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PAMIA LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

Company No. 02418817

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PAMIA LIMITED

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PAMIA LIMITED

NOTICE OF MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Members will be held at The Balmoral, a Rocco Forte Hotel, 1 Princes Street, Edinburgh, Scotland EH2 2EQ on 29 April 2027 at 5.30pm for the following purposes:

- To receive the Directors' Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026 and if they are approved to adopt them;
- to appoint Directors; and
- to appoint Auditors and authorise the Directors to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board

Signed by:

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K. Halpenny
Secretary

November 2026 11 November 2026 | 15:59 GMT

Note: (i) A Member entitled to attend and vote at the above meeting is entitled to appoint one or more proxies to attend and vote instead of him. A person so appointed must be a Member of the Company. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be deposited with the Secretary not less than 48 hours before the meeting.

Note: (ii) An agenda booklet for the Annual General Meeting setting out the resolutions and containing the minutes of the last Annual General Meeting will be sent to all Members prior to the meeting together with a form of proxy.

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PAMIA LIMITED

DIRECTORS OF PAMIA LIMITED

A.R. Findlay	Chair	Reddie & Grose LLP
J.G. Leeming	Deputy Chair	J A Kemp LLP
J. Wills *	Deputy Chair	Mewburn Ellis LLP
R.P. Cunningham	Chief Executive Officer	Thomas Miller Professional Indemnity Limited
R.A.A. Harnal	Chief Financial Officer	Thomas Miller Professional Indemnity Limited
A. Argyle		Potter Clarkson LLP
Z. Bailey		Withers & Rogers LLP
C. Bond		Forresters LLP
P. Brandon		Appleyard Lees IP LLP
D.L. Cameron *	Appointed 23 Apr 2026	Lawrie IP Limited
L.P. Clarke	Appointed 23 Apr 2026	GJE
J. Cooper		Abion
G. Ferguson		F R Kelly
R. Gardner	Retired 23 Apr 2026	Dehns
T. Garland		D Young & Co LLP
A.C. Hayes	Retired 23 Apr 2026	Boult Wade Tennant LLP
G. Lambert		Haseltine Lake Kempner LLP
B.R. Lucas		Lucas & Co.
D.A. McCarthy	Retired 23 Apr 2026	MacLachlan & Donaldson (Ireland) Limited
A. McFarlane	Retired 23 Apr 2026	Keltie
A. Sharples		EIP
J. Stobbs *		Stobbs IP
C. Turnbull		Venner Shipley LLP
N. Tyreman		HGF Limited
C.H. Watkins *		Secerna LLP
D. Weston	Appointed 23 Apr 2026	Boult Wade Tennant LLP
G. Williams		Marks & Clerks LLP
D. Wise		Carpmaels & Ransford LLP
K.G. Young *		Murgitroyd

* Members of the Audit & Risk Committee

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CHAIR'S REPORT

I am pleased to present my fourteenth Report for the financial year ended 30 June 2026.

The result for the financial year to 30 June 2026 was a surplus of £1.646m compared to a deficit of £0.401m for the previous financial year.

The surplus increased PAMIA's free reserves (the capital PAMIA holds in excess of its liabilities) to £17.943m. Free reserves for regulatory capital purposes, which are determined on a different basis, were £18.023m, £12.782m in excess of PAMIA's regulatory capital requirement of £5.241m. PAMIA's Business Plan requires it to hold minimum capital resources for regulatory purposes in excess of our Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) of an amount equivalent to meet a 1 in 200-year event as calculated by the Managers' actuaries. PAMIA will aim to limit our excess capital resources in excess of our minimum target to a maximum of a further amount equivalent to that required to meet a 1 in 50-year event (see the regulatory capital targets table in the Strategic Report).

At the year-end the minimum targeted reserves for regulatory capital purposes were £10.247m and the maximum was £14.136m. PAMIA's regulatory capital stands at £18.023m, which is above the maximum target by £3.887m. The increase in the level of free reserves was largely the result of lower net claims driven by increased reinsurance recovery, increased premium income and investment performance. PAMIA's Solvency Capital Requirement has also increased; this was driven predominantly by an increase in Equity risk largely as a result of an increase in the amount of equities and alternatives held.

The Board continues to monitor PAMIA's free reserves to ensure that it is financially strong. At the 2025 renewal, premium rates were reduced by 2% as our regulatory capital exceeds the maximum target.

For the year ended 30 June 2026 PAMIA's investment income was a positive £2.226m (a return of 11.28%) compared to investment income of £1.226m (a return of 6.31%) in the year ended 30 June 2025.

The net claims amount PAMIA incurred in the year was £0.298m compared to £1.747m last year. This decrease was in part due to a reversal of an impairment loss of £0.882m recognised in the previous year against a reinsurance recovery disputed by reinsurers which was subsequently recovered. The dispute was resolved during the year with a net settlement of £0.572m to the benefit of PAMIA. The net reserves set aside for claims increased from £2.422m to £2.584m reflecting claims experience. This provision reflects PAMIA's assessment of the likely future cost of claims on notifications made to PAMIA and has been reviewed by the Managers' actuaries.

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CHAIR'S REPORT (continued)

I would like to express my gratitude to all Directors for their commitment to PAMIA. Members should be very aware that their work is voluntary and demanding, and their contributions are vital to our continued success. And we also thank the firms who are prepared for their colleagues to commit the time and effort which is so important.

This year four of our Directors, R. Gardner, A. Hayes, D. McCarthy and A. McFarlane, have retired and I would, on behalf of the Board, thank them for their service to PAMIA.

I am also pleased to inform you that we have appointed three new Directors, Dr Diane Cameron, Lionel Clarke and Daniel Weston who will bring additional knowledge and experience to PAMIA.

Looking ahead, PAMIA remains focused on delivering value to its Members, maintaining financial resilience, and upholding the highest standards of service and governance.

In this aim we are always so well supported by our Managers, Thomas Miller, and our Insurance Consultants, Willis, who combine long institutional knowledge with exemplary professionalism to achieve consistently excellent outcomes for PAMIA

Signed by:
Alice Findlay
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Alice Findlay
Chair
November 2026
11 November 2026 | 16:23 GMT

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STRATEGIC REPORT

Review of the year

The Directors present their Strategic Report of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2026. The Chair's Report forms part of this Strategic Report and compliments the disclosures set out below by providing an overview of the Company's performance, activities and key developments during the year.

The Company continued to provide professional indemnity insurance for patent and trademark practices. The surplus arising out of the period's operations after tax was £1.646m (2025: deficit of £0.401m) and this was transferred to reserves. The reserves now amount to £17.943m (2025: £16.297m).

These reserves have been retained to meet claims and the solvency requirement under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000. The Directors anticipate no significant changes in the Company's future activities.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The process of risk acceptance and risk management is addressed through a framework of policies, procedures and internal controls. All policies are subject to Board approval and ongoing review by the Audit & Risk Committee and internal audit. Compliance with regulation, legal and ethical standards is a high priority for the Company, the compliance team and finance department. They perform an important oversight role in this regard.

The Company operates a risk transfer strategy by purchasing reinsurance and so safeguarding its reserves. During the year ended 30 June 2026 38.5% (2025: 38.50%) of the reinsurance contract was placed at Lloyd's, with the balance placed with insurance companies and branches in the UK. This is consistent with the placement in the prior period. Note 6 in the financial statements explains the Company's reinsurance programme.

The principal risk facing the Company as an insurance company is a severe claims experience. The claims history demonstrates that, quite unexpectedly, claims can climb to levels that could have an impact on its financial strength were it not adequately reserved.

Other key risks facing the Company are detailed in note 4.

Key Performance Indicators

The Company's objective is to benefit its Members through the provision of professional indemnity insurance on a mutual basis, and its ability to continue do so is partly measured by its solvency position. The key performance indicator is considered the amount by which the Company's capital resources exceed the Company's regulatory capital requirement, its Solvency Capital Requirement, with reference to a target range, as explained in note 4.7.

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STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)

Key Performance Indicators (continued)

The Company's other key performance indicators are its financial results and its investment performance, which are shown below.

Financial Results

The figures in the table below are taken from the Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026, which will be submitted to the membership for approval at the Annual General Meeting, which will be held on 29 April 2027.

The Statement of Income and Movement in Reserves (on page 24) and the Statement of Financial Position (on page 25), together with the notes to the financial statements, set out the Company's financial position in detail. The following table compares key financial information for the year-end.

Amounts in £'000	Year to 30 June 2026	Year to 30 June 2025
Premium written	3,227	3,145
Reinsurance premium	(1,550)	(1,550)
Change in net provision for unearned premium	(92)	43
Net claims	(298)	(1,747)
Operating expenses	(1,210)	(1,222)
Surplus/(deficit) on technical account	77	(1,331)
Net Investment Income	2,061	1,076
Surplus/(deficit) before tax	2,138	(255)
Tax (charged)/credited	(492)	(146)
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	1,646	(401)
Free reserves at year end	17,943	16,297

Investments

PAMIA requires its investment portfolio to be invested in a manner, which assists it in maintaining its financial strength by preserving capital to meet its liabilities and delivering positive investment returns over the medium term to subsidise premiums.

The investment return for the period under review was positive 11.28% (2025: positive 6.31%).

PAMIA's assets are divided between a Short-Term Fund, a Capital Fund and a Growth Fund. The breakdown is shown below:

Amounts in £'000	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
Short Term Fund	1,224	1,270
Capital fund	8,023	7,775
Growth Fund	12,358	10,453
Market value (including accrued interest)	21,605	19,498

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STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)

Investments (continued)

The purpose of the Short-Term Fund is to provide liquidity to meet PAMIA's projected operating cash flow requirements over the period of 12 months.

The purpose of the Capital Fund is to cover PAMIA's claims liabilities and regulatory capital requirements. In this context, "claims liabilities" does not include the run-off claims handling reserve.

The purpose of the Growth Fund is to hold free reserves for investment in riskier assets to generate positive returns over the medium term.

The amount to be held in each of the Short-Term Fund and the Capital Fund is decided annually, effective from 1 October in accordance with the requirements of the Investment Policy and Investment Mandate. The balance of PAMIA's assets shall be invested in the Growth Fund. The currency allocation for the Capital Fund is reviewed annually.

The Company has 53% of its holdings in UK, US and European fixed income securities, 38% is in equities and 9% in cash equivalents.

Company's Current and Future Plans

The Company's central objective is to provide professional indemnity insurance to its members at a price that is fair and reasonable. Generating profits for distribution to Members is therefore not one of the Company's objectives. Rather, it will only seek to generate sufficient profit where necessary to strengthen its financial and solvency position to ensure that it can continue to provide professional indemnity insurance to its members in the longer term.

The Company Business Plan is to hold regulatory capital reserves based on a risk appetite statement to better reflect the risks faced by PAMIA. The Board have chosen a 1 in 200-year event as in excess of its SCR as a minimum target and a 1 in 50 year in excess of its minimum target as its maximum target.

The targets are shown in the table below:

Amounts in £'000	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
Regulatory Capital Reserves	**18,023**	**16,349**
Solvency Capital Requirement	5,241	4,734
Minimum buffer 1 in 200-year event	5,006	5,067
MINIMUM TARGET	**10,247**	**9,800**
Maximum buffer 1 in 50-year event	3,889	3,970
MAXIMUM TARGET	**14,136**	**13,770**

At the year-end, the Company was in a strong financial position with reserves for regulatory purposes at £18.023m (2025: £16.349m) being above its maximum target bands.

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STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)

COMPANIES ACT SECTION 172(1)

Section 172(1) of the Companies Act 2006 provides that a Director of a Company must act in a way that is considered to be in good faith, would most likely promote the success of the Company and benefit the Members as a whole; and in doing so to have regard to various other stakeholder interests, including the Managers, regulators, brokers and reinsurers.

As a mutual insurer, PAMIA exists for the benefit of its Members, who are also the insureds of the Company. The key decisions made in the year are the continuance of the reinsurance programme and the pricing of member premiums. The key factors under section 172(1) are considered further below:

The likely consequences of any long-term decision

PAMIA operates in a stable business environment. It has an annual business plan and, as a result, any decisions taken by the Board that produce an adverse financial result can quickly be identified and corrected.

The interests of the Company's employees

The Company has no employees. It has outsourced its day-to-day operations to the Managers. Two employees of the Managers have been appointed to the Company's Board as executive Directors.

The need to foster the Company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others.

The Company's primary focus, as a mutual insurer, is the provision of insurance to its Members at rates that are fair and reasonable and ensuring that its Members are provided with an outstanding claims handling service.

The Managers report to the Company on the performance of suppliers and its relationship with others, including insurance and professional regulators.

The impact of the Company's operations on the community and the environment

The Company considers the best interests of its Members as a priority. PAMIA has maintained its premium rates and the reinsurance premium for the benefit of its members. It also acts as a sounding board on behalf of its Members on legal issues and either makes or assists in making representations to protect its Members' interests to government regulators as well as its own professional bodies.

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STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)

COMPANIES ACT SECTION 172(1) (continued)

The impact of the Company's operations on the community and the environment (continued)

As a service orientated organisation, the Company does not have a material impact on the environment. The Board has established a policy on climate change, which is owned by the Company's Risk Officer. The policy considers the risk of climate change associated with the Company. The Board bears ultimate responsibility for managing the financial risks arising from climate change. Their responsibilities include:

- Understanding and assessing the risks to which PAMIA is exposed; their effect on solvency, liquidity and the ability to pay claims, together with their potential to cause reputational risk;
- Setting the tone by exercising effective oversight of risk management and controls and ensuring that adequate resources and sufficient skills and expertise are devoted to managing the financial risks from climate change; and
- Reviewing PAMIA's investment portfolio to determine climate-related risk factors.

PAMIA has no direct exposure to climate change risks but will continually analyse its exposure as regards the risks to which its Members might be exposed. Consideration of indirect climate change related financial risks such as the impact on its investment portfolio following unanticipated or premature write-downs or devaluation will also be monitored.

PAMIA does not fall under the scope of the Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) requirements. The Directors have determined that PAMIA is a low energy user, using less than 40,000 kwh per year. As noted earlier, the Company's core management and business activities are outsourced to Thomas Miller. For these reasons, the Directors have not included information in relation to PAMIA's energy and carbon usage.

As a service orientated organisation, the Company does not have a material impact on the environment. The Board has established a policy on climate change, which is owned by the Company's Risk Officer. The policy considers the risk of climate change associated with the Company.

The desirability of the Company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct

The Board has in place a conduct risk policy that applies to both the Board and the Managers. The policy is intended to ensure that the Company has due regard to the interest of its Members whilst keeping them, and the integrity of the markets in which they operate, at the heart of everything it does.

The need to act fairly between Members of the Company

The Company's conduct risk policy ensures that Members are treated fairly. In addition, the Board has established a conflict of interest policy, which ensures that any Director's conflict of interest is appropriately disclosed and dealt with at Board level.
The Directors therefore consider that the requirements of Section 172(1) are appropriately addressed by the Company's policies and procedures.

Alice Findlay
Chair
November 2026

Signed by:
Alice Findlay
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DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors have pleasure in presenting their report and financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026.

The Company provides mutual insurance for patent and trademark practices against risks arising from professional negligence.

The Company has appointed Thomas Miller Professional Indemnity as sole managers to manage its business affairs and operations and has appointed Thomas Miller Investment Ltd to manage the Company's investment portfolio. Both Thomas Miller Professional Indemnity and Thomas Miller Investment Ltd are owned by Thomas Miller Holdings Limited.

The duties of the Managers and details of their remuneration are detailed in note 8 to the financial statements.

The Company has no employees.

The Board of Directors has affected a Directors' and Officers' Liability Insurance Policy to indemnify the Directors or Officers of the Company against loss arising from any claim made against them jointly or severally by reason of any wrongful act in their capacity as Director or Officer of the Company. The insurance also covers the Company's loss when it is required or permitted to indemnify the Directors or Officers pursuant to the law, Common or Statutory, or the Articles of Association. The cost of the insurance is met by the Company and is detailed in note 9 to the financial statements.

Risk Management

The Audit & Risk Committee oversees the Company's risk management. The Committee considers the type and scale of risk that the Company is prepared to accept in its ordinary course of activity, and this is used to develop strategy and decision-making.

Information on how these risks is managed is disclosed in Note 4 to the financial statements.

During the year, the Committee reviewed and approved the Company's risk management policies and procedures in the context of Solvency UK.

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DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Directors and Officers

The Directors of the Company are shown on page 2.

In accordance with Clause 54 of the Articles of Association Z. Bailey, P. Brandon, G. Lambert, A. Sharples and D. Wise, retire by rotation at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting to be held on Thursday 29 April 2027 and being eligible, offer themselves for re-appointment.

Pursuant to the Board's approach to governance, the following Directors offer themselves for re-election annually as a result of having served for more than nine years in office:

1. A. Findlay;
2. B. Lucas;
3. J. Leeming;
4. C. Watkins;
5. K. Young;
6. R. Cunningham;
7. R. Harnal;
8. J. Wills;
9. G. Williams;
10. A. Argyle.

The remainder of the Board confirm their independence. In the case of each of the persons who are Directors at the time this report is approved, the following applies:

(a) so far as the Directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's Auditors are unaware, and

(b) they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a Director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's Auditors are aware of that information.

Members nominate some of the Directors. From time to time, the Company will enter into settlements of claims brought by Members who have nominated Directors, or for whom Directors work or are owners. Such Directors exclude themselves from discussion and decision making relating to such claims including the settlement thereof.

All Directors are required to declare whether they have any interest other than as Directors in any of the business set out in the Agenda at every Board and Committee meeting.

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DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Meetings of the Directors

The Board of the Company held three formal meetings in the financial year: 16 July 2025, 26 November 2025 and 23 April 2026.

They also maintained contact with the Managers between meetings, in order to fulfil the general and specific responsibilities entrusted to them by the Members under the Company's Articles of Association and Rules.

The Directors received and discussed written reports from the Managers on financial development, investment of its portfolio, renewals, reinsurance, regulatory reports, major claims paid and outstanding and claims reserves.

The Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025 were approved by the Board in October 2025 for submission to the members of the Company at the Annual General Meeting on 23 April 2026.

Board Committees

The Board has delegated specific authority to a number of committees. The Board is informed of the main issues discussed, as all minutes of the meetings of the committees are included in the Board's agenda papers and the Chairman of each Committee makes a report at the Board meeting immediately following a committee meeting.

The Audit & Risk Committee comprising Jonathan Wills (Chair), Diane Cameron, Julius Stobbs, Charlotte Watkins and Keith Young, assists the Board in recommending the approval of the financial statements, and year-end claims reserves. The Committee ensures that the Company complies with and meets all legal and regulatory requirements. It is responsible for assessing the Business Risk of the Company. It is also responsible for internal and external audit appointments and to provide a clear channel of communication between the Board and the Auditors. The Committee met on three occasions in the course of the year.

The Claims Committee comprising Gareth Williams (Chair), Jandan Cooper, John Leeming, Nienke Tyreman, Brian Lucas, Andrew Sharples, Clare Turnbull and Daniel Wise, assists the Board in providing guidance on steps which might be taken to remedy or mitigate losses resulting from concerns reported by Members and technical input on the merits of claims presented against Members. The Committee assists the Board in identifying specific or general risks emerging from claims against members. The Committee met on three occasions in the course of the year.

The Investment Committee comprising Graham Lambert (Chair), Zoe Bailey, Chris Bond, Arnie Clarke and Keith Young, assists the Board in reviewing in detail the performance of PAMIA's investments and making recommendations to the Board in respect of the Investment Policy, and other investment related issues. The Committee met on three occasions in the course of the year.

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DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Board Committees (continued)

The Management Committee comprising Alice Findlay (Chair), John Leeming and Jonathan Wills, are responsible for monitoring the performance and effectiveness of PAMIA, including general oversight of the Managers and the effectiveness of the Board. The Committee is also the focal point for PAMIA's external relationships, including with Members and organisations such as Intellectual Property Regulation Board (IPReg), Chartered Institute of Patent Attorneys (CIPA) and Chartered Institute of Trademark Attorneys (CITMA). The Committee is also responsible for the monitoring and development of the Business Plan. The Committee met on three occasions in the course of the year.

The Management Fee Committee comprising Jonathan Wills (Chair), John Leeming and Keith Young, assists the Board to determine the Management Fee to be paid to the Managers. The Committee did not meet formally during the year; however, the members had informal communications during the year.

The Nominations Committee comprising Charlotte Watkins (Chair), Alice Findlay, John Leeming, Brian Lucas and Jonathan Wills, advises the Board on the appointment and retention of Directors and consultants in accordance with the policy of the Board and to assist the Managers in providing guidance to Directors on their responsibilities. The Committee met on two occasions in the course of the year.

The Rating & Reinsurance Committee comprising John Leeming (Chair), Andrew Argyle, Gavin Ferguson, Alice Findlay, Rebecca Gardner, Denis McCarthy and Gareth Williams, assists the Board in reviewing the rating structure and reinsurance programme and make annual recommendations to the Board in respect of the same. The Committee met on two occasions in the course of the year.

The Rules and Cover Committee comprising Paul Brandon (Chair), Alice Findlay, Tamsin Garland, John Leeming and Daniel Weston, helps determine the basis on which PAMIA provides cover to its members, reviews PAMIA's Memorandum and Articles of Association, determines the terms of engagement of the Managers, Investment Managers and Insurance Consultants, ensures consistency between the reinsurance cover and terms of cover provided by PAMIA and the terms of PAMIA's reinsurance cover. The Committee met on two occasions in the course of the year.

Future developments

The future developments of the Company have been considered in the Chair's and the Strategic reports.

Post balance sheet events

There have been no events since the balance sheet date, which either require changes to be made to the figures included in the financial statements or to be disclosed by way of a note.

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DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

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

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (UK Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law, the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business; and
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements.

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

The Directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included in the Company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of the financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

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DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Statutory Auditors

BDO LLP were appointed as auditor and it is the intention of the Directors to reappoint BDO LLP as auditor for the forthcoming year

By order of the Board

Signed by:
Alice Findlay
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Alice Findlay
Chair
November 2026 11 November 2026 | 16:23 GMT

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Independent Auditors' report to the members of PAMIA Limited

Opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 30 June 2026 and of the Company's surplus for the year then ended;
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements of PAMIA Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 30 June 2026 which comprise the Statement of Income and Movement in Reserves, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Cash Flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard ('FRS') 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* and FRS 103 *Insurance Contracts* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. Our audit opinion is consistent with the additional report to the Audit & Risk Committee.

Independence

Following the recommendation of the Audit & Risk Committee, we were appointed by the Board of Directors on 2 May 2024 to audit the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2024 and subsequent financial periods. The period of total uninterrupted engagement including retenders and reappointments is three years, covering the years ended 30 June 2024 to 30 June 2026. We remain independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard as applied to public interest entities, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. The non-audit services prohibited by that standard were not provided to the Company.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. Our evaluation of the Directors' assessment of the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting included:

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (continued)

Conclusions relating to going concern (continued)

- Assessing the solvency position through reference of sufficiency of assets to meet liabilities and the adequacy of regulatory capital.
- Review of the latest available Own Risk and Solvency Assessment ('ORSA') return to check compliance with regulatory solvency requirements. This included checking that stress testing was performed and review of the results of the stress testing as documented in the ORSA return.
- Enquiries of the Directors and scrutiny of management information, board minutes and regulatory correspondence to ascertain the existence of undisclosed events or obligations that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.
- Review and challenge of the Company's current plans and budgets, including an assessment of the 2027 budget against the audited 2026 results and assessing the reasonableness of assumptions made based on historic outturn of budgeted results and our knowledge of relevant factors affecting the industry and economy.

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

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

Overview

<table>
<tr><td>Key audit matter</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>2026</th><th>2025</th></tr>
<tr><td>Valuation of Claims Incurred But Not Enough Reported ("IBNER") Provision</td><td>✔</td><td>✔</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Materiality</td><td>Financial statements as a whole

£440,000 (2025: £328,000) based on 2.5% (2025: 2%) of net assets.</td></tr>
</table>

An overview of the scope of our audit

Our audit was scoped by obtaining an understanding of the Company and its environment, including the Company's system of internal control, and assessing the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements. We also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including assessing whether there was evidence of bias by the Directors that may have represented a risk of material misstatement.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (continued)

An overview of the scope of our audit (continued)

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) that we identified, including those which had the greatest effect on: the overall audit strategy, the allocation of resources in the audit, and directing the efforts of the engagement team. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter		**How the scope of our audit addressed the key audit matter**
Valuation of claims incurred but not enough reported ('IBNER'). ***Notes 2.4 Claims, 3.1 The Ultimate Liability Arising From Claims Made Under Insurance Contracts, 7 Claims And Technical Provisions*** Gross claims outstanding of £7,470,973 (2025: £7,696,565) include a reserve for IBNER of £2,733,220, (2025: £1,475,000).	This is recognised to reflect the unpredictability around the ultimate losses that will be incurred arising from notified claims due to the uncertainty over the final claims value. IBNER is inherently subjective with a high estimation uncertainty, and alterations in underlying assumptions may have a material impact on the financial position of the Company and on the results of its operations. During the current year, management adopted actuarial reserving techniques in the estimation of the IBNER provision, having concluded that a sufficient volume and quality of historical claims data was available to support the application of such methods. We have identified the valuation of IBNER as our key audit matter given the level of uncertainty and judgement in the selection of key methodologies and assumptions relating to the severity of claims.	Our audit work in this area includes, but not limited to: • Obtaining an understanding of the relevant processes and controls in place to address the risk of inappropriate assumptions, methodology and data being used in valuing IBNER; • With the involvement of our actuarial specialists, performing an independent projection of the gross and net IBNER using our own assumptions and comparing this to the projections produced by management; • With the involvement of our actuarial specialists, assessing the change in approach to reserving and consistency of margin with the prior period; and • Testing the key underlying data including claims data to source documentation to assess the completeness and accuracy. **Key observations:** Based on the audit procedures performed, we did not identify any matters to suggest that the judgements and assumptions made in the valuation of IBNER are inappropriate.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (continued)

Our application of materiality

We apply the concept of materiality both in planning and performing our audit, and in evaluating the effect of misstatements. We consider materiality to be the magnitude by which misstatements, including omissions, could influence the economic decisions of reasonable users that are taken on the basis of the financial statements.

In order to reduce to an appropriately low level the probability that any misstatements exceed materiality, we use a lower materiality level, performance materiality, to determine the extent of testing needed. Importantly, misstatements below these levels will not necessarily be evaluated as immaterial as we also take account of the nature of identified misstatements, and the particular circumstances of their occurrence, when evaluating their effect on the financial statements as a whole.

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

	Company financial statements	
	2026	**2025**
Materiality	£440,000	£328,000
Basis for determining materiality	2.5% of Net Assets	2% of Net Assets
Rationale for the benchmark applied	We consider this to be the most relevant benchmark for the Company as it is a mutual insurer and therefore its ability to pay claims is the key factor for the users of the financial statements.	
Performance materiality	£330,000	£246,000
Basis for determining performance materiality	75% of financial statement materiality based on management's attitude towards proposed adjustments and accounts subject to estimation.	75% of financial statement materiality based on management's attitude towards proposed adjustments and accounts subject to estimation.
Rationale for the percentage applied for performance materiality	In determining performance materiality, we considered factors such as our assessment of the Company's overall control environment, and expected total value of known and likely misstatements, based on past experience.	

Reporting threshold

We agreed with the Audit & Risk Committee that we would report to them all individual audit differences in excess of £22,000 (2025: £16,400). We also agreed to report differences below this threshold that, in our view, warranted reporting on qualitative grounds.

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report and financial statements, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (continued)

Reporting threshold (continued)

other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Other Companies Act 2006 reporting

Based on the responsibilities described below and our work performed during the course of the audit, we are required by the Companies Act 2006 and ISAs (UK) to report on certain opinions and matters as described below.

Strategic report and Directors' report	In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit: • the information given in the Strategic report and the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and • the Strategic report and the Directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements. In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic report or the Directors' report.
Matters on which we are required to report by exception	We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion: • adequate accounting records have not been kept by the Company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or • the Company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or • certain disclosures of Directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or • we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (continued)

Responsibilities of Directors (continued)

enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the 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 the Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

Non-compliance with laws and regulations

Based on:

- Our understanding of the Company and the industry in which it operates;
- Discussion with management and those charged with governance; and
- Obtaining an understanding of the Company's policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations;

We considered the significant laws and regulations to be United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 102 and FRS 103, Companies Act 2006 and the Bribery Act 2010.

The Company is also subject to laws and regulations where the consequence of non-compliance could have a material effect on the amount or disclosures in the financial statements, for example through the imposition of fines or litigations. We identified such laws and regulations to be requirements of the Prudential Regulation Authority ('PRA') and the Financial Conduct Authority ('FCA').

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

Our procedures in respect of the above included:

- Review of minutes of meeting of those charged with governance for any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- Review of correspondence with regulatory and tax authorities for any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- Review of financial statements disclosures and agreeing to supporting documentation;
- Involvement of tax specialists in the audit;
- Review of legal expenditure accounts to understand the nature of expenditure incurred; and
- Agreement of the Company's financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation.

Fraud

We assessed the susceptibility of the financial statements to material misstatement, including fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included:

- Enquiry with management and those charged with governance regarding any known or suspected instances of fraud;
- Obtaining an understanding of the Company's policies and procedures relating to:
    - Detecting and responding to the risks of fraud; and
    - Internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud.
- Review of minutes of meetings of those charged with governance for any known or suspected instances of fraud;
- Discussion amongst the engagement team as to how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements;
- Performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- Considering remuneration incentive schemes and performance targets and the related financial statement areas impacted by these; and
- Maintaining professional scepticism when performing our testing and considering if the results of such testing are indicative of fraud.

Based on our risk assessment, we considered the areas most susceptible to fraud to be the valuation of IBNER and management override of controls.

Our procedures in respect of the above included:

- Testing a sample of journal entries throughout the year, including those which met a defined risk criteria, by agreeing to supporting documentation;
- Involvement of forensic specialists in our fraud risk assessment; and
- In response to the risk within the valuation of IBNER, as set out in the key audit matters section of this report, we considered the risk of manipulation of this accounting estimate.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

We also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members who were all deemed to have appropriate competence and capabilities and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery, misrepresentations or through collusion. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

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

DocuSigned by:
Alexander Barnes
0FD4E1FFA52549F...

Alexander Barnes (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, Statutory Auditor
London, UK

13 November 2026

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

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PAMIA LIMITED

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND MOVEMENT IN RESERVES
For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Note	30 June 2026 £	30 June 2025 £
TECHNICAL ACCOUNT			
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance			
Advance Call		4,252,881	4,137,327
Premium deferral	5	(1,025,694)	(992,472)
Gross premium written		3,227,187	3,144,855
Outward reinsurance premiums	6	(1,550,000)	(1,550,000)
		1,677,187	1,594,855
Change in gross provision for unearned premiums		(92,266)	43,028
Change in provision for unearned premiums, reinsurers' share		-	-
Change in net provision for unearned premiums		(92,266)	43,028
Earned premium net of reinsurance		1,584,921	1,637,883
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance			
Claims paid			
Gross amount	7	(1,111,218)	(1,969,957)
Third Party Recoveries		50,000	34,495
Reinsurers' share		926,040	286,812
Net claims paid		(135,178)	(1,648,650)
Change in provision for claims – net amount		(162,637)	(98,328)
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance		(297,815)	(1,746,978)
Net operating expenses	9	(1,209,775)	(1,222,200)
Balance on technical account	**A**	**77,331**	**(1,331,295)**
NON-TECHNICAL ACCOUNT			
Investment income	10	861,996	542,479
Unrealised gains / (losses) on investments	10	1,363,644	683,528
Investment expenses and charges	10	(164,842)	(149,644)
	B	2,060,798	1,076,363
Surplus / (deficit) before tax	**A+B**	2,138,129	(254,932)
Tax charge	11	(492,259)	(145,910)
Surplus / (deficit) for the financial year		1,645,870	(400,842)
Reserves at 1 July		16,297,240	16,698,082
Reserves at 30 June		**17,943,110**	**16,297,240**

All amounts derive from continuing operations. There are no recognised gains or losses other than the surplus/(deficit) for the financial year for the current and preceding financial periods.

The notes on pages 27 to 51 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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PAMIA LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 30 June 2026

	Note	30 June 2026 £	30 June 2025 £
ASSETS			
Investments			
Other financial investments	12	21,546,832	19,446,500
Reinsurers' share of technical provision			
Claims outstanding	7	4,886,514	5,274,743
Debtors			
Debtors arising out of direct insurance operation	13	-	-
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations		-	-
Other debtors	13	30,504	56,824
Other assets			
Cash at bank and in hand		2,353,502	2,323,536
Prepayments and accrued income			
Accrued interest		58,129	51,399
Other prepayments and accrued income		1,931	2,033
Total Assets		**28,877,412**	**27,155,035**
LIABILITIES AND RESERVES			
Reserves			
Income and expenditure account		17,943,110	16,297,240
Technical provision			
Provision for unearned premiums			
Gross amount		185,340	93,074
		185,340	93,074
Claims outstanding			
Gross amount	7	7,470,973	7,696,565
		7,656,313	7,789,639
Creditors			
Creditors arising out of direct insurance operations		14,630	15,036
Other creditors including tax	14	240,973	154,473
		255,603	169,509
Provisions			
Deferred tax liability	11 (iii)	451,376	69,937
Accruals and deferred income	15	2,571,010	2,828,710
Total Liabilities and reserves		**28,877,412**	**27,155,035**

These Financial Statements were approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf on November 2026 by:

Chair: A.R. Findlay

Signed by: Alice Findlay 82FA04C716A0407... 11 November 2026 | 16:23 GMT

Deputy Chair: J. Wills

Signed by: Jonathan Wills EAB68468FB7E475... 11 November 2026 | 20:29 GMT

Signed on behalf of the Managers:
R.A.A. Harnal
Thomas Miller Professional Indemnity

Signed by: Rajiv Harnal 1F41762880FF48F... 11 November 2026 | 15:54 GMT

The notes on pages 27 to 51 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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PAMIA LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the year ended 30 June 2026

	30 June 2026	30 June 2025 Restated
	£	£
Operating activities		
Premiums received	3,004,107	3,155,006
Reinsurance premium paid	(1,550,000)	(1,550,000)
Claims paid	(1,061,218)	(1,935,462)
Reinsurance recoveries received	926,040	490,308
Operating expenses paid	(1,422,963)	(1,854,438)
Taxation paid	(23,271)	(69,468)
Net cash generated / (used) by operating activities	**(127,305)**	**(1,764,054)**
Cash flows from investment activities		
Purchase of investments	(10,545,162)	(8,136,264)
Sales of investments	8,894,777	9,533,739
Interest received	297,255	157,929
Dividends received	253,870	458,046
Net cash flow from investment activities	**(1,099,260)**	**2,013,450**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(1,226,565)**	**249,396**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	5,212,972	4,963,576
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**3,986,407**	**5,212,972**

The June 2025 restated figures have been adjusted to remove Money market funds from investment activities and re-classify them as cash equivalents (see note 17 prior period restatements).

The notes on pages 27 to 51 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Constitution and ownership

The Company is incorporated in England and Wales as a company limited by guarantee and not having any share capital. It is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority to conduct insurance business on the mutual principle.

In pursuance of its business and in accordance with its Memorandum, Articles of The Company and its Rules, the Company has the right to make unlimited calls on its Members to meet its liabilities. No specific provision has been made in the financial statements for any such calls unless and until the Directors decide that any such calls shall be made.

In the event of the winding up of the Company, after its liabilities have been satisfied, the remaining assets shall be distributed to the Members as set out in the Articles of Association.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with UK Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, ‘‘The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland’’ (FRS 102), Financial Reporting Standard 103, “Insurance Contracts” (FRS 103) and the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements have been prepared under the provisions of the UK Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 relating to insurance groups.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for other financial investments, which are presented at fair value. The supporting notes to the financial statements are displayed as £’000.

Going concern
After making enquiries, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue operations for the foreseeable future. For this reason, the going concern basis has been adopted in preparing the accounts.

2.2 Policy Year Accounting

Premiums, claims paid, reinsurance recoveries, reinsurance and the management fees are allocated to the Policy Years to which they relate.

Investment income and interest, profit/losses on sale of investments, exchange gains/losses and general expenses are allocated to the current Policy Year.

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2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Premiums

The gross premium written is the total receivable for contracts incepting during the accounting period together with any premium adjustments relating to prior periods. Gross premiums written comprise advance calls net of provisions for bad debts, premium deferral and return premiums. Refer to note 5 for further details on premium deferral. Advance calls represent the gross amount of premium receivable for contracts incepting in the accounting period before any adjustments.

Substantially all policies are coterminous with the accounting period and therefore premium written on coterminous policies in the year will be fully earned by the reporting date. A small number of policies are non-coterminous with the accounting period and will be earned over a period longer than a year. The provision for unearned premiums comprises the element of gross premiums written, which is estimated to be earned in the following or subsequent financial years.

This has been calculated on a policy-by-policy basis.

2.4 Claims

Claims are accounted for on a notifications basis.

The claims provision in the Balance Sheet represents:

(i) Estimated claims and settlement costs as at 30 June 2026, on notified claims outstanding in all policy years:
(ii) An additional amount to provide against adverse development on estimated claims and reported circumstances as at 30 June 2026; and
(iii) A provision for the Managers' future claims handling costs in respect of (i) and (ii).

Claims incurred in the Statement of Income and Movement in Reserves account include:

(i) Claims and costs paid during the period:
(ii) The claims handling costs of the Managers; and
(iii) The movement in the claims provision.

These are stated net of applicable reinsurance recoveries. Refer to note 3.1 for further details on claims.

2.5 Reinsurance recoveries

Reinsurance recoveries are accrued to match the relevant claims that have been charged to the Technical Account.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Reinsurance premiums

Reinsurance premiums payable are charged to the Technical Account on an accruals basis and to the policy years to which they apply.

2.7 Financial instruments

The Company has chosen to apply the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised on the Company's balance sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial instruments are initially measured at transaction price and are classified as either 'basic' or 'other' in accordance with Section 11 of FRS 102. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured as set out in note 2.8 below.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. Financial liabilities are derecognised only once the liability has been extinguished through discharge, cancellation or expiry.

2.8 Other financial investments

The Company classifies its financial investments at fair value through profit or loss because they are managed and their performance is evaluated on a fair value basis.

Financial investments are recognised at trade date and subsequently measured at fair value. Fair values of financial investments traded in active markets are measured at bid price. Where there is no active market, fair value is measured by reference to other factors such as independent valuation reports.

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

The costs of financial investments denominated in currencies other than UK Sterling are translated into UK Sterling on the date of purchase. Any subsequent changes in value, whether arising from market value or exchange rate movements, are charged or credited to the Non-Technical Account in the period in which they occur.

Net gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of financial investments at fair value through profit or loss are presented in the Non-Technical Account within 'Unrealised gains/ (losses) on investments' in the period in which they arise.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Investment income

This comprises gains and losses on investments and income received during the year adjusted in respect of interest and dividends receivable at the year end.

Realised gains or losses represent the difference between net sales proceeds and purchase price or, in the case of investments valued at amortised cost, the latest carrying value.

Unrealised gains and losses on investments represent the difference between the current value of investments at the balance sheet date and their purchase price. The movement in unrealised investment gains/losses includes an adjustment for previously recognised unrealised gains/losses on investments disposed of in the accounting period.

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand and balances with banks, and investments in money market instruments, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and readily convertible, being those with original maturities of three months or less. Cash and cash equivalents in foreign currency are translated based on the relevant exchange rates at the reporting date.

2.11 Foreign currencies

Items included in the financial statements are measured in UK Sterling, which is the Company's functional and presentational currency. Transactions in foreign currencies have been translated into UK Sterling at the rate applicable for the month in which the transaction took place. At each reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated into UK Sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the end of the reporting period.

All exchange gains and losses, whether realised or unrealised, are included in foreign exchange gains and losses in the Non-Technical Account.

2.12 Taxation

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior periods. Tax is calculated based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year-end.

Deferred taxation is provided in full on timing differences that result in an obligation at the balance sheet date to pay more tax, or a right to pay less tax, at a future date. The rates used in these calculations are those, which are expected to apply when the timing differences crystallise, based on current tax rates and law. Timing differences arise from the inclusion of items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the financial statements.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as probable that they will be recovered.

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3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

3.1 The ultimate liability arising from claims made under insurance contracts

The estimation of the ultimate liability arising from claims made under insurance contracts is the Company's most critical accounting estimate. There are several sources of uncertainty that need to be considered in the estimate of the liability that the Company will ultimately pay for such claims. The main source of the uncertainty comes from the outcome of the claims presented to the Company. Estimates are made for the expected ultimate cost of claims at the end of the reporting period.

Estimates are made for both the expected ultimate cost of reported claims and claims incurred but not enough reported ('IBNER') at the reporting date. The estimation of IBNER is generally subject to a greater degree of uncertainty than reported claims. Actual claim outcome may differ significantly from both the initial estimates and the amounts disclosed in the financial statements. In estimating the claims liability, the Company applies established actuarial techniques, including the Chain Ladder and Bornhuetter-Ferguson methods, which assume that historical claims experience can be used to project future claims developments. The adoption of these actuarial methodologies by the Managers enhances previous estimation techniques and aligns with approaches commonly used across the insurance market. This enables a more detailed analysis of the underlying claims data. The low number of claims historically experienced by PAMIA, i.e. limited historical claims data, increases the likelihood that claim outcomes will deviate from the estimated liability at year end. Therefore there are limitations to the reliability of standard actuarial methods. To address this, the actuarial estimates have been supplemented with additional information provided by the Managers on individual open claims and circumstances. Expected reinsurance recoveries arising from these gross liabilities are also estimated using standard actuarial techniques, though some uncertainty is associated with this calculation owing to the uncertain nature of the ultimate value of the recoveries, including dependence on the gross estimate.

3.2 Fair value estimations

In accordance with section 11 of FRS 102, as a financial institution, the Company applies the requirements of FRS 102.2A1 for financial instruments held at fair value in the statement of financial position, and discloses the fair value measurements by level of the following fair value hierarchy:

Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, price) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices).

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. **Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)**

Level 3 – Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs).

The table below presents the Company's other financial investments (including accrued interest) measured at fair value by level of the fair value hierarchy:

As at 30 June 2026	Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000	Total £'000
Assets				
Fixed income	10,726	782	-	11,508
Equities & Alternatives	8,258	-	-	8,258
Money market funds	1,633	-	-	1,633
Other cash with financial institutions	206	-	-	206
	20,823	**782**	**-**	**21,605**

As at 30 June 2025 Restated	Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000	Total £'000
Assets				
Fixed income	8,333	-	-	8,333
Equities & Alternatives	8,059	-	-	8,059
Money market funds	2,889	-	-	2,889
Other cash with financial institutions	217			217
	19,498	**-**	**-**	**19,498**

All Level 1 investments are listed.

4. Management of risk

The Company is governed by the Board of Directors, which drives decision making within the Company from Board level through to operational decision making within the Managers. The Board considers the type and scale of risk that the Company is prepared to accept in its ordinary course of activity and this is used to develop strategy and decision making.

The Company is focused on the identification and management of potential risks. This covers all aspects of risk management including that to which the Company is exposed through its core activity as a provider of insurance services, and the broader range of risks. The Company's key risks are the following:

4.1 insurance risk incorporating underwriting and reserving risk;

4.2 market risk incorporating investment risk, and interest rate risk;

4.3 credit risk - the risk that a counterparty is unable to pay amounts in full when due;

4.4 liquidity risk - the risk that cash may not be available to pay obligations as they fall due; and

4.5 operational risk - the risk of failure of internal processes or controls.

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4. Management of risk (continued)

4.1 Insurance risk

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

Underwriting process

The Company has an Underwriting Policy, which is approved by the Board annually, which manages the underwriting risk. The policy sets out the processes by which the risk is managed.

The Company operates a fee tariff rating system with a flexible deductible: otherwise, the underwriting parameters are fixed with no discretion.

Reinsurance

The Company's reinsurance programme is designed to manage risk to an acceptable level and to optimise the Company's capital position. The programme comprises excess of loss reinsurance cover to protect against individual large losses, and additional fees break out cover.

During the year ended 30 June 2026, 38.50% of the reinsurance contract was placed at Lloyd's and the remaining 61.50% with insurance companies and branches in the UK.

The risk of the Company's reinsurers being unable to meet their obligations is presented in section 4.3 on Credit risk.

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4. Management of risk (continued)

4.1 Insurance risk (continued)

Reserving process

The Company establishes provisions for unpaid claims and related expenses to cover its expected ultimate liability. These provisions are established following the methodology as set out in Note 3.1 of the financial statements as directed and reviewed by the Audit & Risk Committee. In order to minimise the risk of understating these provisions the assumptions made, and the techniques employed are reviewed in detail by senior members of the Managers.

The Company considers that the liability for insurance claims recognised in the statement of financial position is adequate. However, actual experience will differ from the expected outcome.

The results of sensitivity testing are set out below, showing the impact on the surplus or deficit before tax and equity, gross and net of reinsurance. The impact of a change in a single factor is shown, with other assumptions unchanged. The sensitivity analysis assumes that a change in loss ratio is driven by a change in claims incurred.

Amount in £'000	2026	2025
Increase in loss ratio by 5 percentage points		
Gross	(161)	(157)
Net	(84)	(80)

A 5% decrease in loss ratios would have an equal and opposite effect.

4.2 Market risk

Market risk is the risk of adverse financial impact because of market movements such as currency exchange rates, interest rates and price changes. Market risk arises due to fluctuations in both the value of assets held and the value of liabilities.

The Investment Policy and Investment Mandate are formally reviewed every three years (but more frequently if required). The policy and mandate reflects the risk appetite of the Company and are designed to hold the risk to a level deemed acceptable while maximising returns.

The investment strategy is reviewed at every Investment Committee meeting. The Investment Mandate sets the parameters within which the Investment Manager must operate in investing the portfolio in order to meet the investment objectives set by the Board.

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4. Management of risk (continued)

4.2 Market risk (continued)

Foreign currency risk management

The Company is exposed to currency risk in respect of liabilities under policies of insurance denominated in currencies other than UK Sterling. The most significant currencies to which the Company is exposed are the US Dollar and the Euro.

The majority of the Company's administration costs are in UK Sterling, and it uses forward currency contracts to protect its currency exposures. The Company does not enter trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

The profile of the Company's assets categorised by settlement currency, at their translated carrying amount, is set out below.

Amounts in £'000	Sterling	US Dollar	Euro	Total
As at 30 June 2026				
Fixed income	11,132	160	158	11,450
Equity & Alternatives	6,074	2,184	-	8,258
Money market funds	1,624	9	-	1,633
Other cash with financial institutions	178	26	2	206
Reinsurers share of claims outstanding	4,887	-	-	4,887
Cash at bank and in hand	2,354	-	-	2,354
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations	-	-	-	-
Total	**26,249**	**2,379**	**160**	**28,788**

Restated	Sterling	US Dollar	Euro	Total
As at 30 June 2025				
Fixed income	7,938	147	196	8,281
Equity & Alternatives	6,586	1,473	-	8,059
Money market funds	2,883	6	-	2,889
Other cash with financial institutions	1,648	(1,433)	2	217
Reinsurers share of claims outstanding	5,275	-	-	5,275
Cash at bank and in hand	2,324	-	-	2,324
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations	-	-	-	-
Total	**26,654**	**193**	**198**	**27,045**

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

As at 30 June 2026 if UK Sterling weakened/strengthened by 10% against the Euro and US Dollar, with all other factors remaining unchanged free reserves for the year would have increased /decreased by £0.254m (2025: £0.039m).

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4. Management of risk (continued)

4.2 Market risk (continued)

Interest rate risk management

Interest rate risk arises primarily from investments in fixed interest securities the value of which is inversely correlated to movements in market interest rates.

Interest rate risk is managed through the investment strategy and accordingly debt and fixed interest securities are predominantly invested in high quality corporate and government backed bonds.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

An increase of 100 basis points in interest rates at the year-end, with all other factors unchanged would have resulted in a £0.115m fall in the value of the Company's investments (2025: £0.083m fall).

A decrease of 100 basis points would have an equal and opposite effect.

Equity price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk through its holding of equities and alternatives as financial investments at fair value through profit or loss. At the year-end, the holding in equity instruments and alternatives amounted to 38% of the investment portfolio (2025: 48%).

A 1% increase in equity values is estimated to reduce the deficit before tax for the year by £0.083m (2025: reduce the deficit before tax for the year by £0.081m). A 1% fall in equity values would have an equal and opposite effect. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

4.3 Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company.

The key areas where the Company is exposed to credit risk are:

- Amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts;
- Amounts due from members; and
- Counterparty risk with respect to cash and investments.

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4. Management of risk (continued)

4.3 Credit risk (continued)

Amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts

The Company is exposed to credit risk from a counterparty failing to comply with their obligations under a contract of reinsurance. In order to manage this risk, the Board considers the financial position of significant counterparties. The Company has set selection criteria whereby each reinsurer is required to hold a credit rating greater than or equal to "A" at the time the contract is made and no single reinsurer carries more than a 25% line. The terms of reinsurance contracts give the Company the right to remove any reinsurer whose rating falls below A- at any time during the year. The Board reviews reinsurance annually before renewal.

Amounts due from Members

Amounts due from members represents premium owing to the Company in respect of insurance business written. The Company manages the risk of Member default through a screening process to ensure the quality of new entrants to the Company and the ability to cancel cover and outstanding claims to Members that fail to settle amounts payable. In addition, the Directors reserve the right to offset outstanding claims payments with outstanding debt unless there is a contractual arrangement that prevents such offsetting. No amounts have been written off as bad debt in recent years.

Counterparty risk with respect to cash and investments

The Investment Mandate sets out the investment limits to which the Investment Manager has to adhere. The Investment Manager may only invest Capital in UK, US and German government bonds, AAA rated government bonds, and AAA rated corporate bonds with a total duration of no more than three years, Money market funds and bank deposits. The amount invested in corporate bonds is not permitted to exceed 50% of the size of the fund. No rating is required for equity and alternative holdings.

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4. Management of risk (continued)

4.3 Credit risk (continued)

The following tables provide information regarding aggregate credit risk exposure for financial assets with external credit ratings.

Amounts in £'000	AAA/AA/A	BBB or less or not rated	Total
As at 30 June 2026			
Fixed income	11,450	-	11,450
Equities & Alternatives	-	8,258	8,258
Money market funds	1,633	-	1,633
Other cash with financial institutions	-	206	206
Reinsurers share of claims outstanding	4,887	-	4,887
Debtors arising out of reinsurance	-	-	-
Cash at bank and in hand	-	2,354	2,354
Debtors arising from direct insurance	-	-	-
Total	**17,970**	**10,818**	**28,788**

Restated	AAA/AA/A	BBB or less or not rated	Total
As at 30 June 2025			
Fixed income	8,281	-	8,281
Equities & Alternatives	-	8,059	8,059
Money market funds	2,889	-	2,889
Other cash with financial institutions	-	217	217
Reinsurers share of claims outstanding	5,275	-	5,275
Debtors arising out of reinsurance	-	-	-
Cash at bank and in hand	-	2,324	2,324
Debtors arising from direct insurance	-	-	-
Total	**16,445**	**10,600**	**27,045**

There were no past due or impaired assets at 30 June 2026 (2025: Nil).

4.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity and cash flow risk is the risk that cash may not be available to pay obligations as they fall due at a reasonable cost. The Company maintains holdings in short term deposits to ensure there are sufficient funds available to cover anticipated liabilities and unexpected levels of demand. As at 30 June 2026, the Company's short term deposits (including cash and Money market funds) amounted to £4.193m (2025: £5.430m). The Company has sufficient liquid assets to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

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4. Management of risk (continued)

4.4. Liquidity risk (continued)

The tables below provide a maturity analysis of the Company's financial assets:

Amounts in £'000	Short term assets	Within 1 year	2-5 years	Total
As at 30 June 2026				
Fixed income	-	3,518	7,932	11,450
Equities & Alternatives	8,258	-	-	8,258
Money market funds	1,633	-	-	1,633
Other cash with financial institutions	206	-	-	206
Cash at bank and in hand	2,354	-	-	2,354
Other debtors	31	-	-	31
Accrued income	58	-	-	58
Total	**12,540**	**3,518**	**7,932**	**23,990**

Restated	Short term assets	Within 1 year	2-5 years	Total
As at 30 June 2025				
Fixed income	-	1,257	7,024	8,281
Equities & Alternatives	8,059	-	-	8,059
Money market funds	2,889	-	-	2,889
Other cash with financial institutions	217			217
Cash at bank and in hand	2,324	-	-	2,324
Other debtors	57	-	-	57
Accrued income	53	-	-	53
Total	**13,599**	**1,257**	**7,024**	**21,880**

The tables below provide a maturity analysis of the Company's financial liabilities:

Amounts in £'000	Short term liabilities	Within 1 year	2-5 years	Total
As at 30 June 2026				
Provision for unearned premium	-	-	185	185
Creditors arising out of direct insurance operations	15	-	-	15
Other creditors	241	-	-	241
Deferred tax liability	-	451	-	451
Accruals and deferred income	2,571	-	-	2,571
Total	**2,827**	**451**	**185**	**3,463**

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4. Management of risk (continued)

4.4. Liquidity risk (continued)

Amounts in £'000	Short term liabilities	Within 1 year	2-5 years	Total
As at 30 June 2025				
Provision for unearned premium	-	-	93	93
Creditors arising out of direct insurance operations	15	-	-	15
Other creditors	155	-	-	155
Deferred tax liability	-	70	-	70
Accruals and deferred income	2,829	-	-	2,829
Total	**2,999**	**70**	**93**	**3,161**

Given the bespoke nature of the claims and the uncertainty around timing of claims payments, including the reinsurance recoveries, the company has not provided a maturity analysis for the claims liabilities and reinsurance share of claims liabilities. The company's claims tend to require payment between 2 to 6 years after notification. Reinsurance recoveries will be provided on payment of claims, such that the maturity of reinsurance recoveries is closely aligned with the claims payments

4.5 Operational risk

Operational risks relate to the failure of internal processes, systems or controls due to human or other error. In order to mitigate such risks, the Company has engaged Thomas Miller Professional Indemnity as Managers to document all key processes and controls in a procedure's manual. This manual is embedded into the organisation and available to all Thomas Miller staff. Compliance with the procedures and controls documented within the manual is audited on a regular basis through quality control checks and the internal audit function, which is directed and reviewed by the Board of Directors. A human resource manual including all key policies has also been prepared.

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4 Management of risk (continued)

4.6 Limitation of the sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis in note 4.2 shows the impact of a change in one input assumption with other assumptions remaining unchanged. In reality, there is normally correlation between changes in certain assumptions and other factors, which would potentially have a significant impact on the effects noted above.

4.7 Capital Management

The Company maintains capital, comprising of policyholders' funds (surplus and reserves), consistent with the Company's risk appetite and the regulatory requirements.

The Company is subject to the Solvency UK insurance regulatory regime, under which the Company's regulatory capital requirement, the Solvency Capital Requirement, has been assessed to be £5.241m as at 30 June 2026. Under the Company's Business Plan, the Company aims to maintain regulatory capital above its regulatory capital requirement and within a target range of capital defined by lower and upper levels. The value of the lower target level has been set as a 1 in 200 year capital loss in excess of the regulatory capital requirement. This capital loss is assessed to be £5.006m as at 30 June 2026. The value of the upper target level has been set as a 1 in 50 year capital loss on top of the lower target level. This capital loss assessed is £3.889m. This therefore gives a lower target level of regulatory capital of £10.247m and an upper target level of regulatory capital of £14.136m as at 30 June 2026.

The Company manages its regulatory capital position with reference to Tier 1 regulatory capital only, which at the year-end has been assessed to be £18.023m. This therefore exceeds the Company's regulatory capital requirement by £12.782m and is above the target range of capital under the Company's risk appetite by £3.887m.

The main reason for the increase has been the increase in the Solvency Capital Requirement which has been driven predominantly by an increase in Equity Risk largely as a result of an increase in the amount of equities and alternatives held.

The Company's objective is to hold free reserves at a safe margin in excess of the solvency capital requirement and to ensure it is able to continue as a going concern. The company has exceeded its solvency requirements throughout the year and has complied with the capital requirements throughout the financial period.

5. Premium deferral

The Directors decided that all Members should continue to be entitled to deferral of premium. Those members purchasing cover of less than £2m, who were already committed, would be entitled to a 20% (2025: 20%) deferral of the advance call (net of brokerage) for the 2025 policy year (1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026) increasing to 25% (2025: 25%) for those members purchasing cover of £2m or more.

In the event of a policy year going into deficit and any additional funds being required, any deferred call made for that year would be recovered by the Company before any supplementary call was to be levied.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

6. Reinsurance premiums

In respect of the year ended 30 June 2026, the Company had reinsurance cover relating to claims and settlement costs of £5m less an excess of £0.4m each and every claim but limited to £2.15m ultimate net loss in the aggregate including costs and expenses.

	2026 £'000	2025 £'000
Treaty reinsurance	1,550	1,550

7. Claims and Technical provision

	2026 £'000	2025 £'000
Gross claims paid	691	1,570
Third party recovery	(50)	(34)
Reinsurance recoveries	(926)	(287)
	(285)	1,249
Management fee allocation (note 8)	420	400
	135	1,649

The Chair's Report provides details relating to increased reinsurance recoveries.

Insurance contract liabilities and assets

	2026 £'000	2025 £'000
Gross technical provisions at the beginning of the year	7,790	3,826
Claims paid	(1,061)	(1,935)
Claims incurred	836	5,942
Provision for unearned premiums	92	(43)
Change in gross technical provisions	(133)	3,964
Gross technical provisions at the end of the year	7,657	7,790
Gross Reinsurers' share of technical provisions at the beginning of the year	5,275	1,366
Reinsurers' share of paid claims	926	287
Reinsurers' share of incurred claims	(1,314)	3,622
Change in gross reinsurance provisions	(388)	3,909
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions at the end of the year	4,887	5,275
Net technical provisions	2,770	2,515

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7. Claims and technical provisions (continued)

The nature of the business makes it very difficult to predict with certainty the likely outcome of any particular case and the ultimate cost of claims. The estimates for outstanding claims are based on the best estimates and judgment of the Managers of the final cost of individual cases. These estimates are reliable given the details of the cases and taking into account all the current information. However, the outcome of individual cases may prove to be significantly different to the estimates made at the balance sheet date. The estimates are reviewed regularly. The gross provision for claims includes allowances for adverse development and the Managers' claims handling costs (note 2.4).

The movement in the gross provision for claims is the difference between the provision for outstanding claims on all policy years at the beginning of the year and the equivalent provision at the end of the period, after deduction of all claims paid during the financial year and addition of the allowance for new claims notified in the 2025 Policy Year.

Claims development tables

The development of insurance liabilities provides a measure of the Company's ability to estimate the ultimate value of claims. The top half of the table below illustrates how the Company's estimate of total claims outstanding for each Policy Year has changed at successive year-ends. The bottom half of the table reconciles the cumulative claims to the amount shown in the statement of financial position.

Gross estimate of ultimate claims cost attributable to policy year

Amounts in £'000 *										
Policy Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
At the end of the reporting year	2,457	1,704	2,323	1,209	4,389	3,750	1,617	1,674	1,866	1,297
1 year later	833	2,436	1,205	775	2,173	2,023	493	667	1,048	
2 years later	902	563	1,671	517	1,182	1,196	349	1,075		
3 years later	2,465	316	1,358	181	1,006	829	367			
4 years later	498	78	1,713	159	4,880	1,241				
5 years later	248	77	2,472	97	4,014					
6 years later	203	93	3,647	97						
7 years later	203	93	3,434							
8 years later	203	93								
9 years later	203									
Estimate of ultimate claims	203	93	3,434	97	4,014	1,241	367	1,075	1,048	1,297
Cumulative payments to date	203	93	3,434	97	630	1,230	146	391	171	128
Liability recognised in statement of financial position	-	-	-	-	3,384	11	221	684	877	1,169

Total liability relating to last ten policy years	6,346
Other claims liabilities	1,125
Total gross technical provisions included in the statement of financial position	7,471

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7. Claims and technical provisions (continued)

Claims development tables (continued)

Net estimate of ultimate claims costs attributable to policy year

Amounts in £'000			*							
Policy Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
At the end of the reporting year	1,457	954	1,573	1,209	1,269	1,550	567	674	616	640
1 year later	833	861	1,205	775	1,183	1,000	493	667	586	
2 years later	827	563	971	517	971	980	349	618		
3 years later	515	316	590	181	856	829	205			
4 years later	498	78	507	159	856	832				
5 years later	248	77	455	97	871					
6 years later	203	93	1,337	97						
7 years later	203	93	864							
8 years later	203	93								
9 years later	203									
Estimate of ultimate claims	203	93	864	97	871	832	205	618	586	640
Cumulative payments to date	203	93	864	97	630	825	146	391	171	128
Liability recognised in statement of financial position		-	-	-	241	6	58	227	415	512

Total liability relating to last ten policy years	1,459
Other claims liabilities	1,125
Total net technical provisions included in the statement of financial position	2,584

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7. Claims and technical provisions (continued)

Claims development tables (continued)

* Policy year 2018 has been restated due to an error in the claims development table data, resulting in reinsurance recoveries and claims payments being incorrectly presented in the prior year disclosure. The restatement affects only the claims development tables and has no impact on the primary statements or net assets previously reported. The table below shows a comparison of the restated numbers up to year 6.

2018 restated *	As originally reported 6/2025	As restated 6/2026	As originally reported 6/2025	As restated 6/2026
Amounts in £'000	Gross	Gross	Net	Net
Policy Year	2018	2018	2018	2018
At the end of the reporting year	2,323	2,323	1,573	1,573
1 year later	1,205	1,205	1,205	1,205
2 years later	1,321	1,671	971	971
3 years later	912	1,358	722	590
4 years later	683	1,713	507	507
5 years later	658	2,472	658	455
6 years later	1,476	3,647	1,476	1,337
Estimate of ultimate claims as at 30 June 2025	1,476	3,647	1,476	1,337
Cumulative payments to 30 June 2025	1,476	3,647	1,476	1,337
Liability recognised in statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025	-	-	-	-

8. Management fee

The Companies Act 2006 requires the management fee paid to Thomas Miller Professional Indemnity to be apportioned between the different management functions. This fee has been allocated as follows:

- Acquisition costs, which include the cost of underwriting, actuarial opinions on underwriting, cost of processing renewals, premium adjustments, credit control and IT costs for operating the underwriting system.
- Claims handling costs; which includes the cost of claim handlers, actuarial costs for claims reserving, claims processing costs and IT costs for operating the claims system.
- Administrative costs, which includes the cost of general management, regulatory costs, internal assurance costs, finance cost of preparing financial and regulatory reports and related IT costs.
- Investment costs, which are charged, based on Funds under Management.

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8. Management fee (continued)

The apportionment of management costs under the required headings is as follows:

	2026 £'000	2025 £'000
Acquisition costs (note 9)	540	558
Claims handling costs (note 7)	420	400
Administrative expenses (note 9)	390	404
Investment management costs (note 10)	150	140
Commission	54	-
	1,554	1,502

9. Net operating expenses

Acquisition costs	2026 £'000	2025 £'000
Management fee (note 8)	540	558
Brokerage	40	(13)
	580	545
Administration expenses		
Directors' and Officers' liability insurance	8	9
FCA regulatory fee	6	7
Auditors' remuneration – audit of financial statements	123	129
Meeting expenses	43	16
Subscription	25	19
Professional fees	35	93
Management fee (note 8)	390	404
	630	677
Total	1,210	1,222

There were no Directors' emoluments paid or payable during the period (2025: Nil).

The auditor's remuneration excluding VAT is £102,500 which is made up of £83,600 for the 2026 statutory audit and £18,900 for the 2026 SFCR audit. The figure disclosed above is inclusive of VAT (£102,500 + £20,500 VAT = £123,000).

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10. Investment return

	2026	2025
	£'000	£'000
Interest received	297	158
Dividends received	254	458
Gains/(losses) on foreign exchange	5	(21)
	556	595
Gains/(losses) on realisation of investments	306	(53)
	862	542

Unrealised gains/ (losses) on investments

Unrealised gains/(losses) movement for the year	1,364	684

Investment expenses and charges

	2026	2025
	£'000	£'000
Investment management costs (note 8)	150	140
Bank, custodial and other charges	15	10
	165	150

11. Taxation

(i). By virtue of its mutual status, the Company is not liable to tax on its insurance operations. It is liable to tax on its investment income and net gains. The charge in the income and expenditure account represents:

	2026	2025
	£'000	£'000
UK Corporation Tax at 25.0% (2025: 25.0%)	111	86
Under/(over) provision from previous year	-	(29)
Total current tax (note 11(ii))	111	57
Deferred tax movement	383	89
Adjustment in respect of previous periods	(2)	-
Other	4	-
Total tax charge/(credit)	492	146

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11. Taxation (continued)

(ii). The Corporation Tax assessed for the year is the main companies standard rate in the UK of 25% for 2026 (in 2025 the rate applied was the main rate at 25%) The differences are explained below:

	2026 £'000	2025 £'000
Surplus/(deficit) on ordinary activities before tax	2,138	(255)
Surplus/(deficit) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of Corporation Tax in the UK of 25.00% (2025: 25.0%)	535	(64)
Effects of:		
Non-taxable mutual insurance operations	(424)	(113)
Disallowable expenses	379	352
Under/(over) provision from previous year	(2)	(29)
Other	4	-
Total tax charge/(credit) (note 11(i))	492	146

(iii). **Balance sheet**

Taxation creditor	2026 £'000	2025 £'000
Taxation creditor brought forward	57	70
Under/(over) provision from previous year	-	(29)
Payment of corporation and foreign tax	(23)	(70)
	34	(29)
UK Corporation Tax	111	86
Taxation creditor (note 14)/(debtor) (note 13)	145	57

Deferred Tax	2026 £'000	2025 £'000
Deferred tax (asset)/liability brought forward	70	(19)
Effect of change to tax rate of opening balances	-	-
Release for the year	383	89
Adjustment in respect of previous periods	(2)	-
Deferred tax movement	381	89
Deferred tax (asset)/liability carried forward	451	70

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are provided on investments, which are taxable on a realisations basis and are provided based on the Corporation Tax charge that would arise if realised at current market values at the year-end date. Deferred tax is provided at 25% (2025: 25.0%), the rate substantively enacted at 30 June 2026.

Capital losses realised are provided against the deferred tax liability to the extent that they do not exceed realised gains.

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12. Other financial investments

Amounts in £'000	Market Value 2026	Restated Market Value 2025	Cost 2026	Restated Cost 2025
Other financial investments comprise:				
Equities & Alternatives	8,258	8,059	6,453	7,771
Money market funds	1,633	2,889	1,633	2,890
Other cash with financial institutions	206	217	184	205
Fixed interest securities	11,450	8,281	11,297	8,081
	21,547	19,446	19,567	18,947

Money market funds are funds held for the short term and form part of the "cash and cash equivalent" figure.

Refer to note 17 for information on restatements.

13. Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations and other debtors

	2026 £'000	2025 £'000
Deferred tax asset	-	-
Debts due from broker	31	57
	31	57

Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations are due from members for outstanding premiums. The Company actively pursues recovery of all outstanding debts

14. Other creditors including tax

	2026 £'000	2025 £'000
Insurance premium tax	96	98
Corporation Tax (note 11(iii)) – Taxation creditor	145	57
Other creditor	-	-
	241	155

Insurance Premium Tax ("IPT") includes insurance premium taxes due to other EU countries in addition to UK IPT due.

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15. Accruals and deferred income

	2026 £'000	2025 £'000
Management fee	375	438
Accrued expenses	255	228
Premiums received in advance	1,941	2,163
	2,571	2,829

Premiums received in advance comprise of premiums received in the year relating to policies incepting in a subsequent accounting period.

16. Related party disclosures

The Company has no share capital and is controlled by the Members who are also the insured. There have been no related party transactions between the Company and its members outside the normal course of business.

All the Directors are Members of the Company other than the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial officer who are employed by Thomas Miller, Managers of Thomas Miller Professional Indemnity. Other than their own insurance, the Directors have no financial interests in the Company. The Member Directors received no remuneration for their services to the Company.

Thomas Miller Professional Indemnity received £1,500,000 (2025: £1,450,000) from the Company in respect of management fees for the year as well as commission of £54,415 (2025: £51,889 previously allocated as acquisition costs) in respect of placing excess insurance for the members.

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17. Prior period restatements

Note 7: Claims development tables

The claims development tables have been restated for an error relating to the 2018 policy year. Refer to note 7 for details on this disclosure error correction.

Note 12: Classification of Investments

The classification of certain investments included in note 12 have been revisited based on the nature of their underlying investments. This review resulted in their reclassification within the categories in Note 12. Consequential restatements were made in Notes 3, 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4.

These changes relate solely to the presentation and categorisation of investments within the disclosures and have no impact on the total value of investments recognised in the financial statements. The restatements affect only the classification of balances reported across the relevant disclosure notes.

Statement of Cashflows: Cash equivalents recognition

Following a review of short-term investments, certain balances have been determined to meet the definition of cash equivalents under FRS 102, and the Statement of Cashflows for the year ended 30 June 2025 have been restated to reflect the correct composition of cash and cash equivalents. As a result, the related cash flows have been reclassified from investing activities to cash and cash equivalents in the Statement of Cash Flows for the comparative period.

Accordingly, cash and cash equivalents at 30 June 2025 have been restated to £5,212,972 (previously £2,323,536). Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July 2024 have been restated to £4,963,576 (previously £3,205,330), to reflect the correct composition of cash equivalents at 30 June 2025. The table below summaries the restatements:

	2026	2025	2024
Cash at bank and in hand	2,353,502	2,323,536	3,205,330
Money market funds	1,632,905	2,889,436	1,758,246
Cash and cash equivalents	3,986,407	5,212,972	4,963,576

The reclassification also affects the presentation of investments. Purchases of investments for 2025 have been restated to £8,136,264 (previously £17,036,264) and sales of debt instruments to £9,533,739 (previously £17,302,549). Net cash flows from investing activities have been restated to £2,013,450 (previously £882,260). The net increase in cash and cash equivalents has been restated to £249,396, previously a decrease of £881,794.

18. Location and nature of business

All operations are direct professional indemnity insurance written within the UK. All business is classified as third party liability business.

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