

PHOENIX 2 RE PTE. LTD.

(Incorporated in Singapore. Registration Number: 202140817K)

ANNUAL REPORT

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

PHOENIX 2 RE PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

ANNUAL REPORT
For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

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PHOENIX 2 RE PTE.LTD.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

The directors present their statement to the member together with the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2025.

In the opinion of the directors,

- (a) the financial statements as set out on pages 9 to 49 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2025 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2025 covered by the financial statements; and
- (b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

Directors

The directors of the Company in office at the date of this statement are as follows:

Paul Robert Faulkner
Tunstall Stephen John
Ng Hwee Hong

Arrangements to enable directors to acquire shares and debentures

Neither at the end of nor at any time during the financial year was the Company a party to any arrangement whose object was to enable the directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the Company or any other body corporate.

Directors' interests in shares or debentures

According to the register of directors' shareholdings, none of the directors holding office at the end of the financial year had any interest in the shares or debentures of the Company.

PHOENIX 2 RE PTE.LTD.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

Share options

No options were granted during the financial year to subscribe for unissued shares of the Company.

No shares were issued during the financial year by virtue of the exercise of options to take up unissued shares of the Company.

There were no unissued shares of the Company under option at the end of the financial year.

Independent auditor

The independent auditor, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, has expressed its willingness to accept reappointment.

On behalf of the directors

Paul Robert Faulkner

Paul Robert Faulkner
Director

30 April 2026

Ng Hwee Hong

Ng Hwee Hong
Director

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF
PHOENIX 2 RE PTE. LTD.**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of Phoenix 2 Re Pte. Ltd. (the "Company") are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 (the "Act") and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs") so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2025 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2025.

What we have audited

The financial statements of the Company comprise:

- the statement of comprehensive income for the financial year ended 31 December 2025;
- the balance sheet as at 31 December 2025;
- the statement of changes in equity for the financial year ended 31 December 2025;
- the statement of cash flows for the financial year ended 31 December 2025; and
- the notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing ("SSAs"). 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.

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities ("ACRA Code"), as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities, together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to audits of the financial statements of public interest entities in Singapore. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF
PHOENIX 2 RE PTE. LTD.**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

Our Audit Approach

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the accompanying financial statements. In particular, we considered where management made subjective judgements; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including among other matters consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

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 for the financial year ended 31 December 2025. 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.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF
PHOENIX 2 RE PTE. LTD.**
For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

Our Audit Approach (continued)

Key Audit Matters (continued)

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter
Valuation of reinsurance contract liabilities – liability for remaining coverage and liability for incurred claims, and insurance contract assets – asset for remaining coverage (“ARC”) and asset for incurred claims. Refer to Note 3 <i>Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements</i> in the financial statements. Insurance contract assets and reinsurance contract liabilities under FRS 117 require the selection of accounting policies and appropriate methodologies, which requires significant professional judgement. It also requires the determination of assumptions which involve estimation uncertainty. As at 31 December 2025, the Company has US\$4,447,444 (2024: US\$832,900) balance on its liability for incurred claims.	We performed the following audit procedures to address this matter: • we understood the actuarial valuation process; • for the liability for incurred claims recorded by the Company, we obtained the confirmation from the independent qualified claims reviewer and the cedant on whether any claim event has occurred during the financial year; and • we assessed the appropriateness of the disclosures in the financial statements. Based on the work performed and the evidence obtained, the rationale for conclusion of the assessment conducted by the independent qualified claims reviewer is appropriate. Our audit procedures and the disclosures showed that they were in accordance with the relevant FRS 1 and FRS 117 disclosure requirements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF PHOENIX 2 RE PTE. LTD.

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Statement but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon), which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Act and FRSs, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

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

The directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SSAs 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF PHOENIX 2 RE PTE. LTD.

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF
PHOENIX 2 RE PTE. LTD.**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept by the Company have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Woo Shea Leen.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants
Singapore, 30 April 2026

PHOENIX 2 RE PTE.LTD.**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME***For the financial year ended 31 December 2025*

	Notes	2025 USD	2024 USD
Insurance revenue	5	9,067,865	7,970,059
Insurance service expense	6	(5,116,918)	(2,310,569)
Insurance service result before reinsurance contracts held		3,950,947	5,659,490
Net expenses from reinsurance contract held	7	(3,950,947)	(5,659,490)
Net expense from reinsurance contracts held		(3,950,947)	(5,659,490)
Net insurance service result		–	–
Investment income from Money Market Fund		1,791,096	2,262,691
Total investment income		1,791,096	2,262,691
Finance expenses from reinsurance contract held	8	(1,791,096)	(2,262,691)
Net insurance finance expenses		(1,791,096)	(2,262,691)
Net insurance service and investment result		–	–
Other income	9	2,560,680	1,296,000
Administration expenses		(2,137,822)	(1,239,020)
Foreign exchange (loss)/gain – net		(2,361)	147
Profit before income tax		420,497	57,127
Income tax expense	11	–	–
Profit after income tax		420,497	57,127
Other comprehensive income		–	–
Total comprehensive income		420,497	57,127

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

PHOENIX 2 RE PTE.LTD.**BALANCE SHEET***As at 31 December 2025*

	Notes	2025 USD	2024 USD
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	17	1,538,955	231,422
Prepayments and other receivables	14	20,054	23,212
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	12	69,001,850	46,929,479
Cash held in collateral trust	13	1,637,650	878,573
Insurance contract assets	15	1,739,374	2,302,439
Total assets		73,937,883	50,365,125
LIABILITIES			
Reinsurance contract liabilities	16	72,378,873	50,132,492
Accrued expenses and other payables	18	996,040	90,160
Total liabilities		73,374,913	50,222,652
NET ASSETS		562,970	142,473
EQUITY			
Share capital	19	14,667	14,667
Retained earnings		548,303	127,806
Total equity		562,970	142,473

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

PHOENIX 2 RE PTE.LTD.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

	<u>Share capital</u> USD	<u>Retained earnings</u> USD	<u>Total equity</u> USD
2025			
At 1 January 2025	14,667	127,806	142,473
Total comprehensive income	–	420,497	420,497
Balance at 31 December 2025	14,667	548,303	562,970
2024			
At 1 January 2024	14,667	70,679	85,346
Total comprehensive income	–	57,127	57,127
Balance at 31 December 2024	14,667	127,806	142,473

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

PHOENIX 2 RE PTE.LTD.**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS***For the financial year ended 31 December 2025*

	Note	2025 USD	2024 USD
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before income tax		420,497	57,127
Adjustment for:			
- Interest income		(1,791,096)	(2,262,691)
		(1,370,599)	(2,205,564)
Changes in working capital:			
- Prepayments and other receivables		3,158	56,690
- Insurance contract assets		563,065	(321,308)
- Cash held in collateral trust		(759,077)	1,369,820
- Reinsurance contract liabilities*		22,246,381	5,010,591
- Accrued expenses and other payables		905,880	(20,790)
Cash generated from operations		21,588,808	3,889,439
Net cash generated from operating activities		21,588,808	3,889,439
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received		1,791,096	2,262,691
Purchase of investments, net of proceeds from disposals		(22,072,371)	(6,059,102)
Net cash used in investing activities		(20,281,275)	(3,769,411)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		1,307,533	93,028
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of financial year		231,422	138,394
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	17	1,538,955	231,422

* Includes the proceeds from issuance of the variable rate notes of USD1,675,000 (2024: USD 600,000), which was utilised to fund operational expenses.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

PHOENIX 2 RE PTE.LTD.**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***For the financial year ended 31 December 2025*

These notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements.

1. General information

The Company is incorporated and domiciled in Singapore. The address of its registered office is 8 Marina View, #09-05 Asia Square Tower 1 Singapore 018960.

The principal activities of the Company are those of a general reinsurance business in Singapore licensed under Section 11 of the Insurance Act 1966 (the "Insurance Act") as a Special Purpose Reinsurance Vehicle ("SPRV").

The immediate and ultimate holding company of the Company during the financial year is Phoenix 2 Shares Trust registered in the Republic of Singapore, managed by CSCGlobal (Singapore) Ltd (formerly known as Intertrust (Singapore) Ltd) as the shares trustee.

2. Material accounting policy information**2.1 Basis of preparation**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS") under the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

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

Interpretations and amendments to published standards effective in 2025

On 1 January 2025, the Company has adopted the new or amended FRS and Interpretations of FRS ("INT FRS") that are mandatory for application for the financial year. Changes to the Company's accounting policies have been made as required, in accordance with the transitional provisions in the respective FRS and INT FRS.

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025

- Amendments to FRS 1: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current;

The adoption of these new or amended FRS and INT FRS did not result in substantial changes to the Company's accounting policies and had no material effect on the amounts reported for the current financial year.

PHOENIX 2 RE PTE.LTD.**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***For the financial year ended 31 December 2025*

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)**2.2 Income tax**

Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognised at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation and considers whether it is probable that a tax authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The Company measures its tax balances either based on the most likely amount or the expected value, depending on which method provides a better prediction of the resolution of the uncertainty.

Deferred income tax is recognised for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred income tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Current and deferred income taxes are recognised as income or expenses in profit or loss, except to the extent that the tax arises from a transaction which is recognised directly in equity.

2.3 Insurance and reinsurance contracts

FRS 117 is an accounting model that measures groups of insurance contracts based on fulfilment cash flows and establishes specific principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts issued or held by the Company.

(i) Classification of insurance contracts

Contracts under which the Company accepts significant insurance risk are classified as insurance contracts. Contracts held by the Company under which it transfers significant insurance risk related to underlying insurance contracts are classified as reinsurance contracts. Insurance and reinsurance contracts also expose the Company to financial risk.

PHOENIX 2 RE PTE.LTD.**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***For the financial year ended 31 December 2025*

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)**2.3 Insurance and reinsurance contracts (continued)***(i) Classification of insurance contracts (continued)*

Insurance contracts may be issued and reinsurance contracts may be initiated by the Company. All references in these accounting policies to 'insurance contracts' and 'reinsurance contracts' include contracts issued or initiated by the Company, unless otherwise stated.

Contracts that have a legal form of insurance but do not transfer significant insurance risk and expose the Company to financial risk are classified as investment contracts, and they follow financial instruments accounting under FRS 109. The Company does not have any contracts that fall under this category.

(ii) Premium Allocation Approach ("PAA") model

The PAA simplifies the measurement of insurance contracts in comparison with the general model in FRS 117.

The PAA is an optional simplified measurement model in FRS 117 that is available for insurance and reinsurance contracts that meet the eligibility criteria.

The Company's insurance contract issued is automatically eligible for application of the PAA model as the coverage period of the contract within the portfolio of insurance contract is within a year.

Under FRS 117, reinsurance contract held is eligible for application of the PAA model, given that the measurement of the reinsurance contract held under the PAA model is not materially different from the measurement under the general measurement model.

The Company's insurance contract issued and reinsurance contract held are measured under the PAA model.

(iii) Level of aggregation

FRS 117 requires an entity to determine the level of aggregation for applying its requirements. The level of aggregation by the Company is determined by the line of risk.

For the general insurance business, each insurance contract represents a different group of insurable risk. As there is only one insurance and one reinsurance contract written, such group of contracts would be held at the individual contract level.

PHOENIX 2 RE PTE.LTD.**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***For the financial year ended 31 December 2025*

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)**2.3 Insurance and reinsurance contracts (continued)***(iv) Onerous contracts*

The Company has assessed the historical performance of each contract in order to conclude whether it should be classified as loss making. Based on the contracts written, identified and analysed, it is determined that none of the contracts were priced from the outset on a loss-making basis hence it is assumed that there are no onerous contracts. In addition, the Company is structured to be fully funded.

(v) Insurance acquisition costs

The Company defines acquisition cash flows as cash flows that arise from costs of selling, underwriting and starting its insurance contract (issued or expected to be issued) and that are directly attributable to the insurance contract to which it belongs.

(vi) Recognition

The Company recognises an insurance contract issued from the earliest of the following dates:

- The beginning of the coverage period of the contract (i.e. the period during which the Company provides services in respect of any premiums within the contract boundary);
- The date when the first payment from a policyholder becomes due (in the absence of a contractual due date, this is deemed to be when the first payment is received); and
- The date when the contract becomes onerous.

The Company recognises a reinsurance contract held from the earliest of the following:

- The beginning of the coverage period of the reinsurance contract held. However, the Company delays the recognition of the reinsurance contract held that provide proportionate coverage until the date when any underlying insurance contract is initially recognised, if that date is later than the beginning of the coverage period of the reinsurance contract held; and
- The date the Company recognises an onerous underlying insurance contract if the Company entered into the related reinsurance contract held at or before that date.

PHOENIX 2 RE PTE.LTD.**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***For the financial year ended 31 December 2025*

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)**2.3 Insurance and reinsurance contracts (continued)***(vi) Recognition (continued)*

Only contracts that individually meet the recognition criteria by the end of the reporting period are included. When a contract meets the recognition criteria after the reporting date, it is added in the reporting period in which it meets the recognition criteria.

(vii) Contract boundary

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

The analysis on the contract written was based on the following criteria:

- The Company has the practical ability to reassess the risks of the particular policyholder or change the level of benefits so that the price fully reflects those risks.

(viii) Risk adjustment

Risk adjustment for non-financial risk is the compensation that the Company requires for bearing uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows of its insurance contract. The risk adjustment reflects an amount that the Company would rationally pay to remove the uncertainty that future cash flows will exceed the expected value amount.

For those that are eligible for the PAA model, the risk adjustment valuation may therefore only be required for Liability for Incurred Claims as the Company would expect the time between providing each part of the services and the related premium due date will be no more than a year. Accordingly, for the risk adjustment calculation permitted under FRS 117, a percentage loading will be applied to the best estimate claims position.

PHOENIX 2 RE PTE.LTD.**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***For the financial year ended 31 December 2025*

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)**2.3 Insurance and reinsurance contracts (continued)***(ix) Measurement*

On initial recognition of insurance contracts, the Company measures the liability for remaining coverage ("LRC") at the amount of premiums received in cash, less any acquisition cash flows paid and any amounts arising from the derecognition of the insurance acquisition cash flows asset and the derecognition of any other relevant pre-recognition cash flows.

Premiums due to the Company for insurance contract services already provided in the period but not yet received at the end of the reporting period are included in the LRC. The carrying amount of the LRC at the end of each subsequent reporting period represents the carrying amount at the start of the reporting period adjusted for the premiums received in the period and the amount recognised as insurance revenue for insurance contract services provided in that period.

Premiums payable for reinsurance contract services already provided in the period but not yet paid at the end of the reporting period are included in the LRC. The carrying amount of the LRC at the end of each subsequent reporting period represents the carrying amount at the start of the reporting period adjusted for the premiums paid in the period and the amount recognised as insurance services expense for reinsurance contract services provided in that period.

The carrying amount of the LIC is measured applying the PAA model, except that:

- for claims that the Company expects to be paid within one year or less from the date of incurrence, the Company does not adjust future cash flows for the time value of money and the effects of financial risks; and
- for claims expected to take more than one year to settle are discounted applying the discount rate at the time the incurred claim is initially recognised.

The Company estimates the liability for incurred claims ("LIC") as the fulfilment cash flows ("FCF") related to incurred claims. The fulfilment cash flows incorporate, in an unbiased way, all reasonable and supportable information available without undue cost or effort about the amount, timing and uncertainty of those future cash flows, they reflect current estimates from the perspective of the Company, and include an explicit adjustment for non-financial risk (the risk adjustment). The Company adjusts the future cash flows for the time value of money and the effect of financial risk for the measurement of liability for incurred claims.

PHOENIX 2 RE PTE.LTD.**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***For the financial year ended 31 December 2025*

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)**2.3 Insurance and reinsurance contracts (continued)***(ix) Measurement (continued)*

Applying the PAA, the insurance revenue is measured at the amount allocated from the expected premium receipts. The allocation is done on the basis of the passage of time. The Company applies judgement in determining the basis of allocation.

When facts and circumstances indicate that its insurance contract has become onerous, the Company will perform a test for onerosity. If the amount of the fulfilment cash flows exceeds the carrying amount of the LRC, the Company recognises the amount of the difference as a loss in profit or loss and increases the LRC for the corresponding amount. A loss component is established by the Company for the liability for remaining coverage for such onerous contracts depicting the losses recognised.

The subsequent remeasurement of the reinsurance contract held follows the same principles as those for the insurance contract issued and has been adapted to reflect the specific features of the reinsurance contract held. A loss recovery component is established in correspondence to the underlying contract that is onerous (if any).

(x) Derecognition and contract modification

An insurance contract is derecognised when it is:

- extinguished (that is, when the obligation specified in the insurance contract expires or is discharged or cancelled); or
- the contract is modified and certain additional criteria discussed below are met.

When an insurance contract is modified by the Company as a result of an agreement with the counterparties or due to a change in regulations, the Company treats changes in cash flows caused by the modification as changes in estimates of the FCF, unless the conditions for the derecognition of the original contract are met. The Company derecognises the original contract and recognises the modified contract as a new contract if any of the following conditions are present:

PHOENIX 2 RE PTE.LTD.**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***For the financial year ended 31 December 2025*

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)**2.3 Insurance and reinsurance contracts (continued)***(x) Derecognition and contract modification (continued)*

- (a) if the modified terms had been included at contract inception and the Company would have concluded that the modified contract:

- (i) is not within the scope of FRS 117;
- (ii) results in different separable components; or
- (iii) results in a different contract boundary;

- (b) the original contract was accounted for under the PAA, but the modification means that the contract no longer meets the eligibility criteria for that approach.

When a new contract is required to be recognised as a result of modification and it is within the scope of FRS 117, the new contract is recognised from the date of modification and is assessed for, amongst other things, contract classification and contract aggregation requirements.

When an insurance contract accounted for under the PAA is derecognised, adjustments to remove related rights and obligations to account for the effect of the derecognition result in the following amounts being charged immediately to profit or loss:

- (a) if the contract is extinguished, any net difference between the derecognised part of the LRC of the original contract and any other cash flows arising from extinguishment;
- (b) if the contract is transferred to a third party, any net difference between the derecognised part of the LRC of the original contract and the premium charged by the third party; or
- (c) if the original contract is modified resulting in its derecognition, any net difference between the derecognised part of the LRC and the hypothetical premium that the entity would have charged if it had entered into a contract with equivalent terms as the new contract at the date of the contract modification, less any additional premium charged for the modification.

(xi) Presentation and disclosure

For presentation in the balance sheet, the Company presents separately:

- Insurance contract issued that is an asset
- Reinsurance contract held that is a liability

The contracts referred to above are those established at initial recognition in accordance with the FRS 117 requirements.

PHOENIX 2 RE PTE.LTD.**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***For the financial year ended 31 December 2025*

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)**2.3 Insurance and reinsurance contracts (continued)***(xi) Presentation and disclosure (continued)*

The Company disaggregates the amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income into:

- insurance service result sub-total that comprises insurance revenue and insurance service expenses; and
- net expense from reinsurance contracts held sub-total that comprises allocation of reinsurance premiums and amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims.

(xii) Catastrophe bond

Catastrophe bonds are bonds in which the principal, interest payments or both are reduced significantly if a special triggering event occurs and the triggering event includes a condition that the issuer of the bond suffered a loss. A Collateral Account is set up to hold any investments purchased from using proceeds arising from the initial bond issuance and any premiums received. The bonds issued are redeemable at the lower of the principal amount or the sum of the proceeds of the liquidation of the investments held in the Collateral Account plus early redemption premium payable upon the occurrence of certain event of default that failed to be cured by the ceding insurer, if applicable. The contractual interest is calculated as an amount equal to the sum of the investments yield from investments held in the Collateral Account and the annual risk premium. A Collateral Payment account is set up to hold any proceeds arising from the conditions defined above, before these proceeds are being paid out to the Noteholders.

The catastrophe bond is a reinsurance contract, with the Company (the issuer) as the policyholder and the noteholder as the reinsurer, and is accounted for as follows:

- a. bond component comprising the principal amount collateralised by the investment held in the Collateral Account and the contractual interests on the principal amount calculated based on the investments yield are measured at fair value through profit or loss and net gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. This is paid upfront by the noteholders for future claim recoveries, if the special triggering event occurs; and
 - b. premiums and claims are accounted for as a reinsurance contract. Noteholders' share of the premiums (risk interest spread), outstanding claims provision or settled claims are estimated in a manner consistent with that associated with the Reinsurance Agreement with the ceding insurer and in accordance with the Catastrophe bond contract.
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PHOENIX 2 RE PTE.LTD.**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***For the financial year ended 31 December 2025*

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)**2.3 Insurance and reinsurance contracts (continued)***(xii) Catastrophe bond (continued)*

The catastrophe bond is a reinsurance contract, with the Company (the issuer) as the policyholder and the noteholder as the reinsurer, and is accounted for as follows: (continued)

- c. Initial and subsequent expense funding from Noteholders are recognised as "Other income".

2.4 Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets into the following measurement categories:

- amortised cost; and
- fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

The classification of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets as well as the contractual terms of the cash flows of the financial assets.

The Company reclassifies debt instruments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

(i) At initial recognition

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

*(ii) At subsequent measurement***1. Debt instruments**

Debt instruments of the Company mainly comprise of cash and bank deposits, cash held in collateral trust and other receivables.

PHOENIX 2 RE PTE.LTD.**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***For the financial year ended 31 December 2025*

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)**2.4 Financial assets (continued)***(ii) At subsequent measurement (continued)***1. Debt instruments (continued)**

There are three prescribed subsequent measurement categories, depending on the Company's business model in managing the assets and the cash flow characteristics of the assets. The Company managed these groups of financial assets by collecting the contractual cash flows and these cash flows represents solely payment of principal and interest. Accordingly, this group of financial assets are measured at amortised cost subsequent to initial recognition.

For cash and bank deposits, cash held in collateral trust and other receivables, the general 3 stage approach is applied. Credit loss allowance is based on 12-month expected credit loss if there is no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition of the assets. If there is a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, lifetime expected credit loss will be calculated and recognised.

2. Investments in Money Market Fund

The Company subsequently measures all its Money Market Fund investments at their fair values. These instruments are classified as FVTPL with movements in their fair values recognised in profit or loss in the period in which the changes arise and presented in "other gain/(losses)". Any interest income relating to these investments are recognised in profit or loss.

Regular way purchases and sales of these financial assets are recognised on trade date – the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

On disposal, the differences between the carrying amount and sales proceed is recognised in profit or loss.

2.5 Other payables

Other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial period which are unpaid. They are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business, if longer). Otherwise, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Other payables are initially recognised at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

PHOENIX 2 RE PTE.LTD.**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***For the financial year ended 31 December 2025*

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)**2.6 Cash and cash equivalents**

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and deposits with financial institutions, which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. For cash subjected to restriction, assessment is made on the economic substance of the restriction and whether they meet the definition of cash and cash equivalents.

2.7 Provisions

Provisions for other liabilities and charges are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated.

2.8 Revenue recognition

- **Insurance revenue**

As the Company provides insurance contract services under the insurance contracts, it reduces the LRC and recognises insurance revenue. The amount of insurance revenue recognised in the reporting period depicts the transfer of promised services at an amount that reflects the portion of consideration that the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for those services.

For an insurance contract measured under the PAA, the Company recognises insurance revenue based on the passage of time over the coverage of the contract.

The accounting policy in relation to insurance revenue is disclosed in Note 2.3(ix).

- **Investment income**

Investment income is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

PHOENIX 2 RE PTE.LTD.**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***For the financial year ended 31 December 2025*

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)**2.9 Insurance service result***Insurance service expenses*

Insurance service expenses include the following:

- incurred claims and benefits, excluding investment components reduced by loss component allocations;
- other incurred directly attributable expenses;
- insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation;
- adjustments to the liabilities for incurred claims that do not arise from the effects of the time value of money, financial risk and changes therein;
- losses on onerous contracts and reversals of such losses; and
- insurance acquisition cash flows asset impairment.

For contracts measured under the PAA, amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows is reflected in insurance service expenses based on the passage of time.

Net expenses from reinsurance contract held

The Company presents financial performance of its reinsurance contract held on a net basis in net expenses from reinsurance contracts held, comprising the following amounts:

- a. reinsurance expenses;
- b. for a reinsurance contract measured under the PAA, broker fees are included within reinsurance expenses;
- c. incurred claims recovery, excluding investment components reduced by loss-recovery component allocations;
- d. other incurred directly attributable expenses; and
- e. amounts relating to accounting for onerous underlying insurance contracts issued.

2.10 Reinsurance finance expenses

Reinsurance finance expenses comprise the change in the carrying amount of the reinsurance contract arising from the interest expenses from the bond component due to the noteholders.

For the contracts measured under the PAA, the Company includes all reinsurance finance income or expenses for the period in profit or loss.

PHOENIX 2 RE PTE.LTD.**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***For the financial year ended 31 December 2025*

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)**2.11 Related party**

A related party is defined as follows:

- a) a person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Company if that person:
 - (i) has control or joint control of the Company;
 - (ii) has significant influence over the Company; or
 - (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Group or Company or of a parent of the Company.
- b) an entity is related to the Company if any of the following conditions applies:
 - (i) the entity and the Company are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
 - (ii) one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
 - (iii) both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
 - (iv) one entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
 - (v) the entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Company or an entity related to the Company. If the Company is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Company.
 - (vi) the entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a);
 - (vii) a person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).
 - (viii) the entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity.

Key management personnel

Key management personnel are those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that Company.

PHOENIX 2 RE PTE.LTD.**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***For the financial year ended 31 December 2025*

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)**2.12 Currency translation**

The financial statements are presented in United States Dollar ("USD"), which is the functional currency of the Company.

Transactions in a currency other than United States Dollar ("foreign currency") are translated into United States Dollar using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Currency exchange differences resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the closing rates at the balance sheet date are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary items measured at fair values in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair values are determined.

All other foreign exchange gains and losses impacting profit or loss are presented within 'Foreign exchange gain/(loss) – net'.

2.13 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new ordinary shares are deducted against the share capital account.

2.14 Offsetting financial instruments

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

PHOENIX 2 RE PTE.LTD.**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***For the financial year ended 31 December 2025*

3. Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements

Estimates, assumptions and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Management discussed with the Directors the development, selection and disclosure of the Company's critical accounting policies and estimates and the application of these policies and estimates.

Certain critical accounting judgments in applying the Company's accounting policies are related to the policyholder claims.

The Company's estimates for reported and unreported losses and the resulting provisions are continually reviewed and updated, and adjustments resulting from this review are reflected in profit or loss. The process relies upon the use of external advisors (loss reserve specialist and loss adjustors) and the assumption that past experience is an appropriate basis for predicting future events.

Determination of the contract boundary

The measurement of a group of insurance contracts includes all the future cash flows arising within the contract boundary. In determining which cash flows fall within a contract boundary, the Company considers its substantive rights and obligations arising from the terms of the contract, from applicable law, regulation and customary business practices. The Company considers contractual, legal and regulatory restrictions when making its assessment and applies judgement to decide whether these restrictions have commercial substance.

PHOENIX 2 RE PTE.LTD.**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***For the financial year ended 31 December 2025***4. Claims development**

A claims development table discloses unpaid claims estimates into a context, allowing comparison of the development of claims for provisions with those seen in previous years. The table will provide a review of current estimates of cumulative claims and demonstrates how the estimated claims have changed at subsequent accident year-ends.

The Directors of the Company believe that the estimates of total liability for incurred claims as at the reporting date are adequate. However, due to the inherent uncertainties in the reserving process, it cannot be assured that such balances will ultimately prove to be adequate.

	Accident year			Total
	2023	2024	2025	
	USD	USD	USD	USD
Estimate of ultimate claim costs - Gross				
At end of accident year				
- One year later	27,000	853,553	1,963,301	1,963,301
- Two years later	35,749	2,447,278		2,447,278
- Three years later	36,866			36,866
Cumulative gross claims paid	—	—	—	—
Estimate of cumulative claims	36,866	2,447,278	1,963,301	4,447,445
Gross LIC for the contracts originated				4,447,445

Net claims development table is not presented as all the figures would be nil. All claims incurred by the Company would be fully borne by the Noteholders up till the principal amount of the catastrophe bond.

5. Insurance revenue

	2025	2024
	USD	USD
Insurance revenue from contracts measured under PAA	9,067,865	7,970,059
Total insurance revenue	9,067,865	7,970,059

PHOENIX 2 RE PTE.LTD.**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***For the financial year ended 31 December 2025***6. Insurance service expense**

	2025 USD	2024 USD
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	1,502,374	1,504,669
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	3,614,544	805,900
Total insurance service expense	5,116,918	2,310,569

7. Net expenses from reinsurance contract held

	2025 USD	2024 USD
Reinsurance expenses from contracts measured under PAA	(7,565,490)	(6,465,390)
Incurred claims recovery	3,614,543	805,900
Total net expenses from reinsurance contract held	(3,950,947)	(5,659,490)

8. Finance expenses from reinsurance contract held

	2025 USD	2024 USD
Interest accreted	(1,791,096)	(2,262,691)
Total finance expenses from reinsurance contract held	(1,791,096)	(2,262,691)

9. Other income

	2025 USD	2024 USD
Proceeds from issuance of Variable Rate Notes utilised to fund operating expenses	1,675,000	600,000
Funding of operating expenses by Noteholders	494,000	696,000
Grant income	391,680	–
	2,560,680	1,296,000

In accordance to the Retrocession Agreement, a sum of \$1,675,000 (2024: \$600,000) is to be deducted from the proceeds of the issuance of the Variable rate notes, to pay the initial operating expenses (Note 16).

PHOENIX 2 RE PTE.LTD.**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***For the financial year ended 31 December 2025***9. Other income (continued)**

Further, MS Amlin Underwriting Limited (as Cedant) shall instruct The Bank of New York Mellon (as Indenture Trustee) to transfer funds from the Collateral Account to the Company's bank account to pay for operating expenses due and payable.

Grant income of US\$391,680 was received on 30 May 2025 under the Monetary Authority of Singapore ("MAS") Insurance-linked Securities ("ILS") Grant Scheme, to fund ILS bond issuance costs.

10. Profit before income tax

Profit before tax is arrived at after including:

	2025 USD	2024 USD
Professional fees	1,878,420	992,171
Directors' & Officers' insurance	28,061	30,532
Audit fee	36,087	33,126
Non-audit remuneration to external auditor	3,114	2,945
Directors' fees	18,948	18,902
Administrator fees paid to a firm in which a director is a senior executive	83,822	79,723

11. Income tax expense

	2025 USD	2024 USD
Profit before income tax	420,497	57,127
Income tax at statutory rate 17% (2024: 17%)	71,484	9,712
Less: Effects of tax incentive scheme	(71,484)	(9,712)
Total tax expense	—	—

PHOENIX 2 RE PTE.LTD.**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***For the financial year ended 31 December 2025***11. Income tax expense (continued)**

The Company has been approved under the tax incentive scheme for special purpose vehicles engaged in asset securitisation transaction with effect from 6 December 2021, subject to the terms set out in the tax incentive letter.

The Company is not within the scope of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development ("OECD") Pillar Two model rules.

12. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss comprises:

	2025 USD	2024 USD
Money Market Fund	69,001,850	46,929,479
	2025 USD	2024 USD
At 1 January	46,929,479	40,870,377
Purchases	29,092,214	19,377,120
Disposals	(7,019,843)	(13,318,018)
At 31 December	69,001,850	46,929,479

The Company has used the proceeds from the sale of the Variable Rate Notes to purchase its investment in Money Market Fund, which are deposited in the applicable Collateral Account. Following the purchase of the investments and until the agreed applicable redemption date of the variable rate notes, each Collateral Account is expected to contain only the applicable investment in Money Market Fund unless such investments are redeemed early.

When the investment in Money Market Fund is redeemed, the cash proceeds of such redemption will be deposited in the applicable Collateral Account. The financial assets are collateral for the Variable Rate Notes in issue of the Company and any funds made available through their disposal will be used to repay the principal and accrued interest of the Variable Rate Notes.

The Collateral Account is also required to fund the Company's payment of expected operating expenses.

The investment in Money Market Fund is a Level 1 financial instrument. The investment is denominated in USD. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are non-current. However, if a loss event occurs, the financial assets would be sold and the proceeds from the sale of the financial assets would be used for the payment of claims arising from the loss event (refer Note 16).

PHOENIX 2 RE PTE.LTD.**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***For the financial year ended 31 December 2025***13. Cash held in collateral trust**

	2025 USD	2024 USD
Cash held in collateral trust	1,637,850	878,573

Cash held in the Collateral Trust Account are not freely remissible for use by the Company.

The interest income is derived from investment in money market fund, received and are deposited in the applicable Collateral Trust Account. This will be paid to the Noteholders in due course.

Cash held in collateral trust are non-current.

14. Prepayments and other receivables

	2025 USD	2024 USD
Prepayments	20,047	22,535
GST recoverable	7	677
	20,054	23,212

Prepayments and other receivables are current.

The currency profile of the prepayments and other receivables as at 31 December are as follows:

	2025 USD	2024 USD
United States dollar	17,732	2,875
Singapore dollar	2,322	20,337
	20,054	23,212

PHOENIX 2 RE PTE.LTD.**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***For the financial year ended 31 December 2025***15. Insurance contract assets***Reconciliation of the asset for remaining coverage and the asset for incurred claims*

	ARC Excluding loss component	AIC Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Total
2025	USD	USD	USD
Net insurance contract assets/ (liabilities) as at 1 January	3,135,339	(832,900)	2,302,439
Insurance revenue	9,067,865	–	9,067,865
Insurance service expenses	(1,502,374)	(3,614,544)	(5,116,918)
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	7,565,491	(3,614,544)	3,950,947
Cash flows			
Premium received	(5,495,380)	–	(5,495,380)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	981,368	–	981,368
Total cash flows	(4,514,012)	–	(4,514,012)
Net insurance contract assets/ (liabilities) as at 31 December	6,186,818	(4,447,444)	1,739,374

PHOENIX 2 RE PTE.LTD.**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***For the financial year ended 31 December 2025***15. Insurance contract assets***Reconciliation of the asset for remaining coverage and the asset for incurred claims
(continued)*

	ARC Excluding loss component	AIC Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Total
2024	USD	USD	USD
Net insurance contract assets/ (liabilities) as at 1 January	2,008,131	(27,000)	1,981,131
Insurance revenue	7,970,059	–	7,970,059
Insurance service expenses	(1,504,669)	(805,900)	(2,310,569)
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	6,465,390	(805,900)	5,659,490
Cash flows			
Premium received	(6,584,424)	–	(6,584,424)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	1,246,242	–	1,246,242
Total cash flows	(5,338,182)	–	(5,338,182)
Net insurance contract assets/ (liabilities) as at 31 December	3,135,339	(832,900)	2,302,439

The insurance contract assets are current.

PHOENIX 2 RE PTE.LTD.**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***For the financial year ended 31 December 2025***16. Reinsurance contract liabilities***Reconciliation of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims*

	LRC Excluding loss component	LIC Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Total
2025	USD	USD	USD
Opening reinsurance contract liabilities			
- Reinsurance contract liabilities	(6,465,392)	832,900	(5,632,492)
- Catastrophe bond liabilities	(44,500,000)	–	(44,500,000)
Net reinsurance contract assets/ (liabilities) as at 1 January	(50,965,392)	832,900	(50,132,492)
Net income/ (expense) from reinsurance contracts held			
Reinsurance expenses	(7,565,490)	–	(7,565,490)
Incurred claims recovery	–	3,614,543	3,614,543
Net income/ (expense) from reinsurance contracts held	(7,565,490)	3,614,543	(3,950,947)
Finance expense from reinsurance contracts held	(1,791,096)	–	(1,791,096)
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	(9,356,586)	3,614,543	(5,742,243)
Cash flows			
Premium paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	1,676,662	–	1,676,662
Funding received from Noteholders	494,000	–	494,000
Net proceeds from issuance of catastrophe bonds (net of redemption of principal to Noteholders)	(18,675,000)	–	(18,675,000)
Total cash flows	(16,504,338)	–	(16,504,338)
Closing reinsurance contract liabilities			
- Reinsurance contract liabilities	(13,651,316)	4,447,443	(9,203,873)
- Catastrophe bond liabilities	(63,175,000)	–	(63,175,000)
Net reinsurance contract assets/ (liabilities) as at 31 December	(76,826,316)	4,447,443	(72,378,873)

PHOENIX 2 RE PTE.LTD.**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***For the financial year ended 31 December 2025***16. Reinsurance contract liabilities (continued)***Reconciliation of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims (continued)*

	LRC Excluding loss component	LIC Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Total
2024	USD	USD	USD
Opening reinsurance contract liabilities			
- Reinsurance contract liabilities	(7,798,901)	-	(7,798,901)
- Catastrophe bond liabilities	(37,350,000)	-	(37,350,000)
Net reinsurance contract assets/ (liabilities) as at 1 January	(45,148,901)	27,000	(45,121,901)
Net income/ (expense) from reinsurance contracts held			
Reinsurance expenses	(6,465,390)	-	(6,465,390)
Incurred claims recovery	-	805,900	805,900
Net income/ (expense) from reinsurance contracts held	(6,465,390)	805,900	(5,659,490)
Finance expense from reinsurance contracts held	(2,262,691)	-	(2,262,691)
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	(8,728,081)	805,900	(7,922,181)
Cash flows			
Premium paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	9,365,590	-	9,365,590
Funding received from Noteholders	696,000	-	696,000
Net proceeds from issuance of catastrophe bonds	(7,150,000)	-	(7,150,000)
Total cash flows	2,911,590	-	2,911,590
Closing reinsurance contract liabilities			
- Reinsurance contract liabilities	(6,465,392)	832,900	(5,632,492)
- Catastrophe bond liabilities	(44,500,000)	-	(44,500,000)
Net reinsurance contract assets/ (liabilities) as at 31 December	(50,965,392)	832,900	(50,132,492)

PHOENIX 2 RE PTE.LTD.**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***For the financial year ended 31 December 2025*

16. Reinsurance contract liabilities (continued)

On 23 December 2021, the Company issued USD9,375,000 Class A Participating Notes ("Class A Notes") and USD28,125,000 Class B Participating Notes ("Class B Notes"), both due on 4 January 2028. The Notes issued by the Company are with limited recourse to certain assets of the Company. Noteholders will only have recourse to the Collateral Account and Collateral Payment Account relating to the Class A Notes. In addition to the covered perils associated with the Retrocession Agreement, the Noteholders are exposed to the credit risk of MS Amlin Underwriting Limited (as Cedent) and The Bank of New York Mellon (as Indenture Trustee).

Due to the limited recourse of the Variable Rate Notes, the repayment of the principal and accrued interest of the Notes is dependent upon funds being available to meet such liabilities as they fall due. If the Company has insufficient funds available for the purpose of redeeming the principal outstanding on any class of notes in full or interest thereon, such amounts shall not be payable to the Noteholders.

The fair value of Notes is calculated by adding the nominal value of the Variable Rate Notes and the unrealised fair value adjustment on financial assets. Interest on the Notes is accrued based on the ceded premium payable less losses, expenses, commissions and other amounts payable under the Retrocession Agreement.

Of the proceeds of the issuance of the Variable Rate Notes, USD 1,675,000 (2024: USD 600,000) was utilised to fund operational expenses.

On 29 December 2023, a Consent Solicitation & Exchange Offer announcement was launched to all the Noteholders of Phoenix 2 Re Pte. Ltd. to solicit the exchange of their Notes for a like principal amount of Class A and Class B Participating Notes, both due on 4 January 2038 to be issued by Phoenix 2 Re Pte. Ltd. On 12 January 2024, the Company had received consent from 92% of Class A Noteholders accepting to exchange USD8,625,000 of Series 2022-1 Notes for Class A Series 2024-1 Notes and from 69.78% of Series 2022-1 Class B Noteholders accepting to exchange USD19,625,000 for Series 2022-1 Class B Notes both due on 4 January 2038 issued by Phoenix 2 Re Pte. Ltd. Further on 29 January 2024 and 30 December 2024, the Company issued USD 7,000,000 Class C Participating Notes ("Class C Notes") and USD 5,750,000 Class D Participating Notes ("Class D Notes") both due on 4 January 2038.

On 22 December 2025, the Company issued USD 24,500,000 Class E Participating Notes ("Class E Notes") due on 4 January 2038. Following the issuance of the Variable Rate Note, The Bank of New York Mellon (as Indenture Trustee) deposited the funds into Class E collateral trust accounts.

Catastrophe bond liabilities are non-current liabilities. The reinsurance contract liabilities are current.

PHOENIX 2 RE PTE.LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

17. Cash and cash equivalents

	2025 USD	2024 USD
Cash at bank	1,538,955	231,422

Cash and cash equivalents are denominated in the following currencies:

	2025 USD	2024 USD
United States Dollars	1,131,117	179,676
Singapore Dollars	407,838	51,746
	1,538,955	231,422

Cash and cash equivalents are current.

18. Accrued expenses and other payables

	2025 USD	2024 USD
Accrued expenses	996,040	90,160
	996,040	90,160

Accrued expenses are denominated in the following currencies:

	2025 USD	2024 USD
Singapore Dollars	58,860	53,738
United States Dollars	937,180	36,422
	996,040	90,160

Accrued expenses and other payables are current liabilities.

PHOENIX 2 RE PTE.LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

19. Share capital

	2025	2024	2025	2024
	<u>Number of ordinary</u>			
	<u>shares</u>		USD	USD
<i>Issued and fully paid up with no par value:</i>				
At beginning and end of the				
financial year	20,000	20,000	14,667	14,667

The holders of the ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. All shares rank equally with regard to the Company’s residual assets.

Capital risk management

The Company’s objectives when managing capital are:

- to comply with the insurance capital requirements required by the Singapore insurance regulator;
- to safeguard the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to meet its commitments to noteholders.

The Company is required, at all times it carries on insurance businesses, to meet and maintain the relevant fund solvency and capital adequacy requirements as prescribed under the Act and relevant regulations. There is no change in the Company’s approach to capital management during the period. The Company has met these requirements.

20. Insurance risk management

20.1 Risk management objectives and policies for mitigating insurance risk

The primary activity carried out by the Company assumes the risk of loss from persons or organisations that are directly subject to the risk. Such risk may relate to property, liability or other perils that may arise from an insurable event. As such the Company is exposed to the uncertainty surrounding the timing and severity of claims under the contract.

The Company manages its insurance risk through underwriting, pricing comparisons, centralised management of reinsurance and monitoring of emerging issues.

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20. Insurance risk management (continued)**20.2 Underwriting strategy**

The Company, due to its licensing arrangements and conditions, is unable to insure a diversified portfolio of similar risks.

20.3 Terms and conditions of insurance contracts

The terms and conditions of insurance contracts that have a material effect on the amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows arising from the contracts are set out below.

The following gives an assessment of the Company's main product and the ways in which it manages the associated risks.

Product features

The Company underwrites catastrophe quota share treaty, indemnifying the reinsured for the part of its losses which exceed the applicable Aggregate Loss Limits on account of each and every Covered Event. This insurance covers original losses and expenses in Asia Pacific (excluding Japan and Australasia), India, and India Subcontinent, plus Israel and Turkey, for covered natural and non-natural perils including but not limited to earthquake, storm, fire and explosion.

Management of risks

The key risks associated with this product are underwriting risk and insurance risk.

Underwriting risk is the risk that the Company does not charge premiums appropriately for the coverage it insures. The risk on any policy will vary according to many factors such as location, safety measures in place, nature of the business insured and age of property. Therefore, determining a premium commensurate with the risk for these policies will be subjective, and hence risky.

Insurance risk is managed primarily through sensible pricing, appropriate investment strategy and reinsurance via the issuance of catastrophe bonds. The Company therefore monitors and reacts to changes in the general economic and commercial environment in which it operates.

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20. Insurance risk management (continued)**20.4 Concentration of insurance risk**

Within the insurance process, concentration of risk may arise where a particular event or series of events could impact heavily upon the Company's liabilities. Such concentrations may arise from a single insurance contract or through a small number of related contracts and related to circumstances where significant liabilities could arise.

The Company manages the risk by capping its exposure with an aggregate limit.

Reinsurance strategy

The principal activity of the Company involves placing natural and non-natural perils including but not limited to earthquake, storm, fire, explosion risks with the capital markets. The risks are assumed by the Company under a retrocession agreement with MS Amlin Underwriting Limited. The Company has issued Variable Rate Notes in order to obtain funds to support the obligations under the Retrocession Agreement to make certain payments to MS Amlin Underwriting Limited.

The catastrophe bond liabilities provided the funding to purchase the Company's investment in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). Financial assets and catastrophe bond liabilities represent the majority of the assets and liabilities of the Company. The Company has purchased Money Market Fund as a means of investing the proceeds of the Variable Rates Notes issued.

The strategies used by the Company in achieving its objectives regarding the use of the financial assets and liabilities were established when the Company entered into the transactions. The Company has attempted to match the properties of its catastrophe bond liabilities to its assets to avoid the risk generated by mismatches of investment performance against its obligations.

Event risk

The Company has issued Variable Rate Notes in order to obtain funding to support its obligations under the reinsurance agreement to make certain payments to MS Amlin Underwriting Limited. As a result of the Retrocession Agreement in place, the Company and holders of the Notes issued by the Company are at risk in the event that the covered risks occurs during the risk period, which exceed the Aggregate Loss Limits. The Company will be required to make payments to MS Amlin Underwriting Limited for its proportionate share of losses incurred by MS Amlin Underwriting Limited up to the Aggregate Loss Limits.

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21. Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to credit risk, market risks (including foreign currency risk and interest rate risk) and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management strategy seeks to minimise adverse effects from the volatility of financial markets on the Company's financial performance.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a loss to the Company. Key areas where the Company is exposed to credit risk are:

- financial assets at fair value through profit and loss;
- cash held in collateral trust; and
- cash and cash equivalents.

The above represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk. No other financial assets carry a significant exposure to credit risk.

There are policies in place to identify whether the debtors have adequate financial standing and have appropriate credit history.

The financial assets at FVTPL are investments placed in a Money Market Fund and has a high credit rating of AAA (2024: AAA) by Standard & Poor's.

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, there are no expected credit losses.

Cash and cash equivalents are held with one financial institution, thereby exposing the Company to significant concentrations of credit risk. However, management consider that the high credit rating of A-1+ (2024: A-1) by Standard & Poor's of the financial institution has reduced the risk to an acceptable level.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk arises from transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the Company. The Company has no significant foreign currency exchange rate risk as its financial assets and liabilities are substantially denominated in United States dollar. Hence, no disclosure on sensitivity analysis for changes in foreign exchange rate is made as the effect is not significant.

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21. Financial risk management (continued)*Interest rate risk*

The Company's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to its investment in the Money Market Fund, Variable Rate Notes as well as the assets and liabilities for incurred claims. The Company has investments placed in Money Market Fund, which has a credit rating of AAA (2024: AAA) by Standard & Poor's.

At the reporting date, the Company's net exposure to interest rate risk is not significant.

Liquidity risk

The Company is exposed to calls on its available cash resources mainly from claims arising from insurance contracts. Liquidity risk is the risk that cash may not be available to pay obligations when due at a reasonable cost. The Company's ability to meet its funding requirements is managed by maintaining sufficient cash and bank deposits, as well as investments.

The Company's main liabilities are the outstanding claims (if any), repayment of interest and principal on its variable rate notes.

The Directors do not foresee any issues in meeting the Company's claim obligations (if any) as its maximum exposure is limited to the liquidation proceeds of the permitted investments held in the collateral trust account. The risk is managed by maintaining the investment.

The contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at the reporting date is current. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include contractual interest payments and exclude the impact of netting arrangements (if any).

PHOENIX 2 RE PTE.LTD.**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***For the financial year ended 31 December 2025***21. Financial risk management (continued)***Liquidity risk (continued)*

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities at the end of the reporting period based on contractual maturities or expected repayment dates.

	Up to 1 year USD	1 to 5 years USD	Over 5 years USD	Total USD
2025				
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	69,001,850	69,001,850
Cash held in collateral trust	-	-	1,637,650	1,637,650
Other receivables (excluding prepayments)	20,047	-	-	20,047
Cash and cash equivalents	1,538,955	-	-	1,538,955
	1,559,002	-	70,639,500	72,198,502
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Accrued expenses	996,040	-	-	996,040
	996,040	-	-	996,040
	Up to 1 year USD	1 to 5 years USD	Over 5 years USD	Total USD
2024				
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	46,929,479	46,929,479
Cash held in collateral trust	-	-	878,573	878,573
Other receivables (excluding prepayments)	677	-	-	677
Cash and cash equivalents	231,422	-	-	231,422
	232,099	-	47,808,052	48,040,151
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Accrued expenses	90,160	-	-	90,160
	90,160	-	-	90,160

PHOENIX 2 RE PTE.LTD.**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***For the financial year ended 31 December 2025*

22. Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, other receivables, other payables and accrued expenses approximate their respective fair values due to the relative short term maturity of these financial instruments. The fair values of other classes of financial assets and liabilities are disclosed in the respective notes to the financial statements.

The fair values of applicable financial assets and financial liabilities are determined as follows:

- 22.1** the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities with standard terms and conditions and which trade in active liquid markets are determined with reference to quoted market prices (Level 1 of fair value hierarchy).
- 22.2** In the absence of quoted market prices, the fair values of the other financial assets and financial liabilities (excluding derivative instruments) are determined using the other observable inputs such as quoted prices for similar assets/liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets/liabilities in non-active markets or inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability (Level 2 of fair value hierarchy).
- 22.3** In the absence of observable inputs, the fair values of the remaining financial assets and financial liabilities (excluding derivatives instruments) are determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models (Level 3 of fair value hierarchy).

PHOENIX 2 RE PTE.LTD.**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***For the financial year ended 31 December 2025***22. Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)**

The fair values of applicable financial assets and financial liabilities are determined as follows:

<u>31 December 2025</u>	Note	Level 1 USD	Level 2 USD	Level 3 USD
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss:				
Investment in Money Market Fund	12	69,001,850	–	–
<u>31 December 2024</u>	Note	Level 1 USD	Level 2 USD	Level 3 USD
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss:				
Investment in Money Market Fund	12	46,929,479	–	–

Financial instruments by category

The carrying amount of the different categories of financial instruments is as disclosed on the face of the statement of financial position are as follows:

	<u>Note</u>	<u>At FVTPL USD</u>	<u>At amortised cost USD</u>	<u>Total carrying amount USD</u>
2025				
Financial assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	12	69,001,850	–	69,001,850
Cash held in collateral trust	13	–	1,637,650	1,637,650
Other receivables (excluding prepayments)	14	–	20,047	20,047
Cash and cash equivalents	17	–	1,538,955	1,538,955
		69,001,850	3,196,652	72,198,502
Financial liabilities				
Accrued expenses	18	–	996,040	996,040
		–	996,040	996,040

PHOENIX 2 RE PTE.LTD.**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***For the financial year ended 31 December 2025***22. Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)*****Financial instruments by category*** (continued)

The carrying amount of the different categories of financial instruments is as disclosed on the face of the statement of financial position are as follows: (continued)

	<u>Note</u>	<u>At FVTPL</u> <u>USD</u>	<u>At amortised</u> <u>cost</u> <u>USD</u>	<u>Total carrying</u> <u>amount</u> <u>USD</u>
2024				
Financial assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	12	46,929,479	–	46,929,479
Cash held in collateral trust	13	–	878,573	878,573
Other receivables (excluding prepayments)	14	–	677	677
Cash and cash equivalents	17	–	231,422	231,422
		46,929,479	1,110,672	48,040,151
Financial liabilities				
Accrued expenses	18	–	90,160	90,160
		–	90,160	90,160

23. Related parties***Transactions with key management personnel***

The key management personnel of the Company comprised Directors and their fees are as disclosed under Note 10.

During the financial reporting year, the Company had no employees as the operational management, accounting and administrative functions are provided by an insurance manager.

Other related party transactions

Other than as disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, there were no significant transactions between the Company and its related corporations or related parties.

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24. New or revised accounting standards and interpretations

The following are the new or amended accounting standards and interpretations that are not yet applicable but may be early adopted for the current financial year.

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026:

- Amendments to FRS 109 and FRS 107: Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments
- Various Annual Improvements to FRSs-Volume 11
- FRS 118: Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

FRS 118 will replace FRS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements, introducing new requirements that will help to achieve comparability of the financial performance of similar entities and provide more relevant information and transparency to users. Even though FRS 118 will not impact the recognition or measurement of items in the financial statements, its impacts on presentation and disclosure are expected to be pervasive, in particular those related to the statement of financial performance (comprising of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income) and providing management-defined performance measures within the financial statements.

The Company is still in the process of assessing the impact of the new accounting standard, particularly with respect to the structure of the Company's statement of profit or loss, the statement of cash flows and the additional disclosures required for MPMs. The standard is expected to change the presentation and disclosures of the Company's financial statements but is not expected to impact the financial position or net results of the Company.

The new or amended accounting standards and interpretations listed above are not mandatory for 31 December 2025 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the Company. Except for FRS 118: Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, these are not expected to have a material impact on the Company in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

25. Authorisation of financial statements

These financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of Phoenix 2 Re Pte. Ltd. on 30 April 2026.