DyGIST 2026 – All scenario injects released during May 2026

This document includes all the scenario injects released during the live exercise of DyGIST during May 2026:

05 May 2026

07 May 2026

12 May 2026

14 May 2026

19 May 2026

21 May 2026

Note that there was also an introductory inject shared with participants on 1 May that included operational details for the live exercise and instructions on how to submit their results to the PRA that is not included here. This document only includes details of the DyGIST scenario.

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OFFB

DyGIST – Scenario inject

05 May 2026

This inject includes updates for the following events:

Market downturn

Manufacturing downtime

Pacific Northwest earthquake

Taurus: North Atlantic hurricane

Nevis: UK windstorm

These updates should be reflected in **live week 1** reporting.

All updates should be considered additive to prior injects.

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Market downturn

Narrative

Q1 2026 (pre-DyGIST): Over the first quarter of 2026, global economic conditions have begun to deteriorate. Heightened geopolitical tensions, persistent supply-chain disruptions and a renewed pick-up in global inflation have contributed to steadily rising interest-rate expectations across major economies. As uncertainty builds, investor confidence weakens and market volatility increases.

During this period, risk sentiment shifts abruptly. Concerns around the macroeconomic outlook and fiscal trajectories crystallise, leading to a rapid tightening in global financial conditions. This shift is reflected across financial markets: equity indices fall, corporate bond spreads widen across all rating categories, and sovereign bond and swap markets reprice significantly as liquidity conditions tighten.

At the same time, expectations of elevated claims inflation over the next three years become more firmly established. As further information emerges, general insurers reassess their outlook for future claims costs. Together, these developments form the backdrop to a market downturn which is beginning to crystallise.

Technical guidance

The stresses described are intended to represent a severe but plausible deterioration in financial conditions, with a persistent impact on asset valuations and balance-sheet strength, and a reassessment of technical provisions. **For this event participants should note the following:**

- **Permanent asset valuation impacts:** The stress is calibrated to reflect permanent reductions in asset valuations rather than temporary market dislocations. Firms should therefore not assume any recovery of asset prices to maturity. This approach is intended to capture vulnerabilities that emerge when market repricing is persistent and risk premia remain elevated.

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- **Application of claims inflation assumptions:** For the purposes of this scenario, participants should assume the industry has already started updating the valuation of its technical provisions ie technical provisions will need to be increased. Furthermore, the claims inflation assumptions provided for this event apply to all components of inflation that influence the cost of claims. This includes, for example, inflation driven by:
    - Social and behavioural factors
    - Judicial or regulatory developments
    - General economic and wage inflation
    - Parts, materials and supply-chain-driven cost increases

  Firms should incorporate these inflation channels consistently across all relevant lines of business when updating their technical provisions.

- **Relationship to current economic conditions:** The DyGIST market event is not designed to reflect prevailing or emerging macroeconomic or financial conditions at the time of submission. It represents a severe but plausible global market deterioration calibrated for the purposes of this exercise. Firms should apply the prescribed stresses to balance sheets as at 31 March 2026. Market movements or geopolitical developments arising after that date, including those currently affecting global markets, should not be reflected through additional adjustments. Such developments should be regarded as already encompassed within the severity of the scenario parameters.

At this stage, participants should assume the following:

Market stress assumptions	
Expected (additional) future claims inflation	Year 1: +5% Year 2: +2% Year 3: +1% Year 4 onwards: +0%

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Forward swaps rate	1yr swaps rate: +200bps 2yr swaps rate: +125bps 3yr swaps: +50bps For maturities **beyond 3 years**, participants should assume **unchanged nominal forward rates** within each relevant jurisdiction.
Sovereign Bond Swap Spread	-75bps parallel shift across maturities Credit ratings agencies place all sovereigns on a negative outlook.
FX stress	No change
Corporate bond spreads: **AAA** **AA** **A** **BBB** **Other**	Parallel shift across maturities +90bps +110bps +135bps +170bps +325bps
Equity prices	All equity-related holdings experience a 10% decrease in value. This shock applies to public equity, private equity, hedge funds, and CIU investments.
Property prices	5% fall in commercial property values and a 5% fall in residential property values.

- Any investment asset not specifically referenced above should be stressed as if it were a corporate bond (ie apply the credit spread and interest rate stresses above) where it is sensible to do so (ie, the assets have a contractual cash flow profile and are either mapped to a CQS or have a credit rating). Where this is not possible, all other assets, except property linked assets, should experience a

10% value fall as for equities. This is to ensure that all assets held by firms (other than cash) experience some form of stress. **This should include investments in subsidiaries where the firm does not intend to 'look through.'**

- This is an instantaneous stress on the balance sheet starting at 31/03/2026.
- Given the global nature of the shocks, foreign exchange rates are flat.
- We are not specifically testing derivatives in this stress. However, where derivatives provide a material mitigant to the stresses, this should be noted in participants qualitative responses in the live reporting template.

Underlined terms are defined below:

- **Expected additional claims inflation:** This means that firms must take their existing claims-inflation assumptions and increase these to reflect the change in expected future claims inflation (eg, +5%, +2%, +1%).
- **Forward swaps rate:** The fixed rate of an interest rate swap. It represents market expectations of future interest rates and associated risk premia. In the table above, 1yr swap rates increase by 200bps and 2yr swap rates by 125bps and 3yr swap rates by 50bps.
- **Sovereign bond swap spread:** The difference between the fixed rate of an interest rate swap and the yield on a sovereign bond of the same maturity.
- **Corporate bond spread:** The difference between the yield on a corporate bond and the yield on a comparable sovereign (government) bond of the same maturity.

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Manufacturing downtime

Narrative

March-April 2026 (Pre-DyGIST): Over the past few months, a threat actor (Malicious Bravo) has been performing discovery within the systems of Company Alpha, a software provider with a high market share across heavy industries in North America and Europe (including UK). Malicious Bravo gained initial access to Company Alpha's system in a sophisticated spear phishing attack.

Recently the criminally motivated group has pivoted to targeting upstream technology providers, using artificial intelligence to increase the efficacy of their social engineering activities. Malicious Bravo aims to achieve high-impact attacks affecting large swathes of a sector - an escalation of "big game hunting" tactics.

To this end, Malicious Bravo compromises the build system for one of Company Alpha's most popular manufacturing programmes, Delta Software. Delta is widely deployed in critical manufacturing environments. Malicious Bravo develops a ransomware payload to be delivered by Delta's automated update mechanism.

30 April 2026 (Day 0) - 21:00 GMT: The Trojanised Delta software update is pushed to manufacturing customers (both on-premise and hybrid). Within minutes of installation, the ransomware payload is executed resulting in systems encryption. Back-ups are encrypted however data is **not** exfiltrated. Operational systems are **not** directly impacted, however, as Delta is the effective interface between information and operational technology, production is severely impacted.

01 May 2026 (Day 1) - 13:00 GMT: Company Alpha urgently advises all Delta software customers to take systems offline while reported outages are investigated. Customers are advised against rolling back to previous versions of Delta as the update had been released to address known security vulnerabilities.

16:00 GMT: Company Alpha publicly confirms that an incident is ongoing and the company has engaged a cyber incident response vendor and is working with relevant

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authorities in North America and Europe (including UK). Indicators of compromise are released.

Technical guidance

For this event:

- **NAICS** 2022 industry codes are provided however participants' own classifications may be used.
- Participants should use the following revenue bandings for Company Alpha:

	Technology (NAICS 5132)
Size	**Revenue (USD)**
Medium	0.5-2.5bn

Note FX rates are provided in the 'Basic Information' tab within the "live" templates.

At this stage, participants should assume:

- Delta has a market share (maximum population for infection) of **30**% of manufacturing operations across **North America and Europe (including UK).** To determine their Delta exposure, participants should identify 30% of relevant insureds across their portfolio at random, ie a representative sample.
- **75**% of this population experience **systems encryption** beginning at day zero. The remaining population (**25**%) are not infected but are required to take their **systems offline** as instructed by Company Alpha.
- Company Alpha is a **medium-size US technology** (NAICS 5132) company. To reflect **cyber insurance** losses sustained by Company Alpha, participants should use as a proxy whichever medium-size US technology company they are most exposed (or closest reasonable proxy, eg if a relevant risk is narrowly outside of indicative revenue-bandings) and assume a **full limit loss**.

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Underlined terms are defined below:

- **Big game hunting:** A type of cyberattack that usually leverages ransomware to target large, high-value organizations or high-profile entities. (**CrowdStrike**)
- **Discovery:** The techniques an adversary may use to gain knowledge about the system and internal network. **(MITRE ATT&CK®**)
- **Indicator of compromise:** A piece of digital forensics that suggests that an endpoint or network may have been breached. **(CrowdStrike)**
- **Social engineering:** A manipulation technique that exploits human error to gain private information, access, or valuables.**(Kaspersky)**
- **Spear phishing:** A type of phishing attack that targets a specific individual, group or organisation. These personalised scams trick victims into divulging sensitive data, downloading malware or sending money to an attacker. **(IBM)**
- **Trojanised (Trojan Horse):** A type of malware that downloads onto a computer disguised as a legitimate program. **(Fortinet)**

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Pacific Northwest earthquake

Narrative

04 May 2026: A major earthquake and tsunami has struck the western coast of the United States and Canada. It is a 9.34 megathrust earthquake affecting the Cascadia Subduction Zone, impacting Washington, Oregon, Northern California (United States) and British Columbia (Canada). The following urban centres are impacted: Eugene, Salem, Portland (Oregon); Seattle, Tacoma, Olympia (Washington); Vancouver, Victoria (British Columbia). See **Figure 1**.

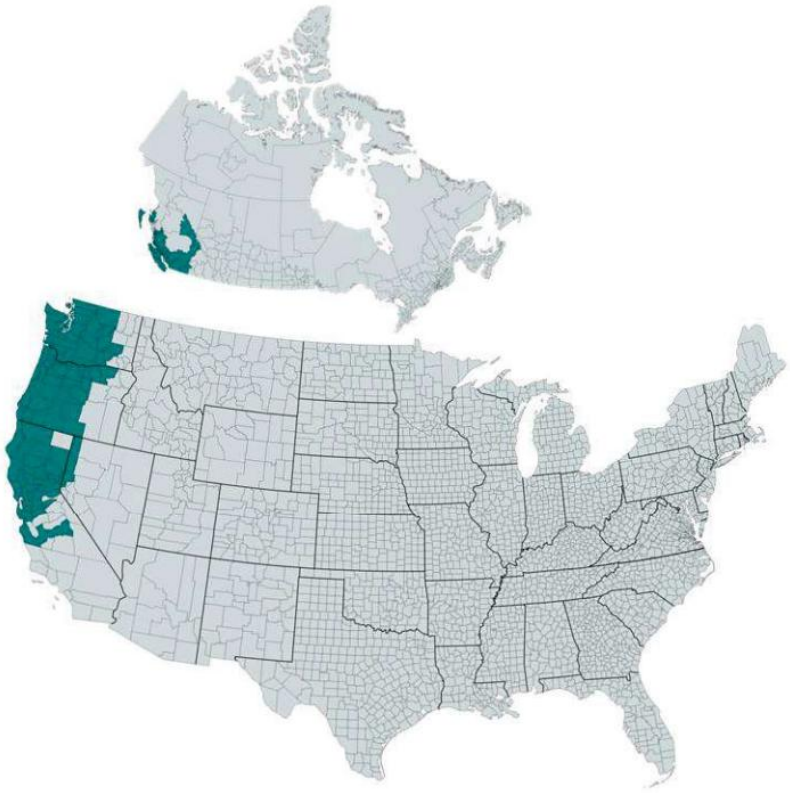


Figure 1 Areas directly impacted by the earthquake and tsunami

Initial violent shaking causes widespread physical damage. A subsequent tsunami causes further damage along coastal regions. Two aftershocks (magnitudes 8.1 and 7.6) occur within 24 hours and cause additional damage.

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The ShakeAlert system provides early warning to over 50 million people on the US west coast, but some coastal areas have only 15 minutes to act between the earthquake and tsunami arrival.

Many bridges and highways, especially older structures, are highly susceptible to seismic and tsunami damage, hampering relief efforts. Widespread fires from broken gas mains and damaged fuelling stations; significant landslides (up to 30,000 in Seattle area).

Major highways (including I-5) could take 6–12 months to restore; 19 bridges on I-5 heavily damaged, 5 likely to collapse; 56 of 135 bridges on US Highway 101 could collapse. Power outages could last up to 6 months in worst-affected areas; safe drinking water and sewage services may take 1–3 years to restore.

Over a third of hospitals in affected areas could suffer moderate to complete damage, with full restoration taking up to 36 months. An estimated 1 million people displaced, requiring large-scale resettlement and long-term recovery efforts.

Technical guidance

For this event:

- The Pacific Northwest earthquake is based on the Society of Lloyd's Extreme Disaster Scenario (EDS) as similar stochastic events have previously been identified within catastrophe model vendor catalogues. This approach supports consistency and reduces implementation complexity. The scenario severity has then been downscaled so that, while remaining extreme, overall losses are more comparable with typical Earthquake Realistic Disaster Scenario (RDS) calibrations rather than representing a near upper bound tail outcome.

Participants are requested to:

- Ensure tsunami and sub-peril elements are included.
- Consider whether any non-modelled exposures require assessment.

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- Strikes, Riots, and Civil Commotion (SRCC) losses are excluded from this event (unlike the original Lloyd's Extreme Disaster Scenario).
- Once losses have been established based on the description provided above, participants should downscale gross insured losses by 60% - for the avoidance of doubt this will result in the gross insured loss being 40% of their original value - and then allow for non-modelled components before calculating net of reinsurance impact.

Acknowledgements

We thank Lloyd's, particularly the Exposure Management team, for permitting us to include a version of one of their 2025 extreme disaster scenarios as part of DyGIST. We also extend our appreciation to all contributors, partners, and subject matter experts whose collaboration and insights supported the development of the original Lloyd's scenario specification including Lloyd's Market Association (LMA) and market vendors.

END OF EVENT – NO FURTHER UPDATES TO BE PROVIDED FOR PACIFIC NORTHWEST EARTHQUAKE

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Taurus: North Atlantic hurricane

Narrative

05 May 2026 – 01:00 EDT (05:00 UTC): At 0100 AM EDT (0500 UTC), the centre of Hurricane Taurus is located near 25.2°N, 76.9°W. Taurus is currently a category 5 hurricane on the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale, with one-minute sustained wind speeds at 10m above the ground of 160 mph (260 km/h). Hurricane-force winds extend outward up to 20 miles (32 km) from the centre of the storm and tropical-storm-force winds extend outward up to 31 miles (50km) from the centre. The minimum central pressure estimated from aircraft observations is 914 mbar.

As shown in **Figure 2**, Taurus is moving west-northwest at 25 mph (40 km/h). A reduction in forward speed is forecast and further windspeed strengthening expected through today. The centre of Taurus is expected to pass north of Andros Island, Bahamas before approaching the south-east coast of Florida as a severe hurricane this evening EDT.

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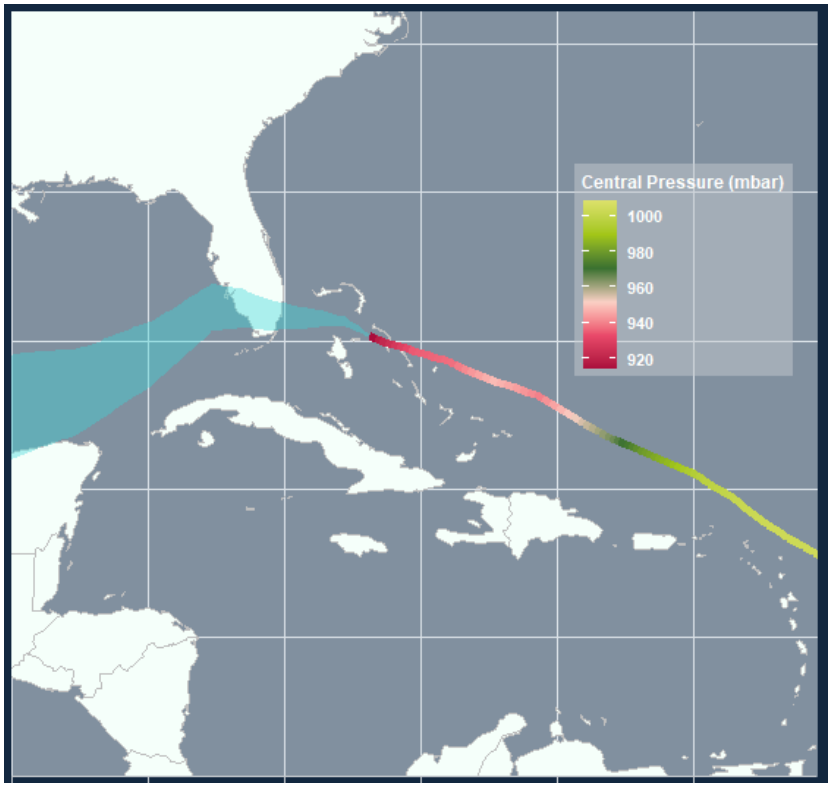


Figure 2 Hurricane Taurus forecast – past track (shown as a line) and forecast potential track area (in light blue) as at 01:00am EDT (05:00am UTC) on Tuesday 05 May 2026

Technical guidance

At this stage, participants should assume:

- There have been no landfalling North Atlantic hurricanes in the season prior to this event.

Terms underlined are defined below:

- **EDT:** Eastern Daylight Time (UTC−04:00)
- **Minimum central pressure:** The lowest atmospheric pressure measured at the eye or centre of a tropical cyclone, such as a North Atlantic hurricane.

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Nevis: UK windstorm

Narrative

05 May 2026: A severe area of low pressure is moving across the North Atlantic; weather models are forecasting that the system is likely to traverse across the UK on Friday morning.

The storm is expected to be officially named as Storm Nevis by the Met Office imminently. There will be more confidence in the forecast by Thursday, at which point the Met Office will issue a full storm warning if deemed necessary.

Technical guidance

No further guidance/assumptions at this time.

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END OF INJECT

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DyGIST – Scenario inject

07 May 2026

This inject includes updates for the following events:

Manufacturing downtime

Taurus: North Atlantic hurricane

Nevis: UK windstorm

These updates should be reflected in the **live week 1** reporting where possible, otherwise in the **live week 2** reporting.

All updates should be considered additive to prior injects.

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Manufacturing downtime

Narrative

05 May 2026 (Day 5) - 11:00 GMT: It is confirmed that criminal group, Malicious Bravo, is responsible for the attack following several posts from the group claiming responsibility. It is alleged that the group has demanded a USD 100mn ransom in bitcoin from Company Alpha.

06 May 2026 (Day 6) - 14:00 GMT: Following the eviction of the threat actor from its environment, Company Alpha states that it is in the process of developing a safe update for Delta that can be applied to the systems that have not been encrypted. Company Alpha also confirms that it is aware of a deep-fake of the Company Alpha CEO providing false advice to those impacted; Company Alpha reiterates where its customers should find legitimate advice.

Technical guidance

No further guidance/assumptions at this time.

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Taurus: North Atlantic hurricane

Narrative

06 May 2026: Hurricane Taurus made a direct hit to the Miami urban area, before tracking across southern Florida towards Naples and exiting into the Gulf of Mexico. The impact on Florida is outlined in **Figure 3** below.

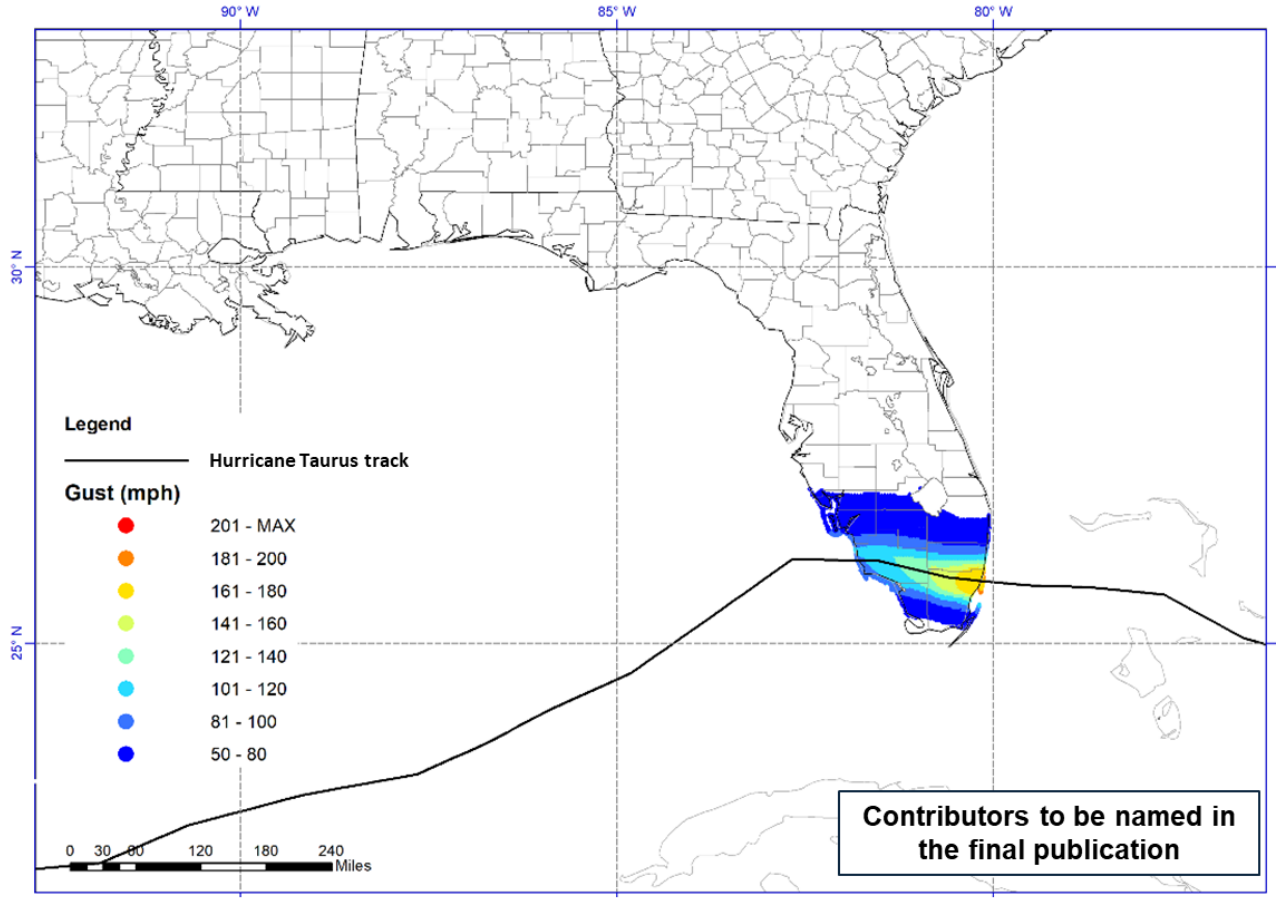


Figure 3 Hurricane Taurus track plotted with 3-second gust wind speeds (mph) at 10 m above ground over flat open terrain.

Insured loss estimates to date have begun to converge around USD 125bn and is estimated to be in the region of a 1-in-100 year Florida hurricane loss event.

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Technical guidance

Supporting data for this event:

- Please see **DyGIST_Event_Taurus_PeakGustWindsInOpenTerrain.csv** for peak wind gust (mph) in open terrain for impacted US zip codes. This file is in the same ODE folder as this inject.

Dataset: DyGIST_Event_Taurus_PeakGustWindsInOpenTerrain.csv

This is a spatial hazard dataset providing peak 3-second gust wind speeds at 10 metres above ground in open terrain for Hurricane Taurus. Where '*open terrain*' refers to the normalisation assumption of being windspeed readings for level ground with uniform surface roughness. Data is provided on a grid with 0.01 degree spacing near the coast and 0.025 degree spacing inland.

The dataset is for the DyGIST 2026 stress testing exercise only and is not representative of live or historical event data.

Metadata

- Version: v1.0
- File format: CSV
- Record structure: One row per location, across a variable resolution grid

Spatial coverage

- Geography: Florida, US
- Resolution: variable grid (0.01 degree to 0.025 degree spacing)
- Coordinate reference system: WGS84 (latitude / longitude)

Column descriptions

Column name	Description
disclaimer	Disclaimer

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Column name	Description
GIRD_ID	Unique identification number
ZIP	ZIP code within which the point is located
Longitude	Longitude (decimal degrees, WGS84)
Latitude	Latitude (decimal degrees, WGS84)
Gust_mph	3-second gust wind speeds at 10 metres above ground in open terrain

Acknowledgements

To prevent prematurely influencing participant submissions, contributors who have provided graphics and supporting data for this event will not be acknowledged until the final DyGIST results publication.

END OF EVENT – NO FURTHER UPDATES TO BE PROVIDED FOR TAURUS: NORTH ATLANTIC HURRICANE

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Nevis: UK windstorm

Narrative

07 May 2026: UK Met Office storm forecast: '*Storm Nevis will move northeast across Ireland on Friday morning and then continue across southern Scotland and the far north of England during the afternoon, bringing a broad swathe of 75 to 100 mph wind gusts across Wales and central and southern England. Across southern England the highest gusts are expected between mid-morning and mid-afternoon. The windiest conditions will then transfer to Wales and central parts of England later in the afternoon onwards into the evening.*

These winds present a danger to lives and infrastructure and will cause significant disruption to transport, power supplies, and dangerous conditions such as flying debris, damage to buildings and, around coasts, large waves. We urge people not to travel and to stay indoors and work from home if possible.

These extremely high winds and stormy conditions will be accompanied by rain for a time and then frequent, heavy blustery showers with hail and thunder in places. There will also be snow over parts of Scotland and the far north of England where blizzards are likely over the Southern Uplands, Cheviots and Lake District.

Multiple severe weather warnings are in force across the UK for Event Nevis. An Amber warning for wind covers Wales and most of England with Red wind warnings in force for the windiest regions. Additionally, a Yellow rain warning has been issued for western Scotland and an Amber snow warning is in force for other parts of Scotland as well as parts of the far north of England.

Chief Operational Meteorologist, Dan Suri, said, "Event Nevis is an exceptionally powerful and impactful storm, especially with peak winds occurring by day or during the evening rush hour. Winds of this magnitude are very rare in the UK. This storm will be worse than named storms in recent years and can be seen as a generational windstorm that will break records and be comparable to other extreme major UK storms such as the October 1987 and 1990 Burns' Day Storms."

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For the latest weather situation please stay up to date with the National Severe Weather Warnings.'

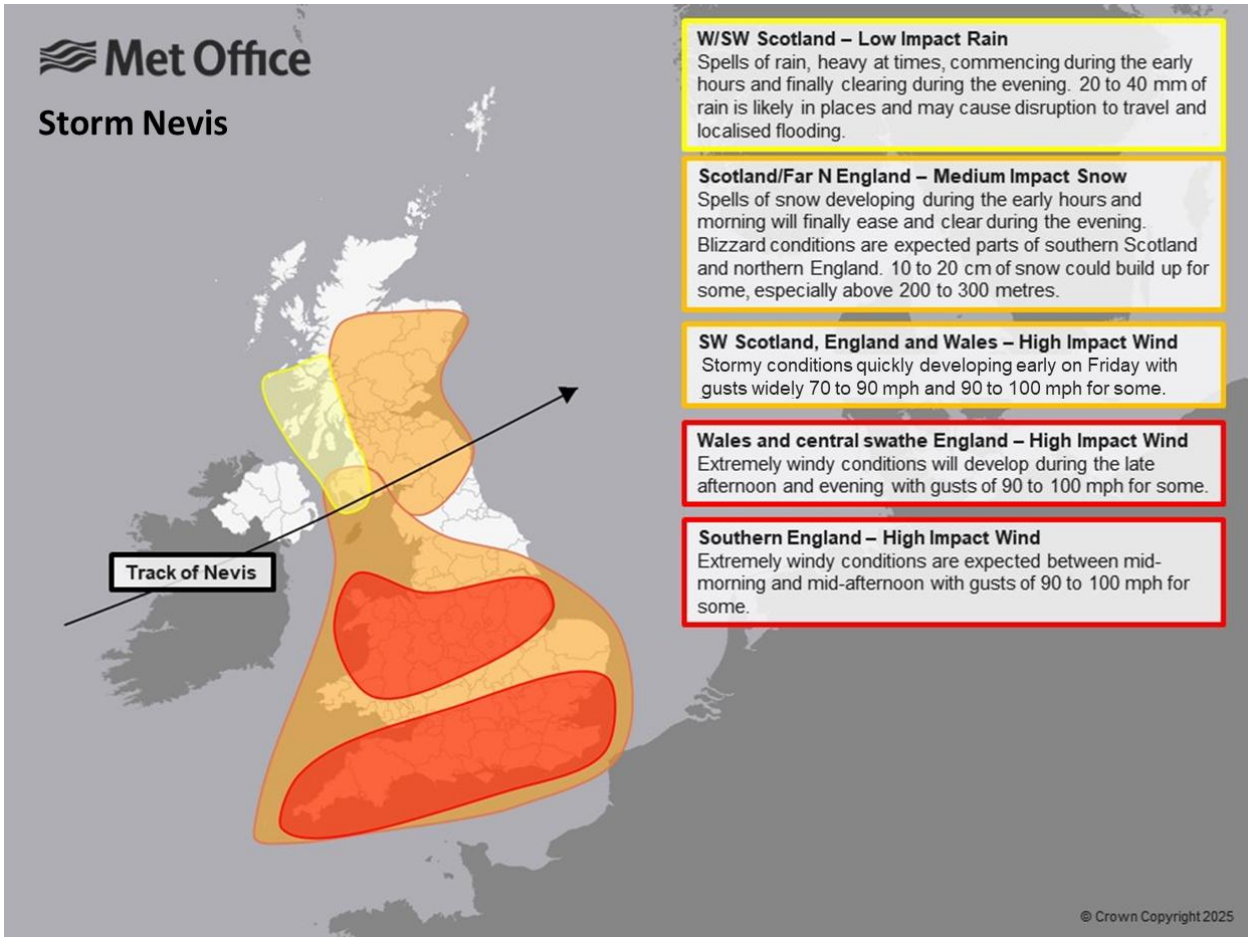


Figure 4 Map of the Met Office's UK Weather Warnings for Friday 08 May 2026

Technical guidance

No further guidance or assumptions at this time.

END OF INJECT

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DyGIST – Scenario inject

12 May 2026

This inject includes updates for the following events:

Manufacturing downtime

Market downturn

Nevis: UK windstorm

These updates should be reflected in **live week 2** reporting.

All updates should be considered additive to prior injects.

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Manufacturing downtime

Narrative

08 May 2026 (Day 8) - Manufacturers not directly impacted (taken offline) by the ransomware attack are beginning to implement manual workarounds and contingency plans. Meanwhile, domestic authority and specialist support is diverted to infected manufacturers.

However, there are reports of loss of perishable goods for some impacted manufacturers and reports of downstream supply-chain impacts across North America and Europe (including UK) (see **Market downturn** for additional market reaction).

11 May 2026 (Day 11) - 14:00 GMT: Company Alpha releases a new Delta update that can be applied to systems that were not encrypted.

Technical guidance

For this event:

- Participants should use the following revenue bandings for impacted manufacturers:

	Manufacturing (NAICS 31-33)
Size	**Revenue (USD)**
Small	Less than 50mn
Medium	50mn – 1bn
Large	Greater than 1bn

Note FX rates are provided in the 'Basic Information' tab within the "live" templates.

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At this stage, participants should assume:

- For manufacturers experiencing **systems encryption**, interruption remains ongoing and relevant assumptions will be provided in a later inject.
- For manufacturers required to take their **system(s) offline**:

System(s) offline - Interruption duration(s) by revenue-size				
		% of manufacturers by revenue-size		
		Small	**Medium**	**Large**
Number of days of interruption	**8 days**	10%	25%	40%
	10 days	60%	50%	40%
	TBC days[1]	30%	25%	20%
[1]Assumptions for remaining manufacturers whose systems are offline will be disclosed in a future inject				

- For wider supply-chain impacts, participants should assume that **10**% of **North American** and **European** (including UK) risks in the following sectors experience **interruption** for **12 days**: **energy (NAICS 21), utilities (NAICS 22), manufacturing, telecommunications (NAICS 517), retail (NAICS 44-45), transport (NAICS 48-49), construction (NAICS 23)** and **real estate (NAICS 53).**
- Participants should assume **15**% of impacted manufacturers (inclusive of those with their system offline and those experiencing system encryption) suffer a loss of perishable goods.

Underlined terms are defined below:

- **Perishable goods:** Goods that will deteriorate over a given period of time or if exposed to adverse temperature, humidity, or other environmental conditions (ie spoil). (Adapted from **Cambridge Centre for Risk Studies 2019 CyRIM report** – p.79**).**

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Market downturn

Narrative

08 May 2026: Following the ransomware attack, which has paralysed swathes of manufacturing across North America and Europe (including UK), there are reports of downstream supply-chain impacts and loss of **perishable goods.** (See **Manufacturing downtime** for more detail). This results in an additional deterioration in manufacturing and tech assets.

Technical guidance

At this stage, participants should assume:

- Equity prices fall further and downgrades of 1 CQS lead to a further increase in spreads for C 'Manufacturing' and J 'Info and Comms' European NACE industrial sectors. **This is in addition to the existing market stress.**

Initial market stress (as per inject 02)		Additional cyber-induced shock
Expected additional claims inflation	Year 1: +5% Year 2: +2% Year 3: +1% Year 4 onwards: +0%	

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Swaps rate	1yr: +200bps 2yr: +125bps 3yr: +50bps For maturities **beyond 3 years**, participants should assume **unchanged nominal forward rates** within each relevant jurisdiction.	
Sovereign Bond Swap Spread	-75bps parallel shift across maturities Credit ratings agencies place all sovereigns on a negative outlook.	
FX stress	No change	

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Corporate bond spreads: **AAA** **AA** **A** **BBB** **Other**	Parallel shift across maturities +90bps +110bps +135bps +170bps +325bps	 +70bps +85bps +110bps +175bps +175bps Downgrade of 1CQS to all bond and loan exposures to C 'Manufacturing' and J 'Info and Comms' **European NACE industrial sectors** only. These are **transitional credit spreads** on top of the initial scenario spreads (ie, for AAA, +90+70 = 160bps spread stress)
Equity prices	All equity-related holdings experience a 10% decrease in value. This shock applies to public equity, private equity, hedge funds, and CIU investments.	-20% Equity exposure to C 'Manufacturing' and J 'Info and Comms' **European NACE industrial sectors** only (ie -10% - 20% = -30% total stress)
Property prices (within 6 months)	5% fall in commercial property values and a 5% fall in residential property values.	

Underlined terms are defined below:

- **Perishable goods**: These are as defined above in **Manufacturing downtime**.

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- **Transitional credit spreads**: The widening of credit spreads that occurs during periods of market adjustment, reflecting shifts in investor risk perception, liquidity conditions, or macroeconomic expectations.
- **European NACE industrial sectors**: The standardised classification of economic activities used in the European Union (NACE – Nomenclature of Economic Activities) to group firms into sectors for statistical, regulatory, and economic analysis.

In summary, the cyber-induced shock compounds the initial economic stress by driving a further widening in corporate credit spreads and deeper equity declines in the impacted sectors. These effects are most pronounced in manufacturing and information-and-communications industrial sectors, where single credit-quality step downgrade across rating agencies and heightened operational disruption lead to more severe market repricing.

END OF EVENT – NO FURTHER UPDATES TO BE PROVIDED FOR MARKET DOWNTURN

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Nevis: UK windstorm

Narrative

12 May 2026: Storm Nevis, an extra tropical cyclone, brought severe gusts across the UK during the afternoon and evening of Friday 8 May. This has led to significant damage across central & southern England and Wales. Maximum recorded wind gusts exceeded 100mph across a broad swath including London and Birmingham. There have also been disruptions to critical infrastructure, including transport and power networks.

Media reports have described Nevis as causing the most extensive severe wind damage in living memory across much of central and southern England. There was also some isolated coastal flooding, but this has not been a material source of damage.

In line with forecasts, Nevis proved to be a fast-moving extratropical cyclone rapidly traversing from the Atlantic across the Republic of Ireland and the UK to the North Sea. While wind gust damage was widespread there was minimal precipitation and no reports of damage from inland surface water or riverine flooding.

Early industry insured loss estimates for Nevis range from £11bn to £15bn.

Technical guidance

At this stage, participants are requested to:

- Only report the impact of your UK portfolio. Do not include loss estimates from either the Republic of Ireland or continental Europe.

Supporting data for this event:

- The document named "**EventNevis_MaxWS_byPC.csv**," located in the same ODE folder as this inject, outlines the wind gust profile across the UK.
  A corresponding gust footprint map is provided below (see **Figure 5**).

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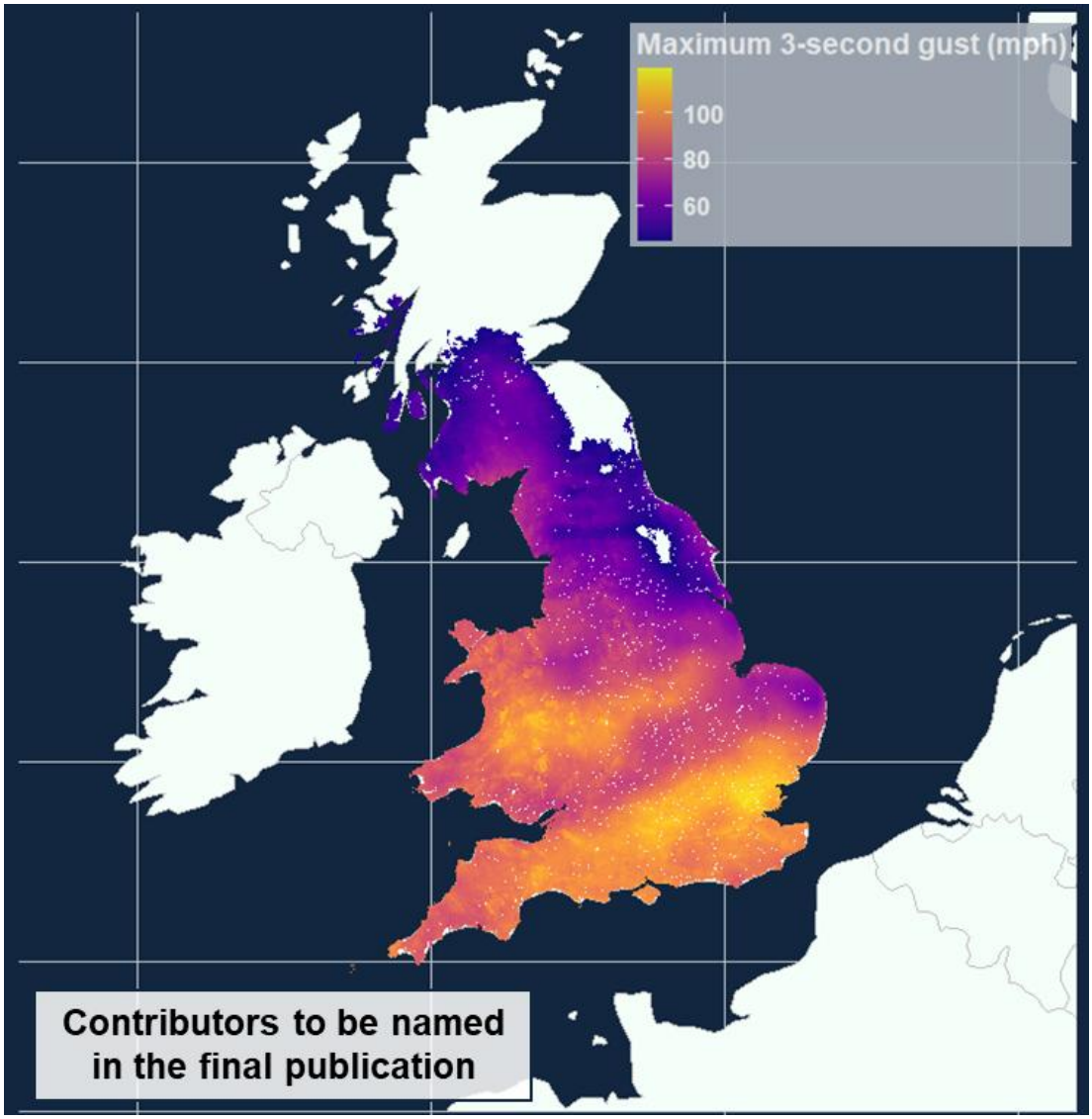


Figure 5 Storm Nevis maximum 3-second gust (mph) per postcode unit

Dataset: EventNevis_MaxWS_byPC.csv

This is a spatial hazard dataset providing maximum wind speed and storm surge metrics at UK postcode level for Windstorm Nevis.

Note: the file contains over one million rows.

The dataset is for the DyGIST 2026 stress testing exercise only and is not representative of live or historical event data.

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Metadata

- Version: v1.0
- File format: CSV
- Record structure: One row per postcode

Spatial coverage

- Geography: United Kingdom (postcode centroids)
- Resolution: Postcode unit
- Coordinate Reference System: WGS84 (latitude / longitude)

Column descriptions

Column name	Description
disclaimer	Disclaimer
Location.ID	UK postcode unit
Latitude	Latitude (decimal degrees, WGS84)
Longitude	Longitude (decimal degrees, WGS84)
Maximum.Wind.Speed	Maximum wind speed gust
Maximum.Wind.Speed.Units	Units for maximum wind speed
Storm.Surge.Depth	Storm surge depth
Storm.Surge.Depth.Unit	Units for storm surge depth

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END OF INJECT

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DyGIST – Scenario inject

14 May 2026

This inject includes updates for the following events:

Manufacturing downtime

Nevis: UK windstorm

These updates should be reflected in the **live week 2** reporting where possible, otherwise in the **live week 3** reporting.

All updates should be considered additive to prior injects.

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Manufacturing downtime

Narrative

12 May 2026 (Day 12): Following the release of the new update, manufacturers taken offline are able to come back online. Meanwhile, some manufacturers experiencing systems encryption are successful in implementing manual workarounds and/or instigating contingency plans to reduce disruption.

14 May 2026 (Day 14) - 17:00 GMT: Under significant pressure, Company Alpha pays a negotiated ransom payment (USD 55 mn) to obtain a universal decryptor.

Technical guidance

For this event:

- Participants should use the following revenue bandings for impacted manufacturers:

	Manufacturing (NAICS 31-33)
Size	**Revenue (USD)**
Small	Less than 50mn
Medium	50mn – 1bn
Large	Greater than 1bn

Note FX rates are provided in the 'Basic Information' tab within the "live" templates.

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At this stage, participants should assume:

- For manufacturers required to take their **system(s) offline**:

System(s) offline - Interruption duration(s) by revenue-size				
		% of manufacturers by revenue-size		
		Small	Medium	Large
Number of days of interruption	8 days	10%	25%	40%
	10 days	60%	50%	40%
	12 days	30%	25%	20%

- For manufacturers experiencing **system(s) encryption**:

System(s) encryption - Interruption duration(s) by revenue-size				
		% of manufacturers by revenue-size		
		Small	Medium	Large
Number of days of interruption	12 days	10%	25%	40%
	TBC[2]	90%	75%	60%
[2]*Assumptions for remaining manufacturers whose systems are encrypted will be disclosed in a future inject*				

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Nevis: UK windstorm

Narrative

14 May 2026: Insured loss estimates that have been reported by market commentators to date have increased slightly, now converging between GBP 12bn and GBP 16bn.

Insurance media have been reporting Storm Nevis as being at least a 1-in-100 year return period UK windstorm loss for the industry.

Meteorology agencies observed some similarities of Storm Nevis to the 1990 Burns' Day Storm (Daria), while noting the higher wind speed severity of Nevis across England and Wales.

Technical guidance

For this event:

- An estimated split of insured losses across the twenty most exposed urban areas is summarised below. Note that these urban areas are defined by properties within their corresponding municipal Postal Areas.

Urban area	Estimated insured loss (GBP)
London	2.37bn
Reading	0.70bn
Birmingham	0.63bn
Chelmsford	0.60bn
Southend-on-Sea	0.46bn
Guildford	0.36bn
Harrow	0.31bn
Romford	0.30bn

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Portsmouth	0.29bn
Hemel Hempstead	0.29bn
Southampton	0.28bn
Slough	0.27bn
Medway	0.27bn
Twickenham	0.26bn
Tonbridge	0.26bn
Colchester	0.26bn
Southall	0.24bn
Kingston upon Thames	0.24bn
Leicester	0.23bn
Brighton	0.23bn

Acknowledgements

We are grateful to the Met Office for providing the written forecast and weather warnings map for Nevis: UK windstorm in Inject 3. To prevent prematurely influencing participant submissions, additional contributors who have provided graphics and supporting data for this event will not be acknowledged until the final DyGIST results publication.

END OF EVENT – NO FURTHER UPDATES TO BE PROVIDED FOR NEVIS: UK WINDSTORM

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END OF INJECT

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DyGIST – Scenario inject

19 May 2026

This inject includes updates for the following events:

Manufacturing downtime

Reinsurance recovery stress

These updates should be reflected in **live week 3** reporting.

All updates should be considered additive to prior injects.

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Manufacturing downtime

Narrative

15 May 2026 (Day 15) – 12:00 GMT: The universal decryptor is distributed to the remaining impacted manufacturers with the support of local authorities.

Technical guidance

For this event:

- Participants should use the following revenue bandings for impacted manufacturers:

	Manufacturing (NAICS 31-33)
Size	**Revenue (USD)**
Small	Less than 50mn
Medium	50mn – 1bn
Large	Greater than 1bn

Note FX rates are provided in the 'Basic Information' tab within the "live" templates.

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At this stage, participants should assume:

- For manufacturers experiencing **system(s) encryption**:

System(s) encryption - Interruption duration(s) by revenue-size				
		% of manufacturers by revenue-size		
		Small	**Medium**	**Large**
Number of days of interruption	**12 days**	10%	25%	40%
	16 days	60%	50%	40%
	TBC[2]	30%	25%	20%
[2]Assumptions for remaining manufacturers whose systems are encrypted will be disclosed in a future inject				

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Reinsurance recovery stress

Narrative

Participants identify that they have over-estimated the scale of reinsurance recoveries in their Week 2 Net Loss estimates for each event. For the purposes of the exercise participants are to assume this issue has arisen. For context, we provide the following as examples (rather than an exhaustive list) of the plausible reasons for this to occur:

- The extent of reinsurance cover provided by the reinsurance contracts being narrower than originally estimated.
- Incorrect calculation of expected reinsurance recoveries and/or incorrect protection information used to formulate the recovery estimate.
- The reinsurance recovery estimates did not cater for all the coverage limitations, restrictions and/or basis risk.
- The erosion of non-proportional or sub-limited proportional coverage by either the firm or by another party who shares the reinsurance coverage with the firm was not taken into account.
- The DyGIST events identify that the firm may have misrepresented to its reinsurers some of the gross exposures and/or the risk / hazard profile of the reinsured business. Resulting in reinsurers being more exposed to loss severity and/or loss frequency than expected and priced for. Reinsurers are therefore more likely to challenge the level of liability under one or more reinsurance contracts.

Technical guidance

At this stage participants should assume that the total estimated reinsurance recoveries in their Week 2 loss estimate calculations for the ‘Manufacturing downtime’ and the natural catastrophe events (‘Pacific Northwest earthquake’, ‘Taurus: North Atlantic hurricane’, Nevis: UK windstorm’) from all forms of reinsurance have been over-

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estimated, regardless of whether the reinsurance recoveries are from (i) proportional or non-proportional contracts; (ii) treaty or facultative contracts; placed with (iii) external / third-party reinsurers or (iv) intra-group / related party reinsurers.

All other estimated reinsurance recovery estimates are not assumed to be over-estimated, ie reinsurance recoverables and receivables on participants' balance sheets pre-DyGIST, and any assumed increased in reinsurance recoveries due to the application of the additional claims inflation assumptions within the DyGIST 'Market downturn' injects.

Participants should apply a flat 5% reduction to their Week 2 reinsurance recovery estimates.

The use of differential stress parameters tailored to the specifics of the wide range of reinsurance contract structures and terms utilised by UK firms was considered overly complex and could hinder participants ability to meet the timelines and testing objectives of the DyGIST exercise. A simplified method of parametrising and calculating the impact of a reinsurance recovery stress has therefore been chosen.

It is acknowledged that the actual reinsurance protections for each participant will vary greatly in terms of the complexity of structure and coverage; the flow of inuring benefit, and the flow of ceded loss from one reinsurance contract to another, but participants are to apply the reduction as described and not make adjustments to the percentage outcome to reflect any internal views of alternative reinsurance recovery stress impacts.

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END OF INJECT

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DyGIST – Scenario inject

21 May 2026

This inject includes updates for the following event:

Manufacturing downtime

This update should be reflected in the **week 3** and **final** reporting. All updates should be considered additive to prior injects.

This inject also includes the scenario expansion

DyGIST – Scenario expansion: Reinsurance credit risk stress

There is dedicated space in the final reporting template, which will be provided next Thursday, 28 May 2026, to reflect this. Do not include this in the week 3 reporting template.

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Manufacturing downtime

Narrative

20 May 2026 (Day 20) – 16:00 GMT: Material disruption ends for the remainder of impacted manufacturers.

Post-DyGIST: In the months following the incident, several large manufacturers who failed to recover as fast as their peers are subject to D&O lawsuits. Meanwhile, several of Company Alpha's manufacturing customers join class actions suing Company Alpha for inadequate security measures and negligence.

Before the year end it is reported that through a co-ordinated international law enforcement effort, two individuals have been arrested for their involvement in the attack.

Technical guidance

For this event:

- Participants should use the following revenue bandings for impacted manufacturers and Company Alpha respectively:

	Manufacturing (NAICS 31-33)	**Technology** (NAICS 5132)
Size	**Revenue (USD)**	**Revenue (USD)**
Small	Less than 50mn	
Medium	50mn – 1bn	0.5-2.5bn
Large	Greater than 1bn	

Note FX rates are provided in the 'Basic Information' tab within the "live" templates.

At this stage, participants should assume that the incident is now over:

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- For manufacturers experiencing **system(s) encryption**:

System(s) encryption - Interruption duration(s) by revenue-size				
		% of manufacturers by revenue-size		
		Small	Medium	Large
Number of days of interruption	12 days	10%	25%	40%
	16 days	60%	50%	40%
	20 days	30%	25%	20%

  - Large **US** manufacturers taking **20** days to recover experience a D&O claim. Of these, **15**% of claims are successful**.**
  - If technology errors & omission liability cover is also underwritten for the Company Alpha proxy, participants should assume **a full limit loss.** If participants did not have a cyber insurance proxy for Company Alpha but have technology errors omission exposure to a **medium-size US technology** (NAICS 5132) company, participants should also assume a full limit loss to whichever such risk they are most exposed (or closest reasonable proxy, eg if a relevant risk is narrowly outside of indicative revenue-bandings).

Acknowledgements

We are grateful to Dr Trevor Maynard at the University of Cambridge's Centre for Risk Studies for providing review and support for the Manufacturing Downtime event design.

END OF EVENT – NO FURTHER UPDATES TO BE PROVIDED FOR MANUFACTURING DOWNTIME

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END OF SCENARIO FOR DYGIST LIVE EXERCISE

A note on the final quantitative reporting

In the final quantitative reporting template that will be provided on Thursday, 28 May 2026, participants should account for all the events as outlined in the live exercise.

Please note that for the Reinsurance recovery stress outlined in the 19 May inject, participants should continue to assume that the monetary value of the reinsurance recovery overestimation that was reported in Week 3 is carried forward into the Final template submission.

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DyGIST – Scenario expansion: Reinsurance credit risk stress

Narrative

The cumulative impact of the DyGIST events on the global reinsurance market is sufficient to weaken the financial strength position of a wide range of global reinsurance counterparties. A low probability but high severity reinsurance stress has been applied to support the testing of the firm's event risk management framework.

It is acknowledged that the impact of this stress and the individual reinsurer entities involved will vary greatly by participant. As a result, **no industry wide aggregated quantitative findings from the reinsurance credit risk stress will be included in our public reporting** to avoid the identification of any individual reinsurers or participants. We may however follow up with individual participants as part of our supervisory engagement if/where the impact of the stress is significant to a participant.

This stress represents the final adjustment to reinsurance credit provisions arising from the specified downgrades. To avoid double-counting, any reinsurance credit risk provisions that a participant may have already included in response to earlier event injects should be replaced by the parameters of this inject.

Technical guidance

Do not reflect this stress in the week 3 live exercise reporting template. There is dedicated space in the final reporting template, which will be provided on Thursday, 28 May 2026, to provide your estimates.

This is applicable to:

- ALL external / third-party and intra-group / related party reinsurers who have a publicly published **Financial Strength Rating** (FSR) from ANY credit

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assessment institution used by the participant to assess the financial strength of its reinsurers.

At this stage, participants should assume that the reinsurance credit risk profile of their reinsurance counterparties is forecast to weaken over the coming months resulting in:

- All of the participant's reinsurers with:
  a) Positive* FSR Outlooks as at 31 March 2026 are expected to receive a 1 notch downgrade of their FSR within the next 6 months.
  b) Stable* FSR Outlooks as at 31 March 2026 are expected to receive a 2 notch downgrade to their FSR within the next 6 months.
  c) Negative* FSR Outlooks as at 31 March 2026 are expected to receive a 3 notch downgrade of their FSR within the next 6 months.

* or equivalent

- The FSR downgrades above being applied to all pre and post event balance sheet reinsurance recoverables and receivables resulting in a Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) Credit Risk increase. The increased Credit Risk should only be reflected through an increase in the participant's SCR and should NOT be presented as a reduction in the value of the participants balance sheet reinsurance recoverables or receivables. *It is acknowledged that in a real event the impact of this change in reinsurance counterparty risk profile would both reduce the value of a firm's balance sheet reinsurance assets and increase its SCR Credit Risk Provision, but for the purposes of this exercise that combined impact should be presented via an increase in SCR.*
- No additional collateral (deposit funds, cash or assets in trust, Letters of Credit or other forms of security or financial guarantees) being provided by reinsurers to mitigate the increased credit risk.
- The participant being unable to mitigate the credit risk on impacted reinsurance contracts by replacing any downgraded reinsurers with alternative reinsurers with higher ratings.
- The participant being unable to purchase new additional reinsurance (either retrospective/retroactive 'legacy reinsurance' and/or prospective reinsurance) to

manage its SCR as either cost prohibitive and/or due to restricted capacity/appetite from the global reinsurance market to provide material levels of additional reinsurance in the immediate aftermath of the events.

Terms underlined are defined below:

- **Financial strength rating (FSR)***:* Financial assessment rating published by a credit assessment institution that expresses the financial strength of (re)insurance companies from an insurance policyholder or reinsurance contract holder perspective.

END OF SCENARIO EXPANSION – NO FURTHER EVENT UPDATES TO BE PROVIDED FOR THIS EXERCISE

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END OF EXERCISE

NO FURTHER SCENARIO INJECTS TO BE PROVIDED

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