

Financial Condition Report


DECEMBER 31, 2024



FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT
ARGO RE LTD. (“ARGO”) AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Reporting Period ending December 31, 2024

To the best of our knowledge and belief, this Financial Condition Report fairly represents the financial condition of Argo in all material respects and that Argo has implemented the corporate governance framework as identified in the Report. A copy of this Report has been provided to the Argo Board of Directors.

By: 
Name: David Chan
Title: Chief Financial Officer
Date: May 30, 2025

By: 
Name: Ankit Goyal
Title: Chief Risk Officer
Date: May 30, 2025

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	6
Purpose.....	6
Scope.....	6
Part 1 Business and Performance	7
a. Name of Designated Insurance Company	7
b. Name and Contact Details of the Supervisor.....	7
c. Name and Contact Details of the Approved Auditor.....	7
d. Ownership Details	8
e. Company Structure.....	8
f. Insurance Business Written by Segment.....	8
g. Performance of Investments, by asset class and details on material income and expenses incurred during the reporting period	9
h. Any Other Material Information	11
i. Recent Acquisitions, Disposals & Other Transactions.....	11
Part 2 Governance Structure	12
a. Board and Senior Executives.....	12
i. Board and Senior Executive Structure, Roles, Responsibilities and Segregation of Responsibilities.....	12
b. Board Leadership Structure.....	13
c. Argo Board Diversity and Argo Board Performance Evaluation	14
d. Director Independence	14
e. Director Election, Term Limits and Retirement.....	14
f. Board Oversight	14
g. Board Meetings.....	15
h. Board Committees	15
i. Audit & Risk Management Committee	15
j. Investment Committee	17
k. Process for Nominating Directors	17
l. Argo Officers	17
i. Remuneration Policy	18
ii. Pension or Early Retirement Schemes for Members, Board and Senior Employees.....	18

iii.	Shareholder Controllers, Persons who Exercise Significant Influence, the Board or Senior Executive Material Transactions	18
m.	Fitness and Proprietary Requirements	18
i.	Fit and Proper Process in assessing the Board and Senior Executives	18
n.	Board and Senior Executives Professional Qualifications, Skills and Expertise.....	19
i.	Risk Management and Solvency Self-Assessment.....	19
ii.	Risk Management and Solvency Self-Assessment Systems Implementation	20
o.	Relationship Between Solvency Self-Assessment, Solvency Needs & Capital, and Risk Management Solvency	20
p.	Internal Controls	21
q.	Internal Audit	24
i.	Argo Internal Audit Implementation	24
ii.	Independence	24
r.	Actuarial Function	25
s.	Outsourcing.....	25
i.	Outsourcing Policy and Key Functions that have been Outsourced.....	25
ii.	Material Intra-Group Outsourcing.....	26
t.	Other Material Information	26
Part 3	Risk Profile	27
a.	Material Risks the Insurer is Exposed to During the Reporting Period	27
i.	Overview	27
ii.	Insurance Risk	27
iii.	Market Risk	28
iv.	Liquidity Risk	29
v.	Credit Risk (non-investment)	29
vi.	Operational Risk.....	30
vii.	Other Material Risks.....	30
a.	Emerging Risk Management.....	30
b.	Stress Testing and Sensitivity Analysis to Assess Material Risks	31
c.	How assets are invested by and on behalf of an insurance group in accordance with the prudent person principle	31
d.	Any other Material Information	31
Part 4	Solvency Valuation	32
a.	Valuation Bases, Assumptions and Methods to Derive the Value of Each Asset Class	32
b.	Valuation Bases, Assumptions and Methods to Derive the Value of Technical Provisions	33
c.	Description of Recoverables from Reinsurance Contracts	33

d.	Valuation Bases, Assumptions and Methods to Derive the Value of Other Liabilities	34
e.	Any Other Material Information	34
Part 5	Capital Management	35
a.	Eligible Capital	35
i.	Capital Management Policy and Process for Capital Needs, How Capital is Managed and Material Changes During the Reporting Period.....	35
ii.	Description of The Eligible Capital Categorized by Tiers, in Accordance with the Eligible Capital Rules 36	
iii.	Description of the Eligible Capital Categorized by Tiers, in Accordance with the Eligible Capital Rules Used to Meet the Enhanced Capital Requirement (“ECR”) and the Minimum Margin of Solvency (“MSM”) Defined in Accordance with Section (1) (1) of the Act.....	36
iv.	Confirmation that eligible capital is subject to transitional arrangements as required under the Eligible Capital.....	36
v.	Identification of any factors affecting encumbrances affecting the availability and transferability of capital to meet the ECR.....	36
vi.	Identification of ancillary capital instruments that have been approved by the Authority.....	37
vii.	Identification of differences in shareholder’s equity as stated in the financial statements versus available statutory capital and surplus Statutory Capital	37
b.	Regulatory capital requirements.....	37
i.	ECR and MSM Requirements at the End of the Reporting Period	37
ii.	Identification of Any Non-Compliance with the MSM and the ECR.....	37
iii.	A Description of the Amount and Circumstances Surrounding the Non-Compliance, the Remedial Measures and Their Effectiveness.....	37
iv.	Where the Non-Compliance is not Resolved, a Description of the Amount of the Non-Compliance	37
c.	Approved Internal Capital Model.....	38
Part 6	Subsequent Events.....	39
Part 7	Appendices	40
	Appendix A – Organizational Chart as at May 31, 2025	40
	Appendix B - NAIC Corporate Governance Requirements and Disclosure	42
	Appendix C – Directors and Senior Managers.....	46

Additional Information:

Refer to Argo Group International Holdings, Inc.’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024 and in other filings with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), which can be found in the Investors section of Argo Group’s website at: www.argogroup.com.

Introduction

Purpose

The purpose of this Financial Condition Report (“FCR” or “Report”) for Argo Re Ltd. (“Argo” or the “Company”) and its operating subsidiaries is to provide the measures governing the Company’s business operations, corporate governance framework, solvency, financial performance and management of significant events.

The Financial Condition Report is intended to provide information to the public in relation to the Company’s business model, whereby the public may make an informed assessment on whether the business is run in a prudent manner. A copy of this Report is published on the Company’s website within a prescribed period after being filed with the Bermuda Monetary Authority (“BMA” or “Authority”).

Argo’s Approach to Risk & Solvency Assessment

Argo applies an Own Risk & Solvency Assessment (“ORSA”) process across its operations. The purpose of this process is to consider the organization’s solvency and capital needs on a forward-looking basis in light of its assessment of the potential threats and opportunities facing the delivery of its business plan and strategy.

Argo’s Commercial Insurer Solvency Self-Assessments (“CISSA”) are predominantly compiled from existing and previously approved business materials such as the quarterly ORSA risk reports, business plan, capital modeling output and other risk management framework documentation.

The process identifies and analyzes material risks and compares these to agreed risk tolerances to determine where management action, such as mitigation, may be required. The process also considers a range of stress tests, as well as capital evaluations using a range of models to consider the impact of severe events on capital adequacy and liquidity.

As a result of these studies, Argo’s Senior Management, as defined below, is able to consider contingency plans and response plans to allow the organization to continue to meet its strategic objectives under extreme conditions.

The risk reporting within Argo is based upon a group-wide cycle with regular reporting to various risk committees of the Company. In practice this means that each risk committee agrees upon certain actions, which are tracked through their completion.

Scope

This FCR provides an overview of the Business and Performance, Governance Structure, Risk Profile, Solvency Valuation, and Capital Management of Argo and its operating subsidiaries, which structure is detailed in **Appendix A – Organizational Chart**. Information provided in this report is based on data presented and policies, practices and procedures implemented, during the reporting period, unless otherwise stated. Argo has chosen to incorporate into this Report the information that is required for Argo Group US, Inc. (“Argo Group US” or “AGUS”) to submit under the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (“NAIC”) Corporate Governance Annual Disclosure (“CGAD”) requirements as a result of the passing of the CGAD Model Act.

Appendix B – NAIC Corporate Governance Requirements and Disclosure attached herein is intended to provide information as to AGUS’ compliance with the applicable CGAD requirements.

Should a significant event occur after the filing date of this Report, a Subsequent Event report will be submitted to the BMA within 14 days of the occurrence of the event and a copy of that report will be published on the Company’s website within 30 days from the date of submission to the Authority in accordance with the requirements per the Insurance (Public Disclosure) Rules 2015, or by such other date as agreed to by the Authority.

Part 1 Business and Performance

a. Name of Designated Insurance Company

Designated Insurance Company: Argo Re Ltd.

b. Name and Contact Details of the Supervisor

The BMA acts as insurance supervisor for the Company. The contact details for the BMA are as follows:

Bermuda Monetary Authority
BMA House
43 Victoria Street
Hamilton, HM 12, Bermuda
Tel: +1 441 295 5278
Email: enquiries@bma.bm

c. Name and Contact Details of the Approved Auditor

For the reporting period ending December 31, 2024, Deloitte & Touche LLP was the Company's independent registered public accounting firm. Contact details for Deloitte are as follows:

Deloitte & Touche LLP
New York - National Office 30
Rockefeller Plaza, 41st Floor
New York, NY
10112-0015

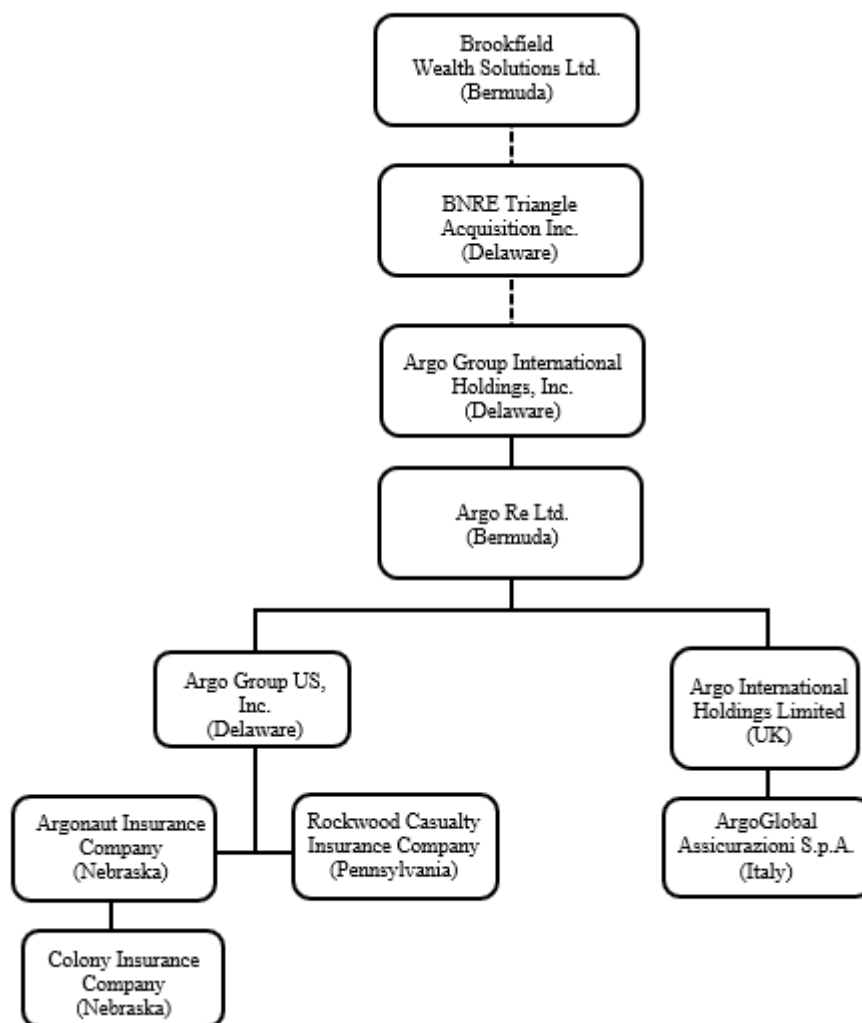
Deloitte & Touche LLP
20 Church Street
Hamilton, HM 11, Bermuda

d. Ownership Details

Argo is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Argo Group International Holdings, Inc., a Delaware corporation (“AGIH”). AGIH owns all 120,000 common shares of Argo. AGIH is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Brookfield Wealth Solutions Ltd. (“BWS”), the ultimate holder, through its indirect wholly-owned subsidiary BNRE Triangle Acquisition Inc., the holder of 13 shares of AGIH’s common stock.

e. Company Structure

The following is a summary organizational chart of Argo and associated companies as of December 31, 2024.



For a complete organizational chart of AGIH companies please refer to **Appendix A - Organization Chart**.

f. Insurance Business Written by Segment

Argo, a Bermuda company, is an underwriter of specialty insurance products in the property and casualty market with a focus on United States (“U.S.”) domiciled risks. We target market niches where we can develop a leadership position and where we believe we will generate superior underwriting profits.

For the year ended December 31, 2024, our operations included three reportable segments – Casualty Lines, Specialty

Lines and Run-off Lines. Our reporting segments consist primarily of the following products:

- **Casualty Lines:** Argo Construction, Argo Environmental, Argo Casualty, Rockwood, Bermuda Casualty and Europe.
- **Specialty Lines:** Specialty Programs and Fronting, Colony Specialty Garage, Argo Inland Marine and Bermuda Property.
- **Run-off Lines:** Liability and surety policies.

The table below presents gross written premium (“GWP”) and net written premium (“NWP”) for the year ending December 31, 2024 on a consolidated basis by reportable segment, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“GAAP”), in line with statutory accounting principles as set forth by the BMA.

Argo Consolidated by Reportable Segment	GWP (\$, MM)	NWP (\$, MM)
Casualty Lines	767.5	575.4
Specialty Lines	611.1	244.3
Run-off Lines	367.2	150.6
Total	1,745.8	970.3

The table below presents gross written premium (“GWP”) and net written premium (“NWP”) for the year ending December 31, 2024 on an unconsolidated basis by reportable segment:

Argo Unconsolidated by Reportable Segment	GWP (\$, MM)	NWP (\$, MM)
Casualty Lines	94.7	30.9
Specialty Lines	121.7	55.8
Run-off Lines	45.4	18.3
Total	261.8	105.0

g. Performance of Investments, by asset class and details on material income and expenses incurred during the reporting period

A significant portion of the Company’s investments comprise high investment grade securities. The Company covers its technical provisions with investment grade fixed income securities. The balance of the portfolio is invested accordingly to maximize returns while preserving sufficient capital to take advantage of growth opportunities.

The following table presents the fair value and return on investment assets (“Return”) including realised gains (/losses) and change in unrealised gains (/losses) for AGIH YE2024.

AGIH YE2024 – Consolidated (amounts are in millions of dollars unless otherwise noted)

Invested Asset	Total Investment Return YE2024	Market value of Investments YE2024	Total Investment Return (%) YE2024
U.S. Government	48.6	642.0	7.6%
Non-U.S. Government	1.4	13.3	10.5%
States, Municipalities, and Political Subdivision	3.6	81.7	4.4%
Corporate Securities			
(a) U.S. Government- backed Corporate	0.0	-	0.0%
(b) Non-U.S. Government- backed Corporate	-	-	0.0%
(c) FDIC Guaranteed Corporate	0.0	-	0.0%

(d) Other Corporate	75.4	1,572.1	4.8%
Asset-backed Securities	22.8	214.7	10.6%
Mortgage-backed Securities			
(a) Residential Subprime	6.5	129.8	5.0%
(b) Residential Non-subprime	0.9	12.4	7.3%
(c) Commercial	28.6	391.2	7.3%
Mutual Funds	0.0		0.0%
Bank Loans	2.9	51.7	5.6%
Catastrophe Bonds and Insurance- Linked Securities	0.0	-	0.0%
Others (Equity & Alternative)	67.7	985.9	6.9%
TOTAL PORTFOLIO	258.4	4,094.8	6.3%

The following table presents the fair value and return on investment assets (unconsolidated) for Argo YE2024,, exclusive of investment income associated with affiliated investment

Argo YE2024 – Unconsolidated (amounts are in millions of dollars unless otherwise noted)

Invested Asset	Total Investment Return YE2024	Market value of Investments YE2024	Total Investment Return (%) YE2024
U.S. Government	7.2	132.9	5.4%
Non-U.S. Government	-	-	0.0%
States, Municipalities, and Political Subdivision	-	-	0.0%
Corporate Securities	-	-	0.0%
(a) U.S. Government-backed Corporate	-	-	0.0%
(b) Non-U.S. Government-backed Corporate	-	-	0.0%
(c) FDIC Guaranteed Corporate	-	-	0.0%
(d) Other Corporate	4.6	79.2	5.8%
Asset-backed Securities	0.3	2.1	14.3%
Mortgage-backed Securities	-	-	0.0%
(a) Residential Subprime	-	0.4	0.0%
(b) Residential Non- subprime	0.2	1.9	10.5%
(c) Commercial	1.8	25.6	7.0%
Mutual Funds	-	-	0.0%
Bank Loans	-	0.6	0.0%
Catastrophe Bonds and Insurance- Linked Securities	-	-	0.0%
Others (Equity & Alternative)	1.2	109.7	1.1%
TOTAL PORTFOLIO	15.3	352.4	4.3%

Details on material income and expenses incurred:

For Argo consolidated, for fiscal year ended 2024, we had fixed maturity interest of \$153.1 million, interest on loans of \$29.4 million, equity securities dividends of \$1.4 million, income from short-term and cash equivalent investments of \$52.7 million, income from other investments of \$26.6 million and investment expenses of \$13.4 million.

h. Any Other Material Information

None.

i. Recent Acquisitions, Disposals & Other Transactions

None.

Part 2 Governance Structure

The governance structure of Argo begins with the Board of Directors (the "Board of Directors" or the "Board"). In addition, the Board of Directors of AGIH, the parent company of Argo, has adopted a set of Corporate Governance Guidelines to assist in the exercise of its responsibilities to oversee the operations of AGIH's subsidiaries. The Board, its committees and the senior executives of Argo have incorporated various levels of governance and reviews to ensure that our Enterprise Risk Management ("ERM") framework and best practices are implemented properly to meet the Company's various regulatory and corporate requirements.

Our corporate governance structure is designed to promote the highest standards of integrity, ethics and transparency. The Board of Directors maintains robust Corporate Governance Guidelines that reflect local and international developments. The Audit & Risk Management Committee of the AGIH Board was regularly briefed on emerging governance issues relevant to our business as well as evolving regulatory developments, especially in Bermuda and the U.S. Highlights of our governance practices include the following:

- ✓ Annual review of director independence
- ✓ Annual election of directors
- ✓ Shareholders holding 10% of shares have right to call a special meeting
- ✓ Shareholder right to remove any director without cause
- ✓ Majority vote standard for director elections
- ✓ No poison pill
- ✓ Regular executive sessions of independent directors
- ✓ Annual management succession planning
- ✓ Annual "say-on-pay" vote
- ✓ Compensation Clawback policy
- ✓ Prohibition on pledging and hedging of shares
- ✓ Annual Board and committee evaluations
- ✓ Annual review of Board committee charters
- ✓ Equity ownership guidelines and share retention requirements
- ✓ No cumulative voting
- ✓ Diverse Board in terms of race and ethnicity, experiences, and specific skills and qualifications
- ✓ Director "overboarding" policy that limits the number of other public company boards that a director may serve on
- ✓ Board and committees may engage outside advisors independently of management
- ✓ Active shareholder engagement
- ✓ Executive compensation philosophy that aligns executive compensation with the interests of shareholders
- ✓ Establishment of an ad-hoc committee of the Board to focus on a review of strategic alternatives for the Company
- ✓ Our corporate governance, compliance, risk management, and internal controls policies are reviewed at least annually.

a. Board and Senior Executives

i. Board and Senior Executive Structure, Roles, Responsibilities and Segregation of Responsibilities

Argo Re Ltd. Directors (as at December 31, 2024)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Executive or Non-Executive</u>	<u>Independent</u>
Christopher Donahue	Non-Executive	NO
William Wharton	Executive	NO
Seamus MacLoughlin	Non-Executive	YES

On May 31, 2024, Susan Comparato resigned as a member of the Board. Ms. Comparato's decision was not due to

any disagreement with the Company or the Board on any matter relating to the Company's operations, policies or practices. In light of Ms. Comparato's decision to resign from the Board, the Board reduced its size from four directors to three directors.

Effective June 1, 2025, each of William Wharton and Christopher Donahue will resign as members of the Board. Mr. Wharton's and Mr. Donahue's decisions were not due to any disagreement with the Company or the Board on any matter relating to the Company's operations, policies or practices. Karlene Woolridge, an Executive of Argo Re Ltd., and Ari Chester, a Non-Executive director, will join the Board of Directors as of June 1, 2025.

Argo Re Ltd. Officers (as at December 31, 2024)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>
David Chan	Chief Financial Officer
Lorenzo Lorilla	Co-Chief Investment Officer
Michael Yablon	Co-Chief Investment Officer
William Wharton	Head of Argo Insurance – Bermuda
Hugh Hopper	Loss Reserve Specialist
Tom Quinn	Privacy Officer
Compass Administration Services Limited	Secretary
Henry French	Assistant Secretary
Andrew Berg	Assistant Secretary

On July 31, 2024, Ronald Swannstrom, the Company's Loss Reserve Specialist, Chief Actuary, resigned. Mr. Swannstrom's decision was not due to any disagreement with the Company or the Board on any matter relating to the Company's operations, policies or practices. Hugh Hopper was appointed as Loss Reserve Specialist on October 7, 2024.

On March 13, 2024, Mark Rose, the Company's Chief Investment Officer, resigned. Mr. Rose's decision was not due to any disagreement with the Company or the Board on any matter relating to the Company's operations, policies or practices. On October 16, 2024, Lorenzo Lorilla and Michael Yablon were both appointed as Co-Chief Investment Officers, and Henry French and Andrew Berg were both appointed as Assistant Secretaries on October 16, 2024. On December 20, 2024, Tom Quinn was appointed as the Privacy Officer.

Effective June 1, 2025, William Wharton will resign as Head of Argo Re Insurance – Bermuda and as the Company's Principal Representative. Mr. Wharton's decision was not due to any disagreement with the Company or the Board on any matter relating to the Company's operations, policies or practices. Ms. Woolridge will be appointed as Principal Representative on June 1, 2025, subject to approval of this appointment by the Authority.

b. Board Leadership Structure

The Company benefits from a highly qualified and experienced Board that provides independent oversight and guidance on the execution of the Company's strategy. The Board and its committees exercise leadership over governance functions in a variety of ways, including by:

- Overseeing the management of the Company, including oversight of significant transactions, investments and risk management;
- Reviewing and assisting in short and long-term planning and strategy;
- Exercising direct decision-making authority in key areas, such as determining governance standards and declaring dividends;
- Reviewing performance, development and succession plans for top executives; and
- Engaging with, and sharing perspectives from, shareholders and key stakeholders.

Our Corporate Governance Guidelines provide that the Board is free to make the selection of the Chairperson of the Board in the manner and based upon the criteria that the Board deems appropriate at the time of such selection. Mr. Wharton has served as the Chairperson of the Board since February 28, 2019 as well as Head of Argo Insurance – Bermuda since September 3, 2020, and has the experience necessary to serve as a key member of the Board while also effectively leading the management team. Effective June 1, 2025, Ms. Woolridge will be appointed as a Board member

and the Chairperson of the Board.

c. Argo Board Diversity and Argo Board Performance Evaluation

Argo's Board of Directors reflects a diverse array of experiences, skills and backgrounds. Each director is individually qualified to make unique and substantial contributions. This diverse skillset is enhanced by both the fresh perspectives brought by our newer directors, as well as the industry and Company-specific expertise of our longer-tenured directors, who have the experience of guiding our Company through the extended business cycles faced by the insurance industry.

The Argo Board of Directors and each of its committees conducts an annual self-evaluation to determine their effectiveness. The reviews focus on the performance of the Argo Board of Directors as a whole and the performance of each committee. The process considers the measures taken to improve performance including board or committee training programs. The Board is responsible for establishing the evaluation criteria and an evaluation process for the Board and each of its committees.

d. Director Independence

The Board has three directors, two of which are non-executives, one of which is independent. This distribution of directors – one independent non-executive, one non-executive, and one executive, will continue after June 1, 2025. Additionally, each member of AGIH's Audit & Risk Management Committee (to which Argo board has delegated authority) is independent and meets the other requirements for audit committee membership, including financial literacy, as defined by applicable NYSE listing rules and SEC rules for audit committee members.

e. Director Election, Term Limits and Retirement

Our Bye-Laws provide for the election of directors by our shareholder(s), which is currently only AGIH. In accordance with our Bye-Laws, each director serves for an annual term ending on the date of the next Annual General Meeting following the Annual General Meeting at which such director was elected, and until his or her successor shall have been duly elected and qualified.

The Company does not apply term limits to the Board directorships. The Argo Board did not believe that term limits for service as a director were in the best interest of the Company and its shareholders.

The Board does not believe a requirement to mandate director retirement by a certain age would serve the best interests of the Company and its shareholders. Therefore, there is no mandatory retirement age for directors.

f. Board Oversight

The Board of Directors maintain robust Corporate Governance Guidelines that reflect local and international developments.

The Board, by itself or through its committees:

- Reviews and approves appropriate strategies, policies and business plans for the Company based on the recommendations of senior executives ("Senior Management") and monitors the Company's performance against such plans;
- Reviews and approves the Company's financial objectives and major corporate plans and actions;
- Understands the Company's financial statements and reviews and approves major changes in the auditing and accounting principles and practices to be used in preparing the Company's financial statements;
- Provides oversight for the Company's framework for risk management and systems for internal control over financial reporting and disclosure;
- Establishes and monitors effective systems for receiving and reporting information about the Company's compliance with its legal and ethical obligations, and articulates expectations and standards related to corporate culture and the "tone at the top," including the Company's Code of Conduct & Business Ethics as well as the Company policies which support and give effect to the same;
- Appoints the officers of the Company and provides oversight and evaluate performance and compensation

- for Senior Management;
- Establishes effective succession plans for Senior Management;
- Provides advice and counsel to Senior Management;
- Establishes the composition and leadership structure of the Board and its committees, determines governance practices and enforce standards for director qualification;
- Assesses the effectiveness of the Board and its committees; and
- Monitors and provides oversight regarding the Company's adherence to the Company policies established for the following functions and operational areas: Investments, Internal Audit, Compliance, Outsourcing, Actuarial and Underwriting.

The Chairperson of the Board sets the agenda for the Board meetings (with approval of the Lead Director, if any) with the understanding that certain items necessary for appropriate Board oversight, such as annual budgets and long range plans, must appear periodically on the agenda. Board members may suggest that particular items be placed on the agenda.

g. Board Meetings

Regular meetings of the Board may be held without notice at such time, date and place as the Board may from time to time determine. Special meetings of the Board may be called, orally or in writing, by the Chief Executive Officer, if one is elected, or, if there is no Chief Executive Officer, the President, or by two or more directors, designating the time, date and place thereof.

The Chairperson of the Board acts as chairperson at all meetings of the members and of the directors at which he or she is present. In the absence of the Chairperson, a chairperson is appointed or elected by a majority of the directors present at the meeting.

The Chairperson of the Board sets the agenda for the Board meetings with the understanding that certain items necessary for appropriate Board oversight, such as annual budgets and long-range plans, must appear periodically on the agenda. Board members may suggest that particular items be placed on the agenda. Similarly, committee chairs set the agenda for their respective committee meeting.

The Board receives regular reports on the Company's business performance and strategic plans from Senior Management.

Minutes of each Board and committee meeting and each written consent to action taken without a meeting are maintained in the appropriate Company books/records.

h. Board Committees

Argo delegates all internal audit, investment and risk committee duties and responsibilities to AGIH's Audit & Risk Management Committee and Investment Committee. AGIH, as Argo's direct parent company, has robust internal audit, investment and risk processes and procedures as well as highly experienced and qualified leaders, and is responsible for ensuring all business objectives are successfully executed in the entire Argo group of companies.

In addition to the delegation of the internal audit, investment and risk functions to AGIH's Audit & Risk Management Committee and Investment Committee, certain members of the Board have extensive experience in principal financial officer and principal actuarial roles and with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and financial statements as well as the preparation, audit, analysis and evaluation of financial statements, and a deep understanding of internal controls over financial reporting.

The AGIH Audit & Risk Management Committee and Investment Committee charters are available on the Company's website at: www.argogroup.com under the "Investors" tab and then the "Governance" tab.

i. Audit & Risk Management Committee

Each member of the Audit & Risk Management Committee is "independent" and meets the other requirements for audit committee membership, including financial literacy, as defined by applicable NYSE listing rules and SEC rules

for audit committee members. Mr. Gregory Morrison and Ms. Anne Schaumburg, the two members of the Audit & Risk Management Committee, are qualified as “audit committee financial experts” within the meaning of applicable SEC rules and regulations governing the composition of the Audit & Risk Management Committee.

The Audit & Risk Management Committee assists the Board in its oversight of (i) the integrity of the Company’s financial statements, (ii) the Company’s compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, (iii) the qualifications and independence of the independent registered public accounting firm, and (iv) the performance of the Company’s internal auditing function (“Internal Audit”) and the independent registered public accounting firm. Its primary responsibilities, among other items, include (a) the appointment, compensation, retention, oversight of the work and termination of the Company’s independent registered public accounting firm, (b) reviewing and discussing the annual audited financial statements and quarterly financial statements with management and the independent registered public accounting firm, (c) reviewing the effectiveness of the Company’s financial reporting processes and internal controls in consultation with management, the independent registered public accounting firm and Internal Audit, including data privacy, information technology security and control, (d) pre-approving all audit and permitted non-audit and tax services to be provided to the Company by the independent registered public accounting firm, in accordance with a preapproval policy, (e) overseeing Internal Audit’s structure, objectivity, responsibilities and budget, (f) overseeing the implementation and maintenance of the Related Person Transaction Policy, (g) periodically reviewing the Company’s compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, (h) reviewing, approving or ratifying all related party transactions, and (i) monitoring compliance with the Code of Conduct, including review of conflicts of interest. The Audit & Risk Management Committee establishes procedures for complaints relating to accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters as well as procedures for confidential, anonymous submission by Company employees of any concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters. The Audit & Risk Management Committee reviews and discusses with management and Internal Audit the risks faced by the Company and the policies, guidelines and process by which management assessed and managed the Company’s risks, including the Company’s major financial risk exposures and the steps management has taken to monitor and control such exposures.

In recommending an independent registered public accounting firm for the Company, the Audit & Risk Management Committee annually considers such auditor’s performance and integrity, the experience and qualifications of the lead audit partner, the geographic scope of their practice as compared to the Company’s geographic scope, their insurance industry expertise, the appropriateness of their fees, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (“PCAOB”) reports on the firm and its peers, and other factors that it deemed appropriate.

While the Board has the ultimate responsibility for overseeing and approving the Company’s risk strategy, risk appetite and risk tolerance levels, the Audit & Risk Management Committee (i) assists the Board in overseeing and reviewing the Company’s enterprise risk management, including the significant policies, procedures, and practices employed to identify, assess and manage insurance risk, credit risk, market risk, operational risk, liquidity risk and reputational risk; (ii) provides strategic guidance to management as to the Company’s capital structure and other related strategic initiatives; (iii) reviews, and if deemed appropriate, approves any transactions between the Company and any related parties, insurance company subsidiaries or affiliates; (iv) reviews and discusses with management (a) the Own Risk Solvency Assessment (“ORSA”) prepared by or on behalf of the Company’s insurance company subsidiaries, (b) capital adequacy, valuation, reserve or other risk management reports, each as prepared by and submitted to regulatory authorities on behalf of Company’s insurance company subsidiaries, and (c) any other facet of the Company’s risk management activities as the Audit & Risk Management Committee may deem appropriate; (v) reviews the Company’s Risk Policy, which delineates the Company’s risk reward framework, risk tolerance levels and risk limits; (vi) discusses policies, guidelines and process by which management assesses and manages risks related to data protection and cybersecurity, including assessments of the overall threat landscape, steps management has taken to monitor or mitigate its risk exposure and related strategies and investments; (vii) oversees and reviews a code of conduct and business ethics applicable to the Company and monitors compliance with such code, including review of any conflicts of interest involving the Company’s and its subsidiaries’ directors and officers; (viii) establishes procedures for (a) the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Company regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters and (b) the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of the Company of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters; and (ix) reviews periodically with the Company’s legal and compliance team, or appropriate delegates, the Company’s compliance with material legal and regulatory requirements including any material issues raised in regulatory authorities’ examinations.

The Audit & Risk Management Committee also oversees the elements of the Company’s sustainability program specifically related to environmental and climate change risks, and provides input to management on the Company’s

environmental, social and governance risks, strategies, policies, programs and practices. Risk management is a collaborative effort of management, the Board, Audit & Risk Management Committee and several functions within the Company that are focused on risk.

j. Investment Committee

The Investment Committee assists the Board in (i) overseeing the Company's and its subsidiaries' key investment objectives, strategies and policies; (ii) approving the Company's and its subsidiaries' investment policies, strategies, and transactions; and (iii) overseeing the performance of the Company's and its subsidiaries' investment portfolios. The Investment Committee's responsibilities include, among other things, (a) approving the Company's and its subsidiaries' Investment Policy Statement including the investment guidelines and asset allocation ranges set forth therein, (b) overseeing the Company's and its subsidiaries' investment transactions and its outside investment managers to determine whether such investment transactions are in accordance with the Company's Investment Policy Statement, (c) ensuring that appropriate selection criteria are developed to identify and select the Company's and its subsidiaries' outside investment managers and periodically reviewing the performance of the Company's and its subsidiaries' outside investment managers, (d) overseeing management's administration of the Company's and its subsidiaries' investment portfolio, including recommended strategic asset allocations and the performance of the portfolio under anticipated and stress test scenarios, (e) approving any Company or subsidiary derivative policy, (f) reviewing management's analysis and reports on potential hedging programs and derivative transactions, and (g) reviewing the Company's policies and procedures for investment risk management, reviewing and establishing a process for monitoring the credit risk of the Company's investment portfolios and making related recommendations.

k. Process for Nominating Directors

The Board receives recommendations for director nominees from various sources such as officers, directors and shareholders, and, as necessary, engages third party consultants such as search firms to assist in identifying and evaluating potential nominees. The Board assesses several factors when evaluating director nominees including, but not limited to, the current needs of the Board and, with regard to a nominee, their: (i) integrity, honesty and accountability; (ii) successful leadership experience and strong business acumen; (iii) forward-looking strategic focus; (iv) collegiality; (v) independence and absence of conflicts of interests; and (vi) ability to devote necessary time to meet director responsibilities. In the case of incumbent directors considered for re-nomination, the Board considers such nominee's prior Company Board experience, attendance and participation at Board meetings throughout such nominee's tenure on the Board, and the candidate's ability to continue to contribute to the Board and the Company's needs as well as the composition of the Board at the time.

In evaluating director nominees, the Board actively considers gender identity, age, race, nationality, national origin, ethnicity, disability status, sexual orientation and other diversity factors in Board composition. In addition, the Board looks for nominees exhibiting specific skills and expertise in the following areas: (i) accounting and finance; (ii) business operations; (iii) business strategy; (iv) corporate governance; (v) technology/digital strategies, including cybersecurity; (vi) executive leadership; (vii) industry knowledge; (viii) international operations/global markets; (ix) investment management; (x) sustainability; (xi) legal/regulatory; and (xii) risk management. The Board ultimately recommends nominees who it believes will enhance the Board's ability to oversee, in an effective manner, the management of the affairs and business of the Company.

The Board seeks a diverse and appropriate balance of members who have the experience, qualifications, attributes and skills that are necessary to oversee a publicly traded, growth-oriented insurance organization that operates in multiple jurisdictions. In addition, the Board seeks directors with experience in a variety of professional disciplines and business ventures that can provide diverse perspectives on the Company's operations. The Board evaluates the types of backgrounds that are needed to strengthen and balance the Board based on the foregoing factors and nominates candidates to fill vacancies accordingly.

l. Argo Officers

The officers of the Company are appointed by the Board from time to time. The officers have such powers and perform such duties in the management, business and affairs of the Company as may be delegated to them by the Company's Board or another officer from time to time.

i. Remuneration Policy

The main objective of our compensation philosophy is to focus executives on the achievement of financial and operational performance over the short- and long-term in order to maximize shareholder value and support business objectives. Our compensation program is designed to increase shareholder value by:

- Linking pay to both Company and individual performance;
- Aligning our executives' incentive compensation with the Company's short- and long-term strategic and financial goals and providing a significant component of compensation that is performance-based;
- Providing a competitive compensation program that allows us to attract and retain superior talent in the competitive specialty insurance marketplace in which we operate; and
- Appropriately managing risk.

The compensation program includes two main components - base salary and executive long-term incentive awards.

Base Salary

- Provide a competitive level of fixed compensation that allows us to attract and retain talent; and
- Base salaries reflect the experience, skills and responsibilities of each employee, the pay practices of companies with whom we compete for talent, economic conditions, and the assessment of the Company and individual performance.

Executive Long-Term Incentive Compensation

- Reward and retain executives who contribute to the Company's success through achieving pre-established corporate financial performance objectives that are designed to be aligned with building shareholder value.

To provide the Company with the ability to recoup performance-based compensation following misconduct on the part of management that is detrimental to the Company, performance-based compensation may be recovered at the discretion of the Board if an executive officer, during the three-year period preceding the following events, (i) has engaged in fraud or other misconduct that resulted in the need for a restatement of the Company's financial statements that affect such executive officer's compensation or (ii) the executive officer has engaged in certain other egregious conduct that is substantially detrimental to the Company. The Board also has the discretion to recoup performance-based compensation if the payment, grant or vesting of the award was based on the achievement of a performance metric that was calculated by the Company in a substantially inaccurate manner. Our Compensation Clawback Policy is available on our website at: www.argogroup.com under the "Investors" tab and then the "Governance" tab.

ii. Pension or Early Retirement Schemes for Members, Board and Senior Employees

The Company provides limited perquisites to our named executive officers ("NEOs"), consisting principally of our corporate-wide benefit programs and, where applicable, relocation assistance. NEOs are offered welfare benefits that generally are commensurate with the benefits provided to all of our full-time employees. Welfare benefits consist of company-paid portions of life, disability, medical and dental insurance premiums. The Company also provides its NEOs with a group umbrella casualty insurance policy and executive long-term disability insurance.

iii. Shareholder Controllers, Persons who Exercise Significant Influence, the Board or Senior Executive Material Transactions

There were no material transactions with related parties during the twelve months ended December 31, 2024.

m. Fitness and Proprietary Requirements

i. Fit and Proper Process in assessing the Board and Senior Executives

The Company assesses the professional competence of its Board members and senior executives (collectively defined herein as "Key Functionaries"), specifically focusing on their prior conduct and degree of skill and competence, by:

- Following a thorough and robust selection process;
- Completing a full and thorough screening of the successful candidate comprising various checks according to the level of the role;
- Ongoing monitoring of professional competence, inter alia, via a development focused annual appraisal process and periodic performance review discussions throughout the year and on an ongoing basis; and
- Implementing ongoing training and development to ensure fitness and propriety is maintained.

It is the Company's policy that Key Functionaries, at all times, comply with the following requirements:

- Their professional qualifications, knowledge and experience are adequate to enable sound and prudent management (i.e. they are fit to undertake their role); and
- They are of good repute and integrity (i.e. they are proper to undertake their role).

The Company's legal department ensures that the following processes and criteria are adhered to with respect to Key Functionaries and does so as required or appropriate in partnership with the Board:

- Whether the person has relevant experience, sufficient skills, knowledge and soundness of judgment to properly undertake and fulfill the particular duties and responsibilities of his/her office.
- Consideration of the diligence with which an employee or officer is fulfilling or is likely to fulfill their duties and responsibilities.
- Whether the person has had experience or similar responsibilities previously, and their record in fulfilling them.
- Whether the person has appropriate qualifications and training, as applicable. As to soundness of judgment, the Company looks to, inter alia, the degree of balance, rationality and maturity demonstrated in the person's previous conduct and decision-taking.
- The probity of the person concerned.
- The person's reputation and character, whether the person has a criminal record, convictions for fraud or other dishonesty.
- Whether the person has contravened any provision of insurance, banking, investment or other legislation designed to protect members of the public against financial loss, due to dishonesty, incompetence or malpractice.
- Whether the person has been involved in any business practices appearing to be deceitful or oppressive or improper or which otherwise reflect discredit on his method of conducting business.
- A person's record of compliance with various non-statutory codes insofar as they may be relevant to the registration criteria and to the interests of policyholders and potential policyholders.
- Whether the person has been censured or disqualified by professional or regulatory bodies, e.g. the Chartered Property Casualty Underwriters, Casualty Actuarial Society, The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bermuda, or corresponding bodies in other jurisdictions.

n. Board and Senior Executives Professional Qualifications, Skills and Expertise

A description of the professional qualifications, skills, and expertise of the Board and senior executives is included in **Appendix C – Directors and Senior Executives**.

i. Risk Management and Solvency Self-Assessment

Risk Management Process & Procedures to Identify, Measure, Manage, and Report on Risk Exposures

Argo Risk Management

Enterprise Risk Management is a company-wide process sponsored by Argo's Board that identifies, assesses, monitors, manages and reports risks that could materially influence Argo's ability to deliver its strategic objectives. Enterprise Risk Management ("ERM") is intended to be a business enabler that enhances the Company's performance and shareholder value as well as a means of providing assurance to the Board and shareholders that various regulatory and legal requirements are met.

The Company considers the implementation of an effective risk management framework as a strategic imperative, not only to meet regulatory requirements such as those laid out in the Bermuda Monetary Authority's Insurance Code of Conduct ("ICC") and the regulations in countries in which the Company conducts business, but also to gain a competitive advantage by improving its understanding of its own risks and capital requirements for solvency on a per risk and an aggregated basis. As part of our organizational culture, risk management is embedded to ensure that it takes place at the first line of defense, enabled and challenged by the Risk Management Function ("RMF") at the second line of defense.

The Company's vision for risk management is that – "Risk intelligence enables Argo to achieve its strategic objectives by taking appropriate risks and exploiting opportunities".

In support of this vision, the Company operates a Risk Management Framework which seeks to enhance:

- Risk Governance & Culture – to ensure clear accountabilities are defined and a risk aware culture is fostered in line with the Company's Purpose and Values;
- Risk Identification and Prioritization – to ensure consistent and deep understanding of current and emerging risks that could materially impact its financial resources, volatility of resources or the viability of its business model are understood and articulated in a timely manner;
- Risk Appetite, Tolerances and Limits – to ensure clear boundaries for acceptable risk taking are defined by the Company's Board;
- Risk Management and Controls – to ensure conscious management decisions are taken to secure opportunities and bring threats within acceptable bounds and monitor controls; and
- Risk Reporting and Communication – to ensure communication of risk information the organization to support decision-making.

The risk management function is provided with authority through the Chief Risk Officer to:

- Provide the resources, infrastructure and information systems required to create a sustainable risk management framework;
- Deliver an Own Risk & Solvency Assessment ("ORSA") process capable of informing the Board and Senior Management on the Company's solvency and risk profile on an ongoing basis; and
- The risk management framework established by this Policy ensures a sound governance and internal control system is established for the purpose of complying with the BMA's ICC.

ii. Risk Management and Solvency Self-Assessment Systems Implementation

Argo ORSA Reporting Process

Argo recognizes the value of formalizing its risk and capital reporting and has established an ongoing ORSA process. The process is based upon two cycles of reporting, quarterly and annual. The ORSA process is closely aligned to the business planning process and informs the risk and capital implications of this process, and ultimately, the potential implications for the organization's solvency. The ORSA process is the mechanism through which the Economic Capital Model ("ECM") informs the business planning process.

Each quarter, a condensed and focused ORSA risk report is produced that provides status updates presented by the Chief Risk Officer to the Audit & Risk Management Committee where risk exposures are compared to the risk tolerances, material breaches are presented, recommended mitigation strategies, and material emerging risks are discussed in the context of the business plans. On an annual basis, a comprehensive risk report is produced for Argo.

Argo's Risk Assessment Process ("RAP") is driven by the organization's strategic goals and objectives. Material risks are ranked and prioritized based on established criteria and evaluated on both an inherent (i.e., pre-risk mitigation controls in place) and residual (i.e., post-risk mitigation controls in place) basis. The findings and recommendations that result from Argo's risk and solvency self-assessment process are a key source of information for strategic decision-making, regulatory reviews as well as disclosures to supervisory authorities and key stakeholders.

o. Relationship Between Solvency Self-Assessment, Solvency Needs & Capital, and Risk Management Solvency

Argo Solvency Self-Assessment and Risk & Capital Management

Argo recognizes that developing ERM is a long-term process with a step-wise improvement approach required to build gradually on the adoption of risk management processes across the organization. Argo therefore defined a Risk Management Strategy to ensure ERM adoption creates a risk aware culture.

The risk management vision is for an organization where all staff within the organization have access to the appropriate risk resource, skillsets, tools, processes and training to enable them to make informed and timely risk-taking decisions. This implies that:

- Risks are made visible;
- Risks are discussed and understood;
- Risks are owned;
- Appropriate action is taken; and
- Argo learns from its risk taking.

The risk management function establishes improvement plans, which are approved by the Audit & Risk Management Committee on an annual basis. The Chief Risk Officer provides a second line of defense review of the effectiveness of risk management across the organization against a Risk Management Maturity Model methodology using the criteria laid out in the NAIC ORSA Handbook.

The effectiveness of the ERM framework is tested independently periodically by either Internal Audit or external consultants and the findings are reported to the Audit & Risk Management Committee. Appropriate actions are then agreed upon and tracked to completion.

Risk reporting is integral to Argo's management information system and takes place at several different levels throughout the business. It provides Senior Management, the Board and other relevant external parties (e.g., regulators, rating agencies) with sufficient information to enable them to assess (1) the actual level of risk integrated into the business plan and (2) the effectiveness of the control environment.

Risk is reported and discussed externally at AGIH and Argo in many forums, including:

- Quarterly/Annual risk disclosures in SEC Form 10-Q and SEC Form 10-K respectively.
- Presentations/meetings to/with insurance regulatory authorities.
- Annual rating agencies review with A.M. Best and Standard & Poor's ("S&P").

Self-Assessment Approval Process

Argo Solvency Self Assessments ("CISSA") are predominantly compiled from existing and previously approved business materials such as the quarterly ORSA risk reports, business plan, capital modeling output and other risk management framework documentation.

The review and sign-off of the CISSA report is managed by the Risk Management Function, with Risk Owner reviews and approved by delegated members of the Audit & Risk Management Committee, Argo and Argo's U.S. Boards.

p. Internal Controls

Internal Control System

The Company defines internal controls as a process, conducted by its Board, Senior Management and employees (among others), designed to provide reasonable assurance that business objectives are achieved.

This is accomplished by:

- Securing compliance with applicable laws, regulations and control processes;
- Ensuring processes are efficient and effective;
- Ensuring that sufficient and reliable financial and non-financial information is available to effectively manage

- the business; and
- Ensuring that adequate policies and procedures are in place, particularly those related to the company's key business functions (i.e., IT, accounting, financial reporting, risk management and compliance).

Elements of the control environment include integrity, ethical values, management's operating style, delegation of authority, as well as the processes for managing and developing people in the business.

Argo maintains a Code of Conduct and Business Ethics that applies to all its directors, officers and employees, including the principle executive officer and the principal financial officer. This is an important foundation of its internal control system that is applicable to compliance with laws and regulations, and policies and procedures for conflicts of interest, insider trading, anti-money laundering, sanctions, anti-trust, anti-bribery and anti-corruption, gifts & entertainment, political contributions, data privacy and information security, outsourcing and confidentiality. Corporate training is provided to Company employees and its relevant third-party vendors regarding the subject of the Company's policies and procedures.

The Internal Controls System is designed and operates to assist the Board and Senior Management in the fulfillment of their respective responsibilities for oversight and management of the Company. The Internal Controls System provides them with reasonable assurance from a control perspective that the business is being operated consistently with (a) the strategy and risk appetite set by the Board, (b) business objectives, (c) policies and procedures, and (d) laws and regulations.

The Company has in place a Whistle Blower Procedure that encourages proactive reporting of illegal or unethical behaviors. It is the Company's policy to ensure that all Key Functionaries and employees are aware of and have access to the Company whistle blower hotline for the purpose of reporting any illegal or unethical act on a confidential, anonymous basis. Such reports may also address any concerns regarding financial statement or other disclosures, accounting, internal accounting or disclosure controls, auditing matters or violations of the Company's Code of Conduct and Business Ethics.

Health and Occupational Safety

Argo accepts its duty to prevent injury and ill health to our employees and all other stakeholders. We are committed to taking a comprehensive, programmatic, and preventive responsibility for Occupational Health & Safety. Every employee has the right to feel safe at work.

Argo is committed to complying with all local legal and regulatory requirements as they apply to Health & Safety and monitoring compliance with these requirements on an ongoing basis. The key Occupational Health & Safety objective is to minimize the number of instances of occupational accidents and illnesses and ultimately achieve an accident-free workplace and activities

More information is available at: <https://www.argogroup.com/about/corporate-responsibility/occupational-health-safety-management/>.

Human Rights & Labor Policy

Argo recognizes that business has the responsibility to respect human rights and the ability to contribute to positive human rights impacts. We are committed to treating everyone with dignity and respect, and we strive to promote human rights in accordance with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. We expect the third parties we work with do the same.

We are committed to safe, healthy working conditions and we strongly support allowing for freedom of association and collective bargaining. We strive to provide a workplace free from discrimination, harassment and forced or child labor.

We have in place a number of due diligence processes and systems to mitigate the risk to the business of slavery and human trafficking:

- Risk management framework that identifies and assesses potential risk areas to the business such as slavery and human trafficking
- Mitigation of risk in our supply chains by setting clear requirements and expectations for our potential outsourcing partners and suppliers
- The monitoring of outsourcing partners and suppliers to ensure that the level of risk of slavery and human trafficking to Argo remains low
- Ensuring that there are in place the appropriate recruitment processes and procedures (the relevant due diligence and vetting is carried out on all recruitment agencies that are listed on the Argo panel)
- Protecting whistle blowers; Argo has adopted a whistleblowing policy to ensure that all employees feel comfortable and confident to report any acts of malpractice by their colleagues, management, customers and other market practitioners

More information is available at: <https://www.argogroup.com/about/corporate-responsibility/human-rights/>.

Compliance Function

Argo has in place a centralized Compliance Function. The Compliance Function oversees compliance activities for Argo operations. The Compliance Function forms a part of the Legal and Compliance Department and reports into AGIH's General Counsel. Argo believes this organizational structure optimizes its ability to maintain an effective and efficient Compliance Function.

The Compliance Function operates to the Compliance Function Charter reviewed annually by AGIH's Audit & Risk Management Committee. The mission of the Compliance Function is to support the Board of Directors of the Company, Argo Senior Management and the Argo operation in ensuring it meets its regulatory obligations in the territories in which it operates. The Function will do this by:

- Monitoring regulatory developments;
- Putting in place the necessary systems and controls to meet regulatory requirements;
- Advising management on maintaining compliance with regulatory requirements;
- Monitoring and reporting on regulatory compliance performance of the business; and
- Ensuring staff are aware of regulatory obligations through compliance training.

The Compliance Function has implemented and maintains a formal and documented compliance framework incorporating the on-going activities of the Function. The compliance framework is made up of critical components ensuring there is in place a robust regulatory compliance risk-management program for the Argo:

Governance

- Set and maintain a "culture of compliance" including Board and Senior Management
- Establish Clear Roles & Responsibilities (Three Lines of Defense Model)

Risk Assessment

- Map defined laws and regulations to the different aspects of the business
- Prioritize and identify high risk compliance areas of focus
- Align risk assessment process with other components of compliance program

Policies & Procedures

- Develop and maintain formalized regulatory compliance risk policies and procedure documentation
- Establish and socialize with the business
- Anchor policy and procedure documentation to regulatory guidelines

Compliance Monitoring

- Establish scope and frequency for monitoring and testing based on risk assessment
- Perform periodic testing and monitoring of compliance controls
- Measure and monitor corrective action or remediation plans

Reporting & Communications

- Identify reporting requirements and provide on-going and periodic reporting to Senior Management, Board, regulators, etc.
- Establish compliance communication and messaging
- Establish formal communication protocol

Compliance & Training

- Conduct risk focused compliance training
- Develop training plan and execute accordingly
- Update and maintain training content anchored by regulatory requirements and guidance

Regulatory Interaction

- Maintain business-wide view of recent and planned examination activities and findings
- Determine regulatory communication protocols and establish process to receive and respond to regulatory requirements
- Identify critical shareholders

Compliance Technology

- Develop detailed business requirements
- Identify and document critical technology platforms leveraged by compliance
- Evaluate technology platforms and seek to utilize automation where possible

Additional information regarding Argo's approach to compliance is available on the Argo website:

<http://www.argogroup.com/compliance-at-argo/>.

q. Internal Audit**i. Argo Internal Audit Implementation**

The internal audit function is established by the Audit & Risk Management Committee of the Board of Directors. The Chief Internal Auditor reports on a quarterly basis to the Audit & Risk Management Committee. The Audit & Risk Management Committee is responsible for:

- Approving the internal audit charter;
- Approving the risk based internal audit plan;
- Approving the internal audit budget and resource plan;
- Receiving communication from the Chief Internal Auditor on the internal audit function's performance relative to its plan and other matters;
- Approving decisions regarding the appointment and removal of the Chief Internal Auditor;
- Approving the remuneration of the Chief Internal Auditor; and
- Making appropriate inquiries of management and the Chief Internal Auditor to determine whether there is inappropriate scope or resource limitations.

The Chief Internal Auditor communicates and interacts and reports directly to the Audit & Risk Management Committee, including in executive sessions and between Audit & Risk Management Committee meetings as appropriate.

The Internal Audit activity of Argo is responsible for periodically evaluating the processes of controlling operations throughout the organization. This responsibility is carried out in three distinct steps:

1. Ascertaining that the design of the process of controlling, as it has been established and represented by management, is adequate;
2. Determining, through compliance testing and other procedures, that the process is, in fact, functioning as intended in an effective and efficient manner; and
3. Reporting the results of audit work performed and offering recommendations for improving the controlling process.

ii. Independence

The internal audit function remains free from interference by any element in the Company, including matters of audit selection, scope, procedures, frequency, timing, or report content to permit maintenance of a necessary independent and objective mental attitude.

Internal auditors have no direct operational responsibility or authority over any of the activities audited. Accordingly, they do not implement internal controls, develop detailed steps necessary to implement procedures, install systems,

prepare records, or engage in any other activity that may impair the internal auditor's judgment.

Auditors are required to maintain independence of mental attitude in the conduct of all assigned work; to be objective, fair, and impartial; and to conduct themselves so that clients and third parties will see our office in this way. Internal Auditors sign a Conflict of Interest Statement upon initial employment in the department and renewed annually thereafter. Each staff member must promptly notify their Internal Audit manager or the CEO of the Company in writing concerning any situation that would impair the staff member's or the office's independence on an audit, or that might lead others to question it.

If a staff member has any doubt about whether a situation may constitute impairment, he or she should resolve the question in favor of disclosure. To maintain independence, any auditor (including Senior Management) who transfers to Internal Audit from the Company's auditable areas may not perform any audit testing, review work papers, or issue audit reports for that auditable area for one year after the transfer.

The Chief Internal Auditor confirms to the Audit & Risk Management Committee, at least annually, the organizational independence of the internal audit function.

The frequency and scope of auditing the controlling process is determined by Argo's Internal Audit department in connection with the Company's Senior Management and as approved by the Company's Audit & Risk Management Committee.

r. Actuarial Function

Argo's Actuarial Team is led by the Chief Reserving Actuary ("CRA") and the Chief Pricing Actuary ("CPA"). The CPA and team provide analytical support to the underwriting teams. They are responsible for pricing guidance, consistency and peer review, and pricing model development and management. The Actuarial Function is led by the CRA (who is also the Approved Actuary in line with the requirements of the BMA ICC) and is responsible for:

- Estimating and reporting the Claims Provisions to the Board;
- Supporting the Chief Pricing Actuary and team;
- Assisting in the completion of regulatory filings; and
- Contributing to, and reporting on, the Risk Management System (principally regarding the calculation of the capital requirements).

The decisions of the Actuarial Function are free from the influence of other functions, including management. The Actuarial Function's role holders have the relevant qualifications, experience and knowledge of the risks inherent in the business. Actuarial Function holders are qualified fellows of appropriate national actuarial societies.

Actuarial reserving processes are well defined and closely managed. Procedures for quarterly review, discussion and financial reporting of reserves are in place and managed through thorough processes and ultimate management sign off.

s. Outsourcing

i. Outsourcing Policy and Key Functions that have been Outsourced

It is Argo's Outsourcing Policy to manage its relationships with all of its outsourced service providers, in accordance with the BMA's ICC, and the laws and regulations of the countries in which the Company conducts business. This is achieved by embedding into the organization adequate systems and controls to mitigate the risks associated with outsourcing activities.

Our Outsourcing Policy and Procedures comply with the requirements of the regulatory jurisdictions in which we operate and require that our due diligence and on-boarding procedures consider a range of risk factors prior to a vendor's appointment. These considerations include but are not limited to their financial stability, anti-money laundering, anti-bribery and corruption, and economic sanctions compliance as well as their business continuity arrangements and their operation against international best practice standards for Health & Safety, Environmental Management, Labor Relations and Human Rights performance. We outline in more detail under the Operational Risk section measures taken to work with our partners on operational resilience.

When relying on a third party or other affiliated entity to perform operational functions required by a regulator or essential to regulated activities, Argo:

- Maintains oversight and accountability for these functions as if they were performed internally and subject to the Company's own standards for corporate governance and internal control; and
- Notifies, where required by applicable laws and regulations, the regulator of any outsourcing agreements for material functions and submits those agreements to the regulator prior to signing.

The Company also ensures that any service agreements to perform material outsourced functions include:

- Terms of compliance with jurisdictional laws and regulations;
- A requirement for cooperation with the regulator and any other relevant competent authority; and
- Timely access to data and records.

Argo has a number of strategic relationships with service providers for the provision of key services. The key services currently outsourced include:

- Underwriting support services including data entry and reconciliation;
- Financial Reporting & Accounting support services;
- Catastrophe risk modeling services including data entry and reconciliation;
- A range of aspects of Information Technology; and
- Tax function operations.

ii. Material Intra-Group Outsourcing

Argo has established an intra-group shared services arrangement to facilitate the creation of centers of excellence in the provision of functional activities. A service level agreement is put in place between parties formally describing the intent of the agreement. The service level agreement comes under the same Outsourcing Policy and Procedure as external arrangements and are subject to legal review.

BP&C Shared Services, Inc. (formerly known as Argonaut Management Services Inc.) provides services from its United States operations in support of other areas of AGIH, both domestically and abroad. These arrangements are in place to support a range of smaller group operations where establishing local functional expertise is not justified based on the scale of the business operations.

Services which might typically be provided under these agreements include: Information Technology, Internal Audit, Enterprise Risk Management, Compliance, Financial Planning & Accounting, Investment Management, Legal, Marketing and/or Actuarial.

t. Other Material Information

None.

Part 3 Risk Profile

a. Material Risks the Insurer is Exposed to During the Reporting Period

i. Overview

The risk taxonomy is intended to broadly define Argo's universe of risks by classifying risk categories and risk causes, outlining a common understanding of all risks across the organization and the interrelationships of those risks. This classification drives consistency in evaluating risks across business units and enable a meaningful rollup of operating unit risks to Argo level risks.

ii. Insurance Risk

Description

Insurance underwriting risks include risks related to adverse changes in the value of insurance liabilities, including risks related to an excess or shortage of underwriting capacity, unexpected changes in the claims, legal or social environment, changes to distribution channels, sufficiency of reserves, our ability to compete effectively, breach of the obligations of our agents.

Measurement and Mitigation

Argo uses a number of strategies and processes to mitigate our insurance risk exposure, including:

- engaging in disciplined and rigorous underwriting within clearly defined risk parameters and subject to various levels of oversight by experienced underwriting professionals;
- underwriting guidelines and authority;
- undertaking technical analysis to inform pricing decisions;
- carefully evaluating terms and conditions of our policies;
- focusing on our risk aggregations by geographic zones, industry type, credit exposure and other bases; and
- ceding insurance risk to reinsurance companies.

1st line of defense Insurance Risk is managed through the Underwriting Governance Group and its responsibilities include:

- Defining Argo's underwriting strategy;
- Defining Argo's underwriting risk appetite;
- Defining Argo's underwriting guidelines;
- Ensuring robust underwriting governance and execution;
- Approving all material product development proposals;
- Monitoring and managing Argo's accumulations and aggregations; and
- Leading the development of risk selection and pricing methodologies, tools and guidelines.

Underwriting exposures are evaluated in combination between the RMF, Exposure Management, Underwriting officers and relevant Business Unit/Underwriting Heads; and, as a matter of routine, the output is presented to the Underwriting Governance Group for discussion.

RMF as 2nd line of defense monitors and reports on underwriting risk as part of the quarterly ORSA process.

Reinsurance is a key tool used by Argo as a mechanism for mitigating insurance risks. Argo maintains a dedicated Ceded Reinsurance Team ("Ceded Re") that executes placement of third-party treaty reinsurance, together with a corporate Reinsurance Committee ("ARC") which provides centralized oversight of individual placements and overall strategy.

Annually as part of Argo's planning process, Ceded Re collaborates with executive leadership, underwriting management, and finance teams to develop prospective forecasts of reinsurance spend by individual operating unit.

Plans are presented to the ARC for approval prior to annual plan being finalized.

The cost of capital is a major factor in reinsurance purchasing decisions. These decisions are also heavily informed by a number of other factors such as:

- The impact on quality of earnings (volatility);
- The ability of reinsurance to absorb losses;
- Security of the reinsurance counterparty;
- The ability to purchase reinsurance from year to year (compared to the relative inflexibility of raising /returning capital); and
- The impact of having a reinsurance program that might not be in alignment with peer companies.

ARC meets regularly throughout the year during which Ceded Re provides updated placement progress, and tactical decisions with the ongoing placements are considered.

Material Risk Concentration

Catastrophe Losses

We are subject to claims arising out of catastrophes that may have a significant effect on our business, results of operations and/or financial condition. Catastrophes (“CAT”) can be caused by various events, including tornadoes, hurricanes, windstorms, tsunamis, earthquakes, hailstorms, explosions, power outages, severe winter weather, wildfires and man-made events, including civil unrest.

We actively manage our risk exposure to catastrophes through underwriting limits and processes, and further mitigate it through the purchase of reinsurance protection and other hedging instruments.

Argo’s exposure management team assists in the underwriting process by providing analysis in order to inform pricing decisions. Additionally, the exposure management team actively monitors and communicates, through periodic reporting, key information for stakeholders. The results of these reports are used to assist with establishing the strategic plans for CAT risk appetite and identifying potential CAT risks that may prevent Argo from achieving its business objectives, in addition to determining potential CAT risk mitigation strategies.

iii. Market Risk

Description

Market risk is the risk of loss or adverse change in our financial position due to fluctuations in the level and volatility of market prices of assets, liabilities and financial instruments. This risk may be caused by fluctuations in interest rates, foreign exchange rates or equity, property and securities values.

Credit risk is the risk of loss or adverse change in our financial position due to fluctuations in the credit standing of issuers of securities, counterparties or any other debtors, including risk of loss arising from an insurer’s inability to collect funds from debtors.

Investment risk is the uncertainty associated with making an investment that may not yield the expected returns or performance, including the risk that an investment will decline in value, result in a loss or result in liability or other adverse consequences for the investor.

Measurement and Mitigation

Argo’s Investment Policy provides a framework for the investment strategy that is consistent with Argo’s overall business strategy and risk tolerance. The Investment Policy considers a broad range of inputs including Argo’s liability profile, capital structure, business strategy, regulatory environment, rating profile, tax position, and market outlook.

The AGIH Board and Investment Committee have approved an Investment Policy Statement that provides a framework for investment strategy consistent with Argo’s overall business strategy, risk tolerance and applicable regulatory requirements.

Argo's ultimate parent company, BWS, contracts with a variety of investment managers, each with individual investment mandates. Any breach of investment management mandates would be reported within a month and if a risk tolerance is breached, the existence of such breach would be escalated to the Investment Committee

Material Risk Concentration

Our investment portfolio consists of significant holdings of fixed income securities. Fluctuations in interest rates have a direct impact on the market valuation of these securities. We manage interest rate risk through an active portfolio management strategy that involves the selection of investments with appropriate characteristics such as duration, yield, currency tailored to the characteristics of our liabilities.

iv. Liquidity Risk

Description

Liquidity risk is the risk of loss or our inability to have sufficient liquid assets to meet our financial obligations when they fall due or the inability to meet such obligations at excessive cost.

Measurement and Mitigation

Argo manages its operating liquidity on a global basis as well as at the subsidiary level. Argo actively manages its liquidity based on its business plan, legal entity structure and regulatory requirements, with the objective of ensuring that funds are available to meet all obligations. Liquidity is measured, monitored, and maintained through cash balances, cash flows forecasts and investment monitoring and reporting, relative to established tolerances.

Liquidity targets are established for each Argo subsidiary upon its historical and expected operating cash flow. Actual cash balances are monitored regularly to ensure targeted levels are maintained to meet future obligations. Cash reports are prepared by Argo's treasury department; comparing actual cash/liquidity balances to targeted balances and sent to various constituents. Cash balances are forecasted as well. Holding company cash flows are also monitored and forecasted, from downstream holding companies up to Argo consolidated level.

We have access to various sources of liquidity including cash, investments and the ability to borrow under BWS' revolving credit facility.

Material Risk Concentration

Key liquidity risk concentrations are driven by unexpected collateral call and/or large cashflow demands. Cashflow demands can arise from large catastrophe events in addition to other scenarios including potential collateral calls from a rating downgrade where counterparties could exercise special termination clauses.

v. Credit Risk (non-investment)

Description

Argo is exposed to credit risk on the amount of paid losses recoverable from reinsurers and account receivables from its insureds.

Measurement and Mitigation

Reinsurance Credit Risk is overseen by the Argo Reinsurance Committee. The Group is selective with regards to its reinsurers, seeking out those with stronger financial strength ratings from A.M. Best or S&P. We perform credit reviews on our reinsurers, focusing on a number of criteria including, but not limited to, financial condition, stability, trends and commitment to the reinsurance business. Argo also requires a deposit of assets in trust, letters of credit or other acceptable collateral to support balances due from certain reinsurers whose financial strength ratings fall below a certain level, or who transact business on an unauthorized basis.

Argo actively monitors its credit exposure to accounts receivable from its insureds and agents using a financial approval

process and requesting collateral under appropriate circumstances.

Material Risk Concentration

Reinsurance credit risk is one of Argo's largest credit risk concentrations and is managed proactively through strong trading relationships with high quality counterparties.

vi. Operational Risk

Description

Operational risk refers to the risk of loss arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems or the operational impact of external events. This risk encompasses all exposures faced by functions and services rendered in the course of conducting business including, but not limited to, underwriting, accounting and financial reporting, business continuity, claims management, information technology and data processing, legal and regulatory compliance, outsourcing and reinsurance purchasing.

Measurement and Mitigation

Argo primarily mitigates operational risk through documented processes and ongoing testing of effectiveness and operation of controls that begin at the business unit and function level.

Argo uses a Risk Assessment Process to assess, investigate, aggregate and prioritize key risks across the organization. This encompasses granular risk scenarios across all risk types.

The Risk Assessment Process applies to the consideration of the operation of controls and other mitigation strategies to manage risks appropriately within agreed risk tolerances and limits. This process ensures that material risks are described using consistent terminology for impact and likelihood, articulated within the risk management framework.

Material Risk Concentration

Argo has identified that its largest potential operational risk may result from five areas of the organization: Legal/Compliance, Cyber, Facilities, Information Technology and Human Resources.

vii. Other Material Risks

a. Emerging Risk Management

Emerging risks are by their very nature not always possible to quantify in terms of frequency, severity, or timeline due to their inherent uncertainty. Emerging risks are considered against a standard external-driver classification:

- Political
- Economic
- Societal
- Technological
- Legal
- Environmental

Emerging risks are subject to a diverse source of identification. Within the ground up risk assessment process of all Argo business units, a review of emerging hazards is undertaken. This, together with business planning review, is designed to capture those emerging risks with the potential to impact a particular business unit's operating model, then quarterly business unit risk dashboards track and review the status of key emerging risks. This is supplemented by the top-down view of key emerging risks set out within the Argo Strategic Landscape, which is presented to the Executive Risk Committee.

In particular, the Company is exposed to physical and transition risks as a result of global climate change. Physical

risks arise from the direct effects of climate change, such as the destruction of property and infrastructure, which may result in a business interruption. Transition risks arise from the process of transitioning towards a low-carbon economy, primarily from extensive policy, legal/regulatory, technology, social and market changes in support of this transition. In addition, the Company may be exposed to losses in the value of our investments arising from the physical and transition impacts of climate change, including 'stranded assets', on the companies and securities in which we invest. The Company manages a well-diversified portfolio, both geographically and by sector, and monitors our investment-allocation strategies as the economy transitions toward long-term decarbonization, allowing us to adjust our exposure to sectors and/or geographical areas that face severe risks due to climate change. Despite these efforts, there remains a risk that our financial condition or operating performance may be impacted by changes in our business model arising from climate change transition, and by the performance of strategies we put in place to manage this transition.

The Emerging Risk Working Group ("ERWG") is a forum of Senior Management and functional heads that meet on a quarterly basis to review the current status of the Emerging Risk Profile. The ERWG identifies and assesses new emerging risks, the owners, and relevant areas of the business most likely to be impacted, agree those which require a more in-depth analysis, and make recommendations of specific actions.

b. Stress Testing and Sensitivity Analysis to Assess Material Risks

The purpose of the Stress & Scenario Testing Framework ("SSTF") is to apply a variety of deterministic stress and scenarios to the group's material risks and analyze the impact on targeted earnings and capital. Stress-testing and scenario analysis are tools to evaluate the impact of severe, but plausible events.

The SSTF provides significant insight into both the opportunities and the potential vulnerabilities of Argo's business strategy. The SSTF works in tandem with other risk management and financial tools and processes (e.g. capital models, catastrophe models, portfolio management tools, etc.).

These stresses capture risks across six different risk categories, namely catastrophe, non-catastrophe underwriting, reserve, market, non-investment-related credit, and operational risk.

The outcome of the stress tests completed within the ORSA process for the year ending 2024 was that allowing for the application of management actions across the various stress tests, all scenarios were within the target risk appetite.

c. How assets are invested by and on behalf of an insurance group in accordance with the prudent person principle

Consistent with the 'prudent person' principle in relation to the investment of assets, AGIH's Co-Chief Investment Officers invest only in those instruments that any reasonable individual with objectives of capital preservation and return on investment would own. This principle requires that AGIH's Co-Chief Investment Officers, in determining the appropriate investment strategy and policy, may only assume investment risks that they can properly identify, measure, respond to, monitor, control, and report while taking into consideration the applicable capital requirements and adequacy, short-term and long-term liquidity requirements, and policyholder obligations. Further, Argo ensures that investment decisions have been executed in the best interest of both its policyholders and its shareholders.

Argo has established and maintains an Investment Policy. This Investment Policy governs the allocation of assets and prohibits exposures in excess of certain risk tolerances.

d. Any other Material Information

None.

Part 4 Solvency Valuation

a. Valuation Bases, Assumptions and Methods to Derive the Value of Each Asset Class

Under Argo's Economic Balance Sheet ("EBS"), assets are fair-valued in line with the U.S. GAAP principles adopted by Argo except where the U.S. GAAP principles do not require an economic valuation. In those cases, asset valuations are adjusted to the amount for which they could be exchanged between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Asset-backed securities: Principally comprised of collateralized loan obligations, automobile loan receivables, credit card receivables, equipment receivables and home equity loans. Fair value prices are derived from observable data that may include dealer quotes, market spreads, yield curves, live trading levels, trade execution data, credit information and the security's terms and conditions, among other things.

Cash, restricted cash, and cash equivalents: Cash, restricted cash, and cash equivalents consists of cash deposited in operating accounts with commercial banks and short-term investments with original maturities of 90 days or less.

Corporate debt: Comprised of bonds issued by or loan obligations of corporations that are diversified across a wide range of issuers and industries. Fair value prices are generally derived from observable data that may include dealer quotes, market spreads, yield curves, live trading levels, trade execution data, credit information and the security's terms and conditions, among other things.

Deferred Acquisition Costs: Deferred Acquisition Costs are included in the premium provision valuation within the Company's technical provision for EBS.

Deferred Tax Assets: Deferred Tax Assets ("DTA") are valued in accordance with EBS. Hence, DTA reflects any adjustment from GAAP financials in order to convert them into EBS financials.

Equity securities: Comprised of U.S. and foreign common and preferred stocks and mutual funds. Prices are obtained from third-party pricing services using quoted prices in active markets. The fair values of the Company's mutual funds are based on the net asset value ("NAV"). The remaining fair value measurements are from brokers using estimates and assumptions.

Foreign exchange currency forward contracts: The fair value of foreign exchange currency forward contracts is priced from quoted market prices for similar exchange-traded derivatives that utilize independent market data inputs.

Value of Business Acquired and Other Intangible Assets: Under EBS, intangible assets are valued at their readily realizable fair market value. Prudential filters are applied to eliminate intangibles, which are not considered admissible for solvency purposes.

Mortgage-backed securities: Comprised of residential and commercial mortgages originated by U.S. government agencies (such as the Federal National Mortgage Association) and commercial entities. Evaluating pricing data is obtained from third-party pricing services using observable inputs that may include dealer quotes, market spreads, cash flows, yield curves, live trading levels, trade execution data, market consensus prepayment speeds, credit information and the security's terms and conditions, among other things.

Receivables: Premiums receivable, representing amounts due from insureds, are presented net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. Argo values receivables at undiscounted historical cost less any adjustment for expected default. Given the short-term maturity of these assets, the U.S. GAAP valuation policy is considered to be a close approximation to fair value, and therefore sufficient for EBS purposes. The impact of discounting these balances is not material. Prudential filters are applied to eliminate assets which do not have a readily realizable market value, such as prepaid and deferred expenses. Under EBS valuation, reinsurance recoverables are transferred to the Technical Provisions.

Short-term Investments: Short-term investments consist of money market funds, certificates of deposit, bonds, sovereign debt, interest-bearing cash accounts and bonds with original maturities of over 90 days and less than 12 months from the date of purchase.

States and Political Subdivisions: Comprised of fixed income obligations of U.S. domiciled state and municipal entities. Fair value prices are derived from observable data that may include dealer quotes, market spreads, yield curves, live trading levels, trade execution data, credit information and the security's terms and conditions, among other things.

U.S. government agencies: Comprised primarily of bonds issued by the Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, and Federal National Mortgage Association. Fair value is derived from observable data that may include dealer quotes, market spreads, yield curves, live trading levels, trade execution data, credit information and the security's terms and conditions, among other things.

U.S. Treasury Securities: The fair values of the Company's U.S. Treasury securities are based on quoted market prices in active markets.

Non-U.S. government and government agencies: Comprised of fixed income obligations of non-U.S. governmental entities. Fair value prices are derived from observable data that may include dealer quotes, market spreads, yield curves, live trading levels, trade execution data, credit information and the security's terms and conditions, among other things.

Sundry Assets: Sundry Assets consists of Income Tax Receivable, Security Receivable and Other Assets (excluding non-admitted Fixed Assets and Prepaid Expenses), each of which is valued at historical cost, which approximates fair value.

Other Investments: Comprised of funds invested in a range of diversified strategies. The Company does not measure its investments that are accounted for using the equity method of accounting at fair value unless an other-than-temporary impairment is recorded.

b. Valuation Bases, Assumptions and Methods to Derive the Value of Technical Provisions

Argo has estimated the technical provisions, valued off the Bermuda EBS basis, and is closely following the template provided by the BMA. The technical provision calculations start with GAAP loss reserves by reserving class with any margin removed and making an appropriate allowance for events not in the data. The amount of discount in the reserves is calculated based on payment patterns derived from Argo data and the yield curves provided by the BMA. Premium provisions are based on the approach using Unearned Premium reserves and Deferred Acquisition Costs as well as any premium expected to be collected in the future.

To calculate the risk margin, Argo uses the approach employed in the BMA template. As indicated in the actuarial opinion, the best estimate of the technical provisions for Argo is \$3,261 million (prior year was \$3,111 million). The technical provisions include a risk margin of \$237 million (prior year was \$192 million).

c. Description of Recoverables from Reinsurance Contracts

As is common practice within the insurance industry, Argo's insurance subsidiaries transfer a portion of the risks insured under their policies by entering into a reinsurance treaty with another insurance or reinsurance company. As a specialty insurer, we purchase a broad-based series of reinsurance programs in an effort to mitigate the risk of significant capital deterioration, as well as to minimize the volatility of earnings against the impact of a single, large catastrophe or several smaller, but still significant catastrophe events. The ability to collect on reinsurance is subject to the solvency of the reinsurers, interpretation of contract language and other factors.

At December 31, 2024, Argo's reinsurance recoverable balance totaled \$3,053.2 million, net of the allowance for credit losses of \$5.8 million. The following table reflects the credit ratings for our reinsurance recoverable balance at December 31, 2024:

Ratings per AM Best for Argo	Reinsurance Recoverables (\$, MM)	% Total
Reinsurers rated A+ or better	1,557.0	51.0%
Reinsurers rated A	769.1	25.2%
Reinsurers rated A-	172.4	5.6%
Reinsurers rated below A- or not rated	554.7	18.2%
Total	3,053.2	100.0%

The top 10 reinsurers accounted for \$1,459.4 million, or approximately 47.8%, of the reinsurance recoverable balance as of December 31, 2024. One reinsurer in our top 10 is not rated “A” or higher, but is required to fully collateralize any ceded reserves. Subsequent to December 31, 2024, this reinsurer received an “A” credit rating from A.M. Best. Management has concluded that all balances are considered recoverable as of December 31, 2024.

Additional information relating to our reinsurance activities is included under Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and Note 6, “Reinsurance,” in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements to AGIH’s Annual Report on Form 10-K: <https://www.argogroup.com/investors/sec-filings/>.

d. Valuation Bases, Assumptions and Methods to Derive the Value of Other Liabilities

Under Argo’s Economic Balance Sheet, other liabilities are fair valued in line with the U.S. GAAP principles adopted by Argo except where the U.S. GAAP principles do not require an economic valuation. In those cases, liabilities valuations are adjusted to the amount for which they could be transferred between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm’s length transaction.

e. Any Other Material Information

None.

Part 5 Capital Management

a. Eligible Capital

i. Capital Management Policy and Process for Capital Needs, How Capital is Managed and Material Changes During the Reporting Period

Argo actively plans and manages its capital on an ongoing basis following Argo's Capital Management & Planning ("CM&P") process. Argo's CM&P process considers the needs of a range of stakeholders including policyholders, rating agencies, regulators, distribution partners, banks and other lenders, public debt-holders, public equity holders and management/employees. In fulfilling the goals of CM&P, the Argo Treasury/Corporate Finance Department along with other relevant Argo executives carefully balance the interests, sometimes competing, of these stakeholders.

CM&P process is intended to maintain capital levels to address the following capital uses:

- Protection of policyholder interests in each of Argo's underwriting entities and in each of the regulatory regimes in which Argo's various businesses operate;
- Obtain and maintain ratings from the rating agencies that demonstrate Argo's financial strength and enable Argo to serve as a competitive market for its clients, producers and policyholders;
- Enable Argo's senior business leaders to develop business plans and provide capital support for approved premium growth;
- Provide intermediate and/or ultimate holding company liquidity through, among other things, dividends and/or loans from subsidiaries;
- Provide intra-company liquidity through intra-company loans, down-stream capital contributions, up- stream internal dividends, or a combination thereof;
- Potentially raise capital from various sources of capital available to Argo;
- Deploy excess capital, if any, and/or the proceeds of any capital raises, to various potential internal or external uses of capital, including stock dividends and/or debt repayment; and
- Seek to optimize Argo's capital structure, weighted average cost of capital, and risk-adjusted returns for the benefit of, and with due regard to the need to balance the multi-faceted and sometimes competing interest of, Argo's various constituents.

Tiers	YE2023 (Millions)	YE2024 (Millions)
Tier 1	\$1,102	\$1,468
Tier 2	\$164	\$174
Tier 3	\$0	\$0
Total Eligible Capital	\$1,266	\$1,641

ii. Description of The Eligible Capital Categorized by Tiers, in Accordance with the Eligible Capital Rules

Eligible Capital

Under the respective systems applied to Argo as an insurer, all capital instruments at Argo are classified as either basic or ancillary capital, which in turn are classified into one of three tiers based on their “loss absorbency” characteristics. Highest quality capital is classified as Tier 1 Capital; lesser quality capital is classified as either Tier 2 Capital or Tier 3 Capital. Under this approach, not less than 80% of Tier 1 Capital and up to 20% of Tier 2 Capital may be used to support the Company’s minimum solvency margin for an entity’s general business. Eligible Capital is based on Bermuda Economic Balance Sheet basis. However, Tier 2 Capital, which is partially based on Hybrid Capital, is pulled from the Consolidated Financials which are in accordance with GAAP principles.

Thereafter, a minimum of 60% of Tier 1 Capital and a maximum of 15% of Tier 3 Capital may be used to satisfy the filing entity’s Enhanced Capital Requirement (“ECR”). Any combination of Tier 1, 2 or 3 Capital may be used to meet the Target Capital Level (“TCL”). Where the BMA has previously approved the use of certain instruments for capital purposes, the BMA’s consent must be obtained if such instruments are to remain eligible for use in satisfying the minimum margin of solvency pertaining to an entity’s general business and its Enhanced Capital Requirement.

				Minimum Solvency Margin (Millions)		Enhanced Capital Requirement (Millions)	
Argo Eligible Capital	Limits	MSM	ECR	YE 2023	YE 2024	YE 2023	YE 2024
Tier 1	Min	80%	60%	\$1,102	\$1,468	\$1,102	\$1,102
Tier 2	Max	20%	40%	\$165	\$174	\$165	\$174
Tier 3			15%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total				\$1,266	\$1,641	\$1,266	\$1,641

iii. Description of the Eligible Capital Categorized by Tiers, in Accordance with the Eligible Capital Rules Used to Meet the Enhanced Capital Requirement (“ECR”) and the Minimum Margin of Solvency (“MSM”) Defined in Accordance with Section (1) (1) of the Act

As at December 31, 2024, Eligible Capital for Argo was primarily categorized as Tier 1, the highest quality capital, consisting of capital stock, contributed surplus and statutory surplus. Tier 2 capital related to the excess of encumbered assets over the related policyholder obligations.

Shares of Series A Preferred stock were issued on July 9, 2020 which have a book value of \$137.1 million. These were approved as Tier 2 Ancillary Capital status for AGIH. On September 17, 2020 AGIH used the proceeds to repay its \$125 million principal outstanding on its term loan. The proceeds remain as working capital to support growth of the insurance operations, and as such as treated as Tier 1 Ancillary Capital for Argo.

iv. Confirmation that eligible capital is subject to transitional arrangements as required under the Eligible Capital

There are no capital instruments for Argo that are approved under the transitional arrangements.

v. Identification of any factors affecting encumbrances affecting the availability and transferability of capital to meet the ECR

The capital adequacy evaluations performed by Argo are completed for Argo and for each insurance entity within Argo. However, Argo recognizes that it may have adequate capital in totality without this capital having the required flexibility to allow it to be transferred from one entity to another in the period following a major event.

Argo, as a Bermuda Class 4 risk bearing entity, is not licensed or admitted as an insurer in any jurisdiction other than

Bermuda. Because many jurisdictions do not permit insurance companies to take credit for reinsurance obtained from unlicensed or non-admitted insurers in statutory financial statements unless appropriate security is in place, Argo anticipates that its reinsurance clients will typically require it to post a letter of credit or other collateral for incurred losses.

Argo is required to maintain assets on deposit with various regulatory authorities to support its insurance operations. We therefore maintain assets pledged as collateral in support of irrevocable letters of credit under the reinsurance agreements for reported loss and loss expense reserves.

The components for these assets are:

- Securities on deposit for regulatory and other purposes,
- Securities pledge as collateral for letters of credit.

A transfer is made from Tier 1 to Tier 2 capital for Argo, derived from the excess of encumbered assets for policyholder obligations over actual policyholder obligations.

vi. Identification of ancillary capital instruments that have been approved by the Authority

There are no ancillary capital instruments for Argo.

vii. Identification of differences in shareholder's equity as stated in the financial statements versus available statutory capital and surplus Statutory Capital

The only differences identified with respect to shareholder's equity as stated in the financial statement versus available statutory capital and surplus Statutory Capital result from the exclusion of Goodwill, Intangible Assets, Prepaid Expenses, and Other Non-Admitted (Fixed) Assets, which complies with the applicable BMA regulations.

b. Regulatory capital requirements

i. ECR and MSM Requirements at the End of the Reporting Period

Argo	YE2023 (Millions)	YE2024 (Millions)
Minimum Solvency Margin	\$258	\$289
Enhanced Capital Requirements	\$1,032	\$1,156
Bermuda Solvency Capital Requirement Ratio	123%	142%
Enhanced Capital Requirement Ratio	123%	142%

ii. Identification of Any Non-Compliance with the MSM and the ECR

There have been no incidents of Argo non-compliance with the Minimum Solvency Margin or Enhanced Capital Requirement during YE2024.

iii. A Description of the Amount and Circumstances Surrounding the Non-Compliance, the Remedial Measures and Their Effectiveness

As no incidents of non-compliance have occurred during YE2024, no remedial measures were required.

iv. Where the Non-Compliance is not Resolved, a Description of the Amount of the Non-Compliance

As no incidents of non-compliance have occurred during the reporting period for the YE2024 FCR, there are no open actions related to such an event.

c. Approved Internal Capital Model

Argo has not applied to have its Internal Model approved by the BMA to determine regulatory capital requirements. As a result, this Section is not applicable.

Part 6 Subsequent Events

Effective June 1, 2025, each of William Wharton and Christopher Donahue will resign as members of the Board. Mr. Wharton's and Mr. Donahue's decisions were not due to any disagreement with the Company or the Board on any matter relating to the Company's operations, policies or practices. Each of Karlene Woolridge and Ari Chester will fill the Board vacancies and will be appointed as members of the Board on June 1, 2025.

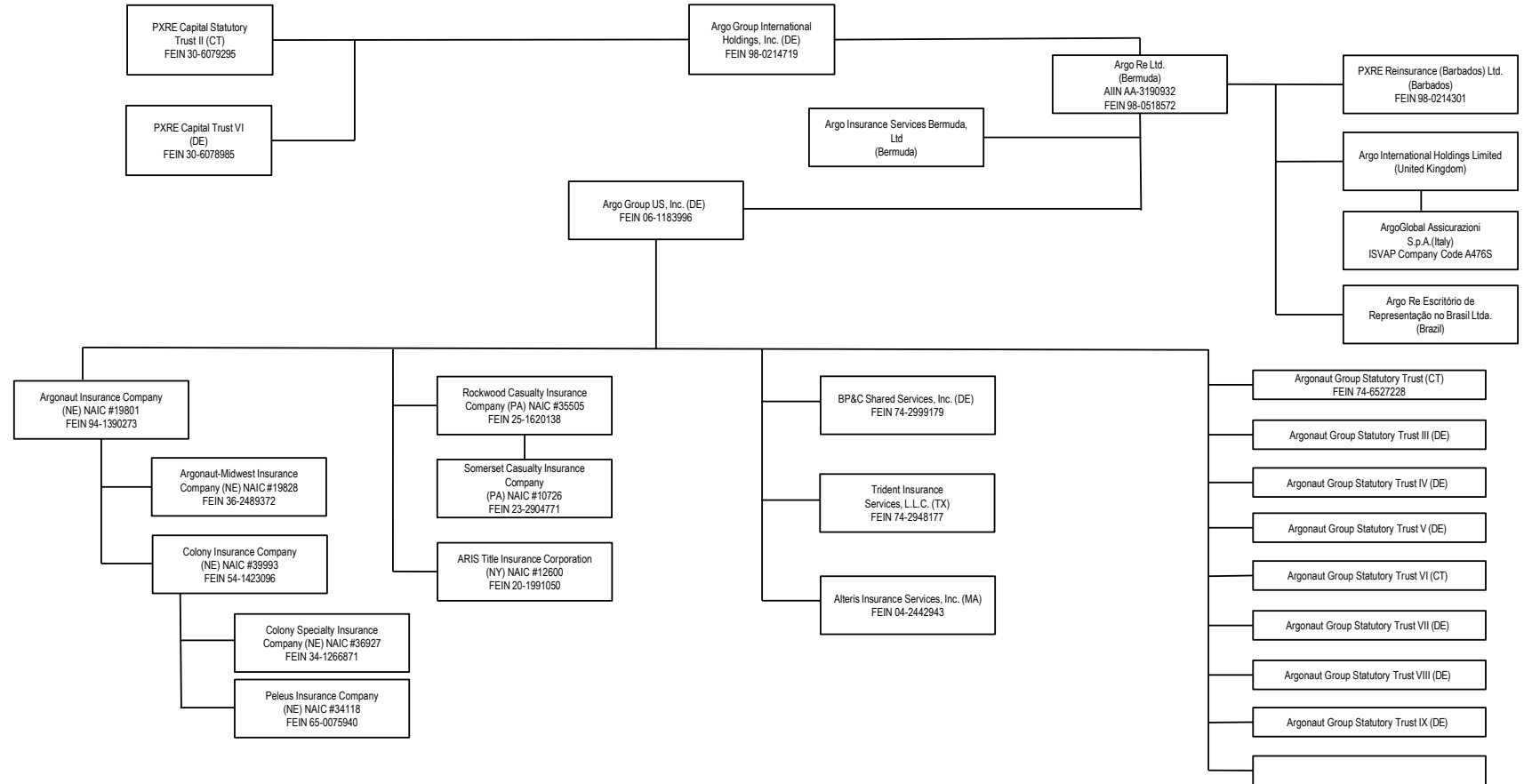
Effective June 1, 2025, William Wharton will resign as Head of Argo Insurance – Bermuda, and as the Company's Principal Representative. Mr. Wharton's decision was not due to any disagreement with the Company or the Board on any matter relating to the Company's operations, policies or practices. Ms. Woolridge will be appointed as Principal Representative on June 1, 2025.

Part 7 Appendices

Appendix A – Organizational Chart as at May 31, 2025

Please see the attached.

Argo Group International Holdings, Inc.
Organizational Chart
May 31, 2025



Appendix B - NAIC Corporate Governance Requirements and Disclosure

The following synopsis is intended to incorporate the applicable requirements based on the NAIC Corporate Governance Requirements and Disclosure Model Act:

Ref.	NAIC REQUIREMENT(S)	Commentary:
1	Description of the board and various committees thereof ultimately responsible for overseeing the insurer or insurance group and the level(s) at which that oversight occurs, such as ultimate control level, intermediate holding company, legal entity, etc.	Described. See Governance Structure.
2	Description and discussion of the insurer's or insurance group's rationale for the current board size and structure.	Described and discussed. See Governance Structure.
3	Description of the duties of the board and each of its significant committees and how they are governed, such as bylaws, charters, informal mandates, etc., as well as how the board's leadership is structured, including a discussion of the roles of chief executive officer and chairperson of the board within the organization.	Described. See Governance Structure, and Appendix C – Directors and Senior Executives.
4	Description of how the insurer or insurance group identifies, nominates and elects members to the board and its committees.	Described. See Governance Structure.
5	Confirmation as to whether term limits are placed on directors.	Confirmed. See Term Limits and Retirement.
6	Description of the election and re-election processes function.	Described. See Director Election, Term Limits and Retirement.
7	Confirmation as to whether a board diversity policy is in place and if so, how it functions.	Confirmed. See Argo Board Diversity.
8	Description of the processes in place for the board to evaluate its performance and the performance of its committees, as well as any recent measures taken to improve performance, including any board or committee training programs that have been put in place.	Described. See Argo Board Performance Evaluation.
9	Description of the processes in place to ensure the board complies with the duty to act in good faith and in a manner that the members believe to be in the best interest of the organization.	Described. See Corporate Governance Guidelines and Terms of Reference. (Available on Argo website)
10	Description of the processes in place to ensure the board complies with the duty to discharge their duties with the care that a person in a like position would believe to be appropriate under similar circumstances.	Described. See Corporate Governance Guidelines and Terms of Reference. (Available on Argo website)
11	Confirmation as to whether the reporting or information system or controls the organization has implemented enable the board to carry out their duties.	Described. See Corporate Governance Guidelines and Terms of Reference. (Available on Argo website)

12	Description of the processes in place to ensure the board does not consciously fail to monitor or oversee the organization's operations thereby disabling itself from being informed of risks or problems requiring the board's attention.	Described. See Corporate Governance Guidelines and Terms of Reference. (Available on Argo website)
13	Description of the insurer's or insurance group's policies and practices for directing senior management, including a description of the following factors: (Any process or practices, such as suitability standards, to determine whether officers and key persons in control functions have the appropriate background, experience and integrity to fulfill their prospective roles, including:	Described. See Fit and Proper Process.
14	Identification of the specific positions for which suitability standards have been developed and a description of the standards applied.	Identified and described. See Fit and Proper Process.
15	Description of any changes in an officer's or key person's suitability as outlined by the insurer's or insurance group's standards and procedures.	Described. See Fit and Proper Process.
16	Description of the insurer's or insurance group's code of business conduct.	Described. See Code of Conduct and Business Ethics.
17	Description of basis for compliance with laws, rules, and regulations.	Described. See Risk Management, Compliance Function, Internal Controls and references to Argo's Code of Conduct and Business Ethics.
18	Confirmation of existence of proactive reporting of any illegal or unethical behavior.	Confirmed. See Internal Controls and Whistle Blower Procedure.
19	Description of the insurer's or insurance group's plans for CEO and senior management succession.	Referenced. See Governance Structure.
20	Description of the insurer's or insurance group's processes by which the board, its committees and senior management ensure an appropriate amount of oversight to the critical risk areas impacting the insurer's business activities including a discussion of: Description of delegation of oversight and management responsibilities as between the board, its committees, and senior management.	Described and discussed. See Governance Structure and Board Oversight.
21	Description of process for keeping the board informed of the insurer's strategic plans, the associated risks, and steps that senior management is taking to monitor and manage those risks;	Described. See Governance Structure and Board Oversight.
22	Description of reporting responsibilities organizational structure that is applicable to each critical risk area. The description should provide the basis for an understanding of the frequency at which information on each critical risk area is reported to and reviewed by senior management and the board.	Described. See Risk Management, ORSA Reporting Process, Solvency Self-Assessment and Risk & Capital Management, Solvency Self- Assessment Approval Process, Compliance Function, Internal Audit Implementation, Actuarial Function and Outsourcing.
23	Description of risk management processes.	Described. See Solvency Self-Assessment and Risk & Capital Management, Self-Assessment Approval Process and Internal Controls.
24	Description of actuarial function.	Described. See Actuarial Function.

25	Description of investment decision-making processes.	Described in context of adherence to the Prudent Person Principle.
26	Description of reinsurance decision-making processes.	Described (Reinsurance recoverables and credit risk only). See Risk Profile – Insurance Risk.
27	Description of business strategy/finance decision-making processes.	Described. See Insurance Business Written by Segment and Geographical Region.
28	Description of compliance function.	Described. See Argo Compliance Function.
29	Description of financial reporting/internal auditing functions	Described. See Solvency Self-Assessment and Risk & Capital Management, and Internal Audit.
30	Description of market conduct decision-making processes.	Described. See Compliance Function.
31	The CGAD must include a signature of the insurer's or insurance group's chief executive officer or corporate secretary attesting to the best of that individual's belief and knowledge that the insurer or insurance group has implemented the corporate governance practices and that a copy of the CGAD has been provided to the insurer's or insurance group's board or the appropriate committee thereof.	FCR signatories CEO and CRO against a similar attestation. See signature page.
32	The insurer or insurance group shall have the discretion regarding the appropriate format for providing the information required by the CGAD regulations and is permitted to customize the CGAD to provide the most relevant information necessary to provide the basis for an understanding of the corporate governance structure, policies and practices utilized by the insurer or the insurance group.	This allows Bermuda format of FCR to be adopted for a combined document, provided the CGAD document is clearly identified. See whole FCR document.
33	The insurer or insurance group may choose to provide information on governance activities that occur at the ultimate controlling parent level, an intermediate holding company level, and/or the individual legal entity level, depending upon how the insurer or insurance group has structured its system of corporate governance. The insurer or insurance group is encouraged to make the CGAD disclosures at the level at which the insurer's or insurance group's risk appetite is determined, or at which the earnings, capital, liquidity, operations, and reputation of the insurer are overseen collectively and at which the supervision of those factors are coordinated and exercised, or the level at which legal liability for failure of general corporate governance duties would be placed. If the insurer or insurance group determines the level of reporting based on these criteria, it shall indicate which of the three criteria was used to determine the level of reporting and explain any subsequent changes in level of reporting.	This document allows a reporting at Group level but it needs to be made clear that this option has been selected. See whole FCR document.

34	If the CGAD is completed at the insurance group level, then it must be filed with the lead state of the group as determined by the procedures outlined in the most recent financial analysis handbook adopted by the NAIC. In these instances, a copy of the CGAD must also be provided, upon request, to the chief regulatory official of any state in which the insurance group has a domestic insurer.	Document would need to be filed with Virginia and Illinois Departments of Insurance. See whole FCR document.
35	An insurer or insurance group may comply with this section by referencing other existing documents, such as an own risk and solvency assessment (ORSA) summary report, holding company form B or form F filings, securities and exchange commission proxy statements, foreign regulatory reporting requirements, etc. The insurer or insurance group shall clearly reference the location of the relevant information with the CGAD and attach the referenced document if it is not already filed with the department.	Referenced. See Risk Management, ORSA Reporting Process, Solvency Self-Assessment and Risk & Capital Management, and Argo files an ORSA Summary Report, in which ORSA/GSSA are referenced, which is identical to the NAIC ORSA Summary Report with the Illinois insurance regulator.
36	Each year following the initial filing of the CGAD, the insurer or insurance group shall file an amended version of the previously filed CGAD, indicating 3901-3-19 2 revisions made, or a copy of the prior year filing with a dated statement indicating that no changes have been made in the information or activities reported in the previous year CGAD.	N/A

Appendix C – Directors and Senior Managers

Argo Director Biographical Information

Christopher Donahue

Christopher Donahue currently serves as Chief Executive Officer of AGIH, since March 2025, and a director of Argo Re, since December 2023. Mr. Donahue initially joined Argo Group as Chief Financial Officer in December 2023. As Chief Executive Officer, he is responsible for setting the strategic direction for Argo Group and managing its overall operations. Mr. Donahue previously served as Senior Vice President from February 2023 to November 2023 and as Vice President from September 2021 to January 2023 at Brookfield Asset Management, in addition to various investment banking roles of increasing responsibility at Lazard, Morgan Stanley and Citigroup for over twelve years. Mr. Donahue received a Master of Business Administration from the University of Virginia Darden School of Business and a Master of Modern History from the University of St. Andrews.

Seamus MacLoughlin

Seamus MacLoughlin currently serves as a director of Argo, a role he has held since December 2023. As a Fellow of the Faculty of Actuaries, Mr. MacLoughlin possesses a wide range of experience in reinsurance pricing (inwards and direct), regulatory reporting requirements, reserve valuation, marketing, corporate work and analytics gained from his experience working for a number of leading reinsurers. Since August 2022, Mr. MacLoughlin has served as Chief Actuary at North End Re Ltd., and previously served as the Chief Executive Officer at Enhanced Reinsurance Ltd. from November 2016 to July 2022, Vice President, Pricing Actuary at Athene Life Re Ltd. from September 2014 to September 2016, and Corporate and Senior Actuary, Analytics at AXA XL from May 2010 to August 2014. Mr. MacLoughlin also serves as a director of BAM Re Holdings Ltd., BAMR US Holdings (Bermuda) I Ltd. and BNRA Bermuda Merger Sub Ltd. Mr. MacLoughlin received a Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology.

William Wharton

William Wharton joined Argo in 2015 as an Underwriting Manager and is now a director and Head of Argo Insurance - Bermuda. Prior to joining Argo, he was Head of Financial Lines, Asia, at Catlin. Before that, he served as Chief Underwriting Officer for XL Group's professional lines, underwriting activities outside the U.S. and Bermuda. He was Vice President, Professional Lines, for XL Insurance in Bermuda, serving U.S. Fortune 500 companies. Wharton graduated from the University of Pittsburgh with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics.

Argo Senior Management Biographical Information

Andrew Berg – Assistant Secretary

Andrew Berg currently serves as Assistant General Counsel at AGIH, since January 2024, and Assistant Secretary of Argo, since October 2024. Prior to joining AGIH, from August 2015 to January 2024, Mr. Berg was an attorney at large international law firms in New York, including Goodwin Procter LLP and Seyfarth Shaw LLP. Mr. Berg's legal practice focuses on all areas of corporate law, with a particular emphasis on mergers and acquisitions, capital markets, securities compliance and corporate governance. Mr. Berg received a Juris Doctor degree from Suffolk University Law School and a Bachelor's degree in Business Administration from the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. Mr. Berg is licensed to practice law in the State of New York and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

David Chan – Chief Financial Officer

David Chan currently serves as Chief Financial Officer of AGIH, since March 2025, and Chief Financial Officer of Argo, since February 2023. Mr. Chan initially joined Argo Group as Chief Accounting Officer in February 2022. As Chief Financial Officer, he is responsible for reporting on Argo Group's financial standing to stockholders and mapping projections for Argo Group's financial future. Prior to joining Argo Group, Mr. Chan was the North American Controller at AmTrust Financial Services, where he was responsible for the overall accounting and financial reporting function and also led SOX remediation work. Earlier in his career, Mr. Chan worked at Moody's in the Financial Condition Report - Argo YE 2024

Accounting Specialist Group supporting the global insurance practice, served as a Director and Accounting Specialist at S&P Ratings Services, and was employed at PricewaterhouseCoopers LLC, where he spent over nine years in the assurance sector focused primarily on large public insurance companies. Mr. Chan received his Bachelor's degree in Accounting from the City University of New York.

Henry French – Assistant Secretary

Henry French currently serves as Assistant General Counsel and Head of Group Compliance of AGIH, since May 2024, and Assistant Secretary of Argo, since October 2024. Mr. French also serves as Assistant General Counsel and Head of Group Compliance for the Property and Casualty Businesses of American National, since January 2025. Before joining AGIH, Mr. French was Senior Counsel at Clark Hill. He previously served as Compliance Director, General Counsel for Global Litigation, and Head of Operational Risk at AXAL from 2000 to 2019. During his residence in Bermuda from 1995 to 2007, he served as General Counsel and Head of Claims for Zurich Global Energy, and Coverage and Claims Advisor for Marsh Global Broking. Mr. French received a Juris Doctor degree from the University of Wisconsin Law School and a Bachelor's degree from the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, with majors in History, Political Science and Speech Communications.

Hugh Hopper – Loss Reserve Specialist

Hugh Hopper joined AGIH in 2024 as Chief Reserving Actuary and has served as the Loss Reserve Specialist of Argo since October 2024. Mr. Hopper leads the analysis of corporate loss and loss expense reserves, communicates reserve analysis and direction to senior management, and provides actuarial analysis for potential growth opportunities, including new lines of business, programs, affiliations, strategic partnerships and mergers and acquisitions. Prior to AGIH and Argo, Mr. Hopper served as Associate Actuary – AVP at American International Group from 2014 to 2024, and in actuarial positions of increasing responsibility at Bank of America from 2006 to 2014. Mr. Hopper holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Mathematics and Chemistry from Milligan College.

Lorenzo Lorilla – Co-Chief Investment Officer

Lorenzo Lorilla currently serves as Co-Chief Investment Officer of AGIH and Argo, roles he has held since October 2024. Mr. Lorilla is a Managing Partner and Chief Investment Officer of Brookfield Wealth Solutions Ltd. ("Brookfield"). Prior to joining Brookfield in 2021, Mr. Lorilla was Deputy Chief Investment Officer of Kuvare Insurance Services, and previously, Head of Credit Investments at Global Atlantic Financial Group as well as its predecessor, the Goldman Sachs Reinsurance Group. Mr. Lorilla holds Master of Engineering and Bachelor of Science degrees from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Tom Quinn – Privacy Officer

Tom Quinn currently serves as Chief Information Officer at AGIH, since May 2023, and Privacy Officer of Argo, since December 2024. Prior to joining AGIH, Mr. Quinn was Global CIO and CISO for Allied World Assurance Company, a role he was appointed to in October 2016, with responsibility for the strategic direction and management of all systems and security functions. Prior to that appointment, Mr. Quinn held various roles with Allied World over an eleven-year period. Earlier in his career, Mr. Quinn worked in consulting and software development roles, focusing on data warehousing and systems integration, with a particular focus on the challenges and opportunities facing large scale technology implementations. Mr. Quinn received a Double Honors Bachelor's degree from Heriot-Watt University in Edinburgh, Scotland, and holds an Advanced Postgraduate Diploma from Edinburgh Napier University.

Michael Yablon – Co-Chief Investment Officer

Michael Yablon currently serves as Co-Chief Investment Officer of AGIH and Argo, roles he has held since October 2024. Mr. Yablon is a Managing Director and Co-Chief Investment Officer of the property and casualty business of Brookfield. Prior to joining Brookfield in 2024, Mr. Yablon was a Partner at John. W. Bristol Co., and previously, a Partner at Isomer Partners and a Senior Analyst at Amici Capital. Mr. Yablon holds Master of Business Administration and Bachelor of Arts degrees from Columbia University.

William Wharton – Head of Argo Insurance – Bermuda: Biographical information above.