members' benefits. She also oversees all of L&G's global transactional pensions work and cross border transactions including the negotiation of significant longevity and funded reinsurance from the UK and oversaw the legal and regulatory work for the creation of Legal & General Reinsurance Company No.2 Limited. Since 2017, she has also advised the L&G Group on management of its own c£2bn pension schemes.

Prior to joining L&G, Helena spent 10 years as a solicitor in private practice advising sponsoring employers and trustee boards on their legal and governance obligations in relation to their defined benefit pension schemes.

Helena received a BA History from the University of Oxford and is a Member of The Law Society.

Lorna Shah

Managing Director L&G's Retail Retirement Division

Lorna leads L&G's Retail Retirement division, which provides high quality retirement income and lending products through its retail annuities and lifetime mortgage businesses. She's also the CEO of L&G Home Finance and sits on the boards of Portfolio Management Services Nominees and Legal & General Reinsurance.

Lorna has worked at L&G since graduating from university and has held a broad range of actuarial, finance and commercial roles within the Group, working on both the insurance and retirement sides of our retail offer.

Lorna is a Fellow of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries and holds a Master of Mathematics and Physics from the University of Warwick.



Nimol Rajkumar

CFO, L&G Institutional Retirement Division

Since joining L&G in 2013 Nimol has held several Finance and Risk roles across Group, Retail and Institutional Retirement. In his early career Nimol spent time working in Cape Town and Stockholm in a wide variety of roles including Corporate Finance and Chief of staff.

Nimol is a Fellow of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries and holds a BBus Sci in Business Science (Actuarial Science) from the University of Cape Town.

Committee Members as at 31 December 2025

Tim Stedman (Bio above)

Amy Ellison (Bio above)

Caroline Foulger

Independent Non-Executive Committee Member

Caroline is a non-executive director with extensive experience in the financial services industry. She is a former partner of PwC Bermuda where she both led the insurance practice and was a member of the firm's global industry leadership team.

Caroline has lived and worked in Bermuda for over thirty years, primarily with global insurance and reinsurance entities.

She is an experienced Audit Committee Chair for both US and UK listed entities and has also been a champion of diversity and inclusion at both PwC and on several of the boards on which she has or continues to serve. She currently has a non-executive portfolio of both listed and unlisted entities in insurance, investments and private equity companies.

Tom Bryant

Reporting Director, L&G Group's Institutional Retirement Division

As Reporting Director for L&G Group's Institutional Retirement division, Tom is responsible for the delivery of the financial reporting, internal controls across finance, business planning and cost management. Previously, he was Head of Audit for the LGR business and Group Finance function.

Prior to joining L&G in 2014, Tom was Head of Internal Audit for the Head Office Operations, for QBE Insurance Group in Sydney and the QBE captive reinsurer, Equator Re, in Bermuda. Until 2010 Tom worked for PricewaterhouseCoopers in the UK and Australia in financial services external audit. Tom has over 20 years' experience in financial reporting, internal and external audit of life insurance companies and pension schemes.

Tom is a Chartered Accountant and a Certified Internal Auditor. He holds a PhD and BEng in Civil Engineering from the University of Bristol.

Michael Walsh

CFO, L&G Re

Following roles as Legal & General Reinsurance's (L&G Re) Chief Actuary and Chief Business Development Officer, Mike became L&G Re's Chief Financial Officer in 2020. During his time with L&G Re,



Mike has overseen the execution of multiple PRT transactions, including the largest in Ireland in 2018, as well as L&G Re's inaugural transaction in Canada and L&G Re's award-winning pandemic stop-loss reinsurance.

Prior to joining L&G Re, Mike held a variety of roles, including as an adviser to sponsors and trustees of pension funds, as well as senior roles within the UK pension risk transfer market. He oversaw the launch of Partnership into the UK bulk annuity market (now Just following the merger with Just Retirement) and the completion of more than 30 bulk annuity transactions. Across his career, Mike has also been responsible for developing pricing capability in the innovative medically underwritten bulk annuity market; overseeing production of quotations; leading product development; and implementing major improvements to systems, governance and processes.

Mike has a Master's in Mathematics with Statistics and is a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, for which he has been a member of the working parties and organising committees of Member Interest Groups.

Mike is also a Board member of the Association of Bermuda International Companies (ABIC) and has attained the Diploma in Company Direction from the Institute of Directors.

Alla Kleyner

CEO, US PRT

Alla joined L&G in 2018 as the Chief Risk Officer of L&G's US Retirement business where she was responsible for risk oversight for all risk types for PRT, including insurance, market, credit, liquidity, conduct and operational risks. She later held the roles of Chief Investment Officer for L&G America and US Retirement CFO before starting her current role of CEO, US PRT.

Prior to joining L&G, Alla served as VP and Lead Actuary for the Retirement and Income Solutions unit at MetLife. She was responsible for financial reporting and valuation, pricing, and emerging risk issues for MetLife's group annuity and stable value products. Her experience includes pricing, Asset Liability Management, product development, actuarial valuation and reporting, pricing oversight, risk management and investments.

Alla is a Fellow of the Society of Actuaries and a CFA Charterholder.

Primary Officers and Senior Management as at 31 December 2025

Amy Ellison, CEO (Bio above)

Michael Walsh, CFO (Bio above)

Tom Ault

Chief Business Development Officer, L&G Re

As Chief Business Development Officer, Tom takes responsibility for the Company's new business strategy and clients with oversight of the pricing function.

Prior to joining L&G, Tom spent 19 years at Aon where he was a Partner within the retirement consulting practice in Canada and the UK. At Aon, he held a number of Canadian leadership roles, most recently with responsibility for retirement innovation, the pension risk settlement and longevity practice, and the local Vancouver market.



Tom is a Fellow of the Canadian Institute of Actuaries and a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries and has a MMATHSTAT in Mathematics and Statistics from Newcastle University.

Zane Olivier

Chief Investment Officer, L&G Re

Zane was appointed the Company's Chief Investment Officer in 2025 after serving as Chief Actuary from 2020. Zane has worked in the L&G Group since 2016, heading up both the actuarial reporting teams for L&G Re and the actuarial reporting team for L&G Group's Retirement division in London.

Prior to joining L&G, Zane worked in a variety of roles in the industry and as a consultant, with a particular focus on Solvency II and capital optimization.

Zane is a Fellow of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries. He holds a BSc in Mathematics, Operations Research, Statistics and Economics from the University of Warwick.

Charlotte Kingston

Chief Actuary, L&G Re

Charlotte joined L&G in 2017 and relocated to the Bermuda office in 2021. She has held a variety of roles across the Group, primarily focused on financial reporting and capital management. Most recently, Charlotte served as Head of Capital Management for L&G Reinsurance, where she played a key role in establishing L&G Reinsurance's US PRT reinsurance platform.

Prior to joining L&G, Charlotte worked as a pensions consultant at Hymans Robertson. She was appointed Chief Actuary in 2025 and currently performs the role for both L&G Re and L&G Re 2.

Charlotte is a Fellow of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries and holds the Chartered Enterprise Risk Actuary accreditation. She graduated from the University of Manchester with a BSc in Mathematics.

Nick Burke

Chief Risk Officer, L&G Re

Nick heads up the Company's risk function. Since joining L&G in 2014, he has held a variety of roles including Pricing Manager and Business Development Director. He was also involved in the market entry for each of the PRT territories. Prior to joining L&G, Nick worked for Irish Life.

Nick is a Fellow of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries, a Chartered Enterprise Risk Actuary and has a MSc in Mathematics and Physics from the University of Manchester.

Mike Jones

Director of IT & Operations, L&G Re

Mike heads up the Company's IT function and is accountable for maintaining the smooth operation of existing systems and identifying opportunities to enhance technology to support business growth. Since joining L&G in 2021, he has managed a diverse application estate that supports various group functions, including Finance, HR, Legal, and Risk. His teams have also been integral to complex programmes such as IFRS17, Payments Platform, and HR Transformation.

Prior to joining L&G, Mike spent the majority of his IT management career in the UK government as a civil and crown servant. His responsibilities were varied, primarily focusing on end user computing, productivity, and accessible technology. He was accountable for aligning services and reducing costs across government departments, often leading to significant savings and reduced complexities.



Melody Greenslade

Head of Human Resources, L&G Re

Melody joined L&G Re as the Head of Human Resources in June 2022. Prior to joining L&G, Melody was employed as a Senior Human Resources Consultant with Expertise in Bermuda for greater than 14 years, having held various senior management level roles in the areas of Recruitment, Immigration, HR Consulting, and Training and Development. Melody's broad experience in the Bermuda market enables her to provide effective strategic direction for L&G's Human Resources department.

Melody is a Certified Senior Human Resource Professional. She received a BA, Environmental Science, Bucknell University.

B.3 RISK MANAGEMENT AND SOLVENCY SELF-ASSESSMENT

B.3.1 A DESCRIPTION OF THE RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESS AND PROCEDURES TO EFFECTIVELY IDENTIFY, MEASURE, MANAGE AND REPORT ON RISK EXPOSURES

Risk management system

The Company follows a 'three lines of defence' risk governance model which is in line with the L&G Group policy, whereby:

- the Company is responsible for risk taking within the parameters of the approved risk appetite and accountable for managing risks in line with the Company's risk policies;
- Risk functions led by the CRO provide objective challenge and guidance on risk matters;
- Group Internal Audit ("GIA") providing independent assurance on the effectiveness of business risk management and the overall operation of the risk framework.

Understanding the risks that we may be exposed to and deploying strategies to ensure residual exposures remain within acceptable parameters is an integral part of our business. We seek to deeply embed the necessary capabilities to assess and price for those risks that we believe offer sustainable returns within the Company; as well as ensuring the skill sets to closely manage those risk factors which could otherwise lead to unexpected outcomes. The risk management framework supports informed risk taking by our business, setting out those rewarded risks for which we accept exposure; and the risks that we want to avoid; together with risk limits and standards of internal control to ensure exposures remain within our overall risk appetite.

Risk appetite

The Company's risk appetite statements set out the overall attitude to risk, and the ranges and limits of acceptable risk taking. The ARCC regularly considers the risk appetite, assessing the continued appropriateness of the Company's key measures and tolerances relative to the risk exposures of the Company. Additionally, as part of the planning cycle, assessment is made of the level of risk taking proposed in the plan and the capacity for risk taking within the overall appetite framework.

The risk appetite is approved by the Board on the recommendation of the ARCC and the Company.

Risk taking authorities

The parameters of acceptable risk taking defined within the risk appetite are cascaded to the CEO and senior managers through documented divisional and entity mandates.

Mandates articulate the product types and features that may be written; the asset classes that may be held; the target capital positions and ranges of earnings volatility within which the overall profile of risks should be managed; and tolerances for specific risk exposures. Activities that would result in a business operating outside agreed parameters require formal approval.



Risk Policies

Risk control

The Company sets formal policies for the management of market, insurance, credit, liquidity and operational risks. The policies specify the overall strategies for ensuring each risk type is managed in line with the Company's risk appetite and the minimum control standards that should be applied in managing significant risk exposures.

Risk mitigation

The Company deploys a range of risk management techniques to manage and mitigate risks, and to ensure risk exposures are within the approved risk appetite. For example, derivatives are used to hedge unrewarded risks as part of the Company's asset liability management activity; and reinsurance programs are considered for transferring significant aggregations and concentrations of insurance risk exposures. The framework of controls includes documented underwriting policies and structured delegated pricing and underwriting authorities. It also includes investment policies which take into account the nature of the liabilities, guarantees and other embedded options given to policyholders.

Risk identification and assessment

Review process

The Company operates a risk identification and assessment process under which the Company regularly consider changes in the profile of existing and emerging risks. The assessment process evaluates the risks that are inherent in all products as well as those that are presented from changes in the environments that the Company operates in.

Commercial Insurer's Solvency Self-Assessment

The risk identification and assessment process forms part of the Company's broader CISSA process, which is the ongoing assessment of the risks to which the Company is exposed and an evaluation of the sufficiency of resources to sustain the business strategy over the horizon of the Group plan.

Risk Management Information

The risk management information framework is structured to report and support the review of ongoing and emerging risks and assess actual risk positions relative to the risk limits and targets that are set.

Risk oversight

The CRO, who is independent of first line, supports the Board and the ARCC in articulating acceptable risk taking and ensuring the effective operation of the risk and capital framework. This includes ongoing assessment of the Company's capital requirements to confirm that they meet regulatory solvency requirements.

The CRO also provides objective challenge and guidance on a range of risk matters to business managers, including the risks implicit in product developments, business transactions and new asset classes, and strategies for managing risks in line with the Company's overall risk appetite.

Risk committees

The Board has ultimate responsibility for the risk management framework. The ARCC, supported by the CRO, serves as the focal point for risk oversight activities.

The Board:

- Owns the overall Risk Management system
- Owns the risk appetite statements
- Is the ultimate owner of the Company's regulatory relationships

The Company's Reinsurance Risk Committee ensures the effectiveness of the overall risk management system and recommends to the Board any changes to the risk appetite. It meets on a quarterly basis.

The executives are accountable for:

- The implementation and operation of the risk management system
- Identifying, measuring, managing, monitoring and reporting risks within the business



- Ensuring all business decisions are informed by risk-based measures by reference to the agreed risk appetite statements wherever appropriate
- Ensuring appropriate risk taking and risk assurance resources are in place

The CRO leads the risk management function which represents the second line of defence.

GIA provides the third line of defence across the Group. It provides assurance to the ARCC, executive directors and risk management function that the design and operation of the risk management system is appropriate for all risk types.

B.3.2 DESCRIPTION OF HOW THE RISK MANAGEMENT AND SOLVENCY SELF-ASSESSMENT SYSTEMS ARE IMPLEMENTED AND INTEGRATED INTO THE INSURER' S OPERATIONS, INCLUDING STRATEGIC PLANNING AND ORGANISATIONAL AND DECISION MAKING PROCESS

This item has been included in B.3.1 above.

B.3.3 DESCRIPTION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE SOLVENCY SELF-ASSESSMENT, SOLVENCY NEEDS, AND CAPITAL AND RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

The purposes of the CISSA are to assess the Company's risks and to evaluate whether there are sufficient financial resources to sustain the business strategy over the plan horizon.

The Company uses an internal capital measure for its CISSA capital, which is broadly based on the Bermudian Economic Balance Sheet ("EBS"), with enhanced capital factors applied to its most material risks. The CISSA capital and EBS position is assessed under various stresses in the CISSA and relative to the Company's capital risk appetite, which broadly aims to withstand an adverse loss event and still maintain a margin above its regulatory target capital level. The Company's CISSA capital and EBS bases, together with its capital risk appetite, brings together the underlying risk and capital management processes through which the Company assesses, monitors and measures its risks, reviews the business against risk appetite and tolerances, and projects the solvency position over the business plan.

The CISSA cycle is aligned with the strategic and business planning process so that the key elements can interact and inform forward looking decision-making.

Integration of CISSA processes

Regular CISSA processes are aligned with the strategic and business planning process, providing key CISSA inputs in line with the plan.

Throughout the year, the Company monitors its performance against the current plan as well as monitoring risk and capital MI.

B.3.4 DESCRIPTION OF THE SOLVENCY SELF-ASSESSMENT APPROVAL PROCESS INCLUDING THE LEVEL OF OVERSIGHT AND INDEPENDENT VERIFICATION BY THE BOARD AND SENIOR EXECUTIVES

The Board is responsible for appropriate and proportionate oversight of capital management activities to ensure they are carried out in the spirit of the Group's capital management policy.

The Board also ensures that there are adequate processes and procedures in place to meet their obligations under this framework.

The Board delegates the day-to-day capital management to the BReC, who delegates responsibility to the CEO, who executes their authority through the Reinsurance Capital Committee ("ReCC").



The Company's capital risk appetite is the responsibility of the Chief Actuary. The risk appetite more generally is the responsibility of the CRO and is reviewed annually (or at other times when it is required).

Refer to B.3.1 and B.3.3 above for additional information.

B.4 INTERNAL CONTROLS

B.4.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERNAL CONTROLS SYSTEM

Internal control system

The internal control framework seeks to ensure that:

- An organisational structure is defined, with clarity of roles, responsibilities and reporting lines
- Appropriate management information and reporting processes are defined
- Frameworks for decision making (including the delegation of authority) are articulated
- Clear segregation of duties is in place
- Conflicts of interest are managed
- Administrative and accounting procedures are aligned with requirements
- Personnel have sufficient skills, knowledge and expertise to discharge their responsibilities (including those relating to the regulatory environment)
- Adequate and orderly records of business are maintained
- The security of customer data and other internal records is ensured
- Business procedures combat financial crime
- Processes are in place to deal with policyholder claims and complaints
- The integrity of manual and computerised business systems is ensured
- Processes ensure assessment of the possible impact of any changes in the legal environment

The ARCC oversees the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control framework, primarily through the receipt of reports from GIA, external auditors, and risk teams in the second line of defence.

B.4.2 DESCRIPTION OF HOW THE COMPLIANCE FUNCTION IS EXECUTED

The CRO retains all compliance responsibilities, including fraud, anti-money laundering, anti-terrorist financing, counter-proliferation financing ("AML/ATF/CPF") and anti-bribery and corruption responsibilities. The compliance policies have been approved by the Board and are reviewed periodically. All local policies comply with Group compliance policy and consider regulatory requirements. The CRO ensures that:

- All staff have annual training on compliance policies
- All staff read and sign the compliance policies upon commencement of their employment
- Company policies are kept in-step with Group and regulatory requirements
- All compliance activity is reported to the ARCC.

B.5 INTERNAL AUDIT

Description of how the Internal Audit function is implemented and how it maintains its independence and objectivity when conducting its functions

GIA is an independent and objective assurance and advisory function whose primary role is to support the Group Board and Executive Management in the protection of the assets, reputation, and sustainability of the Group.



GIA also supports the Group's Executive Management in accomplishing business objectives by adopting a systematic and disciplined approach to the evaluation and improvement of the design and effectiveness of the Group's risk management, control and governance processes.

GIA carries out:

- independent reviews and audits of the controls mitigating the key risks in all areas of the business, prioritised according to the relative risk of each assignment as determined by the Group Chief Internal Auditor in conjunction with senior management;
- reviews of major business change initiatives; and
- reviews of the risk management and internal control processes.

GIA's work may also include reviewing relevant post-mortem or 'lessons learned' analyses following significant adverse events at an organisation. GIA's involvement is generally determined as part of the audit planning process or on an ad hoc basis, where required.

GIA is responsible for the development of an internal audit plan, with a corresponding delivery timetable and budget. The plan typically details proposed audits over the next twelve months. GIA reviews the plan regularly and advises the Board, through the Group Audit Committee, of any material alterations to it. Any impact of resource limitations and significant interim changes are communicated promptly to the Board.

The Internal Audit plan is developed using a risk-based methodology, including input from executive and non-executive senior management. Any significant deviation from the approved internal audit plan is communicated through the activity reporting process.

Internal control objectives considered by GIA include:

- effectiveness of design and operation of processes and their actual outcomes, assessed against the group's established values, ethics, risk appetite and policies;
- the appropriateness of the organisation's risk and control culture, including the attitude and approach taken by all levels of management to risk management and internal control
- efficiency of operations, and use of resources;
- compliance with policies, plans, procedures, laws and regulations;
- reliability and integrity of management and financial information processes, including the means to identify, measure, classify, and report such information; and
- safeguarding of assets.

The Group Chief Internal Auditor reports functionally to the Chair of the Group Audit Committee and administratively to the Group Chief Executive Officer.

Internal Audit activity remains free from interference by anyone within the Group. This includes the choice of business areas to audit, procedures, frequency, timing, or the content of the GIA reports. This ensures that GIA can maintain a necessary independent and objective perspective.

Internal auditors have no direct operational responsibility or authority over any of the activities audited. Accordingly, they will not implement internal controls, develop procedures, install systems, prepare records, or engage in any other activity that may impair internal auditors' judgement.

The Group Chief Internal Auditor is responsible for ensuring that GIA maintains a quality assurance programme and continuous improvement plan. In addition, the GCIA commissions an external quality review of GIA at least every five years. This includes a comprehensive review of GIA's mandate and charter; strategy; methodologies; processes; risk assessment; internal audit plan; resourcing and talent development; and evaluation of GIA's compliance with applicable standards, guidance and codes of practice.

GIA is committed to full conformance with the Institute of Internal Auditors' Global Internal Audit Standards and alignment with applicable regulation, codes of practice and guidance.



Internal auditors will exhibit the highest level of professional objectivity in gathering, evaluating, and communicating information about the activity or process being examined. Internal auditors will make a balanced assessment of all the relevant circumstances and will not lose their objectivity when forming judgements.

The Group Chief Internal Auditor confirms to the Group Audit Committee, at least annually, the organisational independence of internal audit activity.

B.6 ACTUARIAL FUNCTION

B.6.1 DESCRIPTION OF HOW THE ACTUARIAL FUNCTION IS IMPLEMENTED

Description of how the actuarial function is implemented

The Company has its own actuarial team that is supported by the wider Group Actuarial Function for the Company's Solvency UK reporting. The Solvency UK BEL is currently also used as Economic Balance Sheet ("EBS") BEL for annuities.

The Approved Actuary, which is an external independent firm, presents an annual report to the Board providing an opinion on the reasonableness of the calculation of the technical provisions ("TPs") and its compliance with Bermuda Regulations.

The requirements covering the calculation of the TPs are addressed through various activities, in particular, Actuarial Function review of the calculations and through membership of oversight committees. A number of reports during the year are provided to the Board or Committees on the data, models, methodologies, assumptions and results of the EBS TP calculation.

The Actuarial Function contributes to the effective implementation of the risk management system through various activities and the membership of a number of key committees with risk and financial reporting responsibilities. Areas of focus, both within the responsibility of the risk function and more generally, with significant levels of Actuarial Function involvement include: the Internal Model used in Group reporting and the Bermuda Solvency Capital Requirement; the CISSA; identifying, measuring and monitoring risks; asset-liability modelling (including Matching Adjustment ("MA") and liquidity management); product pricing; financial reporting and business plans.

B.7 OUTSOURCING

B.7.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE OUTSOURCING POLICY AND INFORMATION ON ANY KEY OR IMPORTANT FUNCTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN OUTSOURCED

The Company revised the local Procurement Procedure in 2024 which has been approved by the Board. The Company Procurement Procedure incorporates the requirements from the Group's Third Party Risk Policy and the Group Procurement Policy which are applicable to Bermuda from a regulatory and legal perspective. The Third Party Risk Policy sets out the framework and minimum standards of control and governance that the Company expects to be applied in the management of risks associated with outsourced and essential supplier service arrangements in line with regulatory requirements. The Group Third Party Risk policy specifies that an activity should not be outsourced where it would materially impair the quality of the Company's system of governance; unduly increase the Company's exposure to operational risk; impair the ability of supervisory authorities to monitor the Company's compliance with its obligations; or undermine continuous and satisfactory service to the Company's policyholders.

The Group Procurement policy requires that for all outsourced arrangements a rigorous evaluation and supplier selection process is undertaken having regard for the financial stability, expertise, ability and capacity of the supplier to deliver the required service. The policy also specifies that a written contract must be in place which must include: a



service level agreement; the conditions under which the arrangement may be terminated; provision for the orderly transition of services to another provider or the Company if the contract is terminated; a defined mechanism to resolve disputes arising out of/or relating to the contract; appropriate contingency plans should the supplier be unable to provide the required service; and provision for the continued availability of any software upon which the Company is reliant. Contracts must also ensure access to the providers premises, business management and any data relating to the outsourced activity, by GIA, risk and compliance functions, its external auditors and supervisory authorities; and appropriate warranties that L&G and client data is adequately protected against unauthorised access at all times. All outsourced arrangements must be managed under the direction of a named relationship manager. The risk function maintains oversight of the management of outsourcing arrangements established by the first line business operations.

The following external outsourcing arrangements are considered to cover part of some critical or important operational functions or activities and is monitored in line with the policy.

Service providers	Goods/services	Jurisdiction
Expertise Group	Services	Bermuda
Bulletproof Solutions, ULC	Services	Canada
KPMG	Services	Ireland

B.7.2 DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL INTRA-GROUP OUTSOURCING (“INSOURCING”)

Insourcing is the use by one L&G company of another company within the Group for the supply of business facilities or services. The core insourced relationships with Group are as follows:

- investment management and accounting services are provided by L&G’s Asset Management division;
- staff services are provided by Legal & General Resources Bermuda Limited;
- actuarial reporting calculation services are provided by L&G’s Institutional Retirement division, L&G’s Shared Service Centre and Legal & General America, Inc.’s finance teams;
- treasury services are provided by Legal & General Finance Plc;
- the provision of employee services, mortality advice, tax advice, legal advice, risk advice and investment advice are provided as required by the Group as per service agreements set in place with Legal & General Resources Bermuda Limited;
- reporting services are provided by L&G’s Accounting Finance Central Services as per the service agreement set in place; and
- accounts payable services are provided by L&G’s Financial Accounting Operations service as per the service agreement set in place.

B.8 ANY OTHER MATERIAL INFORMATION

None.



C. RISK PROFILE

Particulars on exposures on underwriting risk, market risk including off balance sheet exposures, credit risk, liquidity risk, operational risk and other material risks.

C.1 MATERIAL RISKS THAT THE INSURER IS EXPOSED TO, INCLUDING HOW THESE RISKS ARE MEASURED AND ANY MATERIAL CHANGES THAT HAVE OCCURRED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

The Company currently uses the BSCR (with enhanced capital factors for CISSA capital) relative to its available capital on an Economic Balance Sheet basis together with its capital risk appetite framework to quantitatively assess risk exposures. In terms of capital requirement, the most significant risks are credit and insurance (longevity) risk. Market risk, which includes interest rate risks, covers other more material risks for which capital is held.

Underwriting risk

Risk exposure and controls

The Company is exposed to underwriting (also known as insurance) risk as a consequence of the reinsurance products offered. Underwriting risk is the exposure to loss arising from insurance risk experience being different to that anticipated. Detailed below are the risks the Company is exposed to and the associated controls operated.

Principal risk	
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<p>Longevity risks</p> <p>For annuity contracts, the Company is exposed to the risk that mortality experience is lower than assumed. Lower than expected mortality would require payments to be made for longer and increase the cost of benefits provided.</p> <p>Lifetime mortgage assets also have some exposure to the life expectancy of borrowers.</p> <p>Long-term mortality experience and rates of improvement for annuitant business have increased uncertainty as a result of several factors such as COVID-19 and health service backlogs. We continue to monitor the emerging data and regularly consider the appropriate adjustment to make to our assumptions accordingly. At the present time we expect there to be more downward pressure on life expectancies in the short term but less immediate impacts to our long-term assumptions.</p>	<p><i>Risk Mitigations</i></p> <p>Annuity business is priced having regard to trends in improvements in future mortality. Enhanced annuities, which are priced taking account of impairments to life expectancy, are subject to specific underwriting criteria. Certain annuitant longevity risks, including enhanced annuities, are placed with reinsurers. The Company regularly reviews its longevity experience and industry projections of longevity and adjusts the pricing and valuation assumptions accordingly. For pricing lifetime mortgage assets, account is taken of trends in mortality rates in setting the amounts advanced to borrowers relative to the value of the property on which the loan is secured.</p>
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Mortality risks

Risk Mitigations

For contracts providing death benefits, higher mortality rates would lead to an increase in claims costs. Higher than expected incidence would increase costs over the level currently assumed in the calculation of liabilities.

Uncertainty over mortality experience is somewhat elevated following the COVID-19 global pandemic. While the Company continues to monitor the situation closely, the extent to which COVID remains an endemic cause of death in years to come remains an area of uncertainty.

The pricing of protection business is based on assumptions of future trends in mortality having regard to experience. Underwriting criteria are defined setting out the risks that are unacceptable. Mortality experience is compared to that assumed within the pricing basis with variances subject to actuarial investigation. Adverse mortality stop loss reinsurance is used to mitigate the risk of extreme concentration of deaths over a short period of time, for example during a mass loss-of-life catastrophe.

As described in F.1, in February 2026, L&G Group sold its US insurance business to MYL. As part of this, all mortality risk reinsured from Banner Life has been novated out of the Company.

Persistency risk

Risk Mitigations

Lapses may result in a loss of future profits and anti-selection risk.

This risk relates to mortality risk business only. The pricing basis for protection reinsurance includes provision for persistency which has due regard for experience and expected future trends.

As described in F.1, in February 2026, L&G Group sold its US insurance business to MYL. As part of this, all persistency risk related to reinsurance from Banner Life has been novated out of the Company.

Expense risk

Risk Mitigations

Pricing long term insurance business requires assumptions regarding the future cost of product servicing. A significant adverse divergence in actual expenses experience could reduce product profitability.

In determining pricing assumptions, account is taken of changes in price indices and the costs of employment, with stress testing used to evaluate the effect of significant deviations. Actual product servicing costs are monitored relative to the costs assumed with the business plan, with variances investigated.

Risk concentration

There is limited potential for single incidents to give rise to a large number of claims across the different contract types written by the Company.

Whilst exposure to concentration risk is an inherent aspect of writing insurance business, there is limited appetite for the scale or frequency of events anticipated in product pricing materially diverging from expectations as a consequence of significant accumulations of exposure to a single event or counterparty. Where required, limits are set on the aggregate values for individual lives that will be insured. Reinsurance arrangements are also used to mitigate the risk.

Market risk

Risk exposure and controls

The Company is exposed to market risk as a consequence of the Company’s new business strategy and for investments held for existing business. Market risk is the exposure to loss as a direct or indirect result of fluctuations in the value of, or income from, specific assets.



Principal risk	Risk mitigations
<p>Investment performance risk</p> <p>The Company is exposed to the risk that the income from, and value of, assets held to back insurance liabilities do not perform in line with investment and product pricing assumptions leading to a potential financial loss.</p>	<p><i>Risk Mitigations</i></p> <p>Stochastic models are used to assess the impact of a range of future return scenarios on investment values and associated liabilities in order to determine optimum portfolios of invested assets. For immediate annuities, which are sensitive to interest rate risk, analysis of the liabilities is undertaken to create a portfolio of securities, the value of which changes in line with the value of liabilities when interest rates change.</p>
<p>Currency risk</p> <p>To diversify credit risk within the annuities business corporate bond portfolio, investments are held in corporate bonds denominated in currencies not directly matched to the liabilities. The Company also invests in overseas assets. Fluctuations in the value of, or income from, these assets relative to profits reported in Sterling could result in unforeseen loss.</p>	<p><i>Risk Mitigations</i></p> <p>To mitigate the risk of loss from currency fluctuations, currency swaps and forwards are used to hedge exposures to assets denominated in currencies other than Sterling. Hedging arrangements are placed with strongly rated counterparties with collateral requirements being subject to regular review and reconciliation with the counterparties. In all cases, it is not possible to perfectly hedge currency risk, leaving some residual risk. This residual risk is monitored against defined limits and tolerances.</p>
<p>Inflation risk</p> <p>Inflation risk is the potential for loss as a result of relative or absolute changes in inflation rates. Annuity contracts may provide for future benefits to be paid taking account of changes in the level of inflation. Annuity contracts in payment may include an annual adjustment for movements in price indices.</p>	<p><i>Risk Mitigations</i></p> <p>The investment strategy for annuity business takes explicit account of the effect of movements in price indices on contracted liabilities. Significant exposures that may adversely impact profitability are hedged using inflation swaps where available. Annuity contracts also typically provide a cap on the annual increase in inflation linked benefits in payment. It is not possible to perfectly hedge inflation risk linked with contracted liabilities, leaving some residual risk.</p>
<p>Interest rate risk</p> <p>Interest rate risk is the risk that the Company is exposed to lower returns or loss as a direct or indirect result of fluctuations in the value of, or income from, specific assets and liabilities arising from changes in underlying interest rates.</p> <p>The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on the investment portfolio it maintains to meet the obligations and commitments under its non-linked insurance and investment contracts, in that the proceeds from the assets may not be sufficient to meet the Company's obligations to policyholders.</p>	<p><i>Risk Mitigations</i></p> <p>To mitigate the risk that guarantees and commitments are not met, financial instruments are purchased, which broadly match the expected benefits payable, by their nature and term. The composition of the investment portfolio is governed by the nature of the liabilities, the expected rate of return applicable on each class of asset and the capital available to meet the price fluctuations for each asset class, relative to the liabilities they support.</p> <p>Asset liability matching significantly reduces the Company's exposure to interest rate risk. The sensitivity to interest rate changes of the Company's profits and balance sheet equity on an International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") basis is included in the Company's analysis and disclosed within the financial statements.</p>



Risk concentration

The Company holds a significant portfolio of investment assets to meet obligations to policyholders. Investment classes include equities, bonds, properties and cash. Some exposure to concentration risk is an inherent aspect of operating significant portfolios of investment assets. However, the Company has limited appetite for the scale or frequency of events anticipated in investment management strategies materially diverging from expectations as a consequence of significant accumulations of exposure to a single event or counterparty. Where required, limits are set on the maximum aggregate exposures to investment, banking and reinsurance counterparties, sectors and geographies.

Concentrations of risk are reported as part of the Company’s risk monitoring and reporting framework. The risk management reports presented provide both qualitative and quantitative information on concentration risks, as well as on material risk drivers and mitigating actions taken where exposures are outside acceptable tolerances.

Credit risk

Risk exposure and controls

The Company is exposed to credit risk as a consequence of the new business strategy and the investments held for existing business. Credit risk is the risk of a financial loss as a result of the default or failure of third parties to meet their payment obligations to the Company, or variations in market values as a result of changes in expectations related to those risks. Detailed below are the principal credit risks which the Company is exposed to:

Principal risk

Bond default risk

A significant portfolio of corporate bonds and commercial loans is held to back the liabilities arising from writing annuities and other insurance business. Whilst the portfolio is diversified, the asset class is inherently exposed to the risk of issuer default, with financial loss.

Risk mitigations

Portfolio level and specific issuer limits are set by financial strength rating, sector and geographic region so as to limit exposure from a default event. Issuer limits are regularly reviewed to take account of changes in market conditions, sector performance and the re-assessment of financial strength by rating agencies and the Company’s own internal analysts. Exposures are monitored relative to limits. Financial instruments may be used to mitigate the impact of rating downgrades and defaults. If appropriate, actions are taken to trade out investments that are judged to have an elevated risk of default.

Reinsurance counterparty risk

Exposure to insurance risk is mitigated by ceding part of the risks assumed to the reinsurance market. Default of a reinsurer would require the business to be re-brokered potentially on less advantageous terms, or for the risks to be borne directly resulting in an increased exposure to insurance risk.

Risk Mitigations

For each reinsurer, exposure limits are determined based on credit ratings and projected exposure over the term of the treaty. Actual exposures are regularly monitored relative to these limits. For longevity and credit risk transactions, the Company targets the use of strongly rated counterparties and seeks to ensure that positions are fully collateralised. The adequacy and quality of collateral is subject to ongoing monitoring. For adverse mortality risk transactions, default risk is mitigated through spreading exposure over multiple strongly rated reinsurers.

Property lending counterparty risk

As part of the asset diversification strategy, property investments are held. The Company is inherently exposed to the risk of default by a borrower or tenant.

Risk Mitigations

Each property investment transaction is subject to a due diligence process to assess the credit risks implicit in the transaction and confirm that any risk of default has been appropriately mitigated. The Company’s interests are protected through taking security over the underlying property associated with the investment transaction.



Principal risk

Banking counterparty risk

The Company is exposed to potential financial loss should banks or the issuers of financial instruments default on their obligations to us. The Company is also exposed to counterparty risks in respect of the providers of settlement and custody services.

Risk Mitigations

The Company controls its exposures to banking counterparties and the issuers of financial instruments using a framework of counterparty limits. These limits take account of the relative financial strength of the counterparty as well as other exposures that the Company may have. Limits are subject to regular review with actual exposures monitored against limits. The Company has defined criteria for the selection of custody and settlement services. The financial strength of providers is regularly reviewed.

Risk concentration

A significant portfolio of corporate bonds is held to back the liabilities arising from writing annuities and other insurance business. The Company can be exposed to concentrations of credit risk within the portfolio from events impacting a specific sector or geography or through concentrations of exposure to an individual counterparty. Accumulations of exposures to credit risk in relation to individual counterparties can also arise through holdings in cash, equities, bonds and property and through reinsurance and as a result of delegated premium collection arrangements.

The Company manages the credit concentration risk by setting quantitative limits on maximum exposures to counterparties. The Company's Investment Committee is responsible for reviewing the aggregate exposures for the Company and the extent to which specific limits are required for concentrations by counterparty, sector and geographic areas. Where exposures are identified as being outside acceptable ranges, it will initiate action (if required) within the relevant portfolio to manage the exposure.

Liquidity risk

Risk exposure

Liquidity and collateral risk is the risk that the Company, though solvent, either does not have sufficient financial resources available to enable it to meet its obligations as they fall due or can secure them only at excessive cost.

The Company's exposure to liquidity risk primarily arises from contingent events including timing difference of cash flows, such as claims due to policyholders and other operational cash flows. The Company is also exposed to "Collateral risk" under its derivatives and reinsurance contracts which requires the Company to post eligible assets.

Principal risk

Derivative Collateral risk

Within the annuities businesses, the use of financial instruments to hedge default, interest rate, currency and inflation risks can require the posting of collateral with counterparties, and as such an appropriate pool of the asset types specified by counterparties must either be held or readily available.

Risk Mitigations

Liquidity requirements to meet potential derivative collateral calls are actively managed. This includes ensuring we hold sufficient collateral eligible assets under a severe market stress event, including buffers above such requirements.



Principal risk

Reinsurance Collateral risk

The Company’s existing business and anticipated new business is collateralised with the cedant. By the terms of collateral agreements linked to reinsurance contracts written, the collateral must meet certain requirements on amount and quality of assets. An appropriate pool of assets must either be held or readily available to post as additional reinsurance collateral under stress events.

Risk Mitigations

Asset requirements to meet potential reinsurance collateral calls are actively managed. The amount of reinsurance collateral required and posted is monitored by management on a regular basis.

Investment liquidity risk

Direct lending, property investments and lifetime mortgage business are inherently illiquid forms of investment, with limited secondary markets to realise the value of assets outside agreed redemption terms.

Risk Mitigations

Given the illiquid nature of the annuity and other liabilities, the Company is able and willing to take advantage of the premium offered by illiquid assets. The Company, however, sets limits on the overall exposure to illiquid investment types taking account of the nature and type of liabilities that the assets are held to meet.

Insurance liquidity risk

Liquidity risk can arise due to the mortality risk described in the Underwriting Risk section. For contracts providing death benefits an extreme concentration of deaths over a short period of time, for example during a pandemic, will lead to higher than normal claims costs which will need to be met with cash. Assets must either be held or be readily available over appropriate timeframes to meet these claims.

Risk Mitigations

Liquidity requirements to meet potential insurance claims are actively monitored, and sources to meet those requirements are managed. The Company uses a range of measures including access to liquidity facilities as well as shareholder assets which can readily be sold as required. The Company employs adverse mortality stop loss reinsurance further mitigating the liquidity risk for extreme concentration of claims. The contractual terms for timing of settlement of claims have been designed to provide a material period of time for disinvestment of assets thereby reducing the risk of selling assets under stress.

As described in F.1, in February 2026, L&G Group sold its US insurance business to MYL. As part of this, all mortality risk reinsured from Banner Life has been novated out of the Company.

Liquidity risk management

The Company does not seek exposure to liquidity risk as a part of its business model but accepts that exposure to liquidity risk can arise as a consequence of the markets in which it operates, the products that it writes and through the execution of investment management strategies.

The Company seeks to manage its funds and liquidity requirements on a pooled basis and to ensure the Group maintains sufficient liquid assets and standby facilities to meet a prudent estimate of its net cash outflows. In addition, the Company ensures that, even under stress scenarios, the Company has access to the funds necessary to cover all outgoing, collateral requirements and liabilities. Overall, the Company maintains sufficient funds for business-as-usual purposes. It is the Company’s policy that the business remains self-sufficient from a liquidity perspective by maintaining sufficient liquid assets and assessing the appropriateness of the composition of the assets in terms of their nature, duration and liquidity to meet obligations as they fall due. The Company also maintains sufficient eligible assets to meet collateral requirements that arise from their normal business conduct and under defined stressed scenarios.

The primary sources of liquidity across the Company are cash and government securities.



Liquidity stress testing

The exposure to liquidity risk is measured by liquidity coverage ratios (“LCRs”) under extreme liquidity stress scenarios on short-term, near-term and longer-term horizons. The main purpose of the model is to measure the compliance to the approved risk appetite defined in the Liquidity Risk Management Framework. As a Company standard, the liquidity stress testing is performed monthly or more frequently if needed.

LCR is defined as total sources of liquidity divided by total liquidity requirements (under a specific timeframe and severity of risk event).

Operational risk

Risk exposure and management

Operational risk is defined as loss arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems or external events. Potential for exposure to operational risk extends to all the Company’s businesses. The Company has constructed a framework of internal controls to minimise material loss from operational risk events recognising that no system of internal control can completely eliminate the risk of error, financial loss, fraudulent action, or reputational damage. The Company has also adopted the culture whereby each area of the business and a member of the Senior Management Team are responsible for the operational excellence and control within that area. The Company complies with the Insurance Sector Operational Cyber Risk Management Code of Conduct.

Mitigation techniques are deployed via the internal control framework, which comprises the systems, processes and procedures that ensure business operations are conducted so as to meet all obligations to all stakeholders, comply with regulation and legislation, and minimise the risk of material error or fraud. The Company aims to implement effective controls (both preventative and detective) to reduce operational risk exposures, except where the costs of such controls exceed the expected benefits. It is accepted that no system of control will eliminate the risk of financial loss or reputational damage, and all employees are expected to report weaknesses and deficiencies as soon as they are identified. Risk events and issues are logged to provide visibility to management and the ARCC. This information is analysed frequently to ensure adequate mitigation is in place and to identify repetitive issues and instruct the Company to address them promptly.

Dependency on a single supplier (both internal and external to the Group) to provide a product or service supporting a critical business function can give rise to a concentration of operational risk. Techniques deployed to mitigate this include business continuity and recovery plans in the event of a supplier failure, a defined mechanism to resolve disputes relating to a contract, and orderly exit and termination plans. Further details are provided in section B7: Outsourcing.

Sensitivities

As part of the CISSA, the Company performs a number of stress tests. The stresses produced consider the impact of a move in one or a small number of risk factors over a one-year or multi-year time horizon. The stresses are chosen to focus on areas where greater understanding is considered more beneficial and are also chosen to ensure that the key risks are well represented. The stresses do not allow for management actions when calculating the impact.

The stresses include:

- Credit Risk: Default and downgrade tests to better understand the behaviour of the credit portfolio.
- Market Risk: Interest rate and inflation stress tests to help understand the interactions and the hedging arrangements.
- Insurance Risks: Longevity and adverse mortality stress tests.

The stresses demonstrate that the most material risks are credit and longevity. To mitigate these risks, management monitor the credit quality of the portfolio and focus on improving their understanding of future longevity trends.

The Company is able to meet its regulatory capital requirements under the stresses performed.



C.2 HOW RISKS ARE MITIGATED INCLUDING THE METHODS USED AND THE PROCESS TO MONITOR THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THESE METHODS

Refer to C.1 above and C.4 below.

C.3 MATERIAL RISK CONCENTRATIONS

Refer to C.1 above and C.4 below.

C.4 HOW ASSETS ARE INVESTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRUDENT PERSON PRINCIPLE AS STATED IN PARAGRAPH 5.1.2 OF THE CODE

The Company is capitalised sufficiently to meet its ongoing business objectives, which also meet the requirements for Bermuda regulatory capital. The shareholder funds supporting this business, as well as the assets that back the insurance liabilities, require a robust investment strategy.

The Company holds a broad range of investment assets to meet the obligations arising from its business. The performance and liquidity of investment markets and movements in interest rates, exchange rates and inflation can impact the value of these assets as well as the value of the underlying obligations. A potential mismatch of assets and liabilities may impact the earnings, profitability and the capital requirements of the Company.

The Company seeks to match the asset and liability cash flows to reduce the impact of changing economic conditions, in line with the prudent risk management principles applied by the Company and regulation. Additionally, a range of risk management strategies are used to manage volatility in returns from investment assets and the broader effects of adverse market conditions.

The Company has the following risk management strategy to manage the investment portfolio of the Company.

Market risk

The Company's exposure to market risk is influenced by one or more external factors, including changes in specified interest rates, financial instrument prices, foreign exchange rates and indices of prices or rates.

Significant areas where the Company is exposed to these risks are:

- assets backing insurance contracts;
- assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies; and
- other financial assets and liabilities.

The Company follows the Group market risk policy. The Group market risk policy sets out the overall framework for the management of market risk. The policy is reinforced by more granular investment policies for long term and other business, which have due regard to the nature of liabilities and guarantees and other embedded options given to policyholders.

The Company is ultimately responsible for the management of market risk. The Company has chosen to outsource the execution of the LGAS funds withheld investment risk policy, as noted below, to LGAS. The Company manages market risk using the following methods:

Asset liability matching

The Company manages its assets and liabilities in accordance with regulatory requirements, reflecting the differing types of liabilities it has.

For business such as immediate annuities, which is sensitive to interest rate risk, analysis of the liabilities is undertaken to create a portfolio of securities, the value of which changes in line with the value of liabilities when interest rates



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change. This type of analysis helps protect profits from changing interest rates. Interest rate risk cannot be completely eliminated, due to the nature of the liabilities and early redemption options contained in the assets.

The Company holds a range of asset types to meet liabilities and it uses stochastic models to assess the impact of a range of future return scenarios on investment values and associated liabilities. This allows the Company to devise an investment strategy which maximises risk-adjusted returns to its shareholders.

Derivatives

The Company uses derivatives to reduce the market risk arising in its Long Term Fund (“LTF”). The most widely used derivatives are over the counter and exchange traded swaps. The Company may use futures to facilitate efficient asset allocation within the LTFs. In addition, derivatives within the LTF are used to improve asset liability matching and to manage interest rate, foreign exchange and inflation risks. It is the Company’s policy that amounts at risk through derivative transactions are covered by cash or corresponding assets and that swaps are collateralised as appropriate to reduce counterparty risk.

Interest rate risk

Please refer to C.1.

Inflation risk

The Company is directly exposed to inflation risk in respect of inflation-linked contracts. Contracts in payment may also include an annual adjustment for movements in price indices, subject to an annual floor. The Company seeks to manage the risk of movements in price indices through the use of inflation swaps.

Currency risk

The Company is potentially exposed to loss as a result of fluctuations in the value of, or income from, assets denominated in foreign currencies. The Company manages its currency risk exposure in respect of assets denominated in currencies other than the liability currency by backing obligations with investments in the same currency and through hedging using derivatives.

Other price risk

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices, other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk. These changes may be as a result of features of the individual instrument, its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.

The Company controls its exposure to geographic price risks by using internal country credit ratings. These ratings are based on macroeconomic data and key qualitative indicators. The latter take into account economic, social and political environments.

Credit risk

Exposure to loss if another party fails to perform its financial obligations to the Company.

The Company follows the L&G Group credit risk policy. The Group credit risk policy defines the overall framework for the management of credit risk. Credit risk exposures primarily arise in relation to corporate bonds.

The Company holds fixed and variable rate securities to back part of its insurance liabilities. Significant exposures are managed by the application and regular review of concentration limits, with allowance being made in the actuarial valuation of the insurance liabilities for possible defaults.

The Company’s portfolio includes property investments. The Company is inherently exposed to the risk of default by a borrower or tenant for such assets. Each property investment transaction is subject to a due diligence process to assess the credit risks implicit in the transaction and confirm that the risk of default has been appropriately mitigated. The Company typically protects its interests through taking security over the underlying property associated with the investment transaction.



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Liquidity risk

The Company follows the L&G Group Liquidity Risk Policy which defines the overall framework for the management of liquidity risk. The Company does not seek exposure to liquidity risk in its own right but recognises that exposure to liquidity risk can arise as a consequence of the markets in which it operates, the products that it writes and through the execution of investment management strategies.

The liquidity risks to which the Company may be exposed primarily stem from low probability events that, if not adequately planned for, may result in unanticipated liquidity requirements.

In using derivatives to manage market risk (particularly for FX and interest rates), the Company accepts exposure to liquidity risk arising from posting of initial and variation margins to clearing houses and investment bank counterparties. These liquidity requirements are modelled under low probability, extreme stress events with liquid assets being held in our asset portfolio to meet these requirements in line with the Group Liquidity Risk Policy.

A limited level of contingent liquidity risk is an accepted element of writing contracts of insurance. However, the Company seeks to maintain sufficient liquid assets and standby facilities to meet a prudent estimate of the cash outflows that may arise from contingent events. The level of required liquidity to be maintained by insurance funds is identified using techniques including cash flow analysis for ranges of extreme scenarios and stress tests for shock events. The Company uses adverse mortality stop loss reinsurance, and access to internal credit facilities, to support management of contingent liquidity risk.

To ensure an appropriate pool of liquid assets are maintained in line with a prudent estimate of cash outflows, the profile of investment assets held to meet future liabilities from writing insurance business are structured to include an appropriate proportion of cash and other readily realisable assets. The required profile is formally defined as part of asset benchmarks provided to the investment managers, with regular MI provided by the investment manager on the actual holding relative to the fund benchmark.

The Company manages its banking relationships, capital raising activities, overall cash and liquidity position and the payment of dividends, with support from its ultimate holding company, L&G Group's Treasury function. The Group seeks to ensure it maintains sufficient liquid assets and standby facilities to meet a prudent estimate of its net cash outflows. In addition, it ensures that, even under adverse conditions, the Group has access to the funds necessary to cover surrenders, withdrawals and maturing liabilities.

C.5 THE STRESS TESTING AND SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS TO ASSESS MATERIAL RISKS, INCLUDING THE METHODS AND ASSUMPTIONS USED, AND THE OUTCOMES

Refer to C.1 and C.4 above.

C.6 ANY OTHER MATERIAL INFORMATION

None.

D. SOLVENCY VALUATION

Particulars of the valuation bases, methods and assumptions on the inputs used to determine solvency.

D.1 THE VALUATION BASES, ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODS USED TO DERIVE THE VALUE OF EACH ASSET CLASS

Assets

The Company's assets as at 31 December 2025 under the Economic Balance Sheet ("EBS") are £21,323,088k (2024: £19,575,338k), including £1,244,537k (2024: £1,143,320k) of shareholder fund assets.

Unless otherwise stated, assets have been recognised as fair value.

Individual assets and liabilities have been valued separately and can offset each other, where permitted, in accordance with IFRS accounting principles.

D.2 THE VALUATION BASES, ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODS USED TO DERIVE THE VALUE OF TECHNICAL PROVISIONS AND THE AMOUNT OF THE BEST ESTIMATE LIABILITIES. THE AMOUNT OF THE RISK MARGIN AS WELL AS THE LEVEL OF UNCERTAINTY TO DETERMINE THE VALUE OF THE TECHNICAL PROVISIONS SHOULD BE INCLUDED

A summary of the Technical Provisions ("TPs") is set out below. The Solvency UK Best Estimated Liability ("SUK BEL") is currently used as the best estimate liabilities which forms part of the TPs for the EBS position. The TPs are calculated as the sum of the BEL and risk margin ("RM").

2025 (£'000)	Long-Term Business BEL	Risk Margin	Total
Technical Provisions	17,684,790	253,397	17,938,187

2024 (£' 000)	Long-Term Business BEL	Risk Margin	Total
Technical Provisions	16,107,308	250,555	16,357,863

Source: 2025 and 2024 BSCR

The BEL reflects the probability-weighted average of future cash flows, taking into account the time value of money (expected present value of future cash flows) using the relevant risk-free interest rate term structure (including the MA, where relevant). Deterministic and stochastic valuation techniques are used to calculate the BEL.

The main cash flows cover premiums, future financial obligations of policyholder benefits, and expenses of running the business (including investment expense and commission payments).

The BEL is calculated gross, i.e. without deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and reinsurance special purpose vehicles but includes expenses in respect of these arrangements. The BEL is calculated at a level deemed appropriate for homogeneous risk groupings.

Business not included in the full cash flow projections, on materiality grounds, is explicitly allowed for in the BEL through manual adjustments.



The RM is the cost that would be incurred in holding the non-market risk BSCR necessary to support the insurance and reinsurance obligations over their lifetime, determined using a cost of capital rate. The RM is calculated separately from the BEL. The RM is the present value of the cost of capital required, to cover the BSCR for certain defined risks (referred to here as the “RM capital requirement”), to meet adverse deviations on the underlying best estimate cash flows over the full run-off of the business. The RM capital requirement covers underwriting risk, credit risk associated with reinsurance contracts and operational risk. Future new business is not allowed for in the RM capital requirement.

The RM is calculated allowing for diversification between the risks within the Company. The discount rate used in the cost of capital calculation is the relevant basic risk-free rate. The cost of capital rate is set to 6% as prescribed by the BMA.

Where investment management agreements are in place between various entities and L&G’s Asset Management division at a legal entity level the TPs are calculated using investment expenses on a fees (rather than costs) basis.

The calculation of the TPs is dependent on the quality of the data underlying the calculations. The data quality has been assessed in line with Bermuda Regulations. This assessment has concluded that the quality and sufficiency of data used in the preparation of the above TPs is such as to enable a reliable and adequate calculation of the TPs.

Further information on material elements of the TPs is set out below:

Best Estimate Liability (“BEL”)

The BEL is calculated using deterministic and stochastic actuarial projection models, in line with the methodology described above.

In addition, insurance undertakings are permitted to apply a MA to the relevant risk-free interest rate term structure when calculating the best estimate of a portfolio of life insurance obligations, subject to prior approval by the supervisory authorities. The Company has been approved by the PRA to use a MA when calculating the BEL for the majority of its annuity business. Subsequently, the Company has received approval from the BMA to use the Solvency UK BEL in its calculation of the TPs. This has been applied in the YE 2025 calculation, in line with the approved application.

Risk Margin

The RM capital requirement is projected forward for each future year over the run-off of the business.

Longevity is the most material component of the RM capital requirement. Best estimate and stressed future cash flows are projected to capture the capital requirement at future points in time and the discounted cost of capital is applied. The RM capital requirement is projected using a proxy approach i.e. the projected capital requirements are estimated using appropriate “carrier” functions.

Main assumptions

This section covers the assumptions used in the calculation of the BEL.

Cash flow projections are determined using best estimate assumptions for each component of cash flow and for each policy group. The demographic assumptions used in the valuation of the BEL are the same best estimate assumptions as the basis for calculating IFRS assumptions.

The best estimate assumptions are derived by reference to the most recent experience and any relevant market data (e.g. future mortality improvement factors calculated by the Continuous Mortality Investigation Bureau model).

Assumptions are set by following an established methodology which has been discussed with the Board, with specific assumptions approved by the ARCC. In some cases, assumptions can vary significantly from year to year. Assumptions are set for homogeneous risk groups to avoid introducing distortions that might arise from combining business with different characteristics.

Economic assumptions

The economic assumptions have been set such that they reflect the economic conditions at the valuation date.



Risk free yield curve

The valuation interest rate is based on a risk-free yield curve. The risk-free rate used is calculated based on the methodology specified by the Bank of England, which is applied to construct zero coupon base rates from the underlying swap rates. The Company uses a continuously compounding version of this rate.

The Company has received approval from the PRA to apply a MA to use in calculating the Solvency UK BEL (the Company has approval from the BMA to use the Solvency UK BEL for the EBS BEL), which allows for an increase to be applied to the risk-free yield curve for MA eligible liabilities. No other adjustments have been made to the risk-free rate. A separate MA is applied for each currency.

Inflation

Expense and unit cost inflation rates have been set by reference to external indicators as at the valuation date. Claims inflation, such as for RPI linked annuities, is set using an assessment of inflation implied by UK government bond yields or inflation swap curves.

Non-economic assumptions

Expenses

The cash flow projection used to calculate the BEL takes into account administrative, investment and claims expenses, allowing for future expense inflation. The assumptions for long term maintenance costs are set based on the forecast expenses, suitably adjusted where necessary, and include overhead expenses in line with the approved methodology.

Mortality

Regular investigations of mortality experience against appropriate base tables are conducted, with the portfolio segmented by groups of contracts that are expected to exhibit similar mortality trends. An investigation is carried out from time to time (typically every three years) to review the fit of the experience to an appropriate base mortality table. In other years, assumptions are compared to the results of the most recent experience investigations and revised where the experience implies a shift that is likely to be due to more than random fluctuation. The best estimate assumption allows for claims incurred but not reported by the investigation date.

The assumption for annuitant mortality is set as a combination of a base table (i.e. the rate of mortality currently experienced by annuitants) plus future improvements (i.e. how the rates of mortality will change over time).

Spouse assumptions

For UK annuities, the Company performs a demographic analysis and develops spousal assumptions every 2-3 years. The Company develops their proportion spousal assumption as a percentage of the UK Office for National Statistics 2008 proportion spousal population projections.

D.3 DESCRIPTION OF RECOVERABLE FROM REINSURANCE CONTRACTS, INCLUDING SPECIAL PURPOSE INSURERS AND OTHER RISK TRANSFER MECHANISMS

Not applicable.

D.4 THE VALUATION BASES, ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODS USED TO DERIVE THE VALUE OF OTHER LIABILITIES

Provisions other than TPs

Provisions other than TPs are valued in accordance with IFRS, at an amount representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation or to transfer it to a third party at the balance sheet date.



Derivatives

All derivative contracts are measured at fair value in accordance with IFRS by reference to market transactions or using valuation models incorporating market-based assumptions. There is no valuation difference between IFRS and Solvency UK.

D.5 ANY OTHER MATERIAL INFORMATION

The Company declared a dividend payment of £158m in 2025 (2024: £230m). This was paid indirectly to Group prior to 31 December 2024.

E. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Particulars regarding an assessment of capital needs and regulatory capital requirements.

E.1 ELIGIBLE CAPITAL

E.1.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE CAPITAL MANAGEMENT POLICY AND PROCESS TO DETERMINE CAPITAL NEEDS FOR BUSINESS PLANNING, HOW CAPITAL IS MANAGED AND ANY MATERIAL CHANGES DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD.

The Board has established risk appetite statements to set the objective for capital management. The Company aims to maintain an appropriate buffer of capital resources over the minimum regulatory capital requirements. The Board sets a quantitative risk appetite for regulatory capital requirements and the Company monitors the capital resources relative to the risk appetite.

The Board is responsible for setting the strategy.

Each year the Company prepares a five-year business plan which incorporates capital planning and dividend projections, consistent with the Group's business plan, to forecast how the capital position is expected to develop over the business planning period and consider the impact of the strategy on the capital position. Performance against the capital plan is monitored on a regular basis and is used to inform decisions on the capital structure and dividend policy.

E.1.2 A DESCRIPTION OF THE ELIGIBLE CAPITAL CATEGORISED BY TIERS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ELIGIBLE CAPITAL RULES

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Tier 1	3,084,582	2,897,652
Tier 2	195,263	228,807
Tier 3	-	-
Total	3,279,845	3,126,459

Source: 2025 and 2024 BSCR

The Company's available capital consists of issued share capital, contributed surplus and retained earnings.

E.1.3 A DESCRIPTION OF THE ELIGIBLE CAPITAL BY REGULATORY LIMITATIONS

The Company has met all of its eligible capital requirements for both ECR and MSM.

E.1.4 CONFIRMATION THAT ELIGIBLE CAPITAL IS SUBJECT TO TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AS REQUIRED UNDER THE ELIGIBLE CAPITAL RULES

Eligible capital has allowed for transitional arrangements as approved by the BMA.

E.1.5 IDENTIFICATION OF ANY FACTORS AFFECTING ENCUMBRANCES AFFECTING THE AVAILABILITY AND TRANSFERABILITY OF CAPITAL TO MEET THE ECR

Additional encumbered assets that are posted to reinsurance counterparties are governed by the reinsurance agreements in place. The ability to transfer this capital is limited in accordance with the stated agreements.

E.1.6 IDENTIFICATION OF ANCILLARY CAPITAL INSTRUMENTS THAT HAVE BEEN APPROVED BY THE AUTHORITY

None.

E.1.7 IDENTIFICATION OF DIFFERENCES IN SHAREHOLDER' S EQUITY AS STATED IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS VERSUS AVAILABLE STATUTORY CAPITAL AND SURPLUS

There are no differences in shareholders equity as stated in the financial statement versus available statutory capital and surplus.

E.2 REGULATORY CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

E.2.1 AMOUNT OF THE ECR AND MSM AT THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Minimum Margin of Solvency	194,666	190,845
Enhanced Capital Requirement	779,362	763,768
Enhanced Capital Requirement Ratio	421%	409%

Source: 2025 and 2024 BSCR

E.2.2 IDENTIFICATION OF ANY NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE MSM AND THE ECR

None.

E.2.3 DESCRIPTION OF THE AMOUNT AND CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING THE NON-COMPLIANCE, THE REMEDIAL MEASURES TAKEN AND THEIR EFFECTIVENESS

None.

E.2.4 WHERE THE NON-COMPLIANCE HAS NOT BEEN RESOLVED, DESCRIPTION OF THE AMOUNT OF THE NON-COMPLIANCE AT THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD

None.

E.3 APPROVAL INTERNAL CAPITAL MODEL USED TO DERIVE THE ECR

None.

E.3.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE BUSINESS AND RISK AREAS WHERE THE INTERNAL MODEL IS USED

The Company does not use an approved internal model for local reporting purposes.



F. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

F.1 DESCRIPTION OF SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On 2 February 2026, the L&G Group completed the disposal of its US insurance entity to Meiji Yasuda Life Insurance Company (Meiji Yasuda). As part of this transaction, the Hamilton reinsurance contract was novated to Meiji Yasuda, at which point the contract is derecognised from the Company's balance sheet. A payment of US\$137m was paid from the Company to Meiji Yasuda to transfer the ownership of any outstanding claims.

F.2 APPROXIMATE DATE OR PROPOSED TIMING OF THE SUBSEQUENT EVENT

Refer to F.1.

F.3 CONFIRMATION OF HOW THE SUBSEQUENT EVENT HAS IMPACTED OR WILL IMPACT

Refer to F.1.

F.4 ANY OTHER MATERIAL INFORMATION

None.



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DECLARATION

We, the undersigned, declare that to the best of our knowledge and belief, this financial condition report fairly represents the financial condition of the insurer in all material respects.

DocuSigned by:

Amy Ellison
9DC78EB325D940A

Amy Ellison, CEO

4/30/2026

Date

DocuSigned by:

Nick Burke
50C7D01388474E3

Nick Burke, CRO

4/30/2026

Date

GLOSSARY

A

Annuity

A regular payment from an insurance company made for an agreed period of time (usually up to the death of the recipient) in return for either a cash lump sum or a series of premiums which the policyholder has paid to the insurance company during their working lifetime.

B

Best estimate liability (“BEL”)

The probability - weighted average of best estimate future cash flows, discounted using risk - free term structure of interest rates (adjusted for a MA where appropriate).

Bermuda Solvency Capital Requirement (“BSCR”)

This is the BMA’ s regulatory capital requirement.

Bermuda Monetary Authority (“BMA”)

The Bermuda Monetary Authority was established by statute in 1969. It supervises, regulates and inspects financial institutions operating in the jurisdiction. It also issues Bermuda’ s national currency, manages exchange control transactions, assists other authorities with the detection and prevention of financial crime, and advises Government on banking and other financial and monetary matters.

C

Capital Coverage Ratio

Also known as the solvency coverage ratio. The eligible Own Funds on a regulatory basis divided by the Bermuda Solvency Capital Requirement. This represents the number of times the BSCR is covered by eligible Own Funds.

CISSA

Commercial Insurer’ s Solvency Self-Assessment, a forward-looking assessment of own risks.

E

EBS

The Economic Balance Sheet represents the regulatory capital balance sheet, comprising Technical Provisions, Assets and Capital

Requirements as set out by the BMA regulations.

F

FVTPL

Fair Value through Profit and Loss.

I

Internal Model (“IM”)

A solvency calculation model tailored to the individual risk profile of a specific firm.

International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”)

These are accounting guidelines and rules that companies and organisations follow when completing financial statements. They are designed to enable comparable reporting between companies, and they are the standards that all publicly listed groups in the European Union (EU) are required to use.

L

L&G Group

Legal & General Group Plc and its global subsidiaries and is the Company’ s ultimate parent.

Lifetime Mortgages

An equity release product aimed at people aged 60 years and over. It is a mortgage loan secured against the customer’ s house. Customers do not make any monthly payments and continue to own and live in their house until they move into long-term care or on death. A no negative equity guarantee exists such that if the house value on repayment is insufficient to cover the outstanding loan, any shortfall is borne by the lender.

Liquidity coverage ratio (“LCR”)

The measure of exposure to liquidity risk. The LCR is defined as total sources of liquidity divided by total liquidity requirements.

Longevity

Risk associated with increasing life expectancy trends among policyholders and pensioners.

Long term fund (“LTF”)

Assets held for the purpose of backing long-term business liabilities.

M**Matching adjustment (“MA”)**

An adjustment to the risk-free interest rate term structure used to calculate the best estimate present value of a portfolio of eligible insurance obligations. Its use is subject to prior supervisory approval where certain eligibility criteria are met.

Mortality rates

Rate of death, influenced by age, gender and health, used in pricing and calculating liabilities for future policyholders of life and annuity products, which contain mortality risks.

O**Outsourcing Policy**

L&G Group’s Outsourcing and Essential Supplier Services Policy.

P**Pension risk transfer (“PRT”)**

PRT represents bulk annuities bought by entities that run final salary pension schemes to reduce their responsibilities by closing the schemes to new members and passing the assets and obligations to insurance providers.

PRA

Prudential Regulation Authority was created as a part of the Bank of England by the Financial Services Act (2012) and is responsible for the prudential regulation and supervision of insurance companies in the UK.

R**Risk Appetite**

The aggregate level and types of risk a company is willing to assume in its exposures and business activities in order to achieve its business objectives.

Risk margin (“RM”)

The cost of providing funds to cover the Bermuda Solvency Capital Requirements over the lifetime of the associated insurance policies. The approach for calculating the risk margin is prescribed in BMA regulations.

S**SBA**

Scenario-based approach.

Shareholder Fund (“SHF”)

Assets held other than for the purpose of backing long-term business liabilities.

Solvency coverage ratio

Also known as the capital coverage ratio. The eligible Own Funds on a regulatory basis divided by the Bermuda Solvency Capital Requirement. This represents the number of times the BSCR is covered by eligible own funds.

Solvency II (“SII”)

In effect since 1 January 2016, the Solvency II regulatory regime is a harmonised prudential framework for insurance firms in the EEA. This single market approach is based on economic principles that measure assets and liabilities to appropriately align insurers’ risk with the capital they hold to safeguard policyholders.

Solvency UK (“SUK”)

Solvency UK is the UK prudential regulatory framework for insurance and reinsurance firms, implemented following the UK’s withdrawal from the European Union. The regime is risk-based and founded on market-consistent valuation of assets and liabilities, with capital requirements calibrated to firms’ underlying risks to protect policyholders.

T**Technical provisions (“TPs”)**

The sum of the best estimate liabilities and the risk margin.

Y**Yield**

A measure of the income received from an investment compared to the market value of the investment. It is usually expressed as a percentage.