

Progressing together towards a safer, more secure and sustainable future

TT Club Mutual Insurance Limited
Annual Report and Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2025

TT CLUB
IS MANAGED
BY **THOMAS
MILLER**





TT Club Mutual Insurance Limited

**Annual Report and
Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 December 2025**

Company registration number 2657093

Contents

| | |
|---|----|
| Directors and Management | 2 |
| Strategic Report | 3 |
| Directors' Report | 7 |
| Directors' Responsibilities Statement | 9 |
| Independent Auditor's Report | 10 |
| Statement of Income and Retained Earnings | 17 |
| Statement of Financial Position | 19 |
| Notes to the Financial Statements | 21 |

Directors and Management

Chairman

M Engelstoft
Genoa 3,4

Deputy Chairman

N Smedegaard
DFDS Group, Copenhagen 3, 4

Directors

F Calje (appointed on 8 October 2025)
PD Ports, Middlesbrough

M d'Orey
Orey Shipping, Lisbon 1,2,3,4

J Chambers
Specialist Director - Underwriting 1,2

M Hine
Specialist Director - Finance 1,2

J Chowdhury
Through Transport Mutual Services (UK) Ltd, London

K King
Through Transport Mutual Services (UK) Ltd, London

- 1 Audit & Risk Committee member - Through Transport Mutual Insurance Association Limited (TTB)
- 2 Audit & Risk Committee member - TT Club Mutual Insurance Limited (TTI)
- 3 Nominations Committee member - TTB
- 4 Nominations Committee member - TTI

Registered office

90 Fenchurch Street
London EC3M 4ST
United Kingdom

Managers and Company Secretary

Through Transport Mutual Services (UK) Limited
Telephone +44 20 7204 2626

Independent Auditors

Deloitte LLP
1 New Street Square
London EC4A 3HQ
United Kingdom

Strategic Report

Business review

The principal activities of TT Club Mutual Insurance Limited ("TTI") and its subsidiary, TT Club Mutual Insurance N.V. ("TTNV") (collectively referred to as "TTI Group", part of "TT Club") during the year were the provision of insurance and reinsurance in respect of the property equipment and casualty liabilities of its policyholders in the international transport and logistics industry.

TTI Group operates in the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, the United States of America and through branches in Australia, Hong Kong and Singapore.

Strategy and values

TTI Group business is the provision of asset and liability insurances and related risk management services to the international transport and logistics industry. It consists of two mutual insurance companies with separate corporate governance arrangements but operating as a single business, and is owned by its policyholders, also known as Members.

TTI has entered into a 90% quota share reinsurance contract with its parent company, Through Transport Mutual Insurance Association Limited ("TTB"). The reinsurance contract also includes a stop loss element which attaches at a 105% loss ratio to protect TTI from an excess accumulation of claims within its 10% retention. TTNV insures the Club's EEA business which is reinsured 100% to TTI.

TTI's business strategy is to provide superior insurance products and claims handling to its policyholders at a competitive price, whilst maintaining excellent financial security over the long term. Insurance is very much a cyclical business, with premium rates fluctuating in accordance with the supply of capital in the market and with the investment returns available to the owners of that capital. TTI maintains a conservative investment policy.

TTI's business model is to outsource the entire management function, including that relating to investment management, to companies within the Thomas Miller Holdings Limited group of companies.

Financial performance, capital strength and solvency

The principal Key Performance Indicators ("KPIs") by which performance is monitored by the Board are set out below.

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| AM Best rating | A- (Excellent) | A- (Excellent) |
| Surplus and reserves | US\$ 121.3m | US\$ 113.0m |
| Underwriting deficit | US\$ (4.0)m | US\$ (3.1)m |
| Investment return | US\$ 7.9m | US\$ 12.0m |
| Surplus after tax | US\$ 8.3m | US\$ 3.8m |

TTI has had a rating of A- (Excellent) since 2006 which was reaffirmed in 2025. TTI's financial strategy, approved by the Board, is to maintain within the business sufficient capital to meet regulatory requirements, and to maintain an AM Best rating of A- (Excellent) over the insurance market cycle, with a substantial margin in each case. The Directors are satisfied that both elements of this strategy have been maintained throughout the year. TTI's net result for 2025 US\$ 8.3m (2024: US\$ 3.8m) has increased the surplus and reserves to US\$ 121.3m (2024: US\$ 113.0m) with the investment return being a major contributor to this result.

Strategic Report

Risks and risk management

The Board has adopted the TT Club risk management policy which is designed to protect TTI from occurrences that hinder sustainable achievement of its objectives and financial performance, and to ensure TTI complies with regulatory requirements in jurisdictions where it operates.

The following key principles outline TTI's approach to risk management:

- The Board is responsible for risk management and internal control;
- The Board is responsible for ensuring that a framework exists which sets out risk appetites, risk tolerances, risk management and control, and business conduct standards; and
- The Board is responsible for ensuring that Managers implement and maintain sound internal controls.

All types of risk facing the business are identified and analysed, and each one is rated according to its probability of occurrence and impact, being an assessment of the significance of the event if it occurs, on the basis of financial, reputational, legal/regulatory and customer measures. The rating of each risk is carried out on the basis of both inherent risk and residual risk, the latter taking account of controls that are already operating. Risks are defined as 'Red', 'Amber' or 'Green' on both inherent and residual risk bases to assist the Board with the prioritisation of the management of risks, and also to demonstrate the importance of the mitigation or control that is in place.

All risks are summarised and categorised in a Risk Log, which is monitored and re-assessed on an annual basis. The Club has established mitigation and control in order to respond to the risks that are identified and assessed as above. These response activities reflect the nature of the Club's business. The appropriateness and adequacy of mitigation and control for each risk is monitored. The Board recognises and accepts that additional action may be disproportionate or not further reduce the risk exposure.

Principal risks

The principal risks and uncertainties faced by the business are summarised as follows:

Insurance risk

Insurance risk is the potential adverse financial impact on TTI as a result of:

- Inaccurate pricing of risk when underwritten.
- Inadequate outwards reinsurance protection
- Fluctuations in the timing, frequency and severity of claims and claims settlements relative to expectations.
- Inadequate claims reserves.

Insurance risk is mitigated by means of:

- New business requires the prior approval of the Underwriting Director with the exception of small simple transport operator risks when all features are "target" as defined in the appetite guide.
- Renewals require the prior agreement of an Underwriter or above where no referral trigger as defined in the annual instructions are present.
- Renewals where referral triggers are present also require the prior agreement of the Underwriting Director.
- Underwriters' authority levels based on experience and competence.
- Technical underwriting and claims file reviews by management.
- Key performance indicators and key risk indicators relating to underwriting and claim functions are reviewed.
- Management review of outwards reinsurance ratings are undertaken.

Financial risks

Financial risks are explained and analysed in further detail at Note 4 to the financial statements and consist of:

- Market risk.
- Currency risk.
- Credit risk.
- Liquidity and cash flow risk.

Operational risk

Operational risk arises from inadequately controlled internal processes or systems, human error and from external events. Operational risks include, for example, risks arising from outsourcing, conduct, information technology, information security, project management, human resources, taxation, legal and regulatory, fraud and compliance.

Strategic Report - continued

Operational risk - continued

The Club's IT systems are established and stable; with any development to follow standard project management methodologies. As noted in the Chairman's report the Club is undertaking a project to deliver an ambitious transformation strategy to become a digitally empowered organisation and this will be achieved through the replacement of key systems and processes. The risks in relation to this project are being closely managed through the engagement of a specialist external provider who will support the project team, throughout the process from planning to delivery and embedding. The overall project will be supervised by the dedicated technology and change function that will report to the Senior Management Committee with support and reviews by the Internal Audit and Risk and Compliance functions. There will be close oversight by the Audit & Risk Committees and both the TTI and TTB Boards

Appropriate operational policies and procedures covering all aspects of the business have been embedded through the organisation. Management information supports the control framework and is subject to on-going validation and enhancement to ensure that it is appropriate to business requirements.

The Directors have assessed the mitigation and controls environment relating to each of these types of insurance, financial, and operational risk and have made an assessment of the capital required to meet the residual risks faced by the business.

Environmental, social and governance ("ESG")

The Directors are of the opinion that the environmental impact of TTI's activities is low, as it has no employees nor physical infrastructure. TTI's core management and business activities are outsourced to Thomas Miller.

TTI has published for this year a Sustainability Update, which outlines TT Club's key progress updates over the past year in areas identified as most relevant to the Club in last year's report. The report provides an update the Club's sustainability impacts in four areas – 'collaboration and partnerships', 'insured operations', 'own operations, and 'own people' – and how these align with the five United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) considered most relevant to its activities. TTI is also a signatory of the UN Principles for Sustainable Insurance where it committed itself to several actions. The Directors remain fully supportive of the Club's commitment to ESG improvements and 83% of the Club's Members believe it adds value to the Club's services.

The report outlines the Club's continued dedication to its role in contributing to progress in the environmental, social, and governance domains, as reflected in the Club's revised mission: to make the global transport and logistics industry safer, more secure and more sustainable. Central to this was the launch of TT Club's ESG toolkit which has helped Members share their knowledge through real-life ESG case studies on a range of topics; investing significantly in loss prevention activities due to major climate related disasters and the major concerns around fire risks of transporting more sustainable products, such as electric vehicles and solar panels.

The Directors have also included a scenario within the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment ("ORSA") to model the impact of climate change on TTI's underwriting and investment performance. The scenario included an increase in the frequency of large property losses from windstorms, increased reinsurance costs and a fall in investment return. TTI continues to develop its approach to the management of climate related-financial risks including the creation of long term scenarios and stress tests.

Statement of Compliance with Section 172(1) of the Companies Act 2006

Section 172(1) of the Companies Act 2006 requires the directors to act in the way most likely to promote the success of TTI for the benefit of the Members as a whole as set out in this report under Strategy and in doing so to have regard particularly to six main areas:

- The likely consequences of any decision taken in the long term;
- The interests of employees, which in the case of TTI relates to those employed by its Managers;
- The need to foster business relationships with suppliers, customers and others;
- The impact of the operations of TTI on the community and the environment;
- The desire to maintain a reputation for high standards of business conduct; and
- The need to act fairly as between the Members of TTI.

The Directors consider the key stakeholders for TTI are its mutual policyholders, who are owners of TTB and are represented on the Board of TTB and TTI. The other principal stakeholders are identified as it's brokers, reinsurers, Manager (Thomas Miller), regulators and the Network Partners who provide claims handling services to supplement those provided by its Managers.

Strategic Report - continued

To support the directors in decision making in the longer term, the TT Club has a 3-year Business Plan (which incorporates that of TTI's) which was approved by the Board in November 2025 and states: The TT Club's mission is "to make the global transport and logistics industry safer, more secure and more sustainable". To achieve this mission, TTI will be positioned as the preferred independent mutual specialist provider of insurance products and related risk management services to the industry and to support this it has a robust Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) policy which has been detailed in the Strategic Report on page 5.

TTI is committed to maintaining a high standard of business conduct. The club continues to utilise data it collects, particularly in relation to claims, to assist its policyholders, as well as other industry stakeholders, in developing good operational practices, including embracing emerging technologies in a robust and considered manner. TTI utilises the data to interact with its mutual policyholders to improve individual risk profiles and with the broader industry through frequent publications, conference presentations and webinars. Throughout the year, the Board continued to receive reports at its meetings on TTI's loss prevention activities, described in the TTB Annual Report and Consolidated Financial Statements, which benefit the policyholders, providing input and direction on key initiatives through Industry collaboration. A significant element of the value TTI provides to its policyholders is derived from the depth of expertise within the organisation which will be applied to ensure TTI is positioned to continue to meet the needs of its policyholders as those needs evolve.

As a mutual insurance business, the fair treatment by TTI of its Members is a fundamental principle. It has in place policies which sets out the regulatory conduct rules and covers additional areas such as the whistleblowing policy, how we manage conflicts of interest, the remuneration policy, the TT Club's modern slavery statement and the anti-bribery and corruption policy. In addition, the Nominations Committee ensure that there is a proper balance of Directors on the Board taking account of the different categories of Member, different sizes of businesses insured and different locations of Members' businesses.

TTI fosters strong relationships with its Manager and their employees who are responsible for undertaking all the management and operational functions on a daily basis. Through its Managers, TTI maintains proactive contact and high level engagement with the senior management of its key brokers and reinsurers and updates the Board throughout the year on all key relationships. In 2025, TTI has successfully renewed its general excess-of-loss reinsurance programme with its reinsurance partners for 2026 and beyond.

The delivery of TTI's mission is core to maintaining the success of the company. The Board has a strategic objective of maintaining TTI's financially stable platform, from which to provide risk management and loss prevention services to the industry. This continues to be achieved and is supported by the affirmation of TTI's A-minus (Excellent) financial strength rating by AM Best in 2025.

Future Developments

The Board will maintain the current strategy for the business in future years and anticipates future performance, in a competitive marketplace, to be in line with the previous year.

In November, it was agreed to proceed with exploring a merger between TT Club and UK P&I Club, another Thomas Miller-managed mutual. The discussions focused on evaluating the possibility of the Clubs combining into a single entity, while preserving their independence in their respective markets and maintaining the strength of their distinctive brands and service propositions. While discussions remain at an early stage, updates on the progress of these discussions will be disseminated throughout the coming year.

By approval of the Board.



Through Transport Mutual Services (UK) Ltd

Company Secretary

26 March 2026

Directors' Report

Directors and officers

The names of the Directors of TTI who served during the year and up to the financial statement signing date are shown on page 2. The Board of Directors has effected a Directors' and Officers' Liability Insurance policy to indemnify the Directors and Officers of TTI, TTB and TTNV against loss arising from any claim against them jointly or severally by reason of any wrongful act in their capacity as Directors or Officers. The cost of the insurance is included in net operating expenses.

Board of directors' meetings

The Board of TTI met formally on nine occasions during the year, with its main focus being to direct the operations of underwriting, the outwards reinsurance programme, loss prevention, claims management including reserving, information technology, general administration and on major projects. The Board also monitored performance against budgets or reforecasts.

Board Committees

The Boards of TTI and its parent company TTB have jointly delegated specific authority to a number of committees. The TTI Board is appraised as to the main issues discussed and all minutes of meetings of the committees are distributed to the TTB Board.

The TTI and TTB Nominations Committees ensure that the Board is appropriately skilled to direct a mutual insurance company, that the Directors are appropriately senior and representative of the membership, and that there is a proper balance of Directors taking account of the different categories of Member, different sizes of businesses insured and different locations of Members' businesses. The TTI and TTB Nominations Committee met on three occasions during 2025 (2024: three).

The TTI and TTB Audit & Risk Committees assist the Board in discharging its responsibilities for the integrity of TT Club's financial statements, the assessment of the effectiveness of the systems of internal control, monitoring the effectiveness and objectivity of internal and external auditors, and compliance with regulatory requirements in relevant jurisdictions. The TTI and TTB Audit & Risk Committees met on six occasions during 2025 (2024: seven).

The TTB Management Committee was formed in June 2020 in order to comply with economic substance requirements in Bermuda. The role of the committee is to oversee the Club's quota share reinsurance agreement with TTI and to consider and approve where appropriate, the business strategy, the business plan and the Group Own Risk and Solvency Assessment. The Committee met on two occasions during 2025 (2024: one).

The TTB Investment Committee makes recommendations to the Board in respect of investment policy and reviews in detail the performance of TT Club's investments. The Investment Committee met on three occasions during 2025 (2024: three).

Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting ("SECR")

TTI falls under the scope of the SECR requirements based on its turnover and balance sheet total. The Directors have determined that TTI is a low energy user as it has no employees nor physical infrastructure. As noted earlier, the Club's core management and business activities are outsourced to Thomas Miller. Thomas Miller covers this disclosure and is publicly available. For these reasons the Directors have not included information in relation to TTI's energy and carbon usage.

Charitable donations

During the year there were charitable donations of US\$ 1,431 (2024: US\$ 2,865) none of which were to political parties.

Financial Instruments

The Club's financial instruments comprise its financial investments, cash and various items arising directly from operations, such as insurance and other debtors, technical provisions and creditors. The main risks arising from these financial instruments are insurance risk, market risk and credit risk. The Club's approach to management of these risks is disclosed in note 4 of the Financial Statements.

Future Developments

Likely future developments of the club are discussed in the Strategic Report.

Engagement with Stakeholders

Further information on the Clubs's engagement with stakeholders including members, brokers, reinsurers, suppliers and employees is set out in the Strategic Report.

Directors' Report - continued

Statement of disclosure of information to auditors

Each person who is a Director at the date of this report confirms that:

- So far as each of them is aware, there is no information relevant to the audit of TTI's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 of which the auditors are unaware; and
- Each Director has taken all steps that he/she ought to have taken in his/her duty as a Director in order to make him/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that TTI's auditors are aware of that information.

Deloitte LLP have indicated their willingness to continue in office and a resolution that they be re- appointed will be proposed at the annual general meeting in June 2026.



Through Transport Mutual Services (UK) Ltd
Company Secretary

26 March 2026

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and Financial Reporting Standard 103 Insurance Contracts (FRS 103).

Under company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- State whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that TTI Group will continue in business, in which case there should be supporting assumptions or qualifications as necessary.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the company's website, www.ttclub.com. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

By approval of the Board.



Through Transport Mutual Services (UK) Ltd
Company Secretary

26 March 2026

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of TT Club Mutual Insurance Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

1. Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of TT Club Mutual Insurance Limited (the 'club'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the club's affairs as at 31 December 2025 and of its surplus for the year then
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and Financial Reporting Standard 103 "Insurance Contracts"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings;
- the Statement of Financial Position; and
- the related notes 1 to 18.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) and Financial Reporting Standard 103 "Insurance Contracts".

2. Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the club in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council's (the 'FRC's') Ethical Standard as applied to public interest entities, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. The non-audit services provided to the club for the year are disclosed in note 9 to the financial statements. We confirm that we have not provided any non-audit services prohibited by the FRC's Ethical Standard to the club.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

3. Summary of our audit approach

| | |
|--|---|
| Key audit matters | The key audit matter that we identified in the current year was the key assumptions applied in determining the valuation of gross claims outstanding. |
| Materiality | The materiality that we used in the current year was \$3.6 million which was determined on the basis of 3% of surplus and reserves |
| Scoping | Audit work to respond to the risks of material misstatement was performed directly by the audit team. |
| Significant changes in our approach | There are no significant changes in our approach in the current year. |

4. Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Our evaluation of the directors' assessment of the club's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting included:

- Obtaining an understanding of the relevant controls relating to the directors' going concern assessment process;
- Confirming the existence of cash and financial investment balances to assess the availability of liquid assets;
- Evaluating management's stress testing within the TT Club Own Risk and Solvency Assessment ("ORSA") report;
- Assessing management's forecasts for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements;
- Assessing the historical accuracy of past forecasts; and
- Assessing the appropriateness of the going concern disclosure in the financial statements.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of TT Club Mutual Insurance Limited - continued

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the club's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

5. Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) that we identified. These matters included those which had the greatest effect on: the overall audit strategy; the allocation of resources in the audit; and directing the efforts of the engagement team.

These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

5.1. Key assumptions applied in determining the valuation of gross claims outstanding

Key audit matter description

The club's gross claims outstanding, included within gross technical provisions, total \$510.8m as at 31 December 2025 (2024: \$480.5m) and represent the single largest liability on the balance sheet. See statement of financial position and notes 2, 3 and 5 of the financial statements for disclosures of related accounting policies, accounting estimates and judgements and estimation uncertainty.

Gross claims outstanding includes reserves for claims incurred but not reported ('IBNR') and a margin added to the actuarial best estimate ('ABE').

The valuation of certain categories of business within the gross claims outstanding are inherently subjective with high estimation uncertainty, and alterations in underlying assumptions may have a material impact on the financial position of the club. Notably, the valuation of IBNR, given its complexity and reliance on future claim estimations, presents an increased level of judgement.

Management also apply a margin in addition to the ABE to capture the uncertainty within the balance and to provide for the risk of adverse development in the claims reserves. The margin is a judgement taken by management, based on the assessed uncertainty and potential for volatility in the underlying claims.

Furthermore, given the high level of estimation involved, we have determined that there is potential for fraud through possible manipulation of these inputs and therefore the valuation.

Management engage independent actuarial experts to perform the calculation of the gross claims outstanding, using the club's internal data. Management has implemented internal controls over the data provided to the actuarial experts for the purposes of the calculation of the reserves and review controls over the output and subsequent adoption of their work in the financial statements.

How the scope of our audit responded to the key audit matter

We gained a detailed understanding of the relevant controls relating to the end-to-end process over the calculation of gross claims outstanding.

To gain assurance over the completeness and accuracy of source data used in the club's actuarial calculations, we obtained an understanding of the data reconciliation controls and re-performed reconciliations on the actuarial data back to the financial ledger and the data within the source systems, which has been audited.

We worked with our actuarial specialists to inspect and challenge the process undertaken, including management's reserving methodology and assumptions through inspecting relevant documentation. In addition, with the involvement of our actuarial specialists we performed an independent estimate of reserves using our in-house software, investigating and understanding variances with management's estimate.

To challenge management's methodology and key assumptions when setting the margin added to the ABE, we performed independent analysis on reserves to provide a distribution of reserves and used this to calculate an independent estimate of the margin. We further compared our result with management's calculation by assessing whether these were reasonable in the context of our understanding and independent analysis of the data and in line with the standard actuarial approaches we would expect to be used for the insured exposures.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of TT Club Mutual Insurance Limited - continued

We performed a 'stand back' test to challenge the reasonableness of the overall gross claims outstanding estimate, in light of the facts and circumstances that existed at the reporting date.

We further considered the competence, capability and objectivity of the actuarial experts engaged by the club.

Key observations

We have concluded that the key assumptions applied in determining the valuation of gross claims outstanding are reasonable.

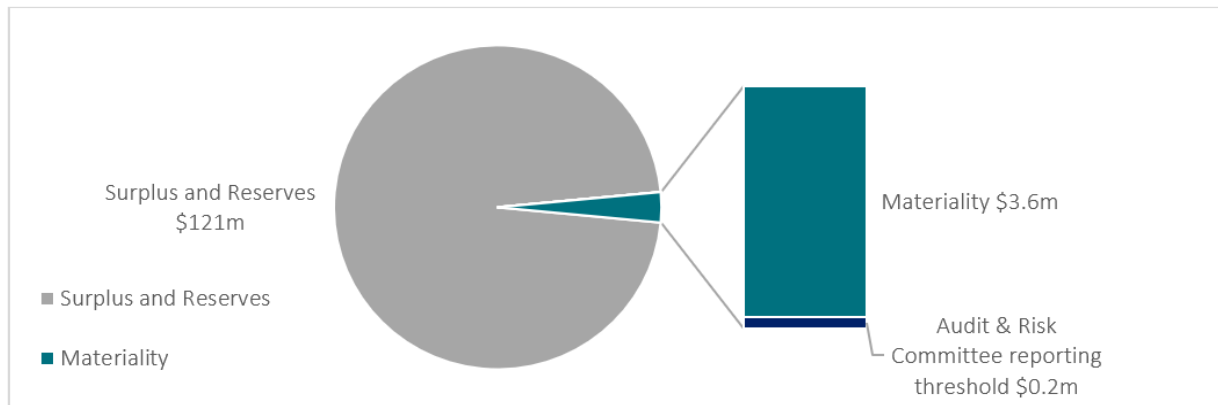
6. Our application of materiality

6.1. Materiality

We define materiality as the magnitude of misstatement in the financial statements that makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable person would be changed or influenced. We use materiality both in planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined materiality for the financial statements as a whole as follows:

| | |
|--|---|
| Materiality | \$3.6 million (2024: \$3.4 million) |
| Basis for determining materiality | 3.0% (2024: 3.0%) of surplus and reserves. |
| Rationale for the benchmark applied | As a mutual insurance company, the club exists for the benefit of its members. We considered surplus and reserves to be the most appropriate benchmark as this represents the club's overall financial strength and is a proxy for regulatory capital, and therefore its ability to meet claims as they fall due, which is considered to be of the most concern to the members. |



6.2. Performance materiality

We set performance materiality at a level lower than materiality to reduce the probability that, in aggregate, uncorrected and undetected misstatements exceed the materiality for the financial statements as a whole. Performance materiality was set at 70% of materiality for the 2025 audit (2024: 65%). In determining performance materiality, we considered the following factors:

- The quality of the control environment and whether we were able to rely on controls over a number of significant business processes; and
- Our past experience of the audit, which has indicated a low number of corrected and uncorrected misstatements identified.

6.3. Error reporting threshold

We agreed with the Audit & Risk Committee that we would report to the Committee all audit differences in excess of \$182,250 (2024: \$168,000) as well as differences below that threshold that, in our view, warranted reporting on qualitative grounds. We also report to the Audit & Risk Committee on disclosure matters that we identified when assessing the overall presentation of the financial statements.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of TT Club Mutual Insurance Limited - continued

7. An overview of the scope of our audit

7.1. Scoping

The scope of our audit was determined by obtaining an understanding of the club and its environment, including internal control and assessing the risks of material misstatement. We have identified all legal entities of the club, including three trading branches, as within scope. All audit work to respond to the risks of material misstatement was performed by the audit engagement team.

7.2. Our consideration of the control environment

IT Controls:

In planning our 2025 audit, we identified six (2024: six) systems that were relevant to the club's financial reporting processes, which handled data relating to premiums and claims. With the involvement of our IT specialist, we obtained an understanding of the IT controls associated with these systems, and the supporting infrastructures and wider general IT control environment. As part of the 2024 audit, we identified certain findings in relation to the IT control environment and reported these to the Audit & Risk Committee. The remediation activities performed over these identified findings remained ongoing throughout 2025. Therefore, we continue to adopt a fully substantive, non-controls reliance audit approach for the 2025 year-end audit.

Business Process and Financial Reporting controls

In planning our 2025 audit, we identified eight (2024: eight) business processes that were material to the club's financial reporting process. These processes covered the club's material transactions and account balances including the premiums, claims, reinsurance and part of the reserving process relating to the reconciliation of data. As a result of the ongoing remediation of the IT control environment across 2025 and the reliance on IT controls throughout the business process, we continue to adopt a fully substantive, non-controls reliance audit approach for the 2025 year-end audit.

7.3. Our consideration of climate-related risks

As part of our audit, we have considered the impact of climate change on the club's operations and its impact on its financial statements. We gained an understanding of management's processes to address climate-related risks, including the reporting and monitoring of climate-related risks to the Audit & Risk Committee.

We performed our own risk assessment of the financial impact of climate risks on the financial statements. In doing so we considered the estimates and judgements applied to the financial statements and how climate risks may impact their valuation. We read the disclosures relating to climate risks in the directors' strategic reports on page 4 in the annual report and considered whether they are materially consistent with the financial statements as well as our knowledge obtained during the audit.

8. Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

9. Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the club's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the club or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of TT Club Mutual Insurance Limited - continued

10. Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

11. Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

11.1. Identifying and assessing potential risks related to irregularities

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we considered the following:

- the nature of the industry and sector, control environment and business performance including the design of the manager's remuneration policies set for the club and key drivers for directors' remuneration;
- the club's own assessment of the risks that irregularities may occur either as a result of fraud or error that was presented to the Audit & Risk Committee on 3 December 2025;
- results of our enquiries of management, internal audit, directors, and the members of the Audit & Risk Committee about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, including those that are specific to the club's sector;
- any matters we identified having obtained and reviewed the club's documentation of their policies and procedures relating
 - identifying, evaluating and complying with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance;
 - detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud; and
 - the internal controls established to mitigate risks of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- the matters discussed among the audit engagement team and relevant internal specialists, including actuarial and IT specialists regarding how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud.

As a result of these procedures, we considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and identified the greatest potential for fraud to be within the key assumptions applied in determining the valuation of gross claims outstanding. In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override.

We also obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that the club operates in, focusing on provisions of those laws and regulations that had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The key laws and regulations we considered in this context included the UK Companies Act and tax legislation.

In addition, we considered provisions of other laws and regulations that do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the club's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty. These included the UK Prudential Regulation Authority ('PRA'), the Financial Conduct Authority ('FCA'), the club's regulatory and solvency requirements, environmental regulations, data protection, UK Bribery Act and Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, as well as regulations covering the club's branches in Hong Kong (regulated by the Hong Kong Insurance Authority), Singapore (regulated by the Monetary Authority of Singapore), Australia (regulated by the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority) and the subsidiary in the Netherlands (regulated by the Authority for the Financial Markets and De Nederlandsche Bank).

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of TT Club Mutual Insurance Limited - continued

11.2. Audit response to risks identified

As a result of performing the above, we identified the key assumptions applied in the valuation of gross claims outstanding as a key audit matter related to the potential risk of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations. The key audit matters section of our report explains the matter in more detail and also describes the specific procedures we performed in response to that key audit matter.

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to risks identified included the following:

- reviewing the financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- enquiring of management, directors and the Audit & Risk Committee concerning actual and potential litigation and claims;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance, reviewing internal audit reports and reviewing correspondence with the FCA, PRA and the branch regulators; and
- in addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, testing the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

We also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members including internal specialists, and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

12. Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the club and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

13. Matters on which we are required to report by exception

13.1. Adequacy of explanations received and accounting records

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

13.2. Directors' remuneration

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are also required to report if in our opinion certain disclosures of directors' remuneration have not been made.

We have nothing to report in respect of this matter.

14. Other matters which we are required to address

14.1. Auditor tenure

Following the recommendation of the Audit & Risk Committee, we were appointed by the Board of Directors of Through Transport Mutual Insurance Association Limited, the club's parent, on 1 July 2024 to audit the financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2024 and subsequent financial periods. The period of total uninterrupted engagement including previous renewals and reappointments of the firm is two years, covering the years ending 31 December 2024 to 31 December 2025.

14.2. Consistency of the audit report with the additional report to the Audit & Risk Committee

Our audit opinion is consistent with the additional report to the Audit & Risk Committee we are required to provide in accordance with ISAs (UK).

**Independent Auditor's Report
to the Members of TT Club Mutual Insurance Limited - continued**

15. Use of our report

This report is made solely to the club's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the club's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the club and the club's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kirstie Hanley". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping flourish at the end of the name.

Kirstie Hanley, (Senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
London, United Kingdom
26 March 2026

**Statement of Income and Retained Earnings
for the year ended 31 December 2025**

| | Note | 2025 US\$'000 | 2024 US\$'000 |
|---|------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Technical account | | | |
| Gross premiums written | 8 | 249,965 | 251,273 |
| Reinsurance premiums ceded | | (209,533) | (208,667) |
| Net premiums written | | <u>40,432</u> | <u>42,606</u> |
| Change in provision for unearned premiums | | | |
| Gross | 7 | (4,127) | 4,084 |
| Reinsurers' share | 7 | 2,917 | (1,829) |
| | | <u>(1,210)</u> | <u>2,255</u> |
| Net earned premiums | | 39,222 | 44,861 |
| Allocated investment return transferred from the non-technical account | | 2,016 | 2,976 |
| Total Income | | <u>41,238</u> | <u>47,837</u> |
| Claims paid | | | |
| Gross | 5(b) | (146,693) | (135,574) |
| Reinsurers' share | 5(b) | 135,055 | 124,837 |
| | | <u>(11,638)</u> | <u>(10,737)</u> |
| Change in the provision for claims | | | |
| Gross | | (17,190) | (38,168) |
| Reinsurers' share | | 14,354 | 35,360 |
| | | <u>(2,836)</u> | <u>(2,808)</u> |
| Net claims incurred | | (14,474) | (13,545) |
| Net operating expenses | 9 | (59,639) | (75,505) |
| Commission income | | 30,863 | 41,104 |
| Total Expenses | | <u>(43,250)</u> | <u>(47,946)</u> |
| Balance on the technical account | | <u>(2,012)</u> | <u>(109)</u> |

Statement of Income and Retained Earnings for the year ended 31 December 2025

| | Note | 2025 US\$'000 | 2024 US\$'000 |
|---|------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Non-technical account | | | |
| Balance on the technical account | | (2,012) | (109) |
| Net investment returns | | | |
| Investment income | | 4,966 | 9,092 |
| Realised gains on investments | | 456 | 2,818 |
| Unrealised gains on investments | | 2,505 | 98 |
| | 10 | <u>7,927</u> | <u>12,008</u> |
| Allocated investment return transferred to the technical account | 10 | <u>(2,016)</u> | <u>(2,976)</u> |
| | | <u>5,911</u> | <u>9,032</u> |
| Exchange gains/(losses) | | 4,582 | (4,530) |
| Surplus on ordinary activities before tax | | <u>8,481</u> | <u>4,393</u> |
| Tax on ordinary activities | 11 | (167) | (580) |
| Surplus for the year | | <u>8,314</u> | <u>3,813</u> |
| Surplus and reserves at beginning of year | 13 | 112,955 | 94,142 |
| Surplus for the year | 13 | 8,314 | 3,813 |
| Contribution of surplus from parent company | | - | 15,000 |
| Surplus and reserves at end of year | 13 | <u>121,269</u> | <u>112,955</u> |

All activities derive from continuing operations and are attributable to members.
The notes on pages 21 to 38 form an integral part of these financial statements.

**Statement of Financial Position
as at 31 December 2025**


| | Note | 2025 US\$'000 | 2024 US\$'000 |
|---|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Assets | | | |
| Investments | | | |
| Shares in subsidiary undertakings | 17 | 18,119 | 15,676 |
| Other financial investments | 12 | 121,764 | 110,733 |
| Derivative financial instruments | | 3 | - |
| | | <u>139,886</u> | <u>126,409</u> |
| Reinsurers' share of technical provisions | | | |
| Provision for unearned premiums | 7 | 84,073 | 81,156 |
| Claims outstanding | 5(b),5(d) | 469,471 | 443,241 |
| | | <u>553,544</u> | <u>524,397</u> |
| Debtors | | | |
| Arising out of direct insurance operations | | 46,949 | 46,626 |
| Arising out of reinsurance operations | | 894 | 2,999 |
| Other debtors | | 3,869 | 2,423 |
| | | <u>51,712</u> | <u>52,048</u> |
| Other assets | | | |
| Cash at bank | | 87,316 | 72,354 |
| Retirement benefits and similar obligations | 15 | 46 | 45 |
| | | <u>87,362</u> | <u>72,399</u> |
| Prepayments and accrued income | | | |
| Accrued interest | | 1,145 | 1,510 |
| Deferred acquisition costs | 6 | 9,265 | 8,390 |
| Prepayments | | 697 | 119 |
| | | <u>11,107</u> | <u>10,019</u> |
| Total assets | 4(b),4(c),4(d) | <u>843,611</u> | <u>785,272</u> |

**Statement of Financial Position
as at 31 December 2025**

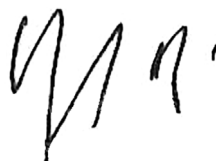
| | Note | 2025 US\$'000 | 2024 US\$'000 |
|--|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Liabilities and reserves | | | |
| Surplus and reserves | 13 | 121,269 | 112,955 |
| Gross technical provisions | | | |
| Provision for unearned premiums | 7 | 99,709 | 95,582 |
| Claims outstanding | 5(b),5(d) | 510,832 | 480,462 |
| | | <u>610,541</u> | <u>576,044</u> |
| Creditors | | | |
| Arising from reinsurance operations | | 68,768 | 63,832 |
| Derivative financial instruments | | - | 7 |
| Other creditors including taxation and social security | | 2,374 | 4,858 |
| Amounts due to group undertakings | | 34,504 | 24,092 |
| | | <u>105,646</u> | <u>92,789</u> |
| Other liabilities | | | |
| Accrued expenses and sundry creditors | | <u>6,155</u> | <u>3,484</u> |
| Total liabilities and reserves | | <u>843,611</u> | <u>785,272</u> |

The notes on pages 21 to 38 form an integral part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 26 March 2026. They were signed on its behalf by the Directors.



M Engelstoff
Director



N Smedegaard
Director

Company registration number 2657093

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 1: General information

TT Club Mutual Insurance Limited ("TTI") was incorporated in England and Wales as a mutual company limited by guarantee under the Companies Act 1985 on 24 October 1991. The address of its registered office is 90 Fenchurch Street, London EC3M 4ST, United Kingdom. The liability of Members is limited to the supplementary premiums set by the Directors.

Under TTI's Memorandum of Association, in the event of it being wound up, individual Members' liabilities are limited to a maximum of £5. Under TTI's Articles of Association, in the event of its liquidation, any net assets of TTI are to be distributed equitably amongst the Members.

Note 2: Accounting policies

(a) Basis of preparation and statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value, and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102"), Financial Reporting Standard 103, "Insurance Contracts" ("FRS 103"), the Companies Act 2006 and the provisions of Schedule 3 of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 (The Regulations) relating to insurance companies.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 and FRS 103 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 3.

The Financial Statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. The Directors consider it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of these Financial Statements and are not aware of any material uncertainties to TTI's ability to continue to do so for at least 12 months from the date of authorisation of these Financial Statements.

Under FRS 102 section 1.12(b), no cash flow statement has been presented in these Financial Statements as TTI is deemed to be a wholly owned subsidiary of Through Transport Mutual Insurance Association Limited ("TTB") and the cash flows of TTI are included within the consolidated financial statements of that entity.

TTI has taken advantage of the exemption not to prepare consolidated financial statements as its parent company prepares consolidated financial statements. No other exemptions have been taken.

The functional currency of TTI is considered to be United States Dollar ("US\$") because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which TTI operates. The financial statements are also presented in US Dollars. Foreign operations are included in accordance with the policies set out below.

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(b) Premiums

Premiums written relate to business incepted during the year, together with any differences between booked premiums for prior years and those previously accrued, and include estimates of provisions for anticipated adjustment premiums.

Premiums are stated before the deduction of commissions and brokerage but net of taxes and duties levied.

(c) Unearned premiums

Premiums written during the financial year are earned as revenue on a daily pro-rata basis over the period of cover provided, in line with the incidence of risk. For cargo insurance, premiums are recognised 100% on the voyage date. Although these policies are recognised as 1 day, the shipping duration may extend beyond this period, necessitating a different approach to recognising the earnings of premiums. Amounts relating to periods after the year end are treated as unearned and included within liabilities on the Statement of Financial Position.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued

Note 2: Accounting policies - continued

(d) Claims

Provision is made for all claims incurred during the year – whether paid, estimated, or unreported, claims management costs, and adjustments to claims provisions brought forward from previous years. In addition, claims management costs include an allowance for estimated costs expected to be incurred in the future in the management of claims.

Estimated claims stated in currencies other than the functional currency are converted at year-end rates of exchange and any exchange difference is included within claims incurred in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

The provision for claims outstanding includes both estimates for known outstanding loss reserves ("OSLR") and for claims incurred but not reported ("IBNR"). The estimates for OSLR are based on the best estimate and judgement of the likely final cost of each individual claim based on current information. The estimation of claims IBNR is generally subject to a greater degree of uncertainty than the estimation of cost of settling OSLR already notified to TTI, where more information is generally available.

Both OSLR and IBNR include claims management costs which encompasses both allocated loss adjustment expenses ("ALAE") and unallocated loss adjustment expenses ("ULAE"). TTI takes all reasonable steps to ensure that it has appropriate information regarding its claims exposures.

The best estimate of unreported claims on each policy year and the eventual outcome may vary from the original assessment. As a result of this inherent uncertainty, sophisticated estimation techniques are required to determine an appropriate provision. The estimate is made using a range of standard actuarial projection techniques, such as the Chain Ladder and Bornhuetter-Ferguson methods. Such methods extrapolate the development of claims for each policy year, based on the claims patterns of earlier years and the expected loss ratios. The main assumption underlying these techniques is that past claims development experience can be used to project ultimate claims costs. Judgement is used to assess the extent to which past trends may not apply in future and alternative approaches are applied as appropriate.

An estimate for Members and general reinsurance in relation to the provision for unreported claims has been made by reference to the relationship between gross and net claims on current and prior policy years and having due regard to recoverability.

(e) Unexpired risk reserve

Full provision is made for unexpired risks when it is anticipated that unearned premiums, net of associated acquisition costs, will be insufficient to meet the expected claims and expenses of business as at the Statement of Financial Position date, after taking account of future investment income.

Unexpired risk surpluses and deficits are offset where business classes are managed together and provision is made if a deficit arises.

(f) Reinsurance premiums

Contracts entered into by TTI with reinsurers, under which TTI is compensated for losses on one or more contracts issued by TTI and that meet the classification requirements for insurance contracts are classified as reinsurance contracts. Insurance contracts entered into by TTI under which the contract holder is another insurer (inwards reinsurance) are included with insurance contracts, provided there is significant transfer of insurance risk.

Reinsurance premiums are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the financial year as and when charged to TTI, together with a provision for any future costs of existing reinsurance policies. Reinsurance purchased during the financial year is recognised as being earned as time elapses during the underlying policy period.

(g) Reinsurance claim recoveries

The liabilities of TTI are reinsured above certain levels and for certain specific risks. In addition, TTI has a quota share outwards reinsurance with its parent company TTB covering all risks insured by TTI.

Claim recoveries recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings includes receipts and amounts due to be recovered on claims already paid, together with changes in the amount of recoveries to be made on outstanding claims. An assessment is also made of the recoverability of reinsurance recoveries having regard to market data on the financial strength of each of the reinsurance companies.

Claim recoveries on known outstanding loss reserves ("OSLR") are estimated based upon the gross claims provisions, having due regard to collectability. Claim recoveries in respect of claims incurred but not reported ("IBNR") are assumed to be consistent with the historical pattern of such recoveries, adjusted to reflect changes in the nature and extent of the reinsurance programme over time.

The recoverability of reinsurance recoveries is assessed having regard to market data on the financial strength of each of the reinsurance companies. The reinsurers' share of claims incurred, in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, reflects the amounts received or receivable from reinsurers in respect of those claims incurred during the period. Reinsurance liabilities are primarily premiums payable for reinsurance contracts and are recognised in the statement of income as 'Outward reinsurance premiums' when due.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued

Note 2: Accounting policies - continued

(h) Acquisition costs

Brokerage, commission payments, and other direct costs incurred in relation to securing new contracts and re-writing existing contracts are deferred to the extent that these are attributable to premiums unearned at the year end date and are shown as assets in the Statement of Financial Position. Amounts deferred are amortised over the life of the associated insurance contract.

(i) Commission income

Commission income is earned on TTI's outward reinsurance programmes, on TTI's quota share outwards reinsurance with its parent company TTB, and on outward insurances arranged by TTI on behalf of Members and others. This commission income is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings on an earned basis and shown as a separate line item in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings. Overriding commission, including ceding and profit commission, on outward quota share reinsurances is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings on an earned basis and shown as a reduction to net operating expenses.

(j) Management Fee

TTI Group's business model is to outsource the entire management function to companies within the Thomas Miller Holding Limited group of companies. The managers of TTI are Through Transport Mutual (Services) UK Limited. The management fee (which includes an element in relation to claims handling) payable to the managers is agreed an annual basis and covers the cost of managing TTI.

In addition to this the managers receive a performance related fee. The management fee (excluding the claims handling element) and performance related fee are included within net operating expenses. The claims handling element of the management fee is included within paid claims. All fees payable to the managers are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the period they relate to.

(k) Investments in subsidiary undertakings

Investments in subsidiary undertakings are stated in the Statement of Financial Position at current value, with unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in current value recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings for the period in which they arise. Current value is determined based on the net asset value ("NAV") at the reporting date. The Directors consider NAV to be the most appropriate measure of value, as the entity's value is primarily derived from its balance sheet position.

(l) Financial assets

TTI has applied the requirements of FRS 102 sections 11 and 12 to the measurement, presentation, and disclosure of its financial assets and financial liabilities. Financial assets are classified between the following categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, derivative financial instruments, and cash and cash equivalents. The classification depends on the purpose for which the assets were acquired and is determined at initial recognition. This is re-evaluated at every reporting date.

Fair value through profit and loss

Assets, including all investments of TTI, are classified as fair value through profit and loss and are designated as such by management to minimise any measurement or recognition inconsistency with the associated liabilities.

Investments are included in the Statement of Financial Position at market value translated at year-end rates of exchange. Fair values of investments traded in active markets are measured at bid price. Where there is no active market, fair value is measured by reference to other factors such as independent valuation reports.

A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions at an arm's length basis. If the above criteria are not met, the market is regarded as being inactive.

The costs of investments denominated in currencies other than the US dollars are translated into US dollars on the date of purchase. Any subsequent changes in value, whether arising from market value or exchange rate movements, are charged or credited to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings. The movement in unrealised investment gains and losses includes the reversal of previously recognised unrealised gains and losses on investments disposed of in the current period.

Net gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are presented in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings within 'Unrealised gains/(losses) on investments' in the period in which they arise.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued

Note 2: Accounting policies - continued

(l) Financial assets - continued

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Receivables arising from insurance contracts are also classified in this category and are reviewed for impairment as part of the impairment review of loans and receivables. A provision is created against any balance that may be impaired. Commission payable to intermediaries is netted off against debtors arising from insurance operations. This netting off is permitted as there are legally enforceable netting agreements in place.

UCITS

The UCITS are Undertakings for Collective Investments of Transferable Securities, and are used as an alternative to short term cash deposits. These are short-term, highly liquid investments that can be readily converted to cash, with original maturities of three months or less.

Cash at bank

Cash at bank includes cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

(m) Investment return

Investment return comprises dividend income from equities, income on fixed interest securities, interest on deposits and cash, and realised and unrealised gains and losses on investments.

Dividends are recognised as income on the date the relevant securities are marked ex-dividend. Other investment income is recognised on an accruals basis. Investment income accrued but not received at the year end is held as accrued income in the Statement of Financial Position.

The movement in unrealised gains and losses on investments represents the difference between the fair value at the Statement of Financial Position date and their purchase price (if purchased in the financial year) or the fair value at the last Statement of Financial Position date, together with a reversal of previously recognised unrealised gains and losses on investments disposed of in the current period.

TTI allocates a proportion of its actual investment return to the technical account based on the average ratio of outstanding claims to funds available to meet outstanding claims.

(n) Foreign currencies

Revenue transactions are translated into US Dollars at the rate applicable for the month in which the transaction took place. Monetary assets and liabilities have been translated at the closing US Dollar exchange rate. The resulting differences are shown separately in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are carried at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. For the purposes of foreign currency translation, unearned premiums and deferred acquisition costs are treated as if they are monetary items.

Exchange gains or losses arising on non-US dollar cash holdings are treated as realised and are included in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

(o) Policy year accounting

When considering the results of individual policy years for the purposes of membership accounting - premiums, reinsurance premiums payable, claims, reinsurance recoveries, brokerage commission costs and overriding commission income are allocated to the policy years to which they relate based on the period of cover of each insurance policy. The fixed portion of the management fee is charged to the current policy year while any performance related management fee is allocated to the closed policy years (also known as the Reserve Fund). Net operating expenses are charged against the

Investment return and exchange gains or losses are allocated proportionately to the average balance on each open policy year and the aggregate of all closed policy years (also known as the Reserve Fund). UK taxation, which is based on investment return, is allocated proportionately between the open policy years and the closed policy years (also known as the Reserve Fund). Other taxation is allocated entirely to the policy years to which it relates.

(p) Closure of policy years

On formal closure of a policy year, usually 36 months from inception, the cumulative surplus or deficit on that closed year is transferred from the open years' surplus and reserves, to the closed years' surplus and reserves (also known as the Reserve Fund).

For closed policy years, the surplus and reserves held (also known as the Reserve Fund) is used to supplement the estimated net outstanding claims ("OSLR") and claims incurred but not reported ("IBNR") obligations on all closed years. Future adjustments to these claim obligations will result in changes to the Reserve Fund.

All investment returns attributable to closed policy years will also result in changes to the Reserve Fund.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued

Note 2: Accounting policies - continued

(q) Taxation

Current tax

Current tax is the amount of income and corporation tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the current year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

As a mutual, TTI Club operates as a mutual in the United Kingdom and is exempt from UK corporation tax on its underwriting activities, although 10% of the Club's total investment returns are taxed at prevailing rates. For all other jurisdictions in which TTI Club operates, corporation tax is paid fully at the prevailing rates.

Deferred tax

Deferred taxation is provided in full on timing differences that result in an obligation at the Statement of Financial Position to pay more tax, or a right to pay less tax, at a future date. The rates used in these calculations are those which are expected to apply when the timing differences crystallise, based on current tax rates and law.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as more likely than not that these will be recovered. Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

(r) Related parties

TTI has no share capital and is controlled by its members who are also the insureds. The insurance transactions are deemed to be related party transactions but these are the only transactions between TTI and its members.

TTI also discloses transactions with other related parties. Further details can be found in Note 16.

Note 3: Accounting estimates and judgements and estimation uncertainty

TTI makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. Estimates are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

There are no significant accounting judgements in the application of the TTI's accounting policies.

(a) Ultimate claims liability

The estimation of the ultimate liability arising from claims made under insurance contracts is TTI's most critical accounting estimate. There are several sources of uncertainty that need to be considered in the estimate of the liability that TTI will ultimately pay for such claims. Estimates are made for the expected ultimate cost of claims, whether reported or unreported, at the end of the reporting period.

The estimate of claims incurred but not reported ("IBNR") is generally subject to a greater degree of uncertainty than that for known outstanding loss reserves ("OSLR"). In calculating the estimated liability, TTI uses a variety of estimation techniques based upon statistical analyses of historical experience which assumes past trends can be used to project future developments. Normal inflation is imputed within the estimates, whilst excess inflation is an explicit load, both of which are subject to uncertainties. Further explanation of uncertainties are contained in notes 2(d), 4(g) and 5(d).

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued

Note 4: Management of Financial Risks

Financial risk management objectives

TTI is exposed to financial risk primarily through its financial investments, reinsurance assets, and liabilities to policyholders. In particular, the key financial risk is that the proceeds from financial investments are not sufficient to fund the obligations arising from insurance policies as they fall due. The most important components of this financial risk are market risk or investment risk (comprised of interest rate risk and currency risk) together with credit risk and liquidity risk.

TTI manages these risks using a risk governance structure incorporating the Managers' Risk Committee and the Audit and Risk Committee. Further details are set out in the Directors' Report.

The Board of TTI is responsible, and advised by the Chief Executive working with the Investment Manager, for setting investment policy and the appropriate level of market or investment risk. This is set with reference to the overall risks faced by TTI which are analysed as part of the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment ("ORSA") process.

The processes used to manage risks within TTI are unchanged from the previous period and are set out in the Directors' Report.

(a) Market risk

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises primarily from investments in fixed interest securities. In addition, to the extent that claims inflation is correlated to interest rates, liabilities to policyholders are exposed to interest rate risk.

TTI Group's investment policy is set to ensure that the duration of the investment portfolio is appropriately matched to the duration of the policyholder liabilities. Interest rate risk is then monitored by comparing the mean duration of the investment portfolio against the mean duration of policyholder liabilities. The mean duration is an indicator of the sensitivity of the assets and liabilities to changes in current interest rates. The sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk illustrates how changes in the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates at the reporting date.

Results of the sensitivity testing are set out below, showing the impact on the market value of investments. The impact of a change in a single factor is shown as a 100 basis points increase or decrease in interest rates, with other assumptions unchanged.

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|----------|----------|
| | US\$'000 | US\$'000 |
| 100 basis points increase in interest rates will decrease market value of investments by | (1,699) | (2,326) |
| 100 basis points decrease in interest rates will increase market value of investments by | 1,699 | 2,326 |

(b) Currency risk

TTI is exposed to currency risk in respect of liabilities under policies of insurance denominated in currencies other than US dollar. The most significant currencies to which TTI is exposed to are GBP and EUR, which are translated into the functional currency of USD. From time to time TTI uses forward currency contracts or options to protect against adverse in year exchange movements.

The table on the following page shows TTI's assets by currency. TTI seeks to mitigate such currency risk by matching the currency denominations of financial investments against the estimated foreign currency denominations of liabilities.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued

Note 4: Management of Financial Risk - continued

(b) Currency risk - continued

| | USD US\$'000 | GBP US\$'000 | EUR US\$'000 | Other US\$'000 | Total US\$'000 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 2025 | | | | | |
| Debt securities | 101,827 | - | - | - | 101,827 |
| UCITS | 16,024 | 3,217 | 696 | - | 19,937 |
| Derivative financial instruments | 3 | - | - | - | 3 |
| Assets arising from reinsurance contracts held | 549,855 | 52 | 552 | 3,979 | 554,438 |
| Debtors arising from insurance contracts | 37,261 | 4,671 | 861 | 4,156 | 46,949 |
| Other debtors | 3,031 | 600 | 229 | 9 | 3,869 |
| Cash at bank | 21,839 | 3,253 | 2,560 | 59,664 | 87,316 |
| Other | 26,920 | 187 | 123 | 2,042 | 29,272 |
| Total assets | 756,760 | 11,980 | 5,021 | 69,850 | 843,611 |
| Total liabilities | (604,685) | (21,286) | (20,595) | (75,776) | (722,342) |
| Net assets/(liabilities) | 152,075 | (9,306) | (15,574) | (5,926) | 121,269 |

| | USD US\$'000 | GBP US\$'000 | EUR US\$'000 | Other US\$'000 | Total US\$'000 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 2024 | | | | | |
| Debt securities | 107,456 | - | - | - | 107,456 |
| UCITS | 239 | 758 | 2,280 | - | 3,277 |
| Derivative financial instruments | - | - | - | - | - |
| Assets arising from reinsurance contracts held | 522,698 | 612 | 853 | 3,233 | 527,396 |
| Debtors arising from insurance contracts | 36,383 | 4,677 | 828 | 4,738 | 46,626 |
| Other debtors | 1,902 | 690 | 190 | (359) | 2,423 |
| Cash at bank | 18,837 | 772 | 1,909 | 50,836 | 72,354 |
| Other | 24,297 | 92 | 123 | 1,228 | 25,740 |
| Total assets | 711,812 | 7,601 | 6,183 | 59,676 | 785,272 |
| Total liabilities | (568,610) | (16,525) | (21,273) | (65,909) | (672,317) |
| Net assets/(liabilities) | 143,202 | (8,924) | (15,090) | (6,233) | 112,955 |

Results of the sensitivity testing are set out below, showing the impact on surplus and reserves before tax. The impact of a change in a single factor is shown as a 10% weakening or strengthening in GBP and EUR against USD, with other assumptions unchanged.

| | 2025 US\$'000 | 2024 US\$'000 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| 10% weakening of USD against GBP will increase/(decrease) surplus and reserves before tax by | (846) | (811) |
| 10% strengthening of USD against GBP will increase/(decrease) surplus and reserves before tax by | 846 | 811 |
| 10% weakening of USD against EUR will increase/(decrease) surplus and reserves before tax by | (1,416) | (1,372) |
| 10% strengthening of USD against EUR will increase/(decrease) surplus and reserves before tax by | 1,416 | 1,372 |

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued

Note 4: Management of Financial Risk - continued

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. The main areas where TTI is exposed to credit risk are:

- Amounts due from policyholders;
- Amounts due from insurance intermediaries;
- Amounts due from reinsurers in respect of claims already paid;
- Amounts due from reinsurers in respect of claim estimates not yet paid;
- Amounts due from corporate bond issuers; and
- Counterparty risk with respect to derivative transactions.

Reinsurance is used to manage insurance risk. This does not, however, discharge TTI's liability as primary insurer. If a reinsurer fails to pay a claim, TTI remains liable for the payment to the policyholder. The creditworthiness of a reinsurer is considered before it is used and strict criteria are applied (including the financial strength of the reinsurer) before a reinsurer is approved.

Counterparty limits based on credit ratings are also in place in relation to amounts due from bond issuers and cash and bank deposits.

The following tables provide information regarding aggregated credit risk exposure, for financial assets with external credit ratings. The credit ratings are sourced from independent ratings agencies.

| | AAA | AA | A | BBB+ and lower or unrated | Total |
|--|----------|----------|----------|---------------------------------|----------|
| | US\$'000 | US\$'000 | US\$'000 | US\$'000 | US\$'000 |
| 2025 | | | | | |
| Debt securities | 11,247 | 81,325 | 9,255 | - | 101,827 |
| UCITS | 19,937 | - | - | - | 19,937 |
| Derivative financial instruments | - | - | - | 3 | 3 |
| Assets arising from reinsurance contracts held | - | 100,215 | 428,436 | 25,787 | 554,438 |
| Debtors arising from insurance contracts | - | - | - | 46,949 | 46,949 |
| Other debtors | - | - | - | 3,869 | 3,869 |
| Cash at bank | - | 55,572 | 31,744 | - | 87,316 |
| Other | - | - | - | 29,272 | 29,272 |
| Total assets bearing risk | 31,184 | 237,112 | 469,435 | 105,880 | 843,611 |

| | AAA | AA | A | BBB+ and lower or unrated | Total |
|--|----------|----------|----------|---------------------------------|----------|
| | US\$'000 | US\$'000 | US\$'000 | US\$'000 | US\$'000 |
| 2024 | | | | | |
| Debt securities | 12,043 | 86,279 | 9,134 | - | 107,456 |
| UCITS | 3,277 | - | - | - | 3,277 |
| Derivative financial instruments | - | - | - | - | - |
| Assets arising from reinsurance contracts held | - | 106,980 | 400,525 | 19,891 | 527,396 |
| Debtors arising from insurance contracts | - | - | - | 46,626 | 46,626 |
| Other debtors | - | - | - | 2,423 | 2,423 |
| Cash at bank | - | 46,427 | 25,927 | - | 72,354 |
| Other | - | - | - | 25,740 | 25,740 |
| Total assets bearing risk | 15,320 | 239,686 | 435,586 | 94,680 | 785,272 |

TTI's policy is to make a full provision against all reinsurance debts with an age in excess of two years and a fifty percent provision for reinsurance debts between one and two years old. TTI also provides against all amounts due from policyholders and insurance intermediaries that are more than nine months overdue.

After assessing all other financial assets at the end of the year, no objective evidence was found to suggest that any were impaired (2024: no impairments).

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued

Note 4: Management of Financial Risk - continued

(d) Liquidity and cash flow risk

Liquidity and cash flow risk is the risk that cash may not be available to pay obligations as they fall due at a reasonable cost.

TTI maintains holdings in short term deposits to ensure there are sufficient funds available to cover anticipated liabilities and unexpected levels of demand. At year end, TTI's short term deposits (comprising cash and UCITS) amounted to US\$ 107.3 million (2024: US\$ 75.6 million).

The tables below provide an overdue and impaired analysis of TTI's risk-bearing assets.

| | Neither past due nor impaired US\$'000 | 0 to 3 months US\$'000 | 3 to 6 months US\$'000 | 6 months to 1 year US\$'000 | 1 year or greater US\$'000 | Impaired US\$'000 | Carrying value in the balance sheet US\$'000 |
|---|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| 2025 | | | | | | | |
| Debt securities | 101,827 | - | - | - | - | - | 101,827 |
| UCITS | 19,937 | - | - | - | - | - | 19,937 |
| Derivative financial instruments | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| Assets arising from reinsurance contracts held | 554,438 | - | - | - | - | - | 554,438 |
| Debtors arising from insurance contracts | 28,108 | 13,745 | 5,096 | - | - | - | 46,949 |
| Other debtors | 3,869 | - | - | - | - | - | 3,869 |
| Cash at bank | 87,316 | - | - | - | - | - | 87,316 |
| Other | 29,272 | - | - | - | - | - | 29,272 |
| Total assets bearing risk | 824,770 | 13,745 | 5,096 | - | - | - | 843,611 |

| | Neither past due nor impaired US\$'000 | 0 to 3 months US\$'000 | 3 to 6 months US\$'000 | 6 months to 1 year US\$'000 | 1 year or greater US\$'000 | Impaired US\$'000 | Carrying value in the balance sheet US\$'000 |
|---|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| 2024 | | | | | | | |
| Debt securities | 107,456 | - | - | - | - | - | 107,456 |
| UCITS | 3,277 | - | - | - | - | - | 3,277 |
| Derivative financial instruments | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Assets arising from reinsurance contracts held | 527,396 | - | - | - | - | - | 527,396 |
| Debtors arising from insurance contracts | 38,411 | 6,062 | 2,153 | - | - | - | 46,626 |
| Other debtors | 2,423 | - | - | - | - | - | 2,423 |
| Cash at bank | 72,354 | - | - | - | - | - | 72,354 |
| Other | 25,740 | - | - | - | - | - | 25,740 |
| Total assets bearing risk | 777,057 | 6,062 | 2,153 | - | - | - | 785,272 |

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued

Note 4: Management of Financial Risk - continued

(d) Liquidity and cash flow risk - continued

The table below provides a maturity analysis of TTI's financial assets and liabilities:

| | Under 6 months or on demand | Between 6 months and 1 year | Between 1 and 2 years | Between 2 and 5 years | 5 years or greater | Total |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| 2025 | US\$'000 | US\$'000 | US\$'000 | US\$'000 | US\$'000 | US\$'000 |
| Debt securities | 22,499 | 18,935 | 5,884 | 45,593 | 8,916 | 101,827 |
| UCITS | 19,937 | - | - | - | - | 19,937 |
| Derivative financial instruments | 3 | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| Reinsurers' share of claims outstanding | 83,935 | 83,934 | 109,402 | 147,489 | 44,711 | 469,471 |
| Assets arising from reinsurance contracts held | 15,191 | 15,191 | 19,800 | 26,693 | 8,092 | 84,967 |
| Debtors arising from insurance contracts | 42,251 | 4,698 | - | - | - | 46,949 |
| Other debtors | 3,869 | - | - | - | - | 3,869 |
| Cash at bank | 87,316 | - | - | - | - | 87,316 |
| Other | 29,272 | - | - | - | - | 29,272 |
| Total financial assets | 304,273 | 122,758 | 135,086 | 219,775 | 61,719 | 843,611 |
| Creditors including provision for unearned premiums | (211,510) | - | - | - | - | (211,510) |
| Claims outstanding | (91,330) | (91,329) | (119,040) | (160,483) | (48,650) | (510,832) |
| Total financial liabilities | (302,840) | (91,329) | (119,040) | (160,483) | (48,650) | (722,342) |
| Net financial assets | 1,433 | 31,429 | 16,046 | 59,292 | 13,069 | 121,269 |

| | Under 6 months or on demand | Between 6 months and 1 year | Between 1 and 2 years | Between 2 and 5 years | 5 years or greater | Total |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| 2024 | US\$'000 | US\$'000 | US\$'000 | US\$'000 | US\$'000 | US\$'000 |
| Debt securities | 23,312 | - | 24,274 | 51,503 | 8,367 | 107,456 |
| UCITS | 3,277 | - | - | - | - | 3,277 |
| Derivative financial instruments | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Reinsurers' share of claims outstanding | 80,394 | 80,395 | 102,961 | 135,885 | 43,606 | 443,241 |
| Assets arising from reinsurance contracts held | 15,265 | 15,264 | 19,548 | 25,799 | 8,279 | 84,155 |
| Debtors arising from insurance contracts ⁽¹⁾ | 40,052 | 6,486 | 88 | - | - | 46,626 |
| Other debtors | 2,423 | - | - | - | - | 2,423 |
| Cash at bank | 72,354 | - | - | - | - | 72,354 |
| Other | 25,740 | - | - | - | - | 25,740 |
| Total financial assets | 262,817 | 102,145 | 146,871 | 213,187 | 60,252 | 785,272 |
| Creditors including provision for unearned premiums | (191,855) | - | - | - | - | (191,855) |
| Claims outstanding | (87,145) | (87,146) | (111,607) | (147,296) | (47,268) | (480,462) |
| Total financial liabilities | (279,000) | (87,146) | (111,607) | (147,296) | (47,268) | (672,317) |
| Net financial assets | (16,183) | 14,999 | 35,264 | 65,891 | 12,984 | 112,955 |

⁽¹⁾Comparative split has been revised to maintain consistency with the current year classification.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued

Note 4: Management of Financial Risk - continued

(e) Capital management

TTI's capital is made up of policyholders' funds (surplus and reserves). TTI's strategy is to maintain sufficient capital to meet regulatory requirements and to maintain an AM Best rating of A-minus (Excellent) over the insurance market cycle, with a substantial margin in each case. This is consistent with TTI's risk profile and the regulatory requirements of the business.

TTI continues to be regulated in the United Kingdom by the Prudential Regulation Authority ("PRA") and Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA"). Throughout the current year, TTI complied with Solvency UK regulation. TTI assesses and maintains the amount of capital in excess of the amount required to meet the risks that it faces based on a 99.5 per cent confidence level of solvency.

At year end, TTI's surplus and reserves on a GAAP basis were US\$ 121.3 million (2024: US\$ 113.0 million). Adjustments are made to the reserves on a GAAP basis to calculate the regulatory capital available, with adjustments typically leading to the regulatory capital being in excess of the reserves on a GAAP basis.

At year end, TTI Group received letters of credit totalling US\$ 15.1 million from its reinsurers (2024: US\$ 18.2 million). In the event of reinsurer failure, TTI Group can draw upon these sums as cash to support its capital requirements.

TTI has received a parental guarantee from its parent company, TTB, for an amount not to exceed US\$ 2.5 million (2024: US\$ 2.5 million, to enable it to comply with the solvency margin requirements of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000. The amount withdrawn as 31 December 2025 amounted to nil (2024: US\$ nil).

(f) Fair value estimations

As a financial institution, TTI Group applies the requirements of paragraph 34.22 of FRS 102. This requires financial instruments that held at fair value in the balance sheet to be disclosed according to the following fair value hierarchy:

- Level 1 – Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 measured using a valuation technique based on assumptions that are supported by prices from observable current market transactions.
- Level 3 – Valuation techniques using observable and unobservable market data.

All of TTI Group's financial assets that are measured at fair value at the year end fall into Level 1, with the exception of Derivative financial instruments which fall into Level 2.

| | 2025 | | | 2024 | | |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | Level 1 US\$'000 | Level 2 US\$'000 | Total US\$'000 | Level 1 US\$'000 | Level 2 US\$'000 | Total US\$'000 |
| Debt securities | 101,827 | - | 101,827 | 107,456 | - | 107,456 |
| UCITS | 19,937 | - | 19,937 | 3,277 | - | 3,277 |
| Derivative financial instruments | - | 3 | 3 | - | - | - |
| Financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss | 121,764 | 3 | 121,767 | 110,733 | - | 110,733 |

(g) Insurance Risk

TTI's exposure to insurance risk is initiated by the underwriting process and incorporates the possibility that an insured event occurs, leading to a claim on TTI from a policyholder. The risk is managed through the underwriting process, the purchase of reinsurance cover, the management of claims costs and the reserving process.

Results of sensitivity testing are set out below, showing the impact on surplus and reserves before tax. The impact of a change in a single factor is shown as a 5% increase or decrease in net claims reserves, with other assumptions unchanged. The Directors consider that a 5% variation on claims outstanding net of reinsurance is a realistic spread of the uncertainty.

| | 2025 US\$'000 | 2024 US\$'000 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| 5% increase in net claims reserves will decrease the surplus and reserves before tax by | (2,068) | (1,861) |
| 5% decrease in net claims reserves will increase the surplus and reserves before tax by | 2,068 | 1,861 |

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued

Note 4: Management of Financial Risk - continued

(g) Insurance Risk - continued

(i) Underwriting process

Underwriting authority is delegated to specific individuals who operate under set underwriting instructions and parameters with the on-going guidance and review of senior management. These parameters cover areas such as pricing, categories of business, limits of cover and new business risks to ensure that they fall within TTI's guidelines for acceptable risk.

(ii) Reinsurance

The establishment of TTI's reinsurance programme is driven by the Board's objective to manage risk to an acceptable level and to optimise TTI's capital position. The programme comprises facultative reinsurance to protect against specific risks, whole account excess of loss reinsurance cover to protect against individual large losses, whole account quota share reinsurance to protect against an accumulation of retained claims and to help manage TTI's solvency.

(iii) Management of claims cost

Claims performance is monitored by senior management on a weekly basis through the use of management information and exception reports. Movements in notified claims costs are also monitored on a monthly basis with comparisons made against actuarial expected development. Half yearly claims developments are actuarially reviewed and approved by the reserving committee and the boards.

(iv) Reserving process

TTI establishes provisions for unpaid claims, both known outstanding loss reserves ("OSLR") and estimates of claims incurred but not reported ("IBNR"), plus related loss adjustment expenses ("LAE") to cover its expected ultimate liability. These provisions are established through the application of actuarial techniques and assumptions as set out in the notes as directed and reviewed by the Boards. In order to minimise the risk of understating these provisions, the assumptions made and actuarial techniques employed are reviewed in detail by senior management, then approved by the reserving committee and the boards.

TTI considers that the liability for insurance claims recognised in the Statement of Financial Position is adequate. However, actual experience will differ from the expected outcome.

Note 5: Claims

(a) Claims paid

Claims paid include claims handling charges paid to the Managers totaling US\$13.1 million (2024: US\$13.9 million).

(b) Claims incurred

| | 2025 | | | 2024 | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | Gross US\$'000 | Ceded US\$'000 | Net US\$'000 | Gross US\$'000 | Ceded US\$'000 | Net US\$'000 |
| Claims outstanding at beginning of the year | 480,462 | (443,241) | 37,221 | 453,707 | (418,163) | 35,544 |
| Claims (paid)/recovered | (146,693) | 135,055 | (11,638) | (135,574) | 124,837 | (10,737) |
| Claims incurred | 163,883 | (149,409) | 14,474 | 173,742 | (160,197) | 13,545 |
| Exchange differences | 13,180 | (11,876) | 1,304 | (11,413) | 10,282 | (1,131) |
| Claims outstanding at end of the year | 510,832 | (469,471) | 41,361 | 480,462 | (443,241) | 37,222 |

(c) Movement in prior years' provision for claims outstanding

There was a prior year reserves release of US\$ 1.8 million during the year (2024: release of US\$ 1.8 million).

(d) Claims development tables

The development of insurance liabilities provides a measure of TTI's ability to estimate the ultimate value of claims. The top half of each table below illustrates how TTI's estimate of total claims outstanding for each accident year has changed at successive year-ends. The bottom half of the table reconciles the cumulative claims to the amount shown in the Statement of Financial Position.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued

Note 5: Claims paid - continued

(d) Claims development tables - continued

(i) Assumptions underlying insurance balances

The risks associated with insurance contracts are complex and subject to a number of variables. The Club's claims reserving process uses several statistical and actuarial techniques based on past claims development experience. This includes indications such as average claims cost and ultimate claim numbers. The key methods used by the Club in estimating claim liabilities are as follows and there have been no changes in these methods since the previous year end:

- Chain ladder.
- Bornhuetter-Ferguson.
- Other statistical and benchmarking techniques.

Significant delays are experienced in the notification and settlement of certain types of insurance claims such as in Logistics and in Ports and Terminals, the ultimate cost of which may vary from the original assessment. Adjustments to claims provisions established in previous years are reflected in the financial statements for the period in which the adjustments are made.

(ii) Insurance claims - gross

Estimates of ultimate claims costs by policy years.

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | US\$'000 | US\$'000 | US\$'000 | US\$'000 | US\$'000 | US\$'000 | US\$'000 | US\$'000 | US\$'000 | US\$'000 |
| End of reporting year | 113,216 | 125,638 | 133,413 | 133,216 | 134,584 | 153,149 | 162,378 | 163,490 | 194,193 | 196,366 |
| 1 years later | 113,931 | 108,682 | 118,051 | 113,818 | 128,560 | 154,392 | 178,698 | 145,816 | 185,693 | - |
| 2 years later | 106,387 | 103,126 | 118,007 | 114,480 | 128,322 | 139,593 | 175,240 | 160,998 | - | - |
| 3 years later | 109,533 | 103,756 | 122,104 | 114,387 | 128,786 | 137,400 | 182,288 | - | - | - |
| 4 years later | 107,208 | 101,844 | 127,498 | 112,489 | 122,817 | 131,197 | - | - | - | - |
| 5 years later | 107,138 | 99,082 | 125,149 | 112,585 | 115,819 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6 years later | 106,992 | 97,409 | 120,107 | 112,287 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7 years later | 106,370 | 96,249 | 116,724 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8 years later | 105,185 | 95,918 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 9 years later | 105,045 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ultimate claim estimates | 105,045 | 95,918 | 116,724 | 112,287 | 115,819 | 131,197 | 182,288 | 160,998 | 185,693 | 196,366 |
| Payments to date | 103,416 | 92,830 | 110,557 | 102,595 | 96,550 | 101,158 | 126,627 | 88,466 | 57,446 | 19,112 |
| Claim liabilities on SOFP | 1,629 | 3,088 | 6,167 | 9,692 | 19,269 | 30,039 | 55,661 | 72,532 | 128,247 | 177,254 |
| Total claim liabilities on the past ten years | | | | | | | | | | 503,578 |
| Other claims liabilities on the prior years | | | | | | | | | | 7,254 |
| Total claims outstanding included in Statement of Financial Position | | | | | | | | | | 510,832 |

(iii) Insurance claims - net

Estimates of ultimate claims costs by policy years.

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | US\$'000 | US\$'000 | US\$'000 | US\$'000 | US\$'000 | US\$'000 | US\$'000 | US\$'000 | US\$'000 | US\$'000 |
| End of reporting year | 10,015 | 11,215 | 9,922 | 8,559 | 10,282 | 11,881 | 11,893 | 13,326 | 15,055 | 16,496 |
| 1 years later | 9,551 | 9,671 | 8,823 | 8,502 | 10,122 | 11,557 | 13,746 | 12,054 | 14,674 | - |
| 2 years later | 9,966 | 9,114 | 8,880 | 8,356 | 10,050 | 10,489 | 13,783 | 13,273 | - | - |
| 3 years later | 10,137 | 8,996 | 9,000 | 8,169 | 10,040 | 10,368 | 13,701 | - | - | - |
| 4 years later | 9,981 | 8,779 | 9,332 | 8,204 | 9,556 | 9,791 | - | - | - | - |
| 5 years later | 9,968 | 8,476 | 9,196 | 8,211 | 8,906 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6 years later | 9,882 | 8,386 | 8,843 | 8,178 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7 years later | 9,831 | 8,254 | 8,569 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8 years later | 9,722 | 8,282 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 9 years later | 9,731 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ultimate claim estimates | 9,731 | 8,282 | 8,569 | 8,178 | 8,906 | 9,791 | 13,701 | 13,273 | 14,674 | 16,496 |
| Payments to date | 9,569 | 7,991 | 8,110 | 7,457 | 7,423 | 7,541 | 9,349 | 7,182 | 4,744 | 1,616 |
| Claim liabilities on SOFP | 162 | 291 | 459 | 721 | 1,483 | 2,250 | 4,352 | 6,091 | 9,930 | 14,880 |
| Total claim liabilities on the past ten years | | | | | | | | | | 40,619 |
| Other claims liabilities on the prior years | | | | | | | | | | 742 |
| Total claims outstanding included in Statement of Financial Position | | | | | | | | | | 41,361 |

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued

Note 6: Deferred acquisition costs

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|----------|----------|
| | US\$'000 | US\$'000 |
| At beginning of the year | 8,390 | 9,951 |
| Acquisition costs of insurance contracts deferred/(incurred) | 875 | (1,561) |
| At end of the year | 9,265 | 8,390 |

Note 7: Provision for unearned premium

| | Gross | | Reinsurers' share | |
|--|----------|----------|-------------------|----------|
| | 2025 | 2024 | 2025 | 2024 |
| | US\$'000 | US\$'000 | US\$'000 | US\$'000 |
| At beginning of the year | 95,582 | 99,666 | 81,156 | 82,985 |
| Premiums on in/reinsurance contracts deferred/(earned) | 4,127 | (4,084) | 2,917 | (1,829) |
| At end of the year | 99,709 | 95,582 | 84,073 | 81,156 |

Note 8: Regional information

The Club writes only marine and transport business.

Gross premiums written by registered region of primary assured and category of business is as follows:

| | 2025 | | | |
|------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---|----------|
| | Policyholders located in Asia Pacific | Policyholders located in EMEA | Policyholders located in Americas | Total |
| | US\$'000 | US\$'000 | US\$'000 | US\$'000 |
| | US\$'000 | US\$'000 | US\$'000 | US\$'000 |
| Cargo | 923 | 3,303 | 6,022 | 10,248 |
| Containers and Chassis | 16,713 | 25,243 | 16,528 | 58,484 |
| Logistics | 21,102 | 34,374 | 35,537 | 91,013 |
| Ports and Terminals | 20,248 | 25,985 | 16,599 | 62,832 |
| Property | 2,974 | 8,166 | 15,147 | 26,287 |
| Other | 305 | 714 | 82 | 1,101 |
| | 62,265 | 97,785 | 89,915 | 249,965 |
| | 2024 | | | |
| | Policyholders located in Asia Pacific | Policyholders located in EMEA | Policyholders located in Americas | Total |
| | US\$'000 | US\$'000 | US\$'000 | US\$'000 |
| | US\$'000 | US\$'000 | US\$'000 | US\$'000 |
| Cargo | 103 | 2,683 | 5,367 | 8,153 |
| Containers and Chassis | 16,569 | 25,617 | 17,306 | 59,492 |
| Logistics | 20,346 | 31,610 | 32,264 | 84,220 |
| Ports & Terminals | 21,993 | 25,592 | 20,994 | 68,579 |
| Property | 2,212 | 10,022 | 17,337 | 29,571 |
| Other | 422 | 735 | 101 | 1,258 |
| | 61,645 | 96,259 | 93,369 | 251,273 |

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued

Note 9: Net operating expenses

| | 2025 US\$'000 | 2024 US\$'000 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Acquisition costs | | |
| Brokerage and commission | | |
| Direct | 15,114 | 14,043 |
| Indirect | 7,986 | 12,038 |
| Change in deferred acquisition costs (refer note 6) | (875) | 1,561 |
| Management fee in respect of underwriting | 21,834 | 21,340 |
| | <u>44,059</u> | <u>48,982</u> |
| Administrative expenses | | |
| Management fee in respect of administration and performance related | 17,002 | 26,860 |
| General expenses | 6,336 | 4,991 |
| Directors' fee | 293 | 279 |
| Directors' travelling costs | 305 | 145 |
| Auditor's remuneration | | |
| Company audit | 367 | 437 |
| Audit related assurance services, audit of regulatory returns | 441 | 397 |
| Non-audit services pursuant to legislation, audit of regulatory returns | 16 | 14 |
| | <u>24,760</u> | <u>33,123</u> |
| Commission income | | |
| Commission on reinsurance contracts | (9,180) | (6,600) |
| | <u>59,639</u> | <u>75,505</u> |
| Net operating expenses | | |

No additional fee was paid to the Thomas Miller Holdings Limited group of companies ("Thomas Miller") within the current year's management fee in relation to a project to modernise TTI's IT systems (2024: US\$ 12.1 million).

TTI had no employees during the year (2024: none).

Note 10: Investment return

| | 2025 US\$'000 | 2024 US\$'000 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Investment income | | |
| Income from financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss | 5,261 | 9,124 |
| Unrealised gains on market value movements | 2,505 | 98 |
| Realised gains on sales | 456 | 2,818 |
| | <u>8,222</u> | <u>12,040</u> |
| Investment expenses | | |
| Investment management expenses | (295) | (32) |
| | <u>7,927</u> | <u>12,008</u> |
| Investment return | | |
| | <u>7,927</u> | <u>12,008</u> |
| Investment return is analysed between: | | |
| Investment return allocated to the technical account | 2,016 | 2,976 |
| Investment return allocated to the non-technical account | 5,911 | 9,032 |
| | <u>7,927</u> | <u>12,008</u> |

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued

Note 11: Tax on ordinary activities

(a) Analysis of tax charge on ordinary activities

| | 2025 US\$'000 | 2024 US\$'000 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| UK tax for the current year | (1,037) | (790) |
| Foreign tax for the current year | (1) | 200 |
| Adjustments in respect of prior periods | 871 | 10 |
| | <u>(167)</u> | <u>(580)</u> |

(b) Reconciliation from statutory to effective tax rate

| | 2025 US\$'000 | 2024 US\$'000 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Surplus on ordinary activities before tax | 8,481 | 4,393 |
| Tax at the United Kingdom statutory rate of 25.0% (2024: 25.0%) | (2,120) | (1,098) |
| Ordinary activities not subject to United Kingdom tax: | | |
| Technical result not taxable in the United Kingdom | 1,083 | 308 |
| | <u>(1,037)</u> | <u>(790)</u> |
| Tax levied outside the United Kingdom: | | |
| United States of America | - | 200 |
| Australia | - | - |
| Hong Kong | - | - |
| Singapore | (1) | - |
| | <u>(1)</u> | <u>200</u> |
| Adjustments in respect of prior periods: | | |
| United Kingdom | 19 | 10 |
| United States of America | 879 | - |
| Australia | - | - |
| Hong Kong | - | - |
| Singapore | (27) | - |
| | <u>871</u> | <u>10</u> |
| Tax charge for the year | <u>(167)</u> | <u>(580)</u> |

The taxation charge comprises a charge for UK taxation at 25.0% (2024: 25.0%) based on 10% of TT Club's investment return.

Note 12: Other financial investments

TTI's financial investments are summarised below by measurement category:

| | Carrying value | | Purchase price | |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 2025 US\$'000 | 2024 US\$'000 | 2025 US\$'000 | 2024 US\$'000 |
| Held at fair value through profit and loss: | | | | |
| Debt securities | 101,827 | 107,456 | 98,681 | 106,572 |
| UCITS | 19,937 | 3,277 | 19,937 | 3,277 |
| Financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss | <u>121,764</u> | <u>110,733</u> | <u>118,618</u> | <u>109,849</u> |

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued

Note 13: Surplus and reserves

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|----------|----------|
| | US\$'000 | US\$'000 |
| Balance at beginning of year | 112,955 | 94,142 |
| Surplus on ordinary activities after tax | 8,314 | 3,813 |
| Contribution of surplus from parent company | - | 15,000 |
| Balance at end of year | 121,269 | 112,955 |

Note 14: Guarantees and commitments

At the year end, TTI issued letters of credit totalling US\$ 35.5 million for the benefit of regulators, policyholders and cedants (2024: US\$ 35.4 million). Collateral pledged to support the letters of credits issued to regulators, policyholders and cedants amount to US\$ 52.9 million (2024: US\$ 50.7 million).

Note 15: Retirement benefits and similar obligations

TTI manages a defined benefit pension scheme which was taken over following the acquisition of Scottish Boatowners in 2017. The fair value of plan assets at the year end are US\$ 192,335 (2024: US\$ 190,365) and the defined benefit obligation is US\$ 146,605 (2024: US\$ 145,086) and all movements in the year are immaterial for further disclosure.

Note 16: Related party transactions

(a) Through Transport Mutual Insurance Association Limited ("TTB")

Through Transport Mutual Insurance Association Limited ("TTB") which has its registered office at Victoria Place, 5th Floor, 31 Victoria Street, Hamilton HM10, Bermuda reinsures its subsidiary, TT Club Mutual Insurance Limited ("TTI"), under a 90% whole account quota share agreement.

| Transactions and balances on the quota share agreement | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|----------|----------|
| | US\$'000 | US\$'000 |
| Income Statement | | |
| Written premiums ceded by TTI to TTB | 154,497 | 150,364 |
| Recoveries on paid claims received by TTI from TTB | 104,739 | 79,775 |
| Commissions received by TTI from TTB | 30,863 | 41,104 |
| Statement of Financial Position | | |
| Reinsurers' share of provision for unearned premiums ceded by TTI to TTB | 55,875 | 61,484 |
| Reinsurers' share of provision for outstanding claims recovered by TTI from TTB | 372,247 | 334,988 |

During the year TTI received no contribution of surplus from TTB in order to strengthen TTI's capital and solvency position (2024: US\$ 15 million). The net amount payable to TTB as at year end is US\$ 49.1 million (2024: US\$ 44.7 million)

(b) Through Transport Mutual Services (UK) Limited

TT Club Mutual Insurance Limited is managed through Through Transport Mutual Services (UK) Limited. Under this arrangement, all day-to-day operations of the Club are outsourced to Thomas Miller Holdings Limited related companies. Total fees paid to Thomas Miller Holdings Limited related companies are disclosed in note 9.

At the year end, the outstanding management fees payable to Through Transport Mutual Services (UK) Limited amounted to US\$ 3.6 million (2024: US\$ 1.6 million). Other than the management fees disclosed, no further payments were made to Through Transport Mutual Services (UK) Limited, its related companies, or its Directors.

(c) TT Club Mutual Insurance N.V. ("TTNV")

TTNV, a wholly owned subsidiary of TTI, insures members in the EEA and reinsures these premiums to TTI, under a 100% whole account quota share agreement.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued

| | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| Transactions and balances on the quota share agreement | 2025 | 2024 |
| | US\$'000 | US\$'000 |
| Income Statement | | |
| Written premiums ceded by TTNV to TTI | 45,176 | 6,884 |
| Recoveries on paid claims received by TTNV from TTI | 30,088 | 16,859 |
| Statement of Financial Position | | |
| Reinsurers' share of provision for unearned premiums ceded by TTNV to TTI | 15,573 | 13,760 |
| Reinsurers' share of provision for outstanding claims recovered by TTNV from TTI | 112,164 | 100,978 |

During the year TTI made a US\$ 2.2 million (2024: US\$ 15 million) contribution of surplus to TTNV in order to strengthen TTNV's capital and solvency position. The net amount due from TTNV as at year end is US\$ 14.6 million (2024: US\$ 20.6 million)

Note 17: Shares in subsidiary undertakings

| Name of subsidiary | Country of incorporation | Class of shares held | Principal activity | Proportion of shares held or voting rights | Address |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| TT Club Mutual Insurance N.V. | The Netherlands | Ordinary | General insurance and reinsurance | 100% | Wilhelminakade 953A Rotterdam 3072 AP Netherlands |

Investments in subsidiary undertakings are stated at current value.

Note 18: Ultimate parent company

TTI's immediate and ultimate parent company and controlling party is Through Transport Mutual Insurance Association Limited, a company incorporated in Bermuda. The financial statements are available from the registered office of TTI. This is the smallest and largest group into which these financial statements are consolidated.