



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Coralisle Medical Insurance Company Ltd.
Year Ended December 31, 2025
With Independent Auditor's Report

Coralisle Medical Insurance Company Ltd.
Financial Statements
Year ended December 31, 2025

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Independent Auditor's Report

The Shareholder
Coralisle Medical Insurance Company Ltd.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Coralisle Medical Insurance Company Ltd. (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in shareholder's equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

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

Responsibilities of Management and the Audit Committee for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



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

The Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

This report is made solely to the Audit Committee as a body. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Audit Committee 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 Company and the Audit Committee as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.



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- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Ernst & Young Ltd.

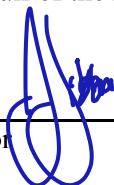
Hamilton, Bermuda
May 29, 2026

Coralisle Medical Insurance Company Ltd.
Statement of Financial Position
(In Thousands of Bermuda Dollars)

	At December 31	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 3,11,12)	25,352	31,083
Restricted cash (Note 3,11,12)	2,200	1,754
Financial assets (Note 4,11)	95,326	89,298
Accounts receivable and accrued interest (Note 11)	133	130
Other assets	4,993	850
Amounts due from related companies (Note 11,13)	3,654	2,752
Reinsurance contract assets (Note 8,11)	3,345	2,101
Deferred tax assets (Note 16)	14,426	—
Property, plant and equipment (Note 10)	137	174
Intangible assets (Note 9)	83	182
Total assets	149,649	128,324
Liabilities		
Bank overdraft (Note 3,11)	1,797	400
Other liabilities	2,885	2,649
Amounts due to related companies (Note 11,13)	19,712	3,928
Insurance contract liabilities (Note 7,11)	37,806	35,956
Income tax liabilities (Note 16)	421	—
Total liabilities	62,621	42,933
Shareholder's equity		
Share capital (Note 12)	2,000	2,000
Contributed surplus (Note 12)	1,500	1,500
Retained earnings	83,528	81,891
Total equity	87,028	85,391
Total liabilities and equity	149,649	128,324

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

On behalf of the Board:


 Director _____ Date: May 29, 2026


 Director _____ Date: May 29, 2026

Coralisle Medical Insurance Company Ltd.

Statement of Comprehensive Income

(In Thousands of Bermuda Dollars)

	Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Revenue		
Insurance contract revenue (Note 5,7,13)	336,236	315,931
Insurance service expense (Note 5,7,13)	(315,747)	(286,730)
Net expenses from reinsurance contract held (Note 5,8,13)	(10,188)	(11,253)
Insurance service result	10,301	17,948
Investment income (Note 4,6,13)	7,323	3,594
Investment expense (Note 4,6)	(157)	(27)
Net financial result	17,467	21,515
Other operating income	1,300	1,104
Other operating expenses (Note 13,14)	(11,333)	(8,072)
Income before tax	7,434	14,547
Income tax (Note 16)	14,203	—
Total comprehensive income for the year	21,637	14,547

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Coralisle Medical Insurance Company Ltd.
Statement of Changes in Shareholder's Equity
(In Thousands of Bermuda Dollars)

	Share Capital	Contributed Surplus	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance as at December 31, 2023	2,000	1,500	82,344	85,844
Dividends	—	—	(15,000)	(15,000)
Total comprehensive income	—	—	14,547	14,547
Balance as at December 31, 2024	2,000	1,500	81,891	85,391
Dividends	—	—	(20,000)	(20,000)
Total comprehensive income	—	—	21,637	21,637
Balance as at December 31, 2025	2,000	1,500	83,528	87,028

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Coralisle Medical Insurance Company Ltd.
Statement of Cash Flows
(In Thousands of Bermuda Dollars)

	Year Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Operating activities		
Total comprehensive income	21,637	14,547
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation (Note 10,11)	519	220
Deferred tax adjustment (Note 17)	(14,426)	—
Dividend and interest income (Note 4)	(636)	(506)
Net change in unrealised gains on investments (Note 4)	(6,534)	(2,351)
Realised gains on sale of financial assets (Note 4)	(187)	(56)
Bond amortisation (Note 4)	—	(522)
Operating cash flow before changes in operating working capital	373	11,332
Change in operating working capital (Note 15)	11,999	21,175
Cash flows provided by operating activities	12,372	32,507
Investing activities		
Proceeds from sale of financial assets	28,809	7,520
Purchase of financial assets	(28,116)	(15,163)
Interest and dividends received	636	506
Purchase of intangible assets (Note 9)	(359)	—
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (Note 10)	(24)	(51)
Cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities	946	(7,188)
Financing activities		
Dividends paid to Group	(20,000)	(15,000)
Cash flows used in financing activities	(20,000)	(15,000)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(6,682)	10,319
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	32,437	22,118
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	25,755	32,437
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	25,352	31,083
Restricted cash	2,200	1,754
Bank overdraft	(1,797)	(400)
	25,755	32,437

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Coralisle Medical Insurance Company Ltd.
Notes to Financial Statements
(In Thousands of Bermuda Dollars)

Notes to Financial Statements

1. General

Coralisle Medical Insurance Company Ltd. (the “Company”), was incorporated in Bermuda on August 9, 1990, and carries on business as an insurance company and holds a Class 3B license under the Insurance Act, 1978 of Bermuda and related regulations (the Insurance Act). The Company commenced writing business on January 1, 1991.

The Company provides health insurance coverage for medical, dental, vision, long term disability, short term disability, group life and accidental death and dismemberment risks in Bermuda, Cayman, the British Virgin Islands, the Turks & Caicos Islands, Barbados and other Eastern Caribbean jurisdictions. The Company also offers international coverage for medical, dental, life, long term disability and accidental death and dismemberment risks for individuals and groups working outside their home country.

The Company assumes and administers all of the group medical, dental, group life and accidental death and dismemberment business written by two companies under common control, Coralisle Insurance (BVI) Ltd., a company incorporated and operating in the British Virgin Islands, and CG United insurance Ltd., a company incorporated in Barbados and operating in several jurisdictions across the Caribbean islands. The coverage provided and reinsurance purchased is substantially the same as the other business written by the Company.

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Coralisle Group Ltd. (The Group). The Group is fully owned by Edmund Gibbons Limited (the Ultimate Parent). Both, the Group and the Ultimate Parent are entities domiciled in Bermuda. The registered office and principal place of business of the Company is Jardine House, 33-35 Reid Street, Hamilton, Bermuda.

The financial statements, including all notes, were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on April 22, 2026.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The preparation of Financial Statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards (IFRS) requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies, the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The most significant estimation processes relate to assumptions used in measuring insurance and investment contract liabilities, assessing assets for impairment and fair valuation of certain invested assets. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future years affected.

Coralisle Medical Insurance Company Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(In Thousands of Bermuda Dollars)

Although some variability is inherent in these estimates, management believes that the amounts recorded are appropriate. The material accounting policies used and the most significant judgments made by management in applying these accounting policies in the preparation of these financial statements are summarized below.

The Company presents its Statement of Financial Position broadly in order of liquidity. The following balances are generally classified as current:

- cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, financial assets, accounts receivable and accrued interest, other assets, amounts due from related companies, and reinsurance contract assets.
- bank overdrafts, other liabilities, amounts due to related companies, insurance contract liabilities and income tax liabilities.

The following balances are generally classified as non-current:

- deferred tax assets, property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) and intangible assets.

Prior year changes in the presentation of financial statements

Certain comparative information has been reclassified and/or updated to conform to the current year presentation and to enhance comparability.

Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been compiled on the going-concern basis and prepared on the historical cost basis, except for:

- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, which are stated at fair value.
- financial assets carried at amortised cost.
- Insurance contract liabilities and reinsurance contract assets are measured on a discounted risk adjusted basis in accordance with accepted actuarial practice (which in the absence of an active market provides a reasonable proxy for fair value).

Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is determined based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing an asset or liability. The Company determines fair value by using quoted prices in active markets for identical or similar assets or liabilities. When quoted prices in active markets are not available, fair value is determined using valuation techniques that maximise the use of observable inputs. When observable valuation inputs are not available, significant judgment is required to determine fair value by assessing the valuation techniques and valuation inputs. The use of alternative valuation techniques or valuation inputs may result in a different fair value.

Coralisle Medical Insurance Company Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(In Thousands of Bermuda Dollars)

The Company categorizes its fair value measurements according to a three-level hierarchy. The hierarchy prioritizes the inputs used by the Company's valuation techniques. A level is assigned to each fair value measurement based on the lowest level input significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are defined as follows:

Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical instruments. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Company is the current bid price. These investments are included in Level 1.

Level 2 – Fair value measurements using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. These include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in inactive markets, inputs that are observable that are not prices (such as interest rates, credit risks, etc.) and inputs that are derived from or corroborated by observable market data. Most debt securities are classified within Level 2.

Level 3 – Model derived valuations in which one or more significant inputs or significant value drivers are unobservable. These measurements include circumstances in which there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability. In making the assessment, the Company considers factors specific to the asset or liability and such an assessment will involve significant management judgment. Because of the inherent uncertainty in the valuation of these Level 3 investments, fair values of such investments may differ from the values that would have been used had a ready market for these investments existed, and the differences could be material.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, the Company considers all cash on hand, time deposits with an original maturity of three months or less and money market funds which can be redeemed without penalty, net of overdrafts as equivalent to cash.

Financial Assets

The Company has the following classifications for measurement of financial assets: (i) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, (ii) financial assets held at amortised cost, and (iii) financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Management determines the classification at initial recognition and it is dependent on the nature of the assets and the purpose for which the assets were acquired. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

Coralisle Medical Insurance Company Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(In Thousands of Bermuda Dollars)

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), it needs to give rise to cash flows that are ‘Solely Payments of Principal and Interest (SPPI)’ on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Company’s business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent Measurement

Financial Assets Carried at Amortised Cost

The Company measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows.
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at FVTPL, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at FVTPL on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the Statement of Financial Position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as a component of net investment income.

This category includes listed equity investments which the Company had not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through OCI. Dividends on listed equity investments are also recognised as investment income in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when the right of payment has been established.

Coralisle Medical Insurance Company Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(In Thousands of Bermuda Dollars)

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company assesses all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss to determine if an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) is required. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

The Company's ECL calculations are outputs of complex models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Elements of the ECL models that are considered accounting judgments and estimates include:

- The Company's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk, and so allowances for financial assets should be measured on a Lifetime ECL ("LTECL") basis and the qualitative assessment.
- The segmentation of financial assets when their ECL is assessed on a collective basis.
- Development of ECL models, including the various formulas and the choice of inputs.
- Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and economic inputs, such as unemployment levels and collateral values, and the effect on PDs, Exposure at Default ("EAD") and Loss Given Defaults ("LGD").
- Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL models.

Under the general approach, ECL is categorized into one of three stages. Under stage 1 of the general approach, each financial asset or financial asset grouping will be measured for ECL that results from default events that are possible within the 12 months subsequent to the current fiscal period (12-month ECL) ("12mECL"). Under stages 2 and 3 of the general approach, the financial asset or financial asset group must recognise an ECL allowance for possible default events that may take place over the remaining life of the instrument (LTECL). The categorization of an individual asset or asset group into stage 1, stage 2 or stage 3 is determined by whether there was a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition to the reporting date, with the exception of an asset that is categorized as low credit risk.

The stage 1 ECL classification is used for low credit risk assets or assets that have shown significant improvement in credit quality, and are reclassified from stage 2, or have had no significant change in credit risk since initial recognition.

The stage 2 ECL classification is used for assets for which there has been a significant decrease in credit quality since initial recognition, or stage 3 assets that have shown significant improvement in credit quality. The stage 3 ECL is reserved for assets considered to be credit impaired.

Coralisle Medical Insurance Company Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(In Thousands of Bermuda Dollars)

The Company considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due. Further, the Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

The Company assesses all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss to determine if an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) is required. As the Company records all debt instruments at FVTPL, it has not created an allowance for ECL.

The Company has reviewed the ECL for the trade receivables that it is holding at amortised costs and determined that any ECL provision would be immaterial and therefore has not recorded any impairment provision in the results of the Company.

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

Financial Liabilities

All financial liabilities are recorded in the Statement of Financial Position at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Financial liabilities include accounts payable and accrued liabilities, included in other liabilities, which are all current liabilities. The carrying value of the Company's financial liabilities approximates their fair value.

Derecognition and modification of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when:

- its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire; or
- its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Insurance and Investment Contracts

Insurance contracts are those contracts where the Company has accepted significant insurance risk from the policyholders by agreeing to compensate the policyholders if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholders. Contracts held by the Company under which it transfers significant insurance risk related to insurance contracts are classified as reinsurance contracts. Contracts under which the Company does not accept significant insurance risk are classified as either investment contracts or considered service contracts and are accounted for in accordance with IFRS 9

Coralisle Medical Insurance Company Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(In Thousands of Bermuda Dollars)

Financial Instruments or IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, respectively. The Company does not have such contracts at the moment.

Once a contract has been classified as an insurance contract, it remains an insurance contract for the remainder of its term, even if the insurance risk reduces significantly during this period, unless all rights and obligations are extinguished or expire. Investment contracts can be reclassified as insurance contracts if insurance risk subsequently becomes significant. All references to insurance contracts in these accounting policies apply to insurance contracts issued or acquired, and reinsurance contracts held, unless specifically stated otherwise.

Level of Aggregation

The Company identifies portfolios of insurance contracts. The Company aggregates all insurance contracts issued into one portfolio and all reinsurance contracts held into one portfolio based on similar risk and are managed together. Each portfolio comprises contracts that are subject to similar risks and managed together, and is divided into three groups:

- Any contracts that are onerous on initial recognition;
- Any contracts that, on initial recognition, have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently; and
- Any remaining contracts in the portfolio.

At this time, facts and circumstances do not indicate the possibility of any onerous contracts. Therefore, all contracts are classified in the remaining contracts group.

Each group of insurance contracts is further divided by year of issue. The resulting groups represent the level at which the recognition and measurement accounting policies are applied. The groups are established on initial recognition and their composition is not reassessed subsequently.

Contract Boundaries

The measurement of a group of contracts includes all of the future cash flows within the boundary of each contract in the group. Cash flows are within the boundary of a contract if they arise from substantive rights and obligations that exist during the reporting period under which the Company can compel the policyholder to pay premiums or has a substantive obligation to provide services.

- A substantive obligation to provide services ends when the Company has the practical ability to reassess the risks of the particular policyholder and can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects those reassessed risks; or
- The Company has the practical ability to reassess the risks of the portfolio that contains the contract and can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects the risks of that portfolio; and the pricing of the premiums for coverage up to the reassessment date does not take into account risks that relate to periods after the reassessment date.

The contract boundary is reassessed at each reporting date and, therefore, may change over time.

Coralisle Medical Insurance Company Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(In Thousands of Bermuda Dollars)

Summary of Measurement Models

Direct Contracts

Medical insurance: The Company issues comprehensive medical insurance on a single policyholder and group basis. These contracts are accounted for under the Premium Allocation Approach (“PAA”).

Company Life and Disability: The Company issues Life and Disability insurance on a group basis. These contracts are accounted for under the PAA.

Reinsurance Contracts: Reinsurance contracts are accounted for under the PAA.

Contract Separation

Embedded derivatives:

When an embedded derivative is not closely related to the host insurance contract, it should be accounted for under IFRS 9 as if it was a standalone derivative and measured under FVTPL. Where IFRS 9 considers the embedded derivative as closely related to the host insurance contract then the embedded derivative is not separated and is accounted for applying IFRS 17 together with the host insurance contract. No clauses were identified by the Company in any contract which would indicate the presence of an embedded derivative requiring separation.

Investment components:

Distinct investment components are accounted for applying IFRS 9. In assessing whether an investment component is distinct, the Company considers whether the investment and insurance components are not highly interrelated and a contract with equivalent terms to the investment component is sold (or could be sold) separately in the same market or in the same jurisdiction by other entities (including entities issuing insurance contracts). No clauses were identified in the contracts which would indicate an obligation for the Company to repay a policyholder in all circumstances. Therefore, no investment components requiring separation were identified.

Distinct goods or Non-Insurance Services:

IFRS 17 paragraph 12 requires that any promise to transfer goods or non-insurance services to a policyholder must be unbundled from the host insurance contract by applying IFRS 15 paragraph 7.

As with investment components and embedded derivatives, an assessment for the presence of goods and services will be required as each new treaty is issued under IFRS 17. Where goods and services are non-distinct (i.e. highly interrelated to the insurance component in the contract), they are not unbundled, and the entire contract is accounted for under IFRS 17.

Each of the insurance contracts underwritten and issued by the Company were reviewed for the inclusion of any distinct goods or services, which would require separation under paragraph 12 of IFRS 17. No clauses were identified in any contract which would indicate the presence of an embedded derivative requiring separation.

Coralisle Medical Insurance Company Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(In Thousands of Bermuda Dollars)

Initial recognition & measurement

Groups of insurance contracts issued are initially recognised from the earliest of the following:

- the beginning of the coverage period;
- the date when the first payment from the policyholder is due or received, if there is no due date; and
- when the Company determines that a group of contracts becomes onerous.

For insurance contracts issued, on initial recognition of each group of contracts, the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage is measured at the premiums received on initial recognition.

For reinsurance contracts held, on initial recognition of each group of contracts, the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage is measured at the amount of ceded premium paid.

Subsequent measurement

For insurance contracts issued, subsequently, the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage is increased by any premiums received and decreased by the amount recognised as insurance revenue for coverage period.

For reinsurance contracts held, subsequently, the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage is increased by ceding premiums paid in the period and decreased by the amounts of ceding premiums recognised as reinsurance expenses for the services received in the period.

The Company does not adjust the liability for remaining coverage for insurance contracts issued and the remaining coverage for reinsurance contract held for the effect of the time value of money and the effect of financial risk as the Company expects that the time between providing each part of the coverage and the related premium due date is not more than a year.

Insurance acquisition costs

Commission and other acquisition costs that vary with and are related to securing new contracts and renewing existing contracts are capitalised. All other costs such as allocated acquisition expenses and premium tax are recognised as expenses when incurred.

Onerous contracts

If at any time during the coverage period, facts and circumstances indicate that a group of contracts is onerous, then the Company recognises a loss in profit or loss and increase the liability for remaining coverage to the extent that the current estimates of the fulfillment cash flows that relate to remaining coverage (including the risk adjustment for non-financial risk) exceed the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage. The fulfillment cash flows are adjusted for the time value of money and the effect of financial risk if the liability for incurred claims is also adjusted for the time value of money and the effect of financial risk.

Coralisle Medical Insurance Company Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(In Thousands of Bermuda Dollars)

Liabilities for incurred claims

The Company recognises the liability for incurred claims of a group of insurance contracts at the amount of the fulfilment cash flows relating to incurred claims. The fulfilment cash flows are estimated using the input of assessment for individual cases reported to the Company and statistical analyses for the claims incurred but not reported, and include an explicit adjustment for non-financial risk (the risk adjustment). In addition, the fulfilment cash flows include internal loss adjustment expenses, which include estimated internal costs and other expenses that are expected to be incurred to finalize the settlement of the losses. The fulfilment cash flows are discounted unless the cash flows are expected to be paid in one year or less from the date the claims are incurred.

The discount rate is based on the risk free rate, plus an illiquidity premium. The Company has estimated the risk adjustment using a Cost of Capital approach. The risk adjustment is only applied to fulfilment cash flows related to past service.

Derecognition and contract modification

The Company derecognises a contract when it is extinguished – i.e. when the specified obligations in the contract expire or are discharged or cancelled. The Company also derecognises a contract if its terms are modified in a way that would have changed the accounting for the contract significantly had the new terms always existed, in which case a new contract based on the modified terms is recognised. If a contract modification does not result in derecognition, then the Company treats the changes in cash flows caused by the modification as changes in estimates of fulfilment cash flows.

On the derecognition of a contract from within a group of contracts:

- the fulfilment cash flows allocated to the group are adjusted to eliminate those that relate to the rights and obligations derecognised;
- the number of coverage units for the expected remaining coverage is adjusted to reflect the coverage units derecognised from the group.

Subrogation

Recoveries from subrogation are recorded as an offset to claims costs. Expected future subrogation recoveries are included in the liabilities for incurred claims.

Presentation

The Company does not disaggregate changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk between the insurance service result and insurance finance income or expenses. All changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk are included in the insurance service result.

The Company does not disaggregate insurance finance income or expenses between profit or loss and OCI. All insurance finance income or expenses are included in profit or loss.

Coralisle Medical Insurance Company Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(In Thousands of Bermuda Dollars)

The Company separately presents income or expenses from reinsurance contracts held from the expenses or income from insurance contracts issued, comprising of an allocation of reinsurance premiums paid and amounts recoverable from reinsurers.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Depreciation is charged to expenses in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Computer hardware	5 years
Furniture and office equipment	5 years
Motor vehicles	5 years
Leasehold improvements	10 years

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Intangible Assets

Finite-life intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over their useful life. The Company has classified software costs as intangible assets if they are not an integral part of the computer equipment. Finite-life intangible assets are recorded at cost less accumulated amortisation. Amortisation is provided for on a straight line basis over the following estimated useful lives.

Computer software	5 years
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Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and its value-in-use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value-in-use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Impairment losses are reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

Coralisle Medical Insurance Company Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(In Thousands of Bermuda Dollars)

Income Tax

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the jurisdictions where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the statement of profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Coralisle Medical Insurance Company Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(In Thousands of Bermuda Dollars)

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

In assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets, the Company relies on the same forecast assumptions used elsewhere in the financial statements and in other management reports.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Tax benefits acquired as part of a business combination, but not satisfying the criteria for separate recognition at that date, are recognised subsequently if new information about facts and circumstances change. The adjustment is either treated as a reduction in goodwill (as long as it does not exceed goodwill) if it was incurred during the measurement period or recognised in profit or loss.

The Company offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Leases

The Company assesses, at contract inception, whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration, a lease is present.

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Coralisle Medical Insurance Company Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(In Thousands of Bermuda Dollars)

Short-Term Leases

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of property (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). Lease payments on short-term leases are recognised as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Investment Income

Interest on cash and cash equivalents and debt securities are recorded on an accrual basis using the effective annual interest rate method. Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive the dividend is established.

Defined Contribution Plan

Contributions to the defined contribution plan are recognised as an expense in net income or loss in the Statement of Comprehensive Income or Loss as incurred. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions to a separate entity. The Company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient funds to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in current and prior periods.

Retiree Health Benefits

Company employees are part of the Coralisle Retirees Pension and Health Insurance benefits (Coralisle Plan) whereby, the retirees will be reimbursed by the Company for a portion or the entirety of their Medical Plan premiums if they meet certain criteria. This plan is sponsored by the Ultimate Parent. There is no contractual agreement or stated policy with the Ultimate Parent for charging the Company its share of net defined benefit cost and therefore, the portion of premium paid for the eligible retiree is included in expenses.

Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

The Company is, from time to time, involved in various claims, legal proceedings and complaints arising in the ordinary course of business. The Company, in conjunction with internal counsel, makes its best estimate of the likelihood or outcome of these actions and considers this in the Company's accrued liabilities based on information as of the date the financial statements are available to be issued. The Company does not disclose information usually required by IAS 37 on the grounds to not prejudice seriously the outcome of any litigation but does not believe that adverse decisions in any pending or threatened proceedings will have a material impact on the financial condition or future results of operations.

Coralisle Medical Insurance Company Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(In Thousands of Bermuda Dollars)

Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions involving currencies other than the Bermuda Dollars are translated at rates of exchange in effect on the transaction dates. Foreign exchange gains and losses are included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments to Published Standards

New and Future Changes in Accounting Policy and Disclosure

Certain new standards, interpretations, amendments, and improvements to existing standards were issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) or the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) that are mandatory for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. Several amendments and interpretations apply for the first time in 2025, but do not have an impact on the financial statements of the Company. The Company has not early adopted any standards, interpretations or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective.

The following tables summarize all new and future pronouncements issued by IASB in 2025.

New Pronouncements	Standard	Effective date	First time applied	Applicability
Lack of exchangeability - Amendments	IAS 21	Jan 01, 2025	Dec 2025	Not applicable

Future Pronouncements	Standard	Effective date	First time applied	Applicability
Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments - Amendments	IFRS 9 & IFRS 7	Jan 01, 2026	Dec 2026	Not applicable
Contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity	IFRS 9 & IFRS 7	Jan 01, 2026	Dec 2026	Not applicable
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11	Vol 11	Jan 01, 2026	Dec 2026	Not applicable
Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	IFRS 18	Jan 01, 2027	Dec 2027	Applicable
Subsidiaries without Public Accountability	IFRS 19	Jan 01, 2027	Dec 2027	Not applicable
Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency	IAS 21	Jan 01, 2027	Dec 2027	Not applicable
Sale or Construction of Assets between an investor and its Associate or Joint Venture - Amendments	IFRS 10 & IAS 28	Date postponed		

Coralisle Medical Insurance Company Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(In Thousands of Bermuda Dollars)

Applicable New Accounting Standards

In 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18 (Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements), which replaces IAS 1. While a number of sections have been brought forward from IAS 1 with limited changes, IFRS 18 introduces new requirements for presentation within the Statement of Comprehensive Income, including specified totals and subtotals. It also requires disclosure of management-defined performance measures and includes new requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of financial information based on the identified 'roles' of the primary financial statements and the notes.

IFRS 18 and all consequential amendments are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, with earlier application permitted and must be applied retrospectively. The Company has not adopted this change in standard for the year ended 2025, however plans to adopt this within the timeline mandated by the IASB.

3. Restricted cash and cash equivalents, and bank overdraft

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, restricted cash consists of cash held on behalf of clients which cannot be reduced or removed without prior consent of the respective client, and cash deposited with and/or required by a regulator for licensing. Restricted cash is not available for general use.

Restricted cash and cash equivalents comprises of the following:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Turks & Caicos Islands (1)	826	802
Barbados (2 & 3)	751	753
Held on behalf of clients	623	199
	<u>2,200</u>	<u>1,754</u>

(1) Amount held in favor of the Superintendent of Insurance of the Turks & Caicos Islands, with banking institutions in the country. This is required as part of the country's regulatory requirements. The amount can not be reduced or removed without the prior written consent of the Superintendent of Insurance of the Turks & Caicos Islands.

(2) Amount held in favor of the Barbados Financial Services Commission, with banking institutions in the country. This is required as part of Barbados' regulatory requirements. The amount can not be reduced or removed without the prior written consent of the Barbados Financial Services Commission.

(3) Amount placed as a restricted deposit with the Barbados Financial Services Commission in order to register as an insurer in the Barbados. The deposit can not be reduced or removed without the prior written consent of the Barbados Financial Services Commission.

The bank overdraft resulted primarily from un-presented cheques.

Coralisle Medical Insurance Company Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(In Thousands of Bermuda Dollars)

4. Financial assets

At the Statement of Financial Position date, financial assets are classified as follows:

	2025		2024	
	Carrying Value	Amortised Cost	Carrying Value	Amortised Cost
	\$	\$	\$	\$
At fair value through profit or loss	95,326	86,765	89,298	87,271

For all securities, regardless of classification, the Company's largest concentration in any one investee, or group of investees, is 61% (2024 - 61%).

The investment manager, PIMCO, is a large asset management firm through which the Company holds a number of managed funds which encompass a diversified asset mix of equities, fixed income and alternative investments.

At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

	2025		2024	
	Fair Value	Cost	Fair Value	Cost
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Managed funds	58,373	51,568	54,421	51,827
US Government Bonds	30,770	29,125	29,055	29,622
Corporate Bonds	6,183	6,072	5,822	5,822
	95,326	86,765	89,298	87,271

The managed funds owned by the Company invests in a number of different types of investments which include: large cap, small cap and emerging market equity, sovereign bonds, investment grade corporate bonds, high yield bonds, asset backed securities, and alternative investments which can include private equity and real estate.

These investments are subject to the conditions and restrictions as further defined in the terms of the offering of each fund, which are usually contained in formal offering memoranda. Such offering memoranda generally define the nature and types of investments in which a managed fund can invest and provide for specified procedures regarding further investment in and redemption from the particular fund.

The investment portfolio is monitored by the Investment Committee and is subject to investment guidelines approved by the Board of Directors.

The maturity profile of fixed maturity securities, comprising Corporate, and US Government debt categorized at fair value through profit or loss, at their carrying value as at the balance sheet date is as follows:

Coralisle Medical Insurance Company Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(In Thousands of Bermuda Dollars)

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Due less than one year	10,421	3,609
From one year to five years	24,755	24,016
Over five years	1,777	7,252
	36,953	34,877

Fair Value Hierarchy

The following table presents the fair value hierarchy for the Company's financial assets as of December 31, 2025:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value	\$	\$	\$	\$
Managed funds	39,962	—	18,411	58,373
US Government bonds	—	30,770	—	30,770
Corporate bonds	—	6,183	—	6,183
	39,962	36,953	18,411	95,326

The following table presents the fair value hierarchy for the Company's financial assets as of December 31, 2024:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value	\$	\$	\$	\$
Managed funds	43,783	—	10,638	54,421
US Government bonds	—	29,055	—	29,055
Corporate bonds	—	5,822	—	5,822
	43,783	34,877	10,638	89,298

(a) Financial Assets in Level 1

The fair value of investments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the statement of financial position date. Investments included in Level 1 comprise primarily domestic and foreign quoted equity shares and managed funds.

(b) Financial Assets in Level 2 and 3

The fair value of investments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates.

Coralisle Medical Insurance Company Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(In Thousands of Bermuda Dollars)

Specific valuation techniques include market standard valuation methodologies, which include discounted cash flow analysis, consensus pricing from various broker dealers that are typically the market makers, or other similar techniques. The assumptions and valuation inputs in applying these market standard valuation methodologies are determined primarily using observable market inputs, which include, but are not limited to, benchmark yields, reported trades of identical or similar instruments, broker-dealer quotes, issuer spreads, bid prices and reference data including market research publications. In limited circumstances, non-binding broker quotes are used. If all significant inputs required to determine the fair value of an investment are observable, the investment is included in Level 2. Investments included in Level 2 comprise primarily of corporate bonds.

Fair values of the Company's interests in unquoted managed fund investments are based upon the Net Asset Values of the underlying investment funds as reported by the investment managers or their independent administrators. The Company's ability to redeem its managed fund investments at the reported Net Asset Value per share (or its equivalent) determines whether the managed fund investment is categorized within Level 2 or Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. If the managed fund can be redeemed within a time period of 3 months with no gates or other redemption restrictions it is classified within Level 2. Otherwise, the managed fund is classified within Level 3.

There were no reclassifications of investments between Level 1, Level 2, or Level 3 during the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

(c) Financial Assets in Level 3

The Level 3 financial assets are primarily composed of funds valued on a Net Asset Value (NAV) basis. The most significant input in the valuation is the NAV of the underlying fund. Generally, an increase in the NAV of each underlying fund will have an increase in the fair value of the financial assets.

The following table provides a summary of the changes in fair value of the Company's Level 3 financial assets for the year ended December 31, 2025:

	Managed Funds
	\$
Beginning balance as at January 1, 2025	10,638
Movement in unrealised gains	485
Purchases	7,990
Sales	(702)
Ending balance as at December 31, 2025	18,411
Total gains for the year included in income on Level 3 assets (recognized in investment income)	485

Coralisle Medical Insurance Company Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(In Thousands of Bermuda Dollars)

The following table provides a summary of the changes in fair value of the Company's Level 3 financial assets for the year ended December 31, 2024:

	Managed Funds
	\$
Beginning balance as at January 1, 2024	8,761
Movement in unrealised gains	641
Purchases	1,282
Sales	(46)
Ending balance as at December 31, 2024	10,638
 Total gains for the year included in income on Level 3 assets (recognized in investment income)	641

A review of the fair value hierarchy classifications is conducted on an ongoing basis. Changes in the observability of valuation inputs may result in a reclassification for certain financial assets and liabilities. Reclassifications impacting Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy are reported as transfers in/out of the Level 3 category as of the beginning of the period in which the reclassifications occur.

Investment Income and Expense

Net investment income (loss) and expense comprises the following:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Dividend and interest income	636	660
Dividend and interest (expense) income	(34)	5
Realised gain on sale of investments	187	56
Net unrealised gain on investments	6,534	2,351
Bond amortisation	—	522
Management fees	(157)	(27)
	7,166	3,567

Included in Financial Assets are bonds that are held in trust, in favor of the Cayman Islands Monetary Authority (CIMA), for policy holder obligations amounting to \$36,593 (2024 – \$34,877). This amount is not to be reduced or removed without the prior written consent of the Cayman Islands Monetary Authority.

Coralisle Medical Insurance Company Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(In Thousands of Bermuda Dollars)

5. Insurance Service and Finance Results

The following table presents an analysis of the insurance revenues and expenses recognised in the period.

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Insurance contract revenue		
Insurance contract revenue measured under PAA	336,236	315,931
Expenses from reinsurance contracts held		
Allocation of reinsurance premium paid	(127,148)	(18,217)
Claims recovered from the reinsurer	95,107	5,673
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	21,853	1,291
	<u>(10,188)</u>	<u>(11,253)</u>
Expenses from insurance contracts issued		
Incurred claims and other incurred insurance service expenses	(280,046)	(247,963)
Changes relating to past service - adjustment to liabilities for claims incurred	(9)	(56)
Insurance acquisition expenses	(35,692)	(38,711)
	<u>(315,747)</u>	<u>(286,730)</u>
Total insurance service and finance result	<u><u>10,301</u></u>	<u><u>17,948</u></u>

6. Insurance and Investment Results

The following table presents an analysis of the investment income and net insurance finance results recognised in the period.

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Summary of the amounts recognized in statement of comprehensive income		
Insurance service result (Note 5)	10,301	17,948
Net investment income (Note 4)	7,166	3,567
Net insurance and investment result	<u><u>17,467</u></u>	<u><u>21,515</u></u>

Coralisle Medical Insurance Company Ltd.
Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
(In Thousands of Bermuda Dollars)

7. Reconciliation of insurance contract liabilities

The roll-forward of liabilities for insurance contracts showing liabilities for remaining coverage and liabilities for incurred claims are disclosed in the tables below:

	2025				Total
	Excluding loss component	Loss Component	Estimates of PV of Future Cash Flows	Risk adj. for non-financial risk	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Opening insurance contract liabilities	(1,083)	—	36,764	275	35,956
Changes in the statement of comprehensive income					
Insurance contract revenue					
Insurance contract revenue measured under PAA	(336,236)	—	—	—	(336,236)
Insurance service expenses					
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	35,692	—	280,046	—	315,738
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	—	—	—	9	9
Insurance service result	(300,544)	—	280,046	9	(20,489)
Investment components excluded from insurance revenue and insurance service expenses					
Cash flows					
Premiums received (including investment components)	336,863	—	—	—	336,863
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid (including investment components)	(35,705)	—	(278,819)	—	(314,524)
Total cash flows	301,158	—	(278,819)	—	22,339
Closing insurance contract liabilities	(469)	—	37,991	284	37,806

Coralisle Medical Insurance Company Ltd.
Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
(In Thousands of Bermuda Dollars)

	2024				
	Excluding loss component	Loss Component	Estimates of PV of Future Cash Flows	Risk adj. for non-financial risk	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Opening insurance contract liabilities	(4,281)	—	28,373	219	24,311
Changes in the statement of comprehensive income					
Insurance contract revenue					
Insurance contract revenue measured under PAA	(315,931)	—	—	—	(315,931)
Insurance service expenses					
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	38,711	—	247,963	—	286,674
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	—	—	—	56	56
Insurance service result	(277,220)	—	247,963	56	(29,201)
Investment components excluded from insurance revenue and insurance service expenses					
Cash flows					
Premiums received (including investment components)	318,485	—	—	—	318,485
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid (including investment components)	(38,067)	—	(239,572)	—	(277,639)
Total cash flows	280,418	—	(239,572)	—	40,846
Closing insurance contract liabilities	(1,083)	—	36,764	275	35,956

Coralisle Medical Insurance Company Ltd.
Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
(In Thousands of Bermuda Dollars)

8. Reconciliation of reinsurance contract assets

The roll-forward of the net asset for reinsurance contracts held showing assets for remaining coverage and amounts recoverable on incurred claims arising on insurance ceded to reinsurers are disclosed in the tables below:

	2025				Total
	Excluding Loss Component	Loss Component	Estimates of PV of Future Cash Flows	Risk adj. for non-financial risk	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Opening reinsurance contract assets	(3,792)	—	5,849	44	2,101
Changes in the statement of comprehensive income					
Reinsurance contract revenue					
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid	(127,148)	—	—	—	(127,148)
Recoveries on incurred claims and other incurred reinsurance service expenses	—	—	95,107	—	95,107
Reinsurance service expenses					
Changes in recoveries for past claims	—	—	21,690	163	21,853
Reinsurance service result	(127,148)	—	116,797	163	(10,188)
Investment components excluded from reinsurance revenue and reinsurance service expenses					
Cash flows					
Premiums paid	114,513	—	—	—	114,513
Amounts received from reinsurers relating to incurred claims	(7,974)	—	(95,107)	—	(103,081)
Total cash flows	106,539	—	(95,107)	—	11,432
Closing reinsurance contract assets	(24,401)	—	27,539	207	3,345

Coralisle Medical Insurance Company Ltd.
Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
(In Thousands of Bermuda Dollars)

	2024				
	Excluding Loss Component	Loss Component	Estimates of PV of Future Cash Flows	Risk adj. for non-financial risk	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Opening reinsurance contract liabilities	(4,933)	—	4,568	34	(331)
Changes in the statement of comprehensive income					
Reinsurance contract revenue					
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid	(18,217)	—	—	—	(18,217)
Recoveries on incurred claims and other incurred reinsurance service expenses	—	—	5,673	—	5,673
Reinsurance service expenses					
Changes in recoveries for past claims	—	—	1,281	10	1,291
Reinsurance service result	(18,217)	—	6,954	10	(11,253)
Investment components excluded from reinsurance revenue and reinsurance service expenses					
Cash flows					
Premiums paid	19,311	—	—	—	19,311
Amounts received from reinsurers relating to incurred claims	47	—	(5,673)	—	(5,626)
Total cash flows	19,358	—	(5,673)	—	13,685
Closing reinsurance contract assets	(3,792)	—	5,849	44	2,101

Coralisle Medical Insurance Company Ltd.
Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
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9. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets as at December 31, 2025, are detailed below:

	2024	Additions	Disposals	2025
Cost	\$	\$	\$	\$
Computer software	1,108	359	—	1,467
Accumulated amortisation	\$	\$	\$	\$
Computer software	926	458	—	1,384
Net book value	<u>182</u>			<u>83</u>

Intangible assets as at December 31, 2024 are detailed below:

	2023	Additions	Disposals	2024
Cost	\$	\$	\$	\$
Computer software	3,751	—	(2,643)	1,108
Accumulated amortisation	\$	\$	\$	\$
Computer software	3,429	140	(2,643)	926
Net book value	<u>322</u>			<u>182</u>

No impairment was recorded as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Coralisle Medical Insurance Company Ltd.
Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
(In Thousands of Bermuda Dollars)

10. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment as at December 31, 2025, comprises the following:

	2024	Additions	Disposals	2025
Cost	\$	\$	\$	\$
Leasehold improvements	18	—	—	18
Computer hardware	183	—	(17)	166
Furniture and office equipment	1,360	24	(1,239)	145
	<u>1,561</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>(1,256)</u>	<u>329</u>
	2024	Depreciation	Disposals	2025
Accumulated depreciation	\$	\$	\$	\$
Leasehold improvements	14	3	—	17
Computer hardware	103	30	(17)	116
Furniture and office equipment	1,270	28	(1,239)	59
	<u>1,387</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>(1,256)</u>	<u>192</u>
Net book value	<u>174</u>			<u>137</u>

Property, plant and equipment as at December 31, 2024, comprises the following:

	2023	Additions	Disposals	2024
Cost	\$	\$	\$	\$
Leasehold improvements	2,888	—	(2,870)	18
Computer hardware	3,959	9	(3,785)	183
Furniture and office equipment	1,547	42	(229)	1,360
Motor vehicles	48	—	(48)	—
	<u>8,442</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>(6,932)</u>	<u>1,561</u>
	2023	Depreciation	Disposals	2024
Accumulated depreciation	\$	\$	\$	\$
Leasehold improvements	2,871	13	(2,870)	14
Computer hardware	3,840	48	(3,785)	103
Furniture and office equipment	1,480	19	(229)	1,270
Motor vehicles	48	—	(48)	—
	<u>8,239</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>(6,932)</u>	<u>1,387</u>
Net book value	<u>203</u>			<u>174</u>

No impairment was recorded as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Coralisle Medical Insurance Company Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(In Thousands of Bermuda Dollars)

11. Risk Management and Financial Instruments

The activities of the Company involve the use of insurance contracts and financial instruments. As such, the Company is exposed to insurance risks and financial risks. This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk and the Company's management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Group Board has established a Group Investment Management Committee and a Group Risk Oversight Committee, which along with the Group CEO and the Company's Audit Committee are responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The committees and Group CEO report regularly to the Board of Directors on their activities.

The risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Investment Management Committee, Risk Oversight Committee and Audit Committee of the Group are standing committees of the Board of Directors and assist the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities relating to the financial reporting process, internal accounting and financial controls, audit and risk review process, risk assessment and risk management and compliance with legal and regulatory requirements. The Investment Management Committee, Risk Oversight Committee and Audit Committee meet at least four times per annum and report to the Board of Directors on their performance with regards to their respective terms of reference.

The principles used by the Company in managing its insurance risks are set out below.

Insurance Risk

The risk under any one insurance contract is the possibility that the insured event occurs and the uncertainty of the amount of the resulting claim. By the very nature of an insurance contract, this risk is random and therefore unpredictable.

For a portfolio of insurance contracts where the theory of probability is applied to pricing and provisioning, the principal risk that the Company faces under its insurance contracts is that the actual claims payments exceed the carrying amount of the insurance liabilities. This could occur because the frequency or severity of claims is greater than estimated. Insurance events are random and the actual number and amount of claims will vary from year to year from the level established using statistical techniques.

Coralisle Medical Insurance Company Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(In Thousands of Bermuda Dollars)

Factors that aggravate insurance risk include lack of risk diversification in terms of type and amount of risk, geographical location and type of industry covered. The Company insures the risks of individuals and companies located in Bermuda, Cayman, the British Virgin Islands, the Turks & Caicos Islands, Barbados and other Eastern Caribbean jurisdictions. The Company also insures medical risks for individuals and groups working outside their home country. There is a concentration of industry risk which is managed through its underwriting strategy and reinsurance arrangements. The Company actively manages and pursues early settlements of claims to reduce its exposure to unpredictable developments.

The Company predominantly funds its net insurance liabilities (net of reinsurance recoveries) through its cash and in the normal course of its operations. In the event of a catastrophe, the net insurance liabilities may require funding through the disposal of the Company's portfolio of investments.

The mean duration of liabilities is calculated using historical claims data to determine the expected settlement pattern for claims arising from insurance contracts in force at the statement of financial position date (both incurred claims and future claims arising from the unexpired risks at the statement of financial position date).

The majority of the insurance risk to which the Company is exposed is of a short-tail nature, as policies generally cover a 12-month period. The duration of claims liability varies as presented below:

	2025	2024
Net short-term insurance liabilities	2.5 months	2.5 months

The Company's insurance portfolio contains medical, dental, and vision insurance policies issued to employer groups and individuals in Bermuda, Cayman, the British Virgin Islands, the Turks & Caicos Islands, Barbados and other Eastern Caribbean jurisdictions. In issuing these policies, the Company bears insurance risk where the insured events are the rendering of medical, dental, and vision health services as specified by these policies by providers to policyholders, thereby generating an insurance claim.

The Company's portfolio is also comprised of group life, short and long-term disability, and accidental death and dismemberment (AD&D) insurance policies. Life and AD&D insurance policies insure the event that an individual or group member dies or becomes dismembered during the policy year and pays out specified benefits to the policyholder or beneficiaries of the deceased. The insurance risk of these policies is whether the event occurs or not. Disability insurance insures the event that an individual becomes disabled and is unable to work and pays out specified benefits which is usually an annuity payable periodically for a specified amount of time. Similar to group life insurance, the Company bears the uncertainty the event occurs or not during the policy term. It also bears the risk inherent in the uncertainty of the longevity of any benefit payment stream.

Coralisle Medical Insurance Company Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(In Thousands of Bermuda Dollars)

The Company provides health coverage with the following maximum limits:

	Maximum coverage limit	
	2025	2024
Medical	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000
Group life	2,000	2,000
Accidental death and dismemberment	2,000	2,000

The Company also offers international health insurance coverage for medical, dental, group life, long term disability and accidental death and dismemberment risks for individuals and groups working outside their home country. The maximum annual coverage limit is \$2,000 (2024 - \$2,000) per insured.

Contract Risk

Insurance contract risk is the risk that a loss arises from the following reasons:

- Fluctuation in the timing, frequency and severity of claims relative to expectations;
- Inadequate reinsurance protection, and;
- Large unexpected losses arising from a single event such as a catastrophe.

Insured events can occur at any time during the coverage period and can generate losses of variable amounts. An objective of the Company is to ensure that sufficient claims liabilities are established to cover future insurance claim payments related to past insured events. The Company's success depends upon its ability to accurately assess the risk associated with the insurance contracts underwritten by the Company. The Company establishes claims liabilities to cover the estimated liability for the payment of all losses, including loss adjustment expenses incurred with respect to insurance contracts underwritten by the Company. Claims liabilities do not represent an exact calculation of the liability. Rather, claims liabilities are the Company's best estimates of its expected ultimate cost of resolution and administration of claims.

The composition of the Company's insurance risk, as well as the methods employed to mitigate risks, are described below.

Risk Related to the Timing, Frequency and Severity of Claims

Due to the occurrence of claims being unforeseeable, the Company is exposed to the risk that the number and the severity of claims would exceed the estimates.

Strict claim review policies are in place to assess all new and ongoing claims. Regular detailed reviews of claims handling procedures and frequent investigations of possible fraudulent claims reduce the Company's risk exposure. Furthermore, the Company enforces a policy of actively managing and promptly pursuing claims, in order to reduce its exposure to unpredictable future developments that could negatively impact the business.

Coralisle Medical Insurance Company Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(In Thousands of Bermuda Dollars)

Catastrophe Risk

The Company has limited its exposure to catastrophe risk by imposing maximum claim amounts on certain contracts in addition to using reinsurance arrangements. The Company purchased catastrophic excess of loss life reinsurance providing cover for the loss of 3 lives or more (2024 - 3 lives or more) that are involved in any one loss.

	2025	2024
Life catastrophe risk	\$	\$
Per occurrence in excess of	250	250
Limit per occurrence	5,000	5,000

Reinsurance Protection

In the normal course of business, the Company limits the amount of loss on any one policy by reinsuring certain levels of risk with other insurers. Reinsurance ceded does not discharge the Company's liability as the primary insurer. In the event that the reinsurers are unable to meet their obligations under the reinsurance agreements, the Company would also be liable for the reinsured amount.

The Company follows the policy of underwriting and reinsuring all contracts of insurance which limit the retained liability of the Company to a maximum amount on any one individual medical loss per year:

	2025	2024
Medical	\$	\$
Individual loss limit per year	350	350

The Company purchases reinsurance under quota share agreements.

	2025	2024
Group Life quota share		
% ceded on amounts up to \$250 per life	80 %	80 %
% ceded on amounts in excess of \$250 per life	100 %	100 %

	2025	2024
Long term disability quota share		
% ceded	90 %	90 %

	2025	2024
Short term disability quota share		
Maximum gross weekly benefit	3.5	\$3.5
% ceded	60 %	60 %

Coralisle Medical Insurance Company Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(In Thousands of Bermuda Dollars)

On July 1, 2025, the Company entered into a quota share reinsurance agreement with an entity related through common control, providing coverage for 80% of the Company's net retained exposure. Transactions under this agreement are conducted on an arm's length basis, with terms comparable to those offered by independent, third-party reinsurers.

The claims liabilities' sensitivity to certain of these key assumptions is outlined below for the Company's medical business, as there are various ratios of sensitivity used for this analysis. It is not possible to quantify the sensitivity to certain assumptions such as legislative changes or uncertainty in the estimation process. The analysis is performed for possible movements in the assumptions with all other assumptions held constant, showing the impact on net income. Movements in these assumptions may be non-linear and may be correlated with one another.

Sensitivity Factor	Description of Sensitivity Factor Applied			
Average number of claims (frequency)	The impact of a 18% increase or 4% decrease in number of claims			
Average claim costs (severity)	The impact of a 14% increase or 3% decrease in average claim cost			
	Number of Claims +18%	Number of Claims -4%	Claim Costs +14%	Claim Costs -3%
	Increase (Decrease)			
	\$	\$	\$	\$
At December 31, 2025				
Impact on profit*	3,664	(814)	4,349	(932)
Impact on shareholder's equity*	3,664	(814)	4,349	(932)

*Net of reinsurance

Financial Risk

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- market risk

The nature and extent of the financial instruments outstanding at the Statement of Financial Position date and the risk management policies of the Company are discussed below:

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counter-party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation or commitment that it has entered into with the Company. The Company's maximum credit risk exposure is the carrying value of assets less any provisions for irrecoverable amounts. The Company is exposed to credit risk in the following areas:

Coralisle Medical Insurance Company Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(In Thousands of Bermuda Dollars)

Cash and Investments

The Company maintains its cash and cash equivalents with financial institutions that management believes to be of high credit quality. Credit risk associated with these balances is managed by placing funds with banks and financial institutions that have strong credit ratings. The Company evaluates the creditworthiness of counterparties on an ongoing basis, considering factors such as financial strength, credit ratings, and market conditions. The Company monitors the financial stability of these institutions and does not anticipate any losses on such balances.

Investment asset allocation is determined by the Company's Investment Committee who manages the distribution of the assets to achieve the Company's investment objectives and to mitigate credit risks. Divergence from target asset allocations and the composition of the portfolio is monitored by the Company's Board of Directors and Investment Committee.

Insurance Balances Receivable

The Company's exposure to credit risk on its insurance balances receivable is influenced by the financial stability of entities and individuals that purchase insurance products. This credit risk is controlled by monitoring the aging of all amounts outstanding on an ongoing basis and monitoring the customers' financial health by reference to the media and discussions with the customers. A provision is made for non-recovery if considered necessary.

Collateral is not held against any of the outstanding balances; however the Company has the right to cancel the policy for non-payment. Based on the Company's current aging analysis, all premiums receivable over 30 days are considered to be past due but not impaired. Customer accounts that are over 90 days past due are considered for impairment by management. Cancellation or extension of the terms of the credit is considered on a case by case basis.

Included in insurance contract assets are amounts past due of \$42 (2024 – \$14) that are not considered to be impaired. The balances are reviewed on a case by case basis with necessary provisions applied. The remaining net balance is expected to be collected within the year.

Reinsurance Contract Assets

Reinsurance contracts do not relieve the Company from its obligations to policyholders. Failure of reinsurers to honor their obligations could result in losses to the Company; consequently, allowances are established for amounts deemed uncollectible. The Company evaluates the financial condition of its reinsurers and monitors concentrations of credit risk arising from similar geographic regions, activities, or economic characteristics of its reinsurers to minimize the exposure to significant losses from reinsurer insolvencies.

Amounts due from reinsurers are assessed regularly for any indication of impairment. At December 31, 2025 \$3,041 (2024 - \$2,937) was due from reinsurers who generally have an A.M. Best rating of at least A-. Management considers that there is no significant credit risk associated with any of the Company's reinsurers.

Coralisle Medical Insurance Company Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(In Thousands of Bermuda Dollars)

Related-Party Receivables

The Company applies the simplified approach for assessing ECLs on balances due from related parties. At December 31, 2025 and 2024, all amounts are considered collectible and no expected ECLs were recognized.

Geographical Concentration

The geographical concentration of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is as follows:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Australia	—	271
Ireland	38,220	42,519
Netherlands	—	497
United States	57,106	46,011
Total	95,326	89,298

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company is exposed to daily calls on its available cash resources for the payment of claims, policy benefits and operating expenses. In order to manage the Company's liquidity risk, management seeks to maintain levels of cash and short-term deposits sufficient to meet its liabilities when due, under normal and stressed conditions without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The following table summarizes the contractual recovery or settlement of other assets held (within 12 months from the Statement of Financial Position date) and the maturity profile of the Company's liabilities relating to financial instruments and insurance contracts:

Coralisle Medical Insurance Company Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(In Thousands of Bermuda Dollars)

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as equity prices, interest rates and foreign exchange rates will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of the Company's market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

Interest-Rate Risk

The Company invests in fixed interest debt securities, managed funds, the fair values of which are affected by changes in interest rates. The coupon rates and maturity dates associated with the fixed interest debt securities held by the Company are disclosed in Note 4. Details of interest rate risk on related party balances are disclosed in Note 13.

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Insurance and reinsurance contract assets	3,345	2,101
Insurance contract liabilities	37,806	35,956
Debt instruments at FVTPL	95,326	89,298
Total	136,477	127,355

	2025		2024	
	Increase (Decrease)			
Change in interest rate	Profit before tax	Equity	Profit before tax	Equity
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Debt instruments	+100bps	(1,525)	(1,296)	(1,267)
Debt instruments	-100bps	1,525	1,296	1,267

Foreign Currency Risk

The majority of the Company's financial assets and liabilities are denominated in Bermuda Dollars therefore the Company is not normally exposed to significant currency risk.

Equity Price Risk

The Company is subject to equity price risk due to daily changes in the market value of securities in its fund and equity portfolios. Equity price risk is actively managed in order to mitigate anticipated unfavorable market movements where this lies outside the risk appetite of the Company's Investment Committee. Diversified portfolios of assets are held in order to reduce exposure to individual equities. At the balance sheet date, management estimates that a 10% increase in prices for common equities and equity based managed funds held, with all other variables held constant, would increase net income by approximately \$2,188 (2024 – \$1,875). A 10% decrease in equity prices would have a corresponding decrease in net income.

Coralisle Medical Insurance Company Ltd.
Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
(In Thousands of Bermuda Dollars, except share amounts)

Level 3 Sensitivity Analysis

At December 31, 2025, the Company classified assets at fair value on a recurring basis using Level 3 inputs (Note 4). Level 3 fair value measurements are based on valuation techniques that use at least one significant input that is unobservable. These measurements are made when there is limited, or any, market activity for the asset. The Company's investment manager uses a variety of inputs, some of which may be unobservable, to value these Level 3 assets. Any change in these inputs might result in a change to the fair value measurement.

Limitations of Sensitivity Analysis

The sensitivity information included in this note demonstrates the estimated impact of a change in a major input assumption while other assumptions remain unchanged. In reality, there are normally significant levels of correlation between the assumptions and other factors. It should also be noted that these sensitivities are non-linear and larger or smaller impacts should not be interpolated or extrapolated from these results. Furthermore, estimates of sensitivity may become less reliable in unusual market conditions such as instances when risk free interest rates fall towards zero.

12. Capital Management and Statutory Requirements

The Company's capital base is structured to exceed regulatory targets and desired capital ratios, provide flexibility to take advantage of growth opportunities and provide an adequate return to shareholders. The objective is to provide an appropriate level of risk management over capital adequacy risk, which is defined as the risk that capital is not or will not be sufficient to withstand adverse economic conditions, to maintain financial strength or to allow the Company to take advantage of opportunities for expansion.

The Company must at all times maintain a solvency margin and an enhanced capital requirement in accordance with the provisions of the Insurance Act, 1978 of Bermuda.

Each year the Company is required to file with the Bermuda Monetary Authority (the Authority) a capital and solvency return within four months of its relevant financial year end (unless specifically extended).

The prescribed form of capital and solvency return comprises the insurer's Bermuda Solvency Capital Requirement (BSCR) model, a schedule of fixed income investments by rating category, a schedule of net loss and loss expense provisions by line of business, a schedule of premiums written by line of business, a schedule of risk management and a schedule of fixed income securities.

As a Class 3B insurer, the Company is required to maintain available statutory capital and surplus in an amount that is equal to or exceeds the target capital levels based on enhanced capital requirements (ECR) calculated using the BSCR model. The BSCR model is a risk-based capital model introduced by the Authority that measures risk and determines ECR and a target capital level (defined as 120% of the ECR) based on the Company's statutory financial statements. In circumstances where the Authority concludes that the Company's risk profile deviates significantly from the assumptions underlying the ECR or the Company's assessment of its management policies and practices, it may issue an order requiring that the Company adjust its ECR.

Coralisle Medical Insurance Company Ltd.
Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
(In Thousands of Bermuda Dollars, except share amounts)

During the year ended and as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company met the target capital level required under the BSCR.

The Insurance Act mandates certain actions and filings with the Authority if the Company fails to meet and maintain its ECR or solvency margin, including the filing of a written report detailing the circumstances giving rise to the failure and the manner and time within which the insurer intends to rectify the failure. The Company is prohibited from declaring or paying a dividend if its statutory capital and surplus is less than its ECR, or if it is in breach of its solvency margin or minimum liquidity ratio, or if the declaration or payment of such dividend would cause such breach.

At December 31, 2025, the Company's ECR was \$37,799 (2024 – \$48,528).

The Company is required by its license to maintain capital and surplus greater than a minimum statutory amount determined as the greater of a percentage of outstanding losses (net of reinsurance recoverable) or a given fraction of net written premiums. At December 31, 2024, the Company was required to maintain a minimum margin of solvency of \$31,411 (2024 – \$45,323). Actual statutory capital and surplus is \$84,778 (2024 – \$84,185), calculated as follows:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Shareholder's equity	87,028	85,391
Less non-admitted assets:		
Property, plant and equipment	(137)	(174)
Intangible assets	(83)	(182)
Other assets	(2,030)	(850)
Statutory capital and surplus	84,778	84,185

The Company is also required to maintain a minimum liquidity ratio whereby the value of its relevant assets is not less than 75% of the amount of its relevant liabilities. Relevant assets include cash and cash equivalents, investments, accounts receivable and accrued interest, funds withheld, reinsurance contract assets and the amounts due from related companies (to the extent required to meet the liquidity ratio). Certain categories of assets do not qualify as relevant assets under the statute. The relevant liabilities are insurance contract liabilities and other liabilities.

At December 31, 2025, the Company was required to maintain relevant assets of at least \$67,392 (2024 – \$30,623). At that date, relevant assets were \$135,180 (2024 – \$111,628) and the minimum liquidity ratio was therefore met.

Coralisle Medical Insurance Company Ltd.
Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
(In Thousands of Bermuda Dollars, except share amounts)

The Company must separately disclose Cayman risk according to the insurance laws of the Cayman Islands.

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Gross premiums	219,253	216,778
Reinsurance ceded	(78,943)	(8,933)
Net premium earned	140,309	207,845
Other underwriting expenses	(3,991)	(4,255)
Claims paid	(186,643)	(168,125)
Claim recoveries	76,464	2,647
IBNR reserve movement	649	(2,659)
Net claims incurred	(109,530)	(168,137)
Commission expense	(23,459)	(22,927)
Net underwriting profit	<u>3,330</u>	<u>12,525</u>

The Company made a gain on investments of \$2,272 (2024 – loss of \$(843)) on the restricted deposit held in the Cayman Islands and paid fees of \$109 (2024 – \$4) for the management of the restricted deposit. The reasonableness of Cayman reserves is supported by a separate independent actuarial study in accordance with the Company’s accounting policies.

Reinsurance contract assets amounting to \$202 (2024 – \$829) represents the net amounts for Cayman recoveries.

The Company’s capital base consists of:

	At December 31	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
2,000,000 ordinary shares issued and fully paid at \$1 each	2,000	2,000
Contributed surplus (Note 12)	1,500	1,500
	<u>3,500</u>	<u>3,500</u>

The Company has 2,250,000 authorized ordinary shares at \$1 each (2024 - 2,250,000).

Coralisle Medical Insurance Company Ltd.
Notes to Financial Statements (continued)
(In Thousands of Bermuda Dollars)

13. Related-Party Transactions

Year-end Balances

The amounts due to and from companies related through common control are due on demand. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, no provisions are held against amounts due from related parties.

	2025	2024
Due (to) from related parties	\$	\$
Gibbons Management Services Limited (GMSL)	(1,050)	(212)
Coralisle Insurance Brokers (TCI) Ltd. (CIB)	(355)	(342)
Coralisle Group Ltd. (The Group)	(18,307)	(926)
CG Atlantic Medical & Life Insurance Ltd. (CGAML)	86	759
British Caymanian Insurance Agencies Limited (BCIA)	—	(2,447)
CG Health Ltd.	1,176	152
Coralisle Insurance (BVI) Ltd. (CIBVI)	762	983
Coralisle United Insurance Ltd. (United)	1,630	857
	(16,058)	(1,176)
Total due from related parties	3,654	2,751
Total due to related parties	(19,712)	(3,927)
	(16,058)	(1,176)

The Company earned the following interest from related parties during the year:

	2025	2024
Net interest income	\$	\$
Gibbons Management Services Limited	34	5

The balance due from Gibbons Management Services Limited bears interest at rates varying from 3% to 5.75%, (2024 - 3% to 5.75%) per annum.

Balances with all other related parties are non-interest bearing.

Coralisle Medical Insurance Company Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(In Thousands of Bermuda Dollars)

Income and Expenses

The Group's subsidiaries insure the commercial and health risks of several related parties. These risks are written at standard commercial rates and are subject to the normal reinsurance protections of the Company. Below is the summary of income and expenses involving related parties:

	2025	2024
Income (expenses)	\$	\$
Insurance contract revenue (1, 2)	14,078	13,916
Insurance service expense (1, 2)	(1,386)	(1,461)
Insurance service expense - Management fee revenues (3)	6,040	5,780
Property (4)	(906)	(902)
	17,826	17,333

(1) The Company insures the health and group life risks of several companies related through common control. These risks are written at standard commercial rates and are subject to the normal reinsurance protection purchased by the Company. The Company provides a 100% quota share on medical business of affiliates operating in several jurisdictions across the Caribbean islands. These risks are written at standard commercial rates and are subject to the normal reinsurance protections of the Company.

(2) The Company has a quota share group life reinsurance agreement with Coralisle Life Assurance Company Ltd. (CLAC), a company related through common control. Under this agreement, the Company cedes 50% of the net group life insurance premium to CLAC with a 10% ceding commission earned by the Company.

(3) The Company charges a management fee for support services provided to CG Atlantic Medical & Life Insurance Ltd.

(4) The company is being charged rent by other companies of the Group.

Key Management Compensation

Compensation to key management employees deemed to be related parties under IAS 24 was as follows:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Short term employee benefits	3,556	2,847
Defined contribution pension and medical insurance	270	226
	3,826	3,074

Coralisle Medical Insurance Company Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(In Thousands of Bermuda Dollars)

14. Other Operating Expenses

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Staff salaries and benefits	6,407	5,651
Property	239	194
Amortisation	3	11
IT	2,446	960
Professional fees	1,586	1,829
Management fee income	(1,879)	(1,785)
Office	44	31
Travel	752	607
Bad Debt provision	(22)	(3)
Finance charges	1,687	530
Memberships & subscriptions	24	24
Donations	1	2
Corporate fees	23	—
Communication	22	21
	11,333	8,072

Audit and Audit Related fees

Audit and Audit Related fees are expensed as incurred. Total Audit and Audit Related fees were \$196 and \$207 for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Audit and Audit Related fees are recorded in “Other operating expenses” within the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

15. Change in Operating Working Capital

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Decrease (increase) in:		
Accounts receivable and accrued interest	(3)	5
Reinsurance contract assets	(1,244)	(2,432)
Other assets	(4,143)	287
Amounts due from related companies	14,882	11,697
Increase (decrease) in:		
Other liabilities	236	(27)
Insurance contract liabilities	1,850	11,645
Income tax liabilities	421	—
	11,999	21,175

Coralisle Medical Insurance Company Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(In Thousands of Bermuda Dollars)

16. Income Tax

On December 27, 2023, the government of Bermuda passed the Bermuda Corporate Income Tax Act 2023 (CIT Act), which became fully operative with respect to the imposition of corporate income tax on January 1, 2025.

Under the CIT Act, Bermuda corporate income tax is chargeable in respect of fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2025 and applies only to Bermuda entities being part of a multinational enterprise groups with EUR 750 million or more in annual revenues in at least two of the four fiscal years immediately preceding the fiscal year in question (“Bermuda Constituent Entity Group”). As the Company is part of a multinational enterprise group meeting this criteria, it is subject to Bermuda corporate income tax, calculated as follows:

- 15% of the net taxable income of the Bermuda Constituent Entity Group, less
- tax credits applicable to the Bermuda Constituent Entity Group under Part 4 of the CIT Act, or as prescribed.

The tax legislation includes a provision referred to as the economic transition adjustment, intended to provide a fair and equitable transition into the tax regime with respect to which the Company recorded a deferred tax assets of \$15,318. Due to management’s uncertainty regarding the future realization of deferred tax assets, a full provision was recognized as of December 31, 2023. This provision was subsequently released during the year ended December 31, 2025, following changes in tax legislation which provided sufficient assurance regarding the future utilization of these deferred tax assets.

The deferred tax assets are to be utilized predominantly over a period of 10 years, starting January 1, 2025. Utilization is limited to 80% of the current income tax expense (before deferred tax) in any given year. Any unutilized amounts remain available as corporate tax assets carried forward for use in future periods.

Income tax expense (benefit) is comprised of:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Current tax	223	—
Deferred tax	(14,426)	—
	<u>(14,203)</u>	<u>—</u>

Deferred tax includes the provision release of \$15,318.

Coralisle Medical Insurance Company Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(In Thousands of Bermuda Dollars)

The basis of the income tax benefit is as follows:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Income before tax	7,434	14,547
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 15% (2024 - 0%)	1,115	—
Deferred tax valuation allowance release	(15,318)	—
Income tax	(14,203)	—

The movements in deferred tax assets, as presented in the Statement of Financial Position, are as follows:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Deferred tax assets:		
Balance - opening	15,318	15,318
Deferred tax amortisation	(1,532)	—
Deferred tax income for the year	640	—
Balance - closing	14,426	15,318

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Deferred tax assets provision:		
Balance - opening	(15,318)	(15,318)
Provision release	15,318	—
Balance - closing	—	(15,318)

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Net deferred tax assets:		
Balance - opening	—	15,318
Deferred tax amortisation	(1,532)	—
Deferred tax assets provision	15,318	(15,318)
Deferred tax income for the year	640	—
Balance - closing	14,426	—

17. Subsequent Events

The Company has completed its subsequent events evaluation for the period subsequent to the Statement of Financial Position through May 29, 2026, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

There were no subsequent events requiring disclosure or recognition in the audited financial statements.