SOLVENCY AND FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT

SOLVENCY II

DECEMBER 31, 2021

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This narrative report intended for public disclosure is part of the Solvency II regulatory reporting requirements and has been submitted to the ACPR, the French insurance supervisor (*Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel et de Résolution*). This report was validated by executive management and subsequently approved by the Board of Directors of CCR before being submitted to the ACPR.

In accordance with Solvency II regulatory requirements, this report summarizes information about the reinsurance business of Caisse Centrale de Réassurance in 2021 relevant to calculations made in connection with Solvency II.

For the purposes of this report, readers should assume that all items referred to herein were valued at December 31, 2021 and are expressed in euros.

This report may refer to additional information available on the CCR Group's website, https://www.ccr.fr/en/.

It is organized around the following chapters:
- Presentation, business and performance
- Governance system
- Risk profile
- Valuation of assets and liabilities
- Capital management

The additional disclosures required by Solvency II, as presented using the quantitative reporting templates (QRTs), are provided in the Appendices.

The new public reinsurance agreement between the French State and CCR has been effective since January 1, 2017 and replaces the previous 1993 agreement. The new agreement sets out the role of CCR together with the conditions under which the State guarantees backing its different reinsurance lines are invoked and the fee payable for those guarantees. This agreement was modified in December 2017 by a supplemental agreement with an effective date of January 1, 2018 concerning the reinsurance of the risks of terrorism and terrorist attacks. The main purpose of the supplemental agreement was to increase the fee for the State guarantee from 0.5% to 7% of the earned premiums for the previous year. Several addenda were signed, on April 10 and August 14, 2020 and February 1, 2021, concerning public reinsurance of credit insurance risks and the related State guarantee.

Today, CCR operates in the State-guaranteed public reinsurance sector and as a manager of public funds. It also conducts research on behalf of the State, on the origins, prevention and coverage of natural risks, agricultural risks and other risks.

In 2021, CCR was mandated by the French State to manage a new public fund covering the travel sector, which was severely affected by the Covid-19 crisis (*Fonds de Garantie des Opérateurs de Voyages et de Services – FGOVS* set up in application of the 2022 Finance Act).

Also in 2021, CCR's State-guaranteed public reinsurance mission was expanded to include nuclear installation operators' third party liability insurance, in preparation for the official application, from 2022, of the 2004 Protocol to the Paris Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy.

France has approved this protocol, which significantly increases the heads of damages covered by nuclear installation operators' third party liability insurance, and extends the statute of limitations for personal injury claims from 10 to 30 years. CCR will provide State-guaranteed reinsurance cover for these increased liability risks, to make up for the lack of open market reinsurance solutions. In particular, CCR will cover personal injury claims reported between 10 and 30 years after the occurrence of a proven nuclear accident and claims resulting from authorized radioactive discharges. The cover will be provided to the French co-reinsurance pool, Assuratome, and to other insurers concerned by this risk.

For the purposes of regulatory reporting under Solvency II, CCR uses the standard formula. In line with its strategy, CCR's risk profile was modified by the integration of the CAP public reinsurance programs (CAP-Relais, CAP and CAP+) for credit insurers, covering B2B credit risks during the Covid-19 health crisis in 2020 and 2021. The modified risk profile reflects the risk exposure arising on CCR's public reinsurance business and its asset management activities.

The solvency coverage ratio stood at 182.5% at December 31, 2021 based on €6,019 million in Solvency II own funds and a Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) of €3,298 million.

The reinsurance business benefited from fewer natural disasters than in prior years.

No major natural disasters occurred in France in 2021; however, the reinsurance year was shaped by a series of less significant events, including:
- floods in south-western France in February, due to rivers breaking their banks;
- repeated storms throughout the summer, in the Seine-Normandie region in early June, the Paris and Champagne regions in mid-June, and the north-east of the country in mid-July;
- heavy rain in the Cévennes, leading to flooding in the Gard *département* in September and in south-eastern France in October;
- floods in south-western France in December.

In all, 2,408 communes were recognized as eligible for natural disaster payments in 2021 (announcements published in the French Official in 2021) versus an average of 2,180 over the period 2000-2020. CCR estimates that natural disaster losses for the year, excluding drought claims, amounted to €249 million.

Unlike in prior years, drought claims in France were fairly limited in 2021, which was the first year since 2016 not affected by a severe country-wide drought. However, some *départements* were affected by above-average water shortages, primarily in southern France, from the Pyrenees to the Mediterranean, including Corsica, and in Charente-Maritime, Vendée and Loire-Atlantique. Some communes in Lorraine and Normandy were also affected. The related cost for CCR is estimated at €74 million.

All told, CCR's natural disaster losses for 2021 amounted to €323 million.

In credit reinsurance, as in 2020 the number of corporate bankruptcies remained fairly low thanks to government bail-out schemes, and 2021 losses are conservatively estimated at around €46 million.

CCR's gross written premiums came to €1,051 million in 2021, of which 87.8% corresponded to natural disaster cover. The decline in total premiums versus 2020 was due to the lower volume of credit insurance premiums.

At December 31, 2021, its combined ratio stood at 86.5%.

CCR's financial and real estate assets had a total market value of €9.0 billion at the year-end, up nearly 5.3% on December 31, 2020. The annual return on invested assets was 1.1%, generating investment revenue of €92.4 million.

CCR's net income came to almost €134 million.

(in millions of euros)	2020	2021
Gross written premiums	1,216	1,051
Cost ratio	12.5%	13.2%
Net combined ratio[1]	97.4%	86.5%
Return on invested assets	1.3%	1.1%
Net income	61	134

CCR believes that it exercises its governance appropriately and in compliance with the best governance practices in force in France. CCR has a transparent, structured governance system based around its administrative, management and supervisory bodies, including:

- a Board of Directors and three Board committees: an Audit, Accounts and Risks Committee, a Compensation, Appointments and Governance Committee and a Strategy Committee;
- an executive body comprising the Chief Executive Officer and the Deputy Chief Executive Officer (who is not a corporate officer), who are the persons effectively running the undertaking (*dirigeants effectifs*);

four key functions as defined by Solvency II.

In 2021, the governance system was challenged for the first time in ten years, with the aim of optimizing risk management processes. A new risk framework was prepared to better reflect Solvency II requirements and adopt reporting templates and indicators more closely aligned with CCR's risk management needs. At the same time, the method for assessing risks and aggregating exposures by main risk family was clarified and described in more detail. New risk indicators were defined.

Work continued to ensure that climate and cyber risks are managed appropriately, given their growing severity at global level. This work was an integral part of the ORSA process.

CCR reviews its risks at regular intervals. Its main exposure is to natural disaster risk, followed by reserving risk and market risk.

Both underwriting risks are managed by CCR on an aggregate basis using highly sophisticated analyses and models, underwriting strategies and ORSA processes, and through risk mitigation tools such as reinsurance. The State guarantee for these businesses is itself a critical mitigating factor.

The main processes used to manage these risks are:

- adoption of an overall risk budget by the Board of Directors;
- adoption of a sub-budget for natural disaster risk by the Board of Directors;

1 Net combined ratio: ratio between the net claims expense including changes in the equalization reserve and expenses incurred net of investment expenses (including commissions) on the one hand, and net earned premiums on the other.

- construction of a portfolio from a strict underwriting and pricing perspective and according to a specific decision-making process;
- verification and validation of strict underwriting rules;
- use of reports prepared by the Actuarial function in order to adjust the risk profile and risk models and increase outward reinsurance where necessary.

As CCR is assessed under the standard formula, an analysis of adequacy (particularly as regards reserve risk and natural disaster risk) is carried out on a regular basis.

Significant events of the year

Covid-19 management

The CCR teams had no difficulty in managing the fallout from the Covid-19 pandemic in 2021. The Business Continuity Plan (BCP) deployed in 2020 to deal with the operational consequences of the pandemic was reintroduced in 2021 when required depending on the health situation, without adversely affecting the Group's activities.

Public reinsurance of credit insurance portfolios: the end of CAP schemes following the economic recovery

The government measures to support supplier credit insurance were extended during 2021:
- until June 30, 2021 for the CAP Relais public reinsurance mechanism for credit insurance portfolios, and
- until December 31, 2021 for the line-by-line CAP and CAP+ contracts for individual supplier credit exposures.

The CAP Relais quota-share reinsurance mechanism enabled credit insurers to maintain their credit insurance portfolios at the same overall level throughout the year.

The CAP and CAP+ mechanisms enabled participating credit insurers to issue additional cover to offset the reduction in policyholders' (French suppliers) receivables from some customers whose credit quality had deteriorated significantly due to the crisis, or to arrange substitute cover in cases where the credit insurer categorically refused to insure the risk.

In view of the economic recovery and after consulting the economic players concerned, the French government discontinued these public support measures, which were no longer essential.

In light of the improved economic situation in most sectors (with some exceptions, such as tourism), credit insurers sought to scale back their public reinsurance cover. In the period to June 30, 2021, the proportion of their credit insurance portfolios ceded to CCR under the CAP-Relais mechanism was reduced from 75% to 20%. The line-by-line CAP and CAP+ contracts for individual supplier credit exposures were maintained until December 31, 2021, but with steadily declining reinsurance volumes.

Following consultations between credit insurers and the government, the decision was made not to renew these mechanisms in 2022.

French Law of December 28, 2021 on compensation payable to victims of natural disasters

After many years of reflection and work to modernize the system to compensate victims of natural disasters, 2021 saw the adoption of a reform that will consolidate the scheme and place France at the forefront of Europe in this area.

On January 28, 2021, the lower house of the French parliament adopted the reform bill introduced by parliament member Stéphane Baudu. The text was then amended and voted on in the Senate on October 21, after which a joint commission of both houses agreed on a common text. The final text was published in the Official Journal and entered the statute books on December 28, 2021.

The law retains the system's fundamentals, in particular the requirement for an incident to be declared a natural disaster by the authorities, application of the same premium surcharge to all policyholders regardless of their exposure in accordance with the principle of solidarity, the availability of public reinsurance through CCR and finally the unlimited guarantee provided by the French State.

Its aim is to make the system more transparent, particularly the process to have an incident declared a natural disaster. The law also aims to speed up the compensation process by setting time limits for completing each phase in the process.

It also improves compensation for victims:

- the deductible mechanisms have been reformed by eliminating the application of higher deductibles for incidents occurring in localities that did not have a plan for the prevention of foreseeable natural disaster risks, which many victims viewed as hitting them twice;
- coverage has been extended to include certain unavoidable additional costs, such as emergency rehousing or architect and project management fees.

The reform also addresses the specific issue of drought and the French government has until the end of first-half 2022 to submit a report to Parliament on the prevention and compensation of this natural risk.

Lastly, the reform strengthens the missions of CCR, which may be called on to conduct studies on natural disaster prevention policies, the payment of compensation to the victims and the financial equilibrium of the system.

2022 will be devoted to drafting the reform's implementing decrees, with a view to the changes in compensation coming into effect on January 1, 2023.

CONTENTS

1 PRESENTATION, BUSINESS AND PERFORMANCE

PRESENTATION, BUSINESS AND PERFORMANCE

In accordance with Article L.355-1 of the French Insurance Code (*Code des assurances*), reinsurance undertakings must regularly provide the ACPR with the information it needs to exercise the requisite supervision. This information is set out in two separate reports along with the quantitative reports referred to in Article L.355-1 of the French Insurance Code.

One of these reports is the Solvency and Financial Condition Report (SFCR) for public disclosure, which is published each year.

The Board of Directors approves this narrative report in accordance with Articles R.355-1 and R.355-7 of the French Insurance Code.

1 PRESENTATION

1.1 Name and legal form

The name of the undertaking is Caisse Centrale de Réassurance (CCR), which was incorporated as a French joint stock company (*société anonyme*).

CCR is a special insurance undertaking (*organisme particulier d'assurance*) governed by the provisions of Chapter I, Title III – Special insurance undertakings, Book IV – Special insurance regimes and organizations of the French Insurance Code.

At December 31, 2021, CCR had 161 employees.

1.2 Business

CCR operates in the State-guaranteed public reinsurance sector and as a manager of public funds. It also conducts research on behalf of the State, on the origins, prevention and coverage of natural risks, agricultural risks and other risks.

- **Public reinsurance (State-guaranteed reinsurance):** CCR is authorized by law to provide State-guaranteed reinsurance of certain exceptional risks in France, as part of its mandate to operate in the public interest entrusted to it by the French State. Public reinsurance covers:
  - **reinsurance for natural disasters** (Article L.431-9 of the French Insurance Code),
  - **reinsurance for terrorism risks** (Article L.431-10 of the French Insurance Code),
  - **reinsurance for transport risks of an exceptional nature** (Article L.431-4 of the French Insurance Code),
  - **reinsurance for liability risks of ship and nuclear power station operators** (Article L.431-5 of the French Insurance Code),
  - **reinsurance for credit insurance risks** (Article 7 of Act 2020-289 dated March 23, 2020 [amended 2020 Finance Act], as amended by Article 34 of Act 2020-935 dated July 30, 2020 [amended 2020 Finance Act] and the related enabling legislation [decree 2020-849 dated July 3, 2020]).

- **Management of public funds:** CCR is responsible by law for the accounting and financial management of the following public funds on behalf of the French State:
  - ***Fonds National de Gestion des Risques en Agriculture*** – FNGRA (agricultural risks) pursuant to Article L.431-11 of the French Insurance Code;
  - ***Fonds de Compensation des risques de l'Assurance Construction*** - FCAC (construction risks) pursuant to Article L.431-14 of the French Insurance Code;
  - ***Fonds de Garantie des Risques liés à l'Epandage agricole des boues d'épuration urbaines et industrielles*** – FGRE (farming-related pollution risks) pursuant to Article L.425-1 of the French Insurance Code;

- CCR is also responsible for the accounting, financial and administrative management of the following public funds:
  - ***Fonds de garantie des dommages consécutifs à des Actes de Prévention, de Diagnostic ou de Soins dispensés par des professionnels de santé exerçant à titre libéral*** - FAPDS (medical liability risks), pursuant to Article L.426-1 of the French Insurance Code;
  - ***Fonds de Garantie des Opérateurs de Voyages et de Séjours*** – FGOVS (travel operator liability risks),

1

pursuant to Article 163 of the 2022 Finance Act (dated December 30, 2021) and decree 2021-1912 dated December 30, 2021.

The State-guaranteed reinsurance business is carried out in compliance with the enabling law and is guaranteed by the French State in a specific legal and regulatory framework. Separate financial statements are kept for each class of business in order to calculate the underwriting result generated in each case, which is recorded in a reserve account covering the corresponding transactions, in accordance with Articles L.431-7, R.431-16-3, R.431-16-4 and A.431-6 of the French Insurance Code.

Activities carried out within the scope of CCR's role as manager of public funds on behalf of the French State are not recorded in CCR's financial statements. A separate off-book account is used for each fund, insofar as CCR is tasked with the administrative and accounting management of each fund under powers delegated by the French State.

1.3 Branches and subsidiaries

CCR has a branch in Lebanon related to its former open market reinsurance business. It discontinued its operations in 2017. This branch has been dormant since 2017 and a file in support of its closure has been submitted to the Lebanese authorities.

CCR holds the entire share capital of CCR Re, a reinsurance undertaking with an international portfolio. It also holds real estate subsidiaries Boulogne 78 SAS and Castelnau 6 SAS (French simplified joint stock companies [*sociétés par actions simplifiées*]).

1.4 Supervisory authority and statutory auditors

The supervisory authority providing financial supervision of CCR is:

Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel et de Résolution (ACPR)
Insurance Sector
4 Place de Budapest
75436 Paris Cedex 09 (France)
Direction du Contrôle 1, Brigade 4

Since CCR has sole control of its subsidiary CCR Re, it is required to prepare consolidated financial statements (Article L.233-16 of the French Commercial Code [*Code de commerce*]) at December 31, 2021. Due to this obligation to prepare consolidated financial statements, CCR is required to appoint a second principal statutory auditor (Article L.832-2 of the French Commercial Code).

The statutory auditor responsible for auditing CCR's statutory and consolidated financial statements along with the financial statements of the two French real estate subsidiaries and the five public funds managed by CCR on behalf of the French State is:

Deloitte & Associés
Statutory Auditor
6 Place de la Pyramide
92908 Paris La Défense Cedex (France)

This firm was appointed in 2016, upon expiry of the previous statutory auditor's term of office.

The other principal statutory auditor appointed in 2016 and responsible for auditing CCR's statutory and consolidated financial statements jointly (based on an even split of the workload) with Deloitte & Associés is:

PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit
Statutory Auditor
63, rue de Villiers
92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine (France)

The six-year term of the joint statutory auditors is set to expire at the end of the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting to be called to approve the financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2021.

1.5 Assessment of CCR's solvency standing and executive summary

For the purposes of regulatory reporting under Solvency II, CCR uses the standard formula for all of its businesses. In accordance with CCR's strategy, its risk profile did not significantly evolve in 2021 and reflects risk exposure arising on its public reinsurance and asset management business activities.

The solvency coverage ratio stood at 182.5% at December 31, 2021 based on €6,019 million in Solvency II own funds and an SCR of €3,298 million.

2 BUSINESS AND PERFORMANCE

All of the information presented in this section complies with Regulation ANC 2015-11 concerning the statutory financial statements of insurance undertakings, issued by the French accounting standards-setter (*Autorité des Normes Comptables* – ANC) on November 26, 2015.

(extracted from the CCR management report for the year ended December 31, 2021)

2.1 Business environment

2021 was shaped by the economic fallout from the Covid-19 pandemic and the swift recovery from the 2020 recession. Reinsurance premiums for French non-life insurers (property & casualty and liability insurance) grew by an estimated 3.7% over the first nine months of 2021. As was the case in 2020, the growth rate was stronger for commercial lines than for personal lines.

The property-damage market continued to be dominated by the mutual insurers, although the bancassurers steadily gained ground by launching new distribution channels and products. The year was also shaped by several mergers in the French insurance market. Lastly, the entry of insurtech players in the market represented a new development, and it will be interesting to observe their growth trajectory in the coming years.

In terms of innovation, insurance companies made significant progress in terms of working arrangements, with the Covid-driven emergence of home-working, simplification of the customer experience, the introduction of new tools to take into account the characteristics of the insured risk, and process simplifications designed to allow more time to be spent on the customer relationship.

In the reinsurance market, a new period of high natural disaster losses drove up premium rates, particularly for natural disaster programs and aggregate treaties, while also fueling increased demand for reinsurance capacity on the part of ceding insurers.

2021 was also an important year on the legislative front, with the reform of France's natural disaster insurance system published in the Official Journal on December 28, 2021, and the project to overhaul the system for managing agricultural risk. The aim of this project is to improve coordination between the *Fonds National de Gestion des Risques en Agriculture* (FNGRA) and the Climate Multi-risk Insurance system, in order to provide better protection for farmers. This work led to a bill tabled by the French government on December 1, 2021. The bill was adopted at first reading by the lower house of the French parliament in January 2022 and by the joint commission of both houses in February 2022.

Conditions in the reinsurance market tightened, with less available capacity and application of more selective risk acceptance policies. Discussions concerning the inclusion of new clauses covering pandemics, cyber attacks and riots gave way to differentiated rate increases depending on the class of insurance, marking the end of a long period of declining rates. While increases for natural disaster programs in France were fairly limited, rates for aggregate treaties rose more significantly, particularly for portfolios with high loss ratios.

2.2 Financial environment

In 2021, the developed countries' stock markets performed very well in both Europe and the United States. Accelerating inflation, the woes of Chinese property developers and Xi Jinping's tighter domestic policies weighed heavily on the stock markets of emerging countries.

In 2021, the economies of developed countries staged a recovery from the crisis caused by the Covid-19 restrictions imposed by governments in 2020. Economic growth on both sides of the Atlantic was driven by expansionary fiscal policies and very accommodative monetary policies.

As in 2020, the stock markets ended the year at high levels. The new Omicron variant was not a serious cause for concern among market participants, because although it is more contagious, it is also less dangerous since the vast majority of people in developed countries are fully vaccinated. Investment flows continued to be directed towards the stock markets due to the low interest rate environment in which the only way to earn a return was through the dividends paid on shares. The rise in bond yields at the end of 2021, driven by market expectations that the Federal Reserve would tighten its monetary policies in 2022 and that the ECB would probably follow suit in 2023, failed to dent market confidence in the stock markets.

Interest rates were erratic. After falling by 66 bps, French 10-year rates recovered to 0.30% in mid-May. They then fell by 46 bps to -0.16% at the beginning of August, before rising again as the leading central banks factored inflationary pressures into their monetary policies. The French 10-year OATi bond rate ended 2021 at 0.20%, up 56 bps on the start of the year.

In the bond market, average credit risk premiums on European investment grade bonds remained relatively stable, with the iTraxx Europe index standing at 48 bps.

In an environment that was generally favorable for higher risk assets, from the start of the year the CCR Group opted for maximum exposure to the stock markets. Based on a stable allocation compared to end-2019, the protection fund was deployed at 90% exposure over much of the year. Thanks to this strategy, the asset portfolios benefited from the stock market rebound in 2021, after being protected from the previous year's turbulence.

Concerning the fixed income portfolio, after investing heavily in money market instruments and cash in the early part of 2021, these investments were scaled back over the rest of the year, a strategy that helped to improve the return on the bond portfolio, all other things being equal.

Lastly, the CCR Group decided to significantly increase its exposure to energy transition infrastructure (categorized as physical assets, along with real estate). The investment strategy in this asset class focused on infrastructure that uses innovative techniques to produce low-carbon energy, with hydrogen emerging as a promising future energy source. Green hydrogen, produced from renewable energy sources, is a hydrocarbon substitute that offers the major advantage of allowing the energy to be stored. The CCR Group has committed to investing in an energy transition infrastructure fund that qualifies as an impact investment and will represent approximately 1% of the Group's assets.

In line with our ESG and Climate policy, the CCR Group gives priority to investing in issuers that support the social transition, adaptation to physical risks and the prevention of transition risks. One-third of investments for the year concerned one of the three pillars of the ESG and Climate policy.

2.3 Significant events of the year

Covid-19 management

The CCR teams had no difficulty in managing the fallout from the Covid-19 pandemic in 2021. The Business Continuity Plan (BCP) deployed in 2020 to deal with the operational consequences of the pandemic, was reintroduced in 2021 when required depending on the health situation, without adversely affecting the Group's activities.

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The CAP and CAP+ mechanisms enabled participating credit insurers to issue additional cover to offset the reduction in policyholders' (French suppliers) receivables from some customers whose credit quality had deteriorated significantly due to the crisis, or to arrange substitute cover in cases where the credit insurer categorically refused to insure the risk.

In view of the economic recovery and after consulting the economic players concerned, the French government discontinued these public support measures, which were no longer essential.

In light of the improved economic situation in most sectors (with some exceptions, such as tourism), credit insurers sought to scale back their public reinsurance cover. In the period to June 30, 2021, they reduced the proportion of their credit insurance portfolios ceded to CCR under the CAP-Relais mechanism. The line-by-line CAP and CAP+ contracts for individual supplier credit exposures were maintained until December 31, 2021, but with steadily declining reinsurance volumes.

Following consultations between credit insurers and the government, the decision was made not to renew these mechanisms in 2022.

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The law retains the system's fundamentals, in particular the requirement for an incident to be declared a natural disaster by the authorities, application of the same premium surcharge to all policyholders regardless of their exposure in accordance with the principle of solidarity, the availability of public reinsurance through CCR and finally the unlimited guarantee provided by the French State.

Its aim is to make the system more transparent, particularly the process to have an incident declared a natural disaster. The law also aims to speed up the compensation process by setting time limits for completing each phase in the process.

It also improves compensation for victims.

The reform also addresses the specific issue of drought and the French government has until the end of first-half 2022 to submit a report to Parliament on the prevention and compensation of this natural risk.

Lastly, the reform strengthens the missions of CCR, which may be called on to conduct studies on natural disaster prevention policies, the payment of compensation to the victims and the financial equilibrium of the system.

2022 will be devoted to drafting the reform's implementing decrees, with a view to the changes in compensation coming into effect on January 1, 2023.

2.4 Post balance sheet events

No events likely to have a material impact on CCR's financial statements occurred between December 31, 2021 and March 16, 2022 when the financial statements were approved for publication by the Board of Directors.

The outbreak of war in Ukraine after the financial year-end is not expected to have a major impact on CCR. CCR has no direct exposure to Ukraine or Russia, either in its reinsurance portfolio or asset portfolios, and does not hold any assets in rubles or hryvnia. In addition, CCR's asset portfolio is currently demonstrating a good level of resilience to the market turbulence caused by this event.

2.5 Financial review

Written premiums

Written premiums for the year (all lines combined), before reinsurance, amounted to €1,051 million in 2021, down 13.6% from €1,216 million in 2020. These amounts do not include the open market reinsurance business managed on a run-off basis, the impact of which is minimal (€3 million in 2021).

Out of total gross written premiums, 87.8% (€922 million) concerned reinsurance of natural disaster risks in France. The 3.5% increase compared with 2020 reflected last year's changes in the portfolios and reinsurance adjustments concerning treaties written in prior years.

Terrorism risk reinsurance premiums were stable compared with 2020 at €67 million, representing 6.4% of the State-guaranteed reinsurance business.

Reinsurance premiums for the credit insurance line fell by 76.5% to €61 million, representing 5.8% of the total State-guaranteed reinsurance business. The decrease was mainly due to the renewal of the CAP Relais mechanism to only June 30, 2021, with a lower cession rate (20% in 2021 versus 75% in 2020).

The business of reinsuring so-called exceptional risks was discontinued with effect from January 1, 2019 and gross written premiums from this business therefore correspond exclusively to prior-year adjustments.

The fee paid by CCR to the French State in exchange for the latter's guarantee for reinsurance cover provided on its behalf by CCR amounted to €107 million in 2021 (2020: €114 million). The reduction in 2021 was in line with the decline in written premiums.

Loss ratios

Public reinsurance:
The technical balance[1] from the public reinsurance business amounted to €145 million (2020: €28 million).

In **natural disaster** reinsurance, for the first time since 2016, drought losses were low in 2021, with outstanding claims reserves of just €74 million set aside by CCR (versus €565 million in 2020). The losses in relation to natural disaster risks other than drought were also moderate, as no major incidents occurred. Nonetheless, attritional losses were significant (with 2,840 incidents expected to be recognized as natural disasters, the highest number in 20 years, representing €249 million in losses for CCR).

All told, natural disaster losses totaled €323 million in 2021 (versus €775 million in 2020).
The liquidation deficits related to prior years corresponding primarily to the 2018 and 2020 droughts, were recognized in 2021 for €106 million.

Other technical items (notably claims management expenses) represented an expense of €5 million.

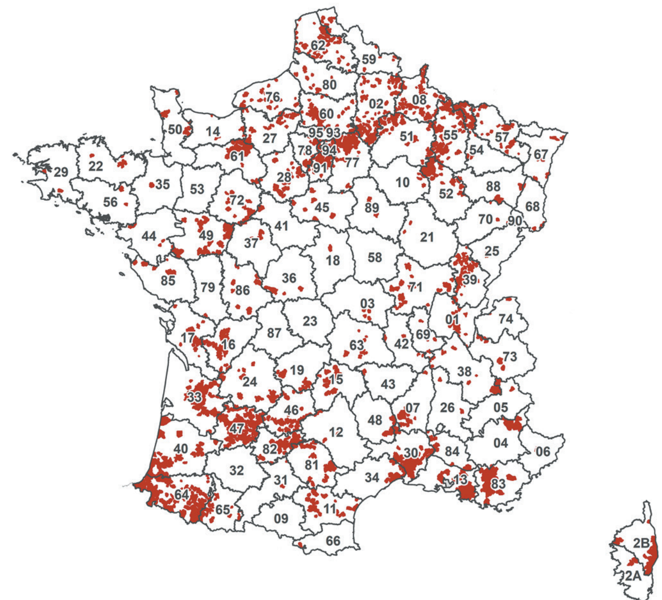
An amount of €297 million was transferred to the equalization reserve in 2021 in accordance with the applicable regulations (2020: €207 million released from the reserve). After this transfer, at December 31, 2021, the equalization reserve stood at €1,456 million.

In all, claims expenses net of changes in the equalization reserve amounted to €731 million in 2021.

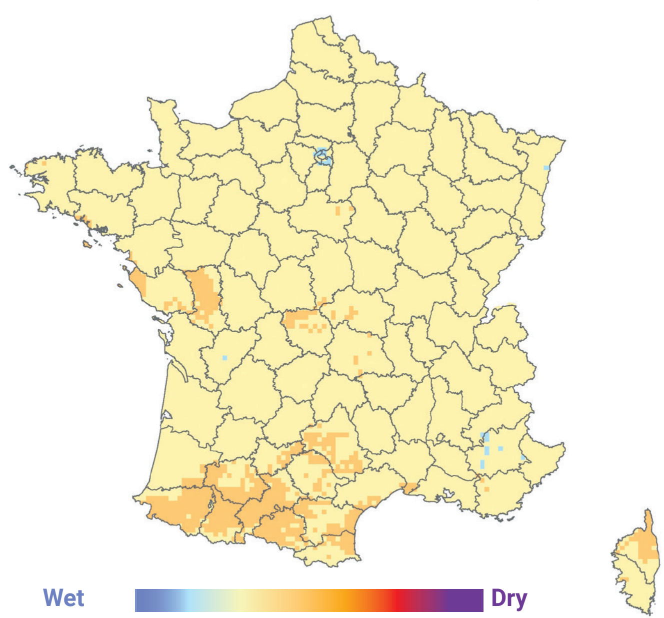
Concerning the **credit insurance support mechanism**, the net loss for CCR was €46 million for the 2021 claims year. The liquidation surplus on claims recorded in 2020 led to a €71 million decrease in the net cost of the State guarantee for that year.

An amount of €52 million was transferred to the equalization reserve in 2021 in accordance with the applicable regulations (no movement was recorded on the reserve in 2020).

The reinsurance technical balance on the credit insurance support mechanism amounted to €17 million (versus €0 in 2020).



Communes recognized as eligible for natural disaster payments in 2021 (floods and landslips/landslides)



Intensity of the spring 2021 drought in France

1 Technical balance: sum of underwriting result, net of reinsurance, and internal management expenses (excluding claims management expenses included in the net underwriting result).

1

The technical balance from **Other State-guaranteed reinsurance business** was a profit of €26 million in 2021 (2020: €28 million profit). The year-on-year decline was due to adjustments to the equalization reserve in respect of terrorism reinsurance in 2020 and 2021.

Commissions

Commission expense for the year totaled €122 million versus €114 million in 2020. This was due to the commission arrangements introduced in 2020 for natural disaster reinsurance (€108 million) and reinsurance commissions related to the new credit insurance support mechanisms (€14 million).

Combined ratio

At December 31, 2021, CCR's combined ratio stood at 86.5%, breaking down as:

- a loss ratio[2] of 73.3%;
- an expense ratio[3] of 13.2%.

Net investment income

Net investment income totaled €92.4 million (2020: €90.0 million), including investment revenue net of investment management fees for €60.8 million and €31.5 million in net realized gains on disposals of investments. The return on invested assets[4] was 1.1%.

Management of financial and real estate investments

Investment strategy in an environment shaped by a surge in high risk asset yields

In an environment that was generally favorable for higher risk assets, CCR opted for maximum exposure to the stock markets from the start of the year. **The asset allocation in 2021 was stable compared to end-2020, with 90% of the protection fund invested in equities over much of the year** (and an 80% average exposure to equities over the full year). Thanks to this strategy, the asset portfolios benefited from the stock market rebound in 2021, after being protected from the previous year's turbulence.

We also took advantage of conditions in the fixed income markets. **The sizable money market investments held at the beginning of 2021 were scaled back over the rest of the year,** a strategy that helped to improve the return on the bond portfolio, all other things being equal.

Lastly, we also decided to significantly increase our investments in energy transition infrastructure assets. Our investment strategy in this asset class focused on infrastructure that uses innovative techniques to produce low-carbon energy, with hydrogen emerging naturally as a promising future energy source. Green hydrogen, produced from renewable energy sources, is a hydrocarbon substitute that offers the major additional advantage of allowing the energy to be stored. We have committed to investing in an energy transition infrastructure fund that qualifies as an impact investment and will represent approximately 1% of the Group's assets.

CCR also remained very active in the **real estate market** despite the unprecedented complexity caused by the Covid-19 crisis. Occupancy rates remained high in our residential properties and office leases were rolled over at higher rents. The refurbishment program was carried out to improve the real estate portfolio's energy performance.

As part of our ESG and Climate investment strategy, we decided to **withdraw completely from the thermal coal sector by 2030**. We maintained our focus on SRI assets by **investing in social and green bonds** and by **making a significant capital commitment to an impact fund invested in green hydrogen infrastructure assets.**

Investment portfolio breakdown

Reinsurance investments[5] had a net book value of €7,930.0 million at December 31, 2021 versus €7,577.2 million at the previous year-end.

Net unrealized gains totaled €1,126.6 million at December 31, 2021 compared with €1,025.2 million at end-2020, reflecting conditions in the financial and real estate markets and asset sales carried out during the year. The market value of financial and real estate investments was €9,056.5 million, up 5.3% compared with end-2020.

2 The loss ratio corresponds to incurred present and past losses (paid or covered by outstanding claims reserves, net of reinsurance) plus claims management expenses and the change in the equalization reserve divided by earned premiums net of reinsurance.
3 The expense ratio corresponds to commissions and internal management expenses, excluding claims management expenses, divided by earned premiums net of reinsurance.
4 Ratio between net investment income on the one hand, and outstanding investments on the other, excluding ceding insurer cash deposits, owner-occupied property, and assets related to subsidiaries.
5 CCR's financial and real estate investments, including cash.

The presentation of assets by class has changed from that in the 2020 management report, with the creation of a "physical assets" class comprising real estate assets as well as infrastructure funds previously classified as "equities and diversified funds".

Changes in the structure of CCR's reinsurance investment portfolio in 2021 were as follows:

- Investments in **money market instruments** accounted for 4.8% of total reinsurance investments. They included money market funds for €157 million and cash and cash equivalents for €274.8 million.
- Investments in **interest rate instruments** represented 60.0% of reinsurance investments, or €5,432.0 million at December 31, 2021, up 13.0% on the previous year-end. The portfolio breaks down between directly held bonds for 85% and bond funds for 15%.

The **bond portfolio** is mostly invested in fixed-rate bonds (99.5% of the portfolio and 84.8% of the interest rate instrument portfolio). At December 31, 2021, 84% of the bond portfolio was rated A or higher.

- Investments in **equities and diversified funds** amounted to €1,551.1 million. The portfolio represented 17.1% of reinsurance investments at December 31, 2021, an 11.2% increase compared to the previous year-end. The main investments are equity funds (34.8%) and diversified funds (25.6%).
- Investments in **physical assets** increased by 6.3% in 2021 to €601.3 million, representing 6.6% of total investments. The increase primarily reflected the off-plan purchase in 2020 of a real estate complex that was only partly delivered in 2021.

At December 31, 2021, financial investments meeting **environmental, social and governance (ESG)** criteria stood at €2,998.8 million at market value, an increase of 84% from end-2020. The portfolio represented 33.1% of total reinsurance investments versus 18.9% at December 31, 2020.

Net income for the year

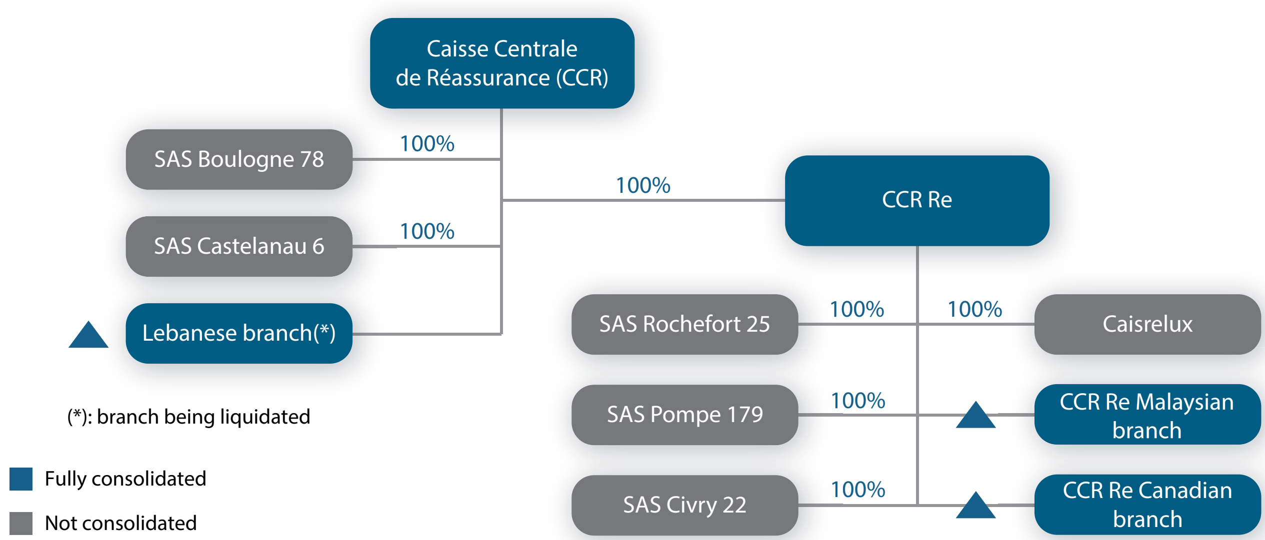
CCR's consolidated net income for the year amounted to €133.6 million (2020: €60.6 million), breaking down as follows:

- The technical balance amounted to €145.5 million (2020: €28.2 million), reflecting:
  - €169.2 million in underwriting result net of reinsurance[6] and before claims management expenses (2020: €52.2 million);
  - Management expenses (excluding investment management fees deducted from net investment income) came to €23.7 million in 2021 (2020: €24.0 million).
- Net investment income totaled €92.4 million (2020: €90.0 million).
- Non-recurring items represented net income of €0.1 million (2020: net expense of €0.5 million).
- Income tax expense amounted to €104.0 million (2020: €57.1 million),

1

Subsidiaries and affiliates

The CCR Group's legal structure is presented below:



6 Underwriting result net of reinsurance, after claims management expenses. Claims management expenses are included in management expenses.

In addition to owning CCR Re, which is fully consolidated, the Group manages part of the real estate investment portfolio through **five simplified joint stock corporations (SAS)** with combined equity of €55 million at December 31, 2021. The five companies contributed €1.9 million to the Group's investment revenue for the year.

CCR Re also has a reinsurance subsidiary in Luxembourg, Caisrelux. This company had share capital of €6.2 million at December 31, 2021, unchanged from the previous year-end. Caisrelux operates exclusively as a captive reinsurance company.

CCR Re reported net income of €41 million in 2021 (2020: €18 million), in line with the business plan objective of €42 million for 2022. This breaks down as follows:

- EBITER[7] of €62 million,
- Cost of subordinated debt of €13 million,
- Net non-recurring expense of €3 million,
- The net release from the equalization reserve for €7 million
- Income tax expense of €11 million.

2.6 2022 outlook

Financial environment

The increases in long-term interest rates fueled by more restrictive monetary policies are expected to cause volatility in the stock markets, which appear to be overheated.

The inflated prices of technology stocks represent one of the greatest risk factors in 2022; however, they are likely to come under downward pressure from improved interest rates. The CCR Group continues to believe that if the technology bubble bursts, this could drive investors towards more traditional stocks that still have room to increase in value.

These factors, combined with the high levels of public and private debt worldwide, encourage a cautious approach.

Business outlook

Significant developments in 2022 will include finalization of the natural disaster insurance system reform, with the publication of the law's implementing decrees, overhaul of the system for managing agricultural risk, which may lead to an expansion of CCR's missions, and official application of the Paris Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy (PC) as revised in 2004.

In view of the specific nature and potential magnitude of losses resulting from a nuclear accident, a certain number of Western European countries have developed international conventions on the third party liability of nuclear installation operators. These conventions describe the rules to be adhered to by the signatory countries regarding the compensation to be paid to victims of nuclear accidents. France has chosen to adhere to the Paris Convention.

This Convention was extensively revised in 2004 to increase the protection afforded to victims. In particular, the financial security required of nuclear installation operators has been increased from €91 million to €700 million and the limitation period for personal injury claims has been extended from 10 to 30 years. The last of the signatory countries ratified the revised 2004 Convention at the end of 2021, leading to its official application by France.

Discussions have started with insurers and reinsurers that cover nuclear third party liability risks, including the French co-reinsurance pool Assuratome, to explore ways of making up for the lack of open market coverage for bodily injury claims reported between 10 and 30 years after the occurrence of the nuclear incident. The incidents that would be covered by CCR in 2022 are proven accidents as well as potential personal injury claims resulting from authorized radioactive discharges. Nuclear installation operators have six months to implement these new provisions and CCR's nuclear third party liability treaty will therefore not come into effect until July 1, 2022.

7 Earnings before interest, taxes and the equalization reserve. EBITER also excludes non-recurring items.

2

GOVERNANCE SYSTEM

2

GOVERNANCE SYSTEM

GOVERNANCE SYSTEM

CCR has a transparent, structured governance system based around its administrative, management and supervisory bodies, including:

- a Board of Directors and three Board committees: an Audit, Accounts and Risks Committee, a Compensation, Appointments and Governance Committee and a Strategy Committee;
- an executive body comprising the Chief Executive Officer and the Deputy Chief Executive Officer (who is not a corporate officer), who are the persons effectively running the undertaking (*dirigeants effectifs*);
- four key functions ensuring optimal conduct of its business.

1 STRUCTURE OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE, MANAGEMENT OR SUPERVISORY BODY OF THE UNDERTAKING

1.1 Board of Directors

Separation of the roles of Board Chairman and executive management

Further to the entry into force on July 1, 2015 of French government order 2014-948 of August 20, 2014 notably concerning corporate governance in publicly traded companies, the Board of Directors' meeting of July 2, 2015 reviewed the executive management structure and decided to maintain the separation between the roles of Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer. The separation of functions has been maintained since then.

Chairman of the Board of Directors

In accordance with the aforementioned French government order 2014-948 of August 20, 2014 and with the bylaws (brought into line with said order by the Shareholders' Meeting of June 25, 2015), the Chairman of the Board of Directors is appointed by the Board of Directors from among its members for his or her term of office as director. At the Board meeting of May 4, 2021, Jacques Le Pape was appointed as Chairman of the Board of Directors for the duration of his term of office as director. He replaced Pierre Blayau, whose appointment and term of office as director expired at the close of the Shareholders' Meeting held immediately before the Board meeting. At the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting of May 4, 2021, Jacques Le Pape was elected as a director for a five-year term expiring at the end of the Shareholders' Meeting to be called to approve the financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2025.

The Board of Directors has not imposed any restrictions on the Chairman's powers.

Composition of the Board of Directors

In accordance with French company law governing joint stock companies and with the aforementioned French government order 2014-948 of August 20, 2014, the Board of Directors may have up to 15 members, including one director representing the French State (appointed by French ministerial decree). The other directors are appointed by the Shareholders' Meeting, with some recommended by the French State and one third representing employees.

The term of office of directors is five years.

Role and responsibilities of the Board of Directors

In accordance with its internal rules, the Board of Directors sets CCR's strategic, economic and financial priorities.

Besides matters that must be referred to it pursuant to applicable laws and regulations, the Board reviews and discusses the following matters, after review by the competent committee where appropriate:

- the undertaking's overall underwriting and financial strategy at least once a year;
- CCR's multi-year strategic plan;
- CCR's provisional annual budget and risk appetite;
- planned mergers and acquisitions;
- the outlines of the retrocession program;
- any illiquid or relatively illiquid financial or real estate investment of at least €50 million, in order to validate both the nature and the amount of the investment;
- planned leases of owner-occupied property.

The Board exercises the responsibilities as described in the Solvency II Directive and the associated regulations. In this respect, it approves the reports and policies submitted for its approval pursuant to the Directive.

Solvency II policies adopted by the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors has adopted the following 16 policies:

- General risk management policy
- Public reinsurance underwriting policy
- Reserving policy
- Operational risk policy
- Outward reinsurance and risk mitigation policy
- Investment risk management policy
- Asset-liability management (ALM) policy
- Liquidity risk policy
- Outsourcing policy
- Internal control policy
- Internal audit policy
- Compliance policy
- Compensation policy
- Fit and proper policy
- Actuarial policy
- Policy concerning communications with the insurance supervisor

Board of Directors' practices and procedures

Internal rules

The Board of Directors' internal rules set out its practices and procedures.

The appendix to the internal rules includes the internal rules applicable to the Board committees: the Audit, Accounts and Risks Committee, the Compensation, Appointments and Governance Committee and the Strategy Committee.

The Board of Directors also has a "Director's Charter" which defines the guiding principles to which the directors adhere and which they undertake to respect in exercising their duties as directors. The Director's Charter is appended to the Board of Directors' internal rules.

Board meetings

Meetings of the Board and its committees for the coming year are scheduled at the one-from-last Board meeting for the current year. The schedule may subsequently be adjusted and special meetings may be organized as needed.

Board meetings are convened in writing and take place at CCR's registered office. Approximately one week before a Board meeting, each director receives comprehensive documentation setting out the agenda and key information for most of the items on that agenda. Since 2015, the documentation for meetings of the Board and its committees has been available exclusively in electronic form on a secure dedicated website. Once online, the documentation for a given meeting may be amended, with additional information or updates.

The Chairman of the Board organizes and chairs all Board meetings. Board meetings are attended by the directors, the representative of the employee representative body (*Comité Social et Economique* – CSE) in an advisory capacity only, and the Board secretary. Board meetings are also attended by the Chief Executive Officer, Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Risk Officer. Depending on the matters discussed, Board meetings may also be attended by the managers concerned by the items on the agenda. The persons performing key functions attend Board meetings in order to present their work.

1.2 Audit, Accounts & Risks Committee

Up to six directors sit on the Audit, Accounts and Risks Committee set up by the Board of Directors on June 30, 2020, including one director representing employees. It is chaired by Patrice Forget.

At least one member must have specific financial or accounting expertise and qualify as independent based on the criteria adopted by the Board. This member is Laurence Barry.

The Committee is chiefly responsible for examining the interim and annual financial statements, reviewing changes and adjustments to accounting principles and policies, monitoring the effectiveness of internal control and risk management systems, and monitoring the statutory auditors' work. It also expresses an opinion on the auditor selection process and issues a recommendation concerning the accounting firm to be proposed for appointment as statutory auditor at the Shareholders' Meeting. It reviews the reports and policies falling within its remit and is also responsible for hearing the report of the Actuarial function.

The committee is also responsible for monitoring the effectiveness of internal control and risk management systems, as well as risk management and internal control policies and procedures. These responsibilities include reviewing:

- major risks and the related risk control and management resources;
- strategic risks and the risks associated with the undertaking's main insurance and financial obligations;
- financial management risks, including off-balance sheet commitments, material claims and litigation and the investment strategy;
- executive management's risk identification procedures;
- the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control system and the system for monitoring and managing risks.

It also monitors controls over compliance with applicable laws and regulations, including those adopted in application of Solvency II, by examining the reports and policies falling within its remit. The committee meets with the head of the Internal Audit function, reviews the internal audit program prior to its approval by the Board of Directors, analyzes the internal auditors' main recommendations and monitors their implementation. It is also tasked with monitoring risk management indicators, overseeing the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA) based on the ORSA report, and meeting with the holder of the Risk Management function. It also meets with the heads of the other key functions.

1.3 Compensation, Appointments & Governance Committee

Up to four directors sit on the Compensation, Appointments & Governance Committee, which was set up in 2004, including one director representing employees. It is chaired by Nathalie Broutele.

It monitors the undertaking's individual and collective compensation policy, evaluates its coherence with the undertaking's strategy and performance targets, and analyzes key inputs for payroll trends within the undertaking. The committee also recommends the basis for compensation, defines performance criteria and the degree to which executive corporate officers have achieved those criteria, and also recommends the amount of directors' fees and how those fees should be allocated.

1.4 Strategy Committee

Up to six directors sit on the Strategy Committee, set up by the Board of Directors on July 2, 2015, including one director representing employees. The committee is chaired by the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

It is notably responsible for reviewing and providing the Board with its opinion and recommendations as regards CCR's business and financial strategy. The committee considers CCR's identified avenues for growth and any related developments, as well as any planned strategic agreements. It is responsible for monitoring the strategy implemented by executive management, especially as regards the strategic decisions made by the Board.

1.5 Executive body

Executive management

The members of CCR's executive management are:

- Bertrand Labilloy, Chief Executive Officer;
- Laurent Montador, Deputy Chief Executive Officer (not a corporate officer).

Bertrand Labilloy has been Chief Executive Officer of CCR since January 16, 2015. Following the entry into force of the aforementioned French government order of August 20, 2014 on July 1, 2015, Bertrand Labilloy was appointed Chief Executive Officer by French Presidential decree of August 17, 2015 (published in the Official Journal of the French Republic on August 19, 2015) on the recommendation of the Board of Directors. Bertrand Labilloy's appointment as Chief Executive Officer expired on August 17, 2020 and he was re-appointed to this position as of that date, by French Presidential decree of August 13, 2020 (published in the Official Journal of the French Republic on August 14, 2020).

Persons who effectively run CCR and the CCR Group

On November 2, 2015, the Board of Directors noted that, in his capacity as Chief Executive Officer, Bertrand Labilloy automatically qualified as a person effectively running the undertaking (*dirigeant effectif*) within the meaning of Article L.322-3-2 of the French Insurance Code, for the term of his office as Chief Executive Officer. Mr Labilloy also appointed Laurent Montador, Deputy Chief Executive Officer, as a person effectively running the undertaking for the term of his salaried position as Deputy Chief Executive Officer.

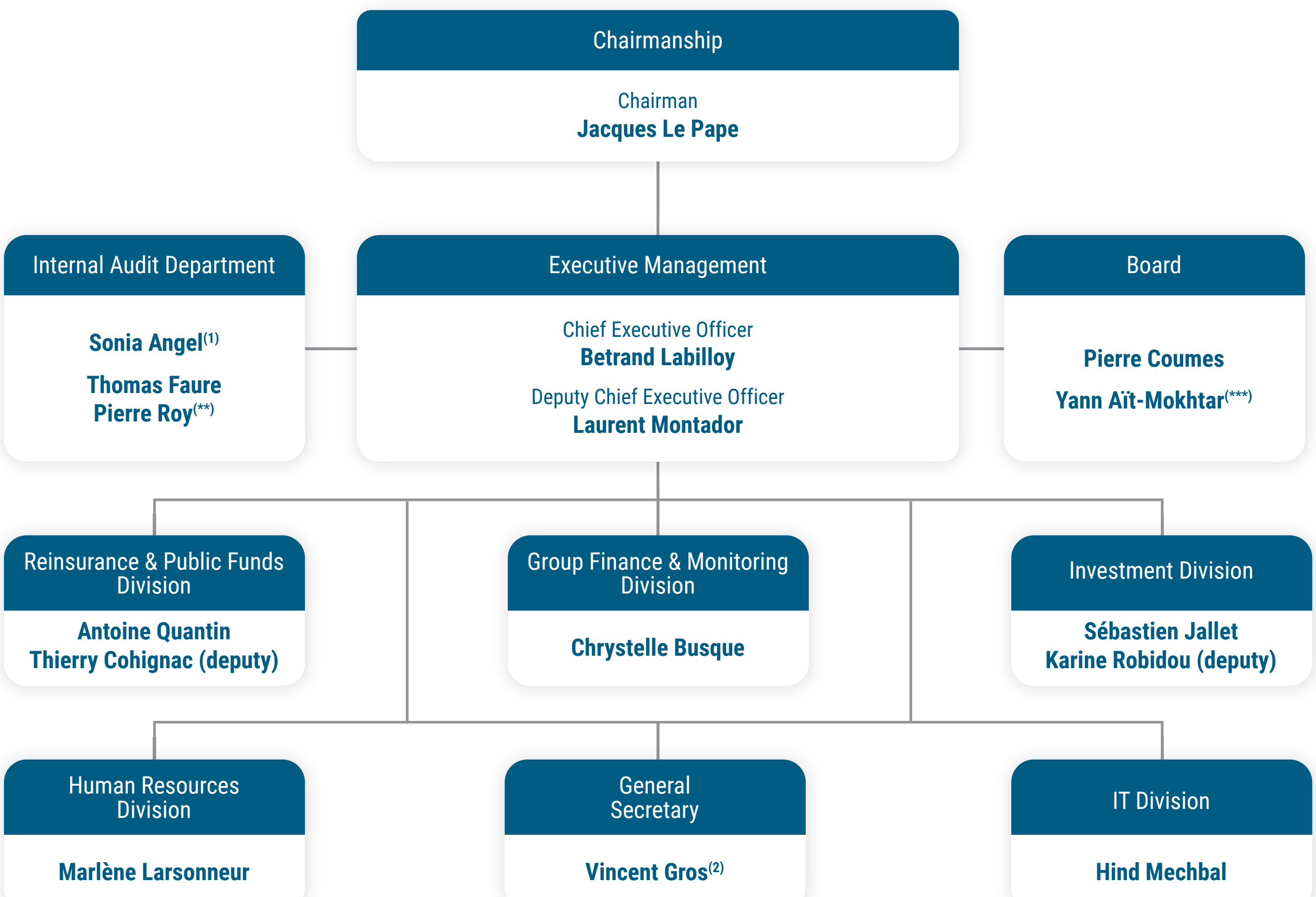
Laurent Montador's decision-making remit covers all of CCR's businesses.

Mr Labilloy and Mr Montador also effectively run the CCR Group within the meaning of Solvency II.

CCR notified the French insurance supervisor (ACPR) that Mr Labilloy's appointment had been renewed in August 2020. The ACPR replied to this notification on December 3, 2020, confirming that it had no objections to Mr Labilloy's re-appointment. The General Secretary informed the Board of Directors of the ACPR's reply on December 15, 2020.

Role of CCR's key internal divisions

2021 organization chart



(1) Internal audit key function holder
(2) Compliance key function holder
(**) Internship
(***) Fixed-term/temporary

Role of the Reinsurance & Public Funds Division

The Reinsurance & Public Funds Division is responsible for underwriting reinsurance for natural disaster and terrorism risks. In 2020 and 2021, it was also in charge of the credit insurance support mechanism set up by the French government following the Covid-19 health crisis.

The Division also manages certain public funds on behalf of the French State (see section 1.2 Business for details).

A specialist Natural Risk Prevention unit was created in 2018, with the aim of supporting the public authorities, insurers, regional authorities and other stakeholders in the implementation of their preventive measures.

The Reinsurance & Public Funds Division is supported by the work of two technical departments:

- the Data Science, Actuarial & Reserving Department, which is responsible for collecting, processing and analyzing the data provided by CCR insureds; determining the rates for reinsurance and reserving treaties; and providing reviews of the Division's work to CCR's customers and partners;
- the Research & Development and Natural Disaster and Agriculture Risk Modeling Department, which is responsible for developing models that simulate natural and anthropic disasters and subsequently for implementing those models if and when such disasters occur.

In addition to these operational activities, the entire division regularly performs studies at the request of the public authorities, to provide insight as they consider how to improve existing payout or prevention mechanisms or implement new risk management solutions. In 2020, studies were performed in support of industry discussions about the possible introduction of a catastrophic health insurance scheme.

Role of the Group Finance & Monitoring Division

The role of the Group Finance & Monitoring Division is to prepare financial information for CCR Group companies and support the Group's management.

To this end, it is responsible for:

- preparing the Group's financial, tax and regulatory reports in compliance with the law;
- performing profitability analyses and contributing to the Group's management;
- preparing business plans and monitoring their implementation;
- defining and producing the content of the Group's financial communications;
- the administrative management of the reinsurance investment portfolio and keeping the related accounts;
- cash management.

It is organized around four departments: Accounts & Tax, Budget Control & Financial Communications, Cash Management & Projects, Financial & Back Office Accounting & Investment Compliance.

Role of the Investment Division

This Division is responsible for managing the Group's investments in line with the investment strategy. It also advises the Investment Committee on investment strategy decisions, drawing on its financial market expertise.

The Investment Division is organized around the following departments:

- Direct Management Department, responsible for managing the bond and money market portfolios
- Delegated Management Department, responsible for managing investment funds
- Real Estate Management Department, responsible for managing real estate assets and investments in real estate funds (OPPCI)
- ESG Department, responsible for managing the Group's ESG portfolios.

1.6 Activities outsourced to CCR Re

In 2020, CCR outsourced certain support activities to its subsidiary CCR Re, including the following critical or key activities:

- risk management;
- asset-liability management (ALM).

CCR Re's Actuarial & Risks Division is responsible for these activities.

Outsourcing of risk management

Description of outsourced risk management activities

Since July 1, 2018, CCR has outsourced the following risk management activities to CCR Re:

- setting up a general governance and risk management framework;
- setting up an internal control system;
- assessing SCR regulatory requirements;
- ensuring compliance with the risk appetite.

This outsourcing arrangement is appropriate in light of CCR's business and risk profile.

Organization of the risk management system

As member of the CCR Group for Solvency II purposes, CCR is part of the Solvency II risk management system set up within the CCR Group. Under Solvency II, reinsurance undertakings are required to have an effective risk management system that is well integrated into their operational structure.

Two types of committees are responsible for the risk management system within CCR:

- internal committees, whose responsibilities are to optimize the management of ALM, financial investment and real estate risks, natural disaster SCR and cumulative exposures, underwriting risk, emerging risks and reserve risks;

- a Committee of the Board of Directors (the Audit, Accounts and Risks Committee).

At Group level, all risks are monitored by CCR Re's Actuarial & Risks Division. This Division is supported by:
- a network of 23 Permanent Control Managers (PCMs) – one for each department – including 15 at CCR and eight at CCR Re;
- CCR's Internal Audit Department;
- the Group Risks Committee ("CORI").

All risks incurred by CCR are identified as part of the CCR Group's overall risk management system. Frequency of occurrence and potential impact are estimated for each risk. Controls are identified or implemented in order to reduce or avoid the risks. Each control is assessed on a yearly basis. Risks classified as "major" based on the frequency/severity matrix are also audited each year. Under normal circumstances, risk maps and the associated controls are reviewed every three years.

To enhance its overall risk management system, CCR has procedures in place to identify, monitor and reduce underwriting risk. CCR's management team is responsible for implementing procedures for continuously improving risk management. These procedures enable the risks inherent to CCR to be duly identified and analyzed. They are designed to ensure compliance with the risk tolerance limits and controls in place within CCR and the CCR Group and therefore with CCR Group policies. The procedures enable risks to be monitored along with compliance with risk tolerance limits within the overall risk appetite framework.

CCR's management team, supported by the Actuarial & Risks Division, regularly reviews risk maps and the associated controls as well as risk management procedures, in order to ensure that they continue to reflect market conditions and CCR's business activities.

Description of solvency assessments, ORSA reports and reporting procedures

As part of Solvency II and ALM work, the look-through analysis of CCR's investment funds is performed by CCR Re.

As an integral part of the CCR Group, CCR Re assesses CCR's solvency for Solvency II reporting purposes.

The same applies for CCR's ORSA and narrative SFCR reports.

Description of internal controls, guides and procedures used to monitor CCR compliance

To ensure CCR compliance, the persons effectively running CCR (*dirigeants effectifs*) have appointed a Compliance key function which is the same as that in place at CCR Re, in the sense that the two undertakings belong to the CCR Group for Solvency II purposes.

CCR has drawn up and implemented a list of risks and controls for managing its compliance requirements. This list is kept up to date and is amended to reflect any information on regulatory developments received through regulatory alerts or from the businesses.

The risk map along with the quality and effectiveness of controls are regularly tested as part of the overall risk management framework.

Outsourcing of asset-liability management

Description of CCR's outsourced asset-liability management (ALM) activities

Since July 1, 2018, CCR has outsourced ALM to CCR Re's Actuarial & Risks Division.

This outsourcing arrangement is appropriate in light of CCR's business and risk profile for the coverage of both its current and future liabilities.

Organization of ALM

CCR's ALM is outsourced to CCR Re's Actuarial & Risks Division and to the CCR Group's ALM Committee.

CCR Re's Actuarial & Risks Division is therefore responsible for ALM for the CCR Group and its subsidiaries (including CCR) and coordinates work to this effect.

Although the work is mainly carried out by CCR Re's Actuarial & Risks Division, its broad-shouldered nature requires input from CCR departments and divisions, including the Financial Investments Division, the Finance Division and the Real Estate Department.

ALM for CCR and its subsidiaries is supervised by the ALM Committee which is chaired by CCR's executive management. The ALM Committee includes the executive management team, the heads of CCR's Investments Division and Finance Division, and the heads of CCR Re's Actuarial & Risks Division and its ALM & Reserving Department. It may occasionally call on experts from the CCR Group.

2 KEY FUNCTIONS

The Solvency II Directive requires that all undertakings have four key functions – Risk Management, Compliance, Internal Audit and Actuarial – described in Articles 44, 46, 47 and 48, respectively, of the Directive.

A “function” is defined in Article 13 (29) as: *“within a governance system [...] [:] an internal capacity to undertake practical tasks; a system of governance includes the Risk Management function, the Compliance function, the Internal Audit function and the Actuarial function.”*

All of the functions are covered by CCR. In 2008, a head of ERM was appointed with responsibility for the overall coordination and management of risks. A manager is now identified for each key function.

Four holders of the key functions were first identified in 2016. In 2021 they were as follows:

Risk Management function	Isabelle Grubic
Compliance function	Vincent Gros
Internal Audit function	Sonia Angel
Actuarial function	Nicolas Freslon

The ACPR received notification of their appointment, which it approved.

2.1 Key function governance structure

CCR’s key function holders report directly to CCR’s Chief Executive Officer and meet with him whenever deemed necessary. They may also meet with the Board of Directors as needed.

The current committee structure also allows any necessary exchanges to take place with the Board of Directors and its Audit, Accounts and Risks Committee.

Each key function holder has formally agreed to perform this function for CCR, CCR Re and the Group.

2.2 Risk Management function

Within the Actuarial & Risks Division, the head of the Risk Management function is responsible for:
- identifying, assessing and monitoring material risks;
- ensuring that risk management procedures are in place;
- ensuring that complete and consistent reporting systems exist covering the audited activity.

The Risk Management function also uses the work of the Actuarial function, notably in the following areas:
- asset-liability management;
- development of the economic capital model;
- monitoring of natural disaster risk exposure;
- analyses of the retrocession program.

Function holder

In 2021, the Risk Management function was held by the head of the Risk Management & Internal Control Department, supported by the network of PCMs referred to above. This choice of organization places the function at the center of the Group.

2.3 Compliance function

The holder of the Compliance function is responsible for all compliance issues. The work of the Compliance function is based on the compliance risks identified in CCR’s risk map.

The controls performed by the function are reviewed annually by the internal control teams to assess the level of control over compliance risks and help drive the process of continuous improvement.

Function holder

Since September 13, 2019, the Compliance function has been held by CCR’s General Counsel and Compliance Officer.

2.4 Internal Audit function

The Internal Audit function reports directly to CCR's Chief Executive Officer and is performed objectively and independently from all of the undertaking's other activities.

The Internal Audit function is responsible for providing the undertaking with an objective assessment of the effectiveness and efficiency of its risk management, internal control and governance processes.

Function holder

The Internal Audit function is held by the head of CCR's Internal Audit Department.

2.5 Actuarial function

The holder of the Actuarial function (the Chief Actuary) reports directly to CCR's Chief Executive Officer. The function's purpose is to express an opinion on:

- the portfolio underwritten by CCR;
- outward reinsurance;
- technical reserves.

Function holder

The Actuarial function is held by the head of CCR's Budget Control & Financial Communications Department.

3 COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

3.1 CCR Group Executive Committee ("COMEX")

The Group Executive Committee ("COMEX") is responsible for implementing the undertaking's strategy and for making the necessary operational and organizational decisions in this regard. The COMEX ensures that operations managers are duly informed of strategic objectives and rules.

3.2 CCR Operational Committee

This committee is responsible for implementing CCR's strategy and for taking operational and organizational decisions for CCR.

3.3 CCR Group Risks Committee ("CORI")

This committee covers both CCR and CCR Re. Its role is to manage risks as closely as possible to operational issues, with the aim of:

- identifying potential events that could affect the organization;
- defining risk management procedures, so as to:
  - limit residual risks within the risk appetite framework,
  - provide reasonable assurance as to the achievement of objectives.

The Group Risks Committee uses the work of the following operational committees in the areas of natural disaster, ESG, cyber and data protection (GDPR) risks:

IRM Committee

The Internal Reserving Model Committee is responsible for managing internal natural disaster models, which play an important role in assessing CCR's natural disaster risk through stochastic techniques.

ESG Committee

This committee develops CCR's socially responsible investment policy, drafts regulatory ESG reports, determines the amounts to be invested in ESG assets and engages in dialogue with asset management firms to encourage them to act as responsible shareholders.

Its responsibilities include:

- developing the socially responsible investment policy
- designing regulatory ESG report templates and preparing the reports
- proposing investment amounts by strategy and asset class (green bonds, climate funds, impact funds, green infrastructure assets, etc.)
- reviewing the results of portfolio risk analyses and scoring exercises, in order to manage the portfolios' transition trajectory
- analyzing the ESG/climate questionnaires returned by the asset managers
- actively encouraging asset management firms to act as responsible shareholders
- providing feedback from meetings among the SRI community/ESG forums
- monitoring changes in ESG regulations.

Security Committee

The Security Committee is tasked with managing cyber risks.

Its responsibilities include:
- proposing an information systems security policy to be approved by executive management
- monitoring implementation of the security measures approved each year by the Group Risks Committee
- following up on major security alerts and recommending any additional measures that may be necessary
- monitoring emerging cyber security technologies.

Data Protection Committee

The Data Protection Committee manages data protection (GDPR) risks.

Its responsibilities include:
- reviewing the Group's GDPR compliance system and recommending any measures needed to ensure operational compliance with this regulation
- examining GDPR issues relating to all or some of the CCR Group's personal data processing operations
- deciding the action to be taken to comply with new domestic or European data protection regulations, including France's CNIL guidance.

3.4 CCR Group Investment Committee

The Group Investment Committee is responsible for monitoring the Group investment policy, as approved by the ALM Committee.

This committee guarantees investment oversight and implementation of the investment strategy.

It is assisted by the following operational committees for the management of investment risks:

ALM Committee

This Committee defines asset-liability risk management policies, and approves annual strategic asset allocation targets as well as the financial hedging policy subject to compliance with the risk framework approved by the Board.

The **ALM Committee** bases its work on the research and results of ALM analyses provided by the Actuarial & Risks Division and relating to CCR. These analyses may be performed on a regular (operating reports, routine studies) or one-off (on request) basis.

Tactical Asset Allocation Committee

This operational committee is responsible for implementing tactical asset allocation methods designed to achieve the target allocation decided by the ALM Committee.

Investment Risk Committee

This operational committee monitors and approves the financial risk associated with investments, including credit risk on the portfolio of directly held bonds, concentration risk (control ratios), aggregate underlying securities positions (look-through analyses of funds), credit risk associated with underlying securities (held by investment funds) that have the lowest post-look-through ratings, counterparty risk, interest rate risk, etc.

3.5 CCR Underwriting Committee

This committee is responsible for deciding whether or not to renew policies representing exposures that require senior management approval in accordance with the underwriting guidelines drawn up for the public reinsurance business.

3.6 CCR Major Claims Committee

This committee is responsible for facilitating the flow of information between the claims departments and the underwriting departments and for developing an overall vision of outstanding claims. Meetings are an opportunity, to:
- provide a technical overview of major claims;
- discuss visits to the site of reinsurance claims;
- prepare a ceding insurer watchlist;
- discuss technical or commercial issues arising in relation to the claims or in the reinsurance accounts;
- identify any need to adjust management procedures;
- identify potential commutation opportunities.

3.7 CCR Reserving Committee

This committee conducts in-depth analyses of current reserve levels and fine-tunes estimates of ultimate reserves.

4 COMPENSATION POLICY AND PRACTICES

CCR has a formal compensation policy covering all employees, management and directors.

4.1 Compensation policy

In line with CCR's overall strategy, the aims of the compensation policy are to:

- reward in-house expertise and foster employee loyalty and motivation;
- attract talent;
- discourage excessive risk-taking and ensure that risk-taking remains consistent with CCR's risk appetite.

There are three pillars of the compensation policy:

- a fixed portion which accounts for the bulk of employee compensation;
- a variable "bonus" portion linked to the individual performance of each employee. The targets set by managers must be measurable and realistic, enabling the individual performance of each employee to be assessed and discouraging risk-taking;
- a variable portion (profit-sharing, incentives and employer contribution) linked to employees' performance as a whole.

4.2 Compensation paid to corporate officers

Chairman of the Board of Directors' compensation

The Chairman of the Board of Directors receives fixed compensation. He does not receive any benefits in kind.

His compensation is submitted to the Compensation, Appointments & Governance Committee for opinion and set by the Board of Directors subject to ministerial approval as provided for in Article 3 of decree 53-707 of August 9, 1953. This approval was issued on June 11, 2021.

Chief Executive Officer's compensation

The Chief Executive Officer receives fixed and variable compensation. He does not receive any benefits in kind.

Based on a recommendation of the Compensation, Appointments & Governance Committee, CCR's Board of Directors sets the total annual fixed compensation for Bertrand Labilloy in his capacity as Chief Executive Officer of CCR and Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of CCR Re. It also decides the proportion of compensation to be assigned to each of these offices, along with the percentage of variable compensation payable for each.

The Compensation, Appointments & Governance Committee makes recommendations to the Board regarding the variable portion of compensation accruing to the Chief Executive Officer for the current period. The Board has the final say in this regard. The committee also assesses to what extent targets for the past year were achieved and makes recommendations in this regard to the Board, which decides the amount of variable compensation payable to the Chief Executive Officer.

Decisions made regarding the Chief Executive Officer's compensation are subject to French ministerial approval as provided for in Article 3 of French decree 53-707 of August 9, 1953 and communicated on June 11, 2021.

Directors' compensation

Directors' compensation consists of directors' fees. The Shareholders' Meeting sets the total annual amount of directors' fees in accordance with the French Commercial Code. The fees are subject to French ministerial approval, as provided for in Article 3 of French decree 53-707 of August 9, 1953. This approval was issued on June 11, 2021.

The basis for awarding these fees among the directors is set by the Board of Directors based on a recommendation of the Compensation, Appointments & Governance Committee.

In accordance with French government order 2014-948 of August 20, 2014 on corporate governance and corporate actions of partly State-owned companies, the compensation due to the representative of the French State in respect of his or her duties as director are paid into the government budget. The compensation due to government officials elected as directors by the Shareholders' Meeting on the recommendation of the French State is also paid into the government budget. The same applies to the compensation due to other directors elected by the Shareholders' Meeting on the recommendation of the French State that exceeds a certain ceiling set by a decree issued by the French Minister of the Economy.

Employee representative directors are not compensated for their duties. The Chairman of the Board of Directors is not paid any compensation for his participation in Board meetings. One director waived his right to compensation for his participation in Board meetings.

The total directors' compensation budget is allocated among the directors based on whether or not they are also members of a Board committee and on their attendance rate at meetings of the Board and, where applicable, its committees. The Chairmen/Chairwomen of the Board committees receive an amount of compensation that is greater than that paid to ordinary members.

With the exception of the aforementioned compensation accruing to CCR Re's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, none of CCR's corporate officers collected compensation from CCR subsidiaries in 2021.

5 MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

No material transactions were entered into in 2021 with any shareholders, parties exercising significant influence over the undertaking, or members of the administrative, management or supervisory bodies.

6 FIT AND PROPER POLICY

The fit and proper policy taking into account CCR's special appointment procedures was revised in 2020.

The policy formally sets down fit and proper requirements for those effectively running the undertaking (*dirigeants effectifs*), key function holders and members of the Board of Directors.

The fit and proper requirements were assessed on the bases set down by the policy.

7 RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (INCLUDING ORSA)

CCR's risk management system is based on the COSO II risk framework as shown below.

The system is structured around:
- an Actuarial & Risks Division at the heart of the undertaking;
- a risk appetite framework;
- risk tolerance limits aligned with the risk appetite;
- an operational risk management and control system.

7.1 Organization of risk management

Risk management at CCR concerns all employees.

The system places the Actuarial & Risks Division and the Risk Management key function at the center of the undertaking's risk management process. The Board of Directors, management and all employees are fully integrated in the process.

The different parties involved in the risk management process are described below, along with their role and responsibilities in terms of managing risks.

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors oversees the risk management system, supported by the work of the Audit, Accounts and Risks Committee.

The Board ensures that the risk management and internal control system is efficient and effective, and guarantees to the authorities that this is the case.

Executive management

Executive management owns and has overall responsibility for risks. The responsibilities of executive management in relation to risks include defining internal control and risk management policies, monitoring the implementation of action plans using reports drawn up by the Actuarial & Risks Division and informing the Board of Directors of the results of the overall risk management system.

Risks Committee ("CORI")

See section 3.3.

Actuarial & Risks Division

The Actuarial & Risks Division reports to executive management and is in charge of the overall coordination of the risk management and internal control systems.

It defines the risk management approach, ensures the undertaking's solvency (particularly the adequacy of its technical reserves), conducts actuarial research, identifies key risks and coordinates work carried out to implement the requirements of Solvency II.

It promotes a risk culture across the organization and ensures that risks are managed appropriately.

The Actuarial & Risks Division also assists management in strategic decision-making.

Risk Management key function

The Risk Management key function reports to executive management.

The function supports the Board of Directors, the Board committee and executive management in implementing an effective risk management system. It monitors the risk management system and the overall risk profile for CCR and the CCR Group.

It is also responsible for the Risk Management & Internal Control Department ("GRCI"), providing risk management support, defining the methodological framework for comprehensive risk mapping and monitoring, issuing alerts where applicable, and ensuring that the undertaking has sufficient capital available relative to the risks taken.

As head of GRCI, the Risk Management function is responsible for coordinating an effective internal control system.

Compliance function

The Compliance function guarantees that compliance risks within CCR[1] are managed appropriately.

Internal audit

Internal audit is an independent and objective activity that provides CCR with assurance concerning the control of operations, advises on opportunities for improving the level of control and contributes to the value creation process.

To provide this assurance, the Internal Audit function assesses and reports on the effectiveness of governance and risk management and control processes designed to help the organization to meet its strategic, business, financial and compliance objectives. Based on their observations, the internal auditors recommend improvements to these processes and monitor their implementation.

The Internal Audit function therefore makes a critical contribution to internal control by assessing the system's efficiency and effectiveness.

The Internal Audit function proposes the multi-year internal audit plan and performs the audits.

Permanent control managers (PCMs)

The permanent control managers act as the Risk Management & Internal Control Department's correspondents in each CCR entity. This organization around permanent control managers ensures that controls are performed as close as possible to operational risks, thereby optimizing the management of these risks.

The permanent control managers:

- represent the undertaking in matters of internal control and risk management;
- ensure that processes and controls are duly documented;
- regularly inform the Risk Management & Internal Control Department of any process changes and emerging risks;
- help improve controls;
- follow up on action plans;
- monitor incidents;
- assist the entity manager in improving processes and controls.

Entity managers

The entity managers are responsible for managing their entity's risks.

They help to invigorate the risk management system and define the undertaking's first line of defense. They ensure that controls are duly implemented.

They are responsible for establishing the rules, procedures, organization and information system needed to manage risks within their area of responsibility, in compliance with the risk tolerance limits assigned to them in the policies, guidelines and other internal documents governing their activities.

2

1 For more information on the role and responsibilities of the Compliance function, see the compliance policy.

Control managers

Control managers are operations staff who perform first-tier controls. They are appointed by the manager.

During each control assessment exercise, they self-assess the controls that they are responsible for performing.

The self-assessment enables the control managers to report the extent to which the control objectives are met, as well as to identify opportunities to improve the internal control system, and encourages them to propose improvements in their capacity as operations staff.

Employees

Risks may arise from the performance of their day-to-day tasks. Thanks to their business expertise, they can manage the risks incurred, giving them a central role in the overall system.

Employees are responsible for:

- producing and communicating any information relating to the internal control system in real time (processes, risks, controls, incidents, action plans);
- helping to perform and formally document controls;
- assisting in the drafting of control procedures.

They are the main source of information about any operational dysfunctions and help to drive continuous improvement of operating processes.

Employees are responsible for complying with all rules and procedures and performing their tasks in a professional manner.

7.2 Presentation of the risk management system

The risk management system is based on:

- a predefined risk appetite;
- an allocation of risk tolerance limits to the various levels of CCR;
- identification of all risks to which CCR is exposed;
- risk assessment, follow-up and information.

Risk appetite

The risk appetite is the combined level of risk which CCR accepts to take on in order to pursue its business operations and meet its strategic objectives. It is an aggregate limit.

CCR is responsible for building a profitable portfolio with controlled risk.

Consistent with the reversed "production cycle" specific to insurance and reinsurance undertakings, CCR is also an asset manager and allocates a risk budget with a view to managing its asset portfolio in a prudent but informed manner.

Risk-taking within this strategy is primarily related to meeting solvency requirements and thereby protecting the French State's interest.

For 2021, the Board of Directors set a risk appetite that enables CCR to allocate an appropriate level of capital to conduct its business successfully, while maintaining an SCR ratio of above 115% over the year and a post-shock capacity to absorb the costs relating to a natural disaster with a 15-year recurrence interval without recourse to the State guarantee, even if the following two shock scenarios were to occur:

- natural disaster with a 15-year recurrence interval;
- financial crisis.

CCR risk framework

The risk framework covers all of the risks that could impact the undertaking. It includes the risk classes referred to in Solvency II and has been adapted to suit CCR's risk profile.

The risk map is reviewed each year as part of the Group Risks Committee's review of major risks, and every three years for all risks charted on the risk map.

The framework has three levels of granularity and is built in the same way as the risk appetite:

- the first level of risk is a macro structure of large risk families relating to CCR's businesses;
- the second provides an additional level of detail for these large risk families, to enable certain families to be monitored more closely;
- where appropriate, the third level rolls down risks classified in the second level to provide a more in-depth analysis of certain risk families such as human risk. Human risk notably includes the risk of error, internal fraud risk, or the risk of failure to comply with procedures.

In 2021, the Group's risk framework was revised to better reflect the organization of risk management processes and better meet the Group's reporting needs. The revision process also led to the addition of certain business-related risks to the Group risk map.

The CCR risk framework is organized around five Level 1 risk families:

STRATEGIC RISKS	FINANCIAL RISKS		UNDERWRITING RISKS	OPERATIONAL RISKS
	MARKET RISKS	CREDIT RISKS		

They are defined below.

Strategic risks

Strategic risks are risks relating to the management of the undertaking, reputational risks and emerging risks. They include the risk of losses due to failed strategies or missed targets.

Strategic risks may result from:

- external factors: an unfavorable economic environment, increased competition from a similar product or business, new or revised laws or regulations with a direct or indirect impact on the undertaking
- an inappropriate strategy or poor strategic implementation: poorly defined target markets, inappropriate communications, poor strategic deployment, inappropriate management of business lines and subsidiaries, inadequate budget
- an organization misaligned with strategic objectives: inadequate or poorly defined committee/governance structure, inadequate or poorly defined policies and procedures, key person risk
- a major risk scenario such as a rating downgrade
- failure to plan for systemic and endogenous risks: political, economic, social, technological, climate and emerging risks that may also prevent the Group from meeting its objectives and cause the strategy to fail.

Financial risks – Market risks

Market risk may be defined as the risk of losses due to an unfavorable change in financial markets, asset/liability management or financial management. Market risks correspond to the risk of losses or of an adverse change in financial position resulting, directly or indirectly, from fluctuations in market volatility or market prices for assets, liabilities and financial instruments due to changes in market values or in the macro-economic environment.

They may be influenced by political, macro-economic, fiscal, social, environmental or other factors. Environmental factors include sustainability risks, including the consequences of climate change, that may affect the other market risks listed above. Climate risk corresponds to the risk of asset values being adversely affected by physical risks and the risks associated with the transition to a low-carbon economy, as well as by the potential reputational damage that may be caused by the undertaking's investment choices.

Financial risks – Credit risks

Credit risk may be defined as the risk of losses or an adverse change in the undertaking's financial position or regulatory ratios resulting from fluctuations that affect the credit quality (probability of default, loss given default, spread or rating) of securities issuers, counterparties or any debtor, to which an insurance or reinsurance undertaking may be exposed.

CCR's main financial risk exposures

CCR's asset portfolio is managed conservatively, with a strong focus on fixed income asset classes with a fairly low sensitivity to interest rate risks and limited direct exposure to credit risk (achieved by selecting instruments with an average rating of between AA and A). The portfolio also has only a limited exposure to currency risk (achieved by neutralizing asset-liability mismatches by currency wherever possible). Despite this management policy, changes in financial markets may have a significant adverse effect on CCR's earnings and on the value of its current assets:

- persistently low interest rates adversely affect CCR's ability to earn adequate yields;
- an increase in interest rates could also have an adverse effect if it occurred at a time when CCR had significant liquidity needs;
- stock market volatility also represents a significant risk factor for CCR. A steep fall in share prices would reduce the undertaking's net income due to the requirement to book a provision for other-than-temporary impairment. The impact would be particularly unfavorable if the fall occurred at a time when CCR had significant liquidity needs;
- a possible lasting fall in real estate prices represents an additional risk factor;
- CCR is also exposed to the risk of failure by a banking partner.

Underwriting risks – Public reinsurance

Public reinsurance underwriting risk is the risk of loss or of an adverse change in the value of insurance liabilities, due to the occurrence of one-off events or inadequate pricing and reserving assumptions relating to public reinsurance.

CCR's main public reinsurance underwriting risk exposures

CCR mainly reinsures risks offering a good visibility but with high levels of volatility and severity. They consist for the most part of property damage risks.

For this reason, its public reinsurance underwriting activities expose CCR to the following risks: natural disaster and terrorism risks in France, the risk of higher-than-expected incurred losses and higher attritional losses exacerbated by low policy deductibles.

Operational risks

All of CCR's activities are exposed to operational risks, that may be caused by either internal or external factors.

- Internal operational risk may be defined as the risk of losses resulting from (i) inadequate or ineffective processes, procedures, employee behaviors, systems or premises, and (ii) failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations or the standards of good conduct defined by CCR or the insurance industry.
- External operational risk may be defined as the risk of losses resulting from external events (cyber attacks, external fraud, failures by external service providers, security breaches, etc.).

They are defined in detail by entity, so that any control failures can be targeted more effectively.

Presentation of the undertaking's exposure to operational risks

CCR's main operational risk exposures are as follows:

- underwriting of a risk that falls outside CCR's risk appetite, leading to potentially significant losses, notably due to:
  - errors in analyzing a proposal,
  - failure to comply with underwriting rules,
  - signature of a contractual document that is different from the negotiated terms,
  - poor quality of information received from the ceding insurer,
- risk modeling error,
- financial statements that do not comply with the true and fair view principle,
- results forecasting error, leading to a significant adjustment to reserves.

Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA)

To have better visibility over its risk profile and ensure risk management is best adapted to the specificities of its profile, CCR has opted for a more in-depth analysis and closer management of certain risks covered by the standard formula, i.e., risks to which it is particularly exposed and which may prove challenging to manage. This primarily concerns natural disaster and financial risks.

CCR has also developed various approaches that can be used to analyze certain risks not explicitly covered by the standard formula.

In addition to preliminary work carried out in connection with the standard formula, and in order to better understand its risk profile, CCR develops sustainable processes to map the risks to which it is exposed and to analyze and assess those risks (both qualitatively and quantitatively) and therefore limit them. Mitigation solutions are adopted whenever the risk is deemed material. These processes are continuously expanded and improved.

Internal ORSA policy

CCR has an internal ORSA umbrella risk management policy with processes based on the system described above. This policy incorporates all strategic management processes.

The five processes in the ORSA policy are:

- **calculation of own solvency**, including nonquantifiable risks or risks outside the standard formula;
- **calculation of overall solvency needs** (prospective solvency);
- **definition of a quantitative supervisory framework** with comfort zones;
- **ongoing supervision** through risk reporting;
- **exceptional ORSA** procedure.

ORSA report

A yearly report is drawn up when performing a recurring or one-off Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA), and is addressed to senior management as well as the ACPR. The report is validated by the Board of Directors before being sent to the ACPR within a period of 15 days.

The report contains an executive summary of all deliverables described in the policy.

8 INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM

8.1 Objectives

CCR has adopted the internal control objectives defined by the AMF. The objectives of the internal control system set up by CCR are therefore to ensure:

- compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- due application of instructions and priorities set by executive management;
- proper functioning of internal corporate processes, particularly those relating to the safeguarding of assets;
- reliability of financial reporting;
- information systems security.

Generally speaking, internal control helps exercise due control over the undertaking's business, helping to ensure its operations are effective and its resources are used efficiently.

8.2 Internal control approach and organization

The internal control approach reflects CCR's goal of closely managing risk and meeting its regulatory requirements.

The EU's Solvency II Directive states that insurance and reinsurance undertakings must have an effective internal control system in place. That system must at least include administrative and accounting procedures, an internal control framework, appropriate reporting arrangements at all levels of the undertaking and a compliance function.

CCR's internal control and risk management approach is primarily based on the following components:

AWARENESS:
All employees have a role to play in the internal control system and should also be able to make suggestions.

STRUCTURE:
The internal control approach is built on recognized frameworks applied across the organization and on resources that are adapted to the objectives set.

SUPPORT:
All those involved in applying new methodologies should be adequately prepared, monitored and supported.

COMMUNICATION:
The progress made in terms of internal control should be communicated both internally and externally.

DOCUMENTATION:
All inputs of the formal internal control system (manuals of standards and procedures, operating reports, formalized process charts, descriptions of tests and control assessment analyses, risk maps, etc.) should be created and made available to all.

The ongoing internal control improvement drive helps optimize operations and enables business to be managed more efficiently.

8.3 Charters

CCR has four charters:

- the internal control charter was revised in 2019. The charter sets out to describe and inform staff about the system put in place within the undertaking;
- an IT charter specifies the conditions needed to meet IT security goals while respecting the rights and freedoms of the undertaking's employees. According to the terms of the charter, CCR undertakes to respect transparency in defining and executing its IT security procedures, while employees agree to comply with applicable legislation when using the IT tools at their disposal; The charter was revised by the Security Committee in September 2021 to supplement systems security rules concerning the risk of professional e-mail addresses being used for the communication of personal information.
- a code of ethics summarizes the purpose and values of the undertaking and defines the principles to which employees should refer when exercising their duties;
- an archiving charter formally sets down the rules for archiving documents that are required to be kept over the long term, specifies roles and responsibilities and helps achieve compliance with applicable legal and industry regulations.

8.4 Internal control independence and effectiveness

The Internal Audit Department, Actuarial & Risks Division and the statutory auditors' draft recommendations when they identify a weakness in the internal control system. These recommendations are put to the Audit, Accounts and Risks Committee.

Implementation of the recommendations is followed up by the Internal Audit Department when the recommendations result from internal audits and by the Actuarial & Risks Division's Risk Management & Internal Control Department in all other cases, which report periodically to executive management and to the Audit, Accounts and Risks Committee.

The commitment of the executive management team and senior managers helps ensure that action plans are put in place to act on these recommendations.

8.5 Business continuity plan

The business continuity plan aims to ensure that CCR's critical business operations can continue after a serious accident or major disaster affecting CCR. The risks covered by this plan include the risk that CCR's premises will be destroyed or will no longer be accessible, that certain files will be destroyed, or that all IT (underwriting, accounting and finance) or communication systems will become unavailable for a sustained period of time.

The business continuity plan sets out:
- the crisis management system (crisis structure, escalation procedures, decision-making processes, HR management, crisis communication, etc.);
- the IT back-up plan;
- user contingency measures (relocation, transport, telephony, etc.); and
- the business recovery and safe-mode operating plans.

The business continuity plan identifies three priorities designed to ensure that the undertaking can continue to pursue its business operations and that the unacceptable impacts of these major risks for CCR are reduced:
- contact with customers and with the French State (the CCR Group's shareholder) must be maintained;
- sensitive documents must be protected;
- IT tools must continue to be available.

The effectiveness of the business continuity plan's "100% home-working" provisions was demonstrated during the December 2019 strikes in France. It was further demonstrated in 2020 and 2021, when employees continued to work from home throughout the year, starting from the first lockdown which began in March 2020.

In 2021, the business continuity plan was extended to cover the risk of all users being locked out of the IT systems due to a cyber attack. A formal plan has been drawn up describing the disaster recovery measures to be implemented in the event of a cyber attack.

The various vulnerability studies covering the growing global threat of cyber attacks are used to update existing business continuity plans.

8.6 CCR rules and procedures

CCR also has internal rules and procedures that enable it to successfully pursue its business operations while managing its risk. These rules and/or procedures notably concern:
- compliance of the undertaking's business operations with the policies and strategies defined by the management bodies and compliance of its reinsurance operations with applicable laws and regulations;
- valuation and supervision of investments;
- identification, assessment, management and control of the risks to which CCR is exposed;
- compliance of inward reinsurance and pricing, outward reinsurance and reserving for regulated liabilities with the undertaking's policy in these areas;
- supervision of claims management;
- supervision of subsidiaries;
- management of outsourced operations and the marketing approach used for the undertaking's products;
- preparation and verification of accounting and financial information.

9 OUTSOURCING

Key activities within CCR are outsourced to undertakings within the CCR Group. Outsourcing arrangements are described in section 1.6.

10 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

10.1 Research and development activity

In 2021, we pursued our research and development efforts to better quantify natural and anthropic risks. CCR's main R&D activities in 2021 were as follows:

Ongoing research and development projects

- Operational deployment of text-mining technology with a view to automating some processing of public fund management data. The aim is to improve efficiency and data quality, in order to free up more time for analyses.
- Several ongoing research projects on the use of machine learning modeling techniques for drought risks and the combined use of geostatistical and Bayesian methods to estimate insured values. Concerning drought risks, new methods have been deployed to assess expected damage throughout the year using an agro-climate index.
- Launch of exploratory anthropogenic research project on cyber risks.
- Creation and validation of an operating system for integrated now-casting of flash flood impacts in south-eastern France.
- Design of a new flood risk map in response to requests from risk prevention and management agencies.

Two research projects supported in 2021

The first project concerned meta-modeling and sensitivity analysis applied to coastal flooding models, and the second concerned the creation of a stochastic earthquake generator for metropolitan France, to characterize earthquake risk in France.

ACPR pilot exercise

CCR participated in the climate exercise conducted by France's banking and insurance supervisor (*Autorité de contrôle prudentiel et de résolution* – ACPR) from July 2020 to April 2021. The purpose of the exercise was to bring together representatives of the banking and insurance sectors to assess the climate outlook over the period to 2050, giving due consideration to the policies set out in France's Act on energy transition for green growth and the 2015 Paris Agreement. CCR's role was to measure the consequences of the risks concerned (floods, coastal flooding and drought) on the portfolios of the insurers participating in the exercise. The ACPR published the findings of this study in May 2021.

The challenge of climate change for the agriculture sector

Climate experts regularly warn of the increased risk of extreme climate events, especially drought. This risk leads to substantial financial losses for the agriculture sector; for example, the 2003 drought in France caused losses of €4 billion. There is a need for a better understanding of the severity and frequency of these extreme events in the period to 2050 and their impact on agriculture, to inform discussions on ways to improve agricultural risk management systems. CCR has developed a model to estimate cereal and grassland crop losses due to drought and surface flooding, based on a weather index.

Prevention-related R&D

In 2021, CCR earned legal recognition of its role in advising government departments on risk prevention. Article 8 of the law of December 28, 2021 on the compensation payable to victims of natural disasters states that: "Caisse Centrale de Réassurance shall conduct research on prevention policy, at the request of the ministers of the economy, ecology and public accounts". CCR's officially recognized role as a contributor to natural disaster prevention and as an expert government advisor was affirmed through the signature in 2021 of a partnership agreement with the Risk Prevention department of the Ministry of Ecological Transition and the Treasury department of the Ministry of the Economy, Finance and Economic Recovery. The five-year agreement covers the creation of a working partnership between CCR and the central and decentralized government departments responsible for natural disaster prevention. Its objective is to make CCR's expertise available to government departments for decision-making purposes. More specifically, CCR's role is to provide guidance on the prioritization of public prevention measures, assessments of their effectiveness and the structuring of new measures.

3

RISK PROFILE

RISK PROFILE

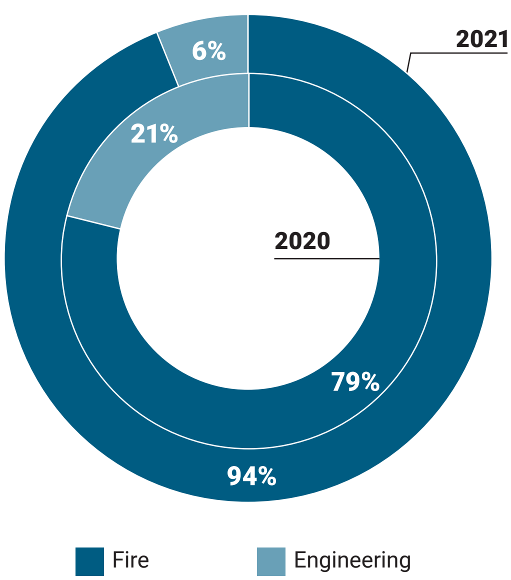
1 UNDERWRITING RISK

1.1 Background

With the exception of Life and Non-Life business not transferred to CCR Re (managed by CCR on a run-off basis), CCR is engaged solely in the Non-Life reinsurance business in France.

In 2021, CCR's public reinsurance business generated total gross written premiums of €1,051 million, 87.8% of which derived from natural disaster reinsurance premiums.

The following chart illustrates the breakdown of gross written premiums for the last two underwriting years:



1.2 Risks identified for SCR purposes

Based on the risk profile for CCR under the standard formula, the most significant risk arises on Non-Life natural disaster cover, as illustrated in the chart below. This is followed in order of significance by the Non-Life Premium and Reserve SCR, Market SCR, Operational SCR and Counterparty SCR.

The Non-Life underwriting SCR results for the most part from natural disaster risk, followed by premium and reserving risk, which represents three times less.

Both of these risks are managed by CCR on an aggregate basis using highly sophisticated analyses and models, underwriting strategies and ORSA processes, and through risk mitigation tools such as outward reinsurance. The State guarantee for these businesses is itself a critical mitigating factor.

The main processes used to manage these risks are:

- adoption of an overall risk budget by the Board of Directors;
- adoption of a sub-budget for natural disaster risk by the Board of Directors;
- construction of a portfolio from a strict underwriting and pricing perspective and according to a specific decision-making process;
- verification and validation of strict underwriting rules;
- use of reports prepared by the Actuarial function in order to adjust the risk profile and risk models and increase outward reinsurance where necessary.

As CCR is assessed under the standard formula, an analysis of adequacy (particularly as regards reserve risk and natural disaster risk) is carried out on a regular basis.

All risks, sensitivities and systems in place are described in detail in CCR's ORSA report.

2 ASSET MANAGEMENT

2.1 General principles

The general guidelines of the investment strategy are approved by the Board of Directors in December each year for the following financial period. They cover (i) the maximum investment risk that can be taken by CCR and (ii) the objectives and upper and lower investment limits in the different asset classes.

The results of financial management practices and the consequences of market developments are regularly discussed within Board of Directors' meetings. The Board notably receives:

- details, at the time of year-end closing procedures, of overall changes in financial investments (i.e., by type of investment and over several financial periods) in terms of historical cost and market value;
- periodical information regarding changes in financial assets, by type of investment;
- periodical information regarding developments in the real estate market, together with any prior approval requests for real estate transactions;
- details of specific investments (such as derivatives contracted to directly manage risk), together with any authorization requests regarding these products.

2.2 Analytical framework for the asset allocation strategy

Asset allocation is underpinned by analyses in the three areas described below.

Risk

CCR strives to identify three levels of risk at any one time:

- **capital risk,** which is the risk that an asset will suffer a significant and other-than-temporary loss in value;
- **risk of fluctuations in the value of an asset,** which primarily has an accounting (provisions and reserves affecting profit) and regulatory (changes in Solvency II own funds) impact for as long as the asset in question is not sold;
- **the risk that two correlated assets** will suffer a simultaneous loss in value. Assets may be closely correlated in extreme or atypical scenarios, even though they appear to be decorrelated and help build a diversified portfolio under normal conditions.

These three levels of risk are not generally deemed of equal importance, as the first (capital risk) is seen as the most significant.

Liquidity

Liquidity is the ability to sell an asset quickly without significantly affecting its market price, or its estimated value in the case of an unlisted asset. Assets can span the full range of liquidity, from highly liquid to illiquid.

Estimated returns

Returns can be identified in one of two categories:

- **yield:** payment of income in the form of coupons, interest, dividends or rent;
- **profitability:** includes yield as well as unrealized and realized capital gains and losses.

In practice, all three of the areas listed above are interlinked.

2.3 Relationship between risk, liquidity and returns for asset allocation purposes

CCR has drawn up a hierarchical framework in which it prioritizes the analysis of investment risk, then liquidity risk and lastly estimated returns.

Relatively low risk

From a business and financial point of view, the investment portfolio as a whole presents a relatively low risk: its ordinary volatility is between 3% and 5%, which means that the probability of the portfolio losing over 5% in value in the event of a financial shock is low.

From an accounting point of view, fluctuations in value under French GAAP can be evened out to some extent thanks to measurement of fixed-income securities at acquisition cost (using the premium-discount method) and thresholds for recognizing provisions for other-than-temporary impairment.

The existence of substantial capital gains on real estate transactions also provides CCR with a significant degree of protection against market downturns.

Preference for assets offering good liquidity

This largely results from the nature of reinsurance, where natural disaster liabilities in France account for the bulk of the business.

From an asset-liability management perspective, the possibility of facing large claims and having to make large payouts in a fairly short timeframe is a critical consideration which has a significant bearing on the investment strategy.

Investing in assets offering good liquidity is a priority for the Group and has been a particular focus since the gradual decline in market liquidity since 2008.

Fairly consistent, fixed-income returns

Choosing highly liquid assets with a low level of risk obviously affects returns, which can be likened to the yield on a bond investment of between three and five years.

Investment decisions are based on a management process focused on fundamentals, i.e., an analysis of the overall environment from a business and financial perspective, followed by a systematic analysis of financial assets and investment funds.

This process helps to ensure that allocation decisions are made bearing in mind financial and regulatory constraints. Given the term of liabilities, the Group adopts a medium-term investment horizon (between five and ten years), in which assets are held over a fairly long period (a "buy and maintain" rather than trading philosophy), except when information comes to light that calls this initial investment philosophy into question.

2.4 Structure of CCR's assets

The asset structure is identified based on an analysis of directly held assets. A look-through analysis rounds out the risk assessment.

Money market investments

Investments in money market instruments represent only a small proportion of the total portfolio at market value. Virtually all of these instruments are denominated in euros.

Bond and credit investments

Bond portfolios account for a substantial proportion of total investments at market value. The bond portfolios were increased and money market investments were reduced in 2021, to take advantage of rising long-term interest rates.

Diversified investments

Diversified investments fall into one of three categories: hybrid securities, alternative investments and other diversified funds.

They concern only investment funds managed under discretionary mandates. Diversified investments account for a significant proportion of total investments.

Real estate and infrastructure investments

Real estate and infrastructure investments, currently consisting almost exclusively of property assets, also account for a significant proportion of total investments. Investments in infrastructure assets are set to increase in the future. Real estate and infrastructure investments can be divided into two categories:

- residential and office buildings located in prime locations in Paris and the Paris region, and
- units in OPPCI real estate funds, acquired for portfolio diversification purposes.

Equities

The equities portfolio, which represents a significant proportion of total investments, primarily consists of listed equities and private equity investments acquired for portfolio diversification purposes.

An overlay fund is used to manage the overall risk on the equities portfolio.

Equity investments

This item corresponds to CCR's 100% stake in CCR Re.

2.5 Exposure to key financial risks

Currency risk

Exposure to currency risk is minimal.

Interest rate risk

The sensitivity of the fixed-income portfolio to interest rate risk was fairly low at end-2021.

Credit risk

The directly managed fixed-income portfolio solely comprises investment grade securities. AAA/AA-rated bonds account for 58.6% of the fixed-income portfolio.

The fixed-income portfolio has an average AA- rating.

Liquidity risk

Asset liquidity is determined based on the characteristics of the overall investment portfolio, which comprises:

- money market instruments, representing liquid assets
- limited investments in assets offering little or no liquidity (mainly real estate, loan funds and private equity funds)
- investment-grade bonds, representing liquid assets
- a series of funds which can be redeemed on a daily or weekly basis in most cases.

The least liquid assets are real estate investments.

3 OPERATIONAL RISK

After the necessary adjustments have been made following specific controls, CCR is not exposed to any major operational risks.

3.1 Operational rollout

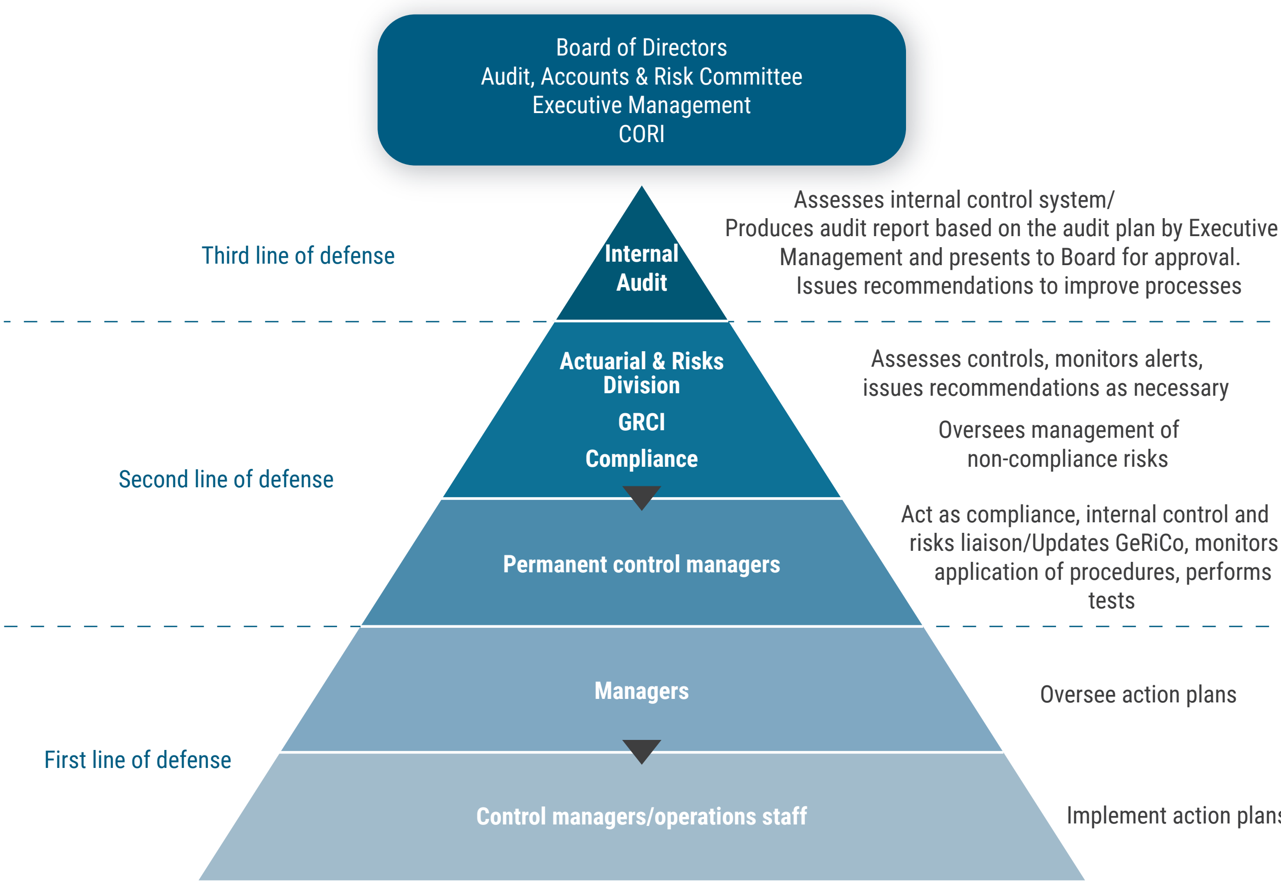
Operational risk for CCR is governed by the internal control system within the overall risk management process.

CCR has adopted the internal control objectives defined by the AMF. The objectives of the internal control system set up by CCR are therefore to ensure:

- compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- due application of instructions and priorities set by executive management;
- proper functioning of internal corporate processes, particularly those relating to the safeguarding of assets;
- reliability of financial reporting.

Generally speaking, internal control helps exercise due control over the undertaking's business, helping to ensure its operations are effective and its resources are used efficiently. CCR uses the COSO II framework to analyze its overall risk management system.

The diagram below illustrates the position of internal control within the undertaking:



4 OTHER RISKS

At the date of this report, CCR has not identified any other risks that may impact or enhance the risk view presented above.

5 RISK EXPOSURE

5.1 Risk measurement

Risks are assessed using the standard process applied to operational risk, which is rolled down to all of the risks to which the undertaking is exposed. It should be recalled that this process is based on periodic risk maps, the emerging risks process, the critical risks process and all actuarial research and analyses carried out by CCR.

5.2 Material risks

Material risks are described above (underwriting, investment). Members of the Group's Executive ("COMEX") and Risks ("CORI") committees and the Risk Management & Internal Control Department ("GRCI") all have input in the critical risks process.

A top-down approach to monitoring critical risks on a yearly basis has been in place since 2013. The approach has evolved to factor in a continuous vision of critical risks and to set up flexible, responsive and effective measures to mitigate and/or manage those risks.

5.3 Investment strategy

Assets were invested in accordance with the "prudent person" principle set out in Article 132 of Directive 2009/138/EC.

Assets were invested in line with the investment risk management strategy adopted by CCR's Board of Directors.

5.4 Risk concentration

CCR is not exposed to any significant concentration risk. Concentration risk is monitored within the undertaking's different businesses, based on a look-through approach for investment activities, natural disaster exposure monitoring for underwriting activities and portfolio diversification goals.

6 RISK MITIGATION

CCR uses two main risk mitigation techniques: retrocession and hedging of the equities portfolio.

6.1 Outward reinsurance

CCR applies the outward reinsurance policy approved by the Board of Directors.

6.2 Hedging of the equities portfolio

CCR has adopted a hedging strategy for its equities portfolio, which is:
- based on futures contracts;
- aimed at protecting against a fall of up to **15%** in the price of the equities in the portfolio at December 31, 2021 compared to their opening value.

7 RISK SENSITIVITY

The ORSA report discloses the sensitivity of the risk profile to various adverse scenarios. It sets out the scenarios envisaged and their impacts. CCR's sensitivity is extremely low, in line with its risk profile and the risk mitigation measures in place.

4

VALUATION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

VALUATION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

This section discusses the valuation of assets and liabilities for Solvency II purposes. It also provides an explanation of differences between French GAAP and the Solvency II Directive.

1 VALUE OF ASSETS AT DECEMBER 31, 2021

Assets are generally valued at market value and accordingly, no internal or external valuation model exists.

1.1 Source, control and use of data

The Financial Accounting & Treasury Department regularly produces reports used to monitor changes in financial investments. To guarantee the reliability and completeness of financial reporting, data is automatically extracted from the Chorus Institutionnels accounting software.

The valuations are provided by the Chorus Institutionnels database, which gathers data from the main pricing services and from investment fund depositaries. These data are then combined with information from insurance and reinsurance firms on the Paris market.

Given the financial instruments typically held by CCR in the portfolio, this database is reliable and thereby helps to significantly reduce incidences of erroneous or missing prices.

The entire portfolio is valued at the end of each month, although a valuation may be performed at any time at the request of the financial managers or executive management.

The value of the shares held in CCR Re is calculated each quarter in line with Solvency II.

An automated control of CCR's asset valuations compared to external valuations (based on data received from depositaries) is systematically performed at the end of each quarter.

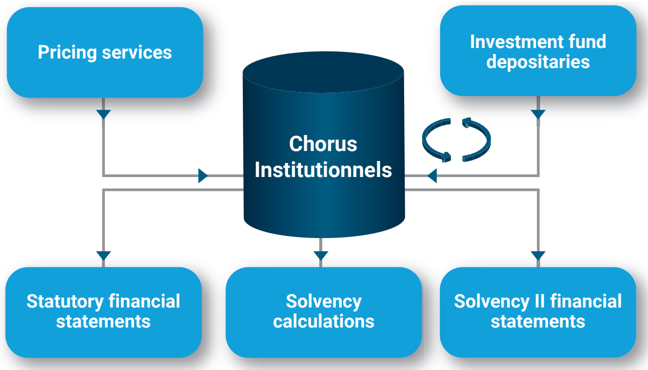
In compliance with regulations, real estate appraisers estimate the fair value of each real estate asset every five years. This value is then discounted to present value on a yearly basis and sent to the ACPR. Since CCR has held prime real estate assets for many years, they represent substantial unrealized capital gains.

Currency transactions (forward sales and non-deliverable forwards) are included in CCR's off-balance sheet commitments. The value of these commitments is systematically compared with the valuations received from financial intermediaries. Under the European Market Infrastructure Regulation (EMIR), intermediaries are asked to supply supporting documentation if there are any valuation discrepancies. These currency transactions are included in the Solvency II balance sheet.

More generally, as part of their interim audit, the statutory auditors perform materiality tests on the value of the various investments held by the undertaking.

Data extracted from Chorus are used to calculate solvency for the statutory financial statements and the Solvency II financial reports. The data/valuations are treated in the same way for each of these reports, in terms of both the assumptions used and the methods applied to make use of the information.

Accordingly, there are no quantitative or qualitative differences between the bases, methods and key assumptions used by CCR to value its assets for solvency purposes and those used to prepare the financial statements. Valuation differences between French GAAP and Solvency II are also tracked.



4

1.2 Value of investments

Assets (in thousands of euros)		Solvency II value
		C0010
Property, plant and equipment held for own use	R0060	80,200
Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	R0070	8,984,441
Property (other than for own use)	R0080	312,206
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	R0090	919,306
Equities	R0100	75,094
Equities - listed	R0110	3,457
Equities - unlisted	R0120	71,638
Bonds	R0130	4,648,954
Government bonds	R0140	1,358,158
Corporate bonds	R0150	3,290,796
Structured notes	R0160	
Collateralized securities	R0170	
Collective investment undertakings	R0180	2,948,867
Deposits other than cash equivalents	R0200	80,014
Loans and mortgages	R0230	85,015
Loans on policies	R0240	
Loans and mortgages to individuals	R0250	717
Other loans and mortgages	R0260	84,298
Deposits to cedants	R0350	4,390
Cash and cash equivalents	R0410	194,745

1.3 Value of other assets

The value of other assets in the Solvency II balance sheet is as follows at the date of this report:

Assets (in thousands of euros)		Solvency II value C0010
Intangible assets	R0030	
Deferred tax assets	R0040	4,739
Pension benefit surplus	R0050	
Derivatives	R0190	
Other investments	R0210	
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	R0220	
Loans and mortgages	R0230	85,015
Loans on policies	R0240	
Loans and mortgages to individuals	R0250	717
Other loans and mortgages	R0260	84,298
Reinsurance recoverables from:	R0270	61,210
Non-Life and health similar to Non-Life	R0280	58,310
Non-Life excluding health	R0290	58,310
Health similar to Non-Life	R0300	
Life and health similar to Life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0310	2,900
Health similar to Life	R0320	
Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0330	2,900
Life index-linked and unit-linked	R0340	
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	R0360	62,066
Reinsurance receivables	R0370	285
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	R0380	12,722
Own shares (held directly)	R0390	
Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	R0400	
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	R0420	
TOTAL ASSETS	**R0500**	**9,489,814**

Reinsurance reserves

Reinsurance reserves in the statutory financial statements are determined in accordance with Solvency II, with the calculation of a best estimate including an adjustment factor for reinsurance default risk.

Reinsurance receivables and other receivables

These captions include all outstanding receivables.

Any other assets, not elsewhere shown

At the date of this report, no assets were recorded on this line.

There are no differences between the value of other assets for Solvency II purposes and the value of other assets for financial reporting purposes: the same data, methods and key valuation assumptions are used. Valuation discrepancies between French GAAP and Solvency II are also tracked.

2 VALUE OF LIABILITIES AT DECEMBER 31, 2021

Business not transferred to CCR Re when this undertaking was created is ceded in full to CCR Re. As a result:

- the related liabilities and relevant lines of business (LoB) and currencies are included in the best estimate of CCR's inward reinsurance liabilities, as well as those relating to public reinsurance liabilities;
- the related liabilities and relevant lines of business and currencies are included in the best estimate of CCR's outward reinsurance liabilities, as well as those relating to public reinsurance liabilities;
- the SCR for these ceded liabilities is zero net of reinsurance.

2.1 Value of technical reserves

Reserving process used for the statutory financial statements

Inward reinsurance

The reserving process is formally documented in an annual guide validated by the Group Risks Committee ("CORI").

Reserves for the reinsurance business are calculated every quarter. The Data Science – Actuarial & Reserving Department is responsible for public reinsurance reserving and its work is reviewed each year by CCR's Actuarial function. Reinsurance reserving is audited by an independent auditor every three years.

The auditors work closely with Technical Accounting and Underwriting teams.

Reinsurance agreements are categorized by actuarial tranche. An actuarial tranche is defined as a group of obligations with similar risk and settlement characteristics. Each tranche is characterized by:

- the risk covered: motor vehicle liability insurance, fire risk, etc.;
- the type of obligation: (management) x (Non-Life/Life) x (proportional/non-proportional).

For each actuarial tranche, the reserving process is the same:

- collection of "underwriting year/fiscal year" triangles on premiums, paid claims and outstanding claims reserves for the actuarial tranche. The triangles are generated from accounting data for the obligation underlying the actuarial tranche;
- collection of any expert data regarding the actuarial tranche in question (contractual/incident information, etc.);
- use of the ResQ software;
- calculation, for each underwriting year, of:
  - ultimate premiums and the resulting premiums not yet written,
  - an ultimate 50-50 claims expense, corresponding to actuarial expectations,
  - an ultimate 70-30 claims expense and the resulting 50-50 and 70-30 outstanding claims reserves,
  - settlement trajectories for these outstanding claims reserves and for premiums not yet written;
- breakdown by algorithm of the 50-50 and 70-30 outstanding claims reserves for each relevant obligation of the actuarial tranche.

The 70-30 outstanding claims reserves are the reserves that are included in CCR's statutory financial statements.

This process along with the actuarial tranches are reviewed by CCR's statutory auditors on a yearly basis. This reserving process has been applied by the CCR Group since 2001.

The quality of reserving is also reviewed by an independent auditor every three years.

Outward reinsurance

The reserving process for the Non-Life and Life outward reinsurance business is managed directly by the Reinsurance Department as assisted by the Technical Accounting team. Ultimate premiums and claims for each policy are estimated each quarter by the Reinsurance Department. Based on this, the Technical Accounting team estimates outstanding claims reserves ceded and premiums to be ceded.

Outward reinsurance may be managed on a policy-by-policy basis, insofar as it is far less significant (less than 20 policies per new retrocession program) and losses are extremely rare.

In outward reinsurance, since there is less uncertainty surrounding ceded insurance liabilities and CCR has little historical data, the 50-50 outstanding claims reserves ceded are the same as the 70-30 outstanding claims reserves ceded.

Allocation of lines of business

At the date of this report, CCR's portfolio covered the following lines of business (LoB):

- Motor vehicle liability insurance
- Marine, aviation and transport insurance
- Fire and other damage to property insurance
- General liability insurance
- Credit and suretyship insurance
- Miscellaneous financial loss
- Non-proportional casualty reinsurance
- Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance
- Non-proportional property reinsurance
- Health reinsurance SLT
- Life reinsurance

It is important to note that premium risk currently only arises on property LoBs.

Inward reinsurance

The criteria for defining actuarial tranches are sufficiently precise to allow an appropriate allocation of each actuarial tranche to a given line of business. A reconciliation table has been drawn up and audited by independent experts.

An extract from this table is provided below:

Actuarial tranche		Lines of business	
Identifier	Description	Identifier	Description
LCINV04	Auto_RC_France_X	I000026	Reins TPL
LCINV05	Auto_RC_UK_X	I000026	Reins TPL
LCINV06	Auto_RC_X	I000026	Reins TPL
LCINV07	Auto_RC_P	I000016	Motor
LCINV08	CAT_Non_Vie	I000028	Reins Property

Since any inward reinsurance business is allocated to a given actuarial tranche, it is necessarily allocated to a single line of business.

Outward reinsurance

As retrocession treaties can simultaneously cover several lines of business, outstanding claims reserves ceded and premiums ceded are broken down pro rata by line of business, based on the LoB allocation of inward reinsurance covered by the retrocession treaty.

Best estimate and risk margin valuation approach

CCR Re's Actuarial & Risks Division is responsible for calculating the best estimate of the liability and the risk margin.

Best estimate

Inward reinsurance

Inward reinsurance resulting from actuarial tranches is broken down by line of business (LoB).

The criteria for defining actuarial tranches are sufficiently precise to allow an appropriate allocation of each actuarial tranche to a given line of business. A reconciliation table was drawn up and audited by PwC in late 2015. Since any inward business is allocated to a given actuarial tranche, it is necessarily allocated to a single line of business.

Future flows used as inputs for the best estimate calculation are based on settlements of the 50-50 outstanding claims reserves for each actuarial tranche and the associated premiums not yet written (also on a 50-50 basis), plus settlements of provisions for claims management expenses, administrative costs, investment fees and overheads. Settlements are made at the "currency x actuarial tranche" level.

These flows are discounted on a currency by currency basis by reference to EIOPA risk-free interest rate curves with a volatility adjustment at the calculation date.

The combination per line of business (application of the actuarial tranche/LoB reconciliation table) – and then for all LoBs combined – of the best estimate of premiums and claims for each actuarial tranche, respectively gives the best estimate before premiums and claims per LoB and the best estimate before final inward reinsurance.

Tests are performed during the process to ensure that all 50-50 outstanding claims reserves recorded for accounting purposes along with earned premiums not yet written are duly included in the best estimate calculation.

In terms of currencies, CCR's financial statements include some 100 different currencies due to its international reinsurance business. For at least 95% of the data, the best estimate is calculated and discounted for each currency, with different yield curves for each. The remaining data are discounted using the USD yield curve, as they give rise to financial flows essentially denominated in US dollars (e.g., HKD, MYR, etc.).

CCR's claims handling expenses are included in the 50-50 outstanding claims reserves and are recorded in an account created for this purpose.

In terms of both inward and outward reinsurance, the best estimate of premiums and claims is separated upstream, on the undiscounted settlement flows included in the best estimates and at a "line of business x currency" level, by reference to quantities reported under French GAAP at this level. Reported claims reserves under French GAAP are calculated for each contract using the CCR Group's AGIR system, based on contractual information and representing the portion of claims arising after the recognition date. These reserves are combined at the "line of business x currency" level and applied to the corresponding flows in order to determine the premium portion and therefore the claims portion.

Outward reinsurance

As retrocession treaties can simultaneously cover several lines of business, outstanding claims reserves ceded and premiums ceded are broken down pro rata by line of business, based on the LoB allocation of inward reinsurance covered by the retrocession treaty and on claims recognized for accounting purposes.

The best estimate of outward reinsurance liabilities is calculated in the same way as for inward reinsurance liabilities, based on reserves for outstanding claims and ceded premiums not yet written and taking into account settlement trajectories supplied by experts in the Reinsurance Department. The present value of premiums to be ceded is shown within liabilities in the Solvency II balance sheet. Tests are also built into the calculation process to verify that all of the above items are included in the best estimate calculation.

Inward reinsurance net of outward reinsurance

The best forward estimates of inward reinsurance net of outward reinsurance used to calculate the risk margin is determined based on all of the above items.

Risk margin

The risk margin is calculated on an aggregate basis using the simplified method set out in Article 58 (a) of Delegated Regulation 2015/35. The various "forward" SCR components are estimated for each future year until CCR's liabilities have been settled.

These estimates are based on Solvency II results at the calculation date, on CCR's accounting data, and on processes supported and validated by PwC during its end-2015 review. Aggregate forward SCRs are calculated by combining the forward components. The overall risk margin is then determined by discounting these forward SCRs.

Risk margins per line of business are inferred from the overall risk margin, in proportion to the best estimates per line of business.

Valuation for solvency and financial reporting purposes

There are no differences between the value of technical reserves for solvency purposes and the value of those reserves for financial reporting purposes: the same data, methods and key valuation assumptions are used.

Change in assumptions used to calculate technical reserves

The assumptions used by CCR to calculate technical reserves have not changed since December 31, 2020.

Technical reserves and special purpose vehicles at the date of this report

Best estimate of inward and outward reinsurance liabilities and the risk margin

Liabilities (in thousands of euros)		Solvency II value
		C0010
Technical provisions - Non-Life	R0510	2,811,858
Technical provisions - Non-Life (excluding health)	R0520	2,811,858
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0530	
Best estimate	R0540	2,461,554
Risk margin	R0550	350,304
Technical provisions - health (similar to Non-Life)	R0560	
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0570	
Best estimate	R0580	
Risk margin	R0590	
Technical provisions - Life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	R0600	3,468
Technical provisions - health (similar to Life)	R0610	0
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0620	
Best estimate	R0630	0
Risk margin	R0640	0
Technical provisions - Life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)	R0650	3,468
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0660	
Best estimate	R0670	3,036
Risk margin	R0680	432
Technical provisions - index-linked and unit-linked	R0690	
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0700	
Best estimate	R0710	
Risk margin	R0720	

Assets (in thousands of euros)		Solvency II value
		C0010
Reinsurance recoverables from:	R0270	61,210
Non-Life and health similar to Non-Life	R0280	58,310
Non-Life excluding health	R0290	58,310
Health similar to Non-Life	R0300	
Life and health similar to Life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0310	2,900
Health similar to Life	R0320	
Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0330	2,900
Life index-linked and unit-linked	R0340	

Special purpose vehicles

CCR has no special purpose vehicles in its Solvency II balance sheet at the date of this report.

Matching adjustment – volatility adjustment – transitional measures

CCR has applied the volatility adjustment referred to in Article 77(5) of Directive 2009/138/EC since the Solvency II quarterly valuation exercise at March 31, 2020. Best estimate and Solvency II margin variances, before and after the volatility adjustment, are analyzed regularly by CCR.

The results of applying the volatility adjustment are reported in S22.01 and S22.06. The analysis of Solvency II margin variances has been an integral part of CCR's ORSA since December 31, 2020.

At the date of this report, CCR does not apply:

- the matching adjustment referred to in Article 77b of Directive 2009/138/EC (it applies the principle of singularity for its assets);
- the transitional risk-free interest rate term structure referred to in Article 308c of Directive 2009/138/EC;
- the transitional deduction referred to in Article 308d of Directive 2009/138/EC.

2.2 Value of other liabilities

The value of other liabilities in the Solvency II balance sheet is as follows at the date of this report:

Liabilities (in thousands of euros)		Solvency II value
		C0010
Contingent liabilities	R0740	
Provisions other than technical provisions	R0750	43
Pension benefit obligations	R0760	8,014
Deposits from reinsurers	R0770	
Deferred tax liabilities	R0780	509,405
Derivatives	R0790	
Debts owed to credit institutions	R0800	
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	R0810	
Insurance and intermediaries payables	R0820	1,322
Reinsurance payables	R0830	107,309
Payables (trade, not insurance)	R0840	27,435
Subordinated liabilities	R0850	
Subordinated liabilities not in Basic Own Funds	R0860	
Subordinated liabilities in Basic Own Funds	R0870	
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	R0880	1,512
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**R0900**	**3,470,367**
EXCESS OF ASSETS OVER LIABILITIES	**R1000**	**6,019,447**

Other technical provisions

Other technical provisions comprise equalization reserves and outstanding claims reserves as required under Article 431 of the French Insurance Code relating to CCR. In the Solvency II balance sheet, these reserves are included in directly in own funds, without any need to restate technical reserves. They are reported in the French GAAP balance sheet for an amount of €2,264 million. In the Solvency II balance sheet, there is no corresponding caption.

Provisions other than technical provisions

This caption corresponds to miscellaneous reserves other than technical reserves. The total value of this item in the statutory financial statements is discounted over one year using a fixed rate, with the assumption that, in a runoff scenario, it will be settled within one year.

Pension benefit obligations

These items are already measured in accordance with IAS 19 in the statutory balance sheet and are not therefore restated in the Solvency II balance sheet.

Deferred tax liabilities

Deferred tax liabilities mainly consist of taxation of unrealized capital gains not yet liable for tax and of the portion of the equalization reserve not yet liable for tax. Deferred tax liabilities are measured using a tax rate of 25.83%, corresponding to the rate expected to apply when the temporary differences reverse, based on the latest information concerning corporate income tax rates available at December 31, 2021.

Reinsurance payables

This caption includes outstanding outward reinsurance payables, particularly outstanding premiums subject to reinsurance.

Payables (trade, not insurance)

This caption includes outstanding amounts payable to other CCR debtors, particularly the French State. Income tax will be assigned to this account if any amount remains payable. The total value of this item in the statutory financial statements is discounted over one year using a fixed rate, with the assumption that, in a runoff scenario, it will be settled within one year.

Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown

At the date of this report, no liabilities were recorded on this line.

Value for solvency and financial reporting purposes

There are no differences between the value of other liabilities for solvency purposes and the value of other liabilities for financial reporting purposes: the same data, methods and key valuation assumptions are used.

3 OTHER KEY INFORMATION

There is no other key information relating to the valuation of assets and liabilities for solvency purposes.

5

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

1 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES, POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

1.1 Objectives

CCR's capital management is designed to continually protect, increase and earn a return on its own funds within the adopted risk appetite framework.

In a favorable insurance year, CCR sets aside amounts to its equalization and other reserves in order to meet its target return on capital.

CCR has set profitability objectives in all of its businesses:
- in terms of underwriting public reinsurance;
- in terms of its financial investments.

1.2 Policy

These objectives are primarily pursued within the risk appetite framework adopted by CCR.

CCR has set itself the objective of a 115% solvency coverage ratio over the period covered by its business plan. The risk appetite strategy is discussed in further detail in the ORSA report.

The strategy enables:
- CCR to maintain a level of capital in line with the risks underwritten and limits set;
- risk budgets to be assigned to financial investments each year.

These amounts can then be factored into the work of the Underwriting and Finance teams.

Protection of own funds

To increase its financial strength, CCR has developed a capital protection strategy. This is applied through:
- the reinsurance and financial risk mitigation policy;
- the equalization reserve management policy currently being developed;
- the risk management policy;
- the implementation of management initiatives where appropriate.

Details of these policies are provided in the corresponding documentation.

1.3 Procedures

CCR implements the corporate strategy validated by its Board of Directors and follows the priorities set out in its three-year business plan.

The business plan is revised each year to reflect any market developments.

The following inputs are therefore recalculated each year and monitored on an ongoing basis:
- risk appetites and risk tolerance limits;
- risk budgets used – State guarantees, Finance.

The calculations are made by the Actuarial & Risks Division.

This Division is also responsible for ensuring that risk budgets are respected.

Each year, the Board of Directors validates proposals for additional risk budgets put forward by the Actuarial & Risks Division, subject to the risk tolerance limits set.

After approval of the Board of Directors, any additional budgets are allocated to the Underwriting and Finance teams and used in accordance with existing policies and guidelines. They are rolled down into risk limits which are taken up in capital protection policies and underwriting guides, and in the finance rules and regulations revised on a yearly basis.

Ongoing monitoring of the various activities rounds out this process, and enables management initiatives to be set in motion where necessary, for example changing the investment strategy, deciding not to renew loss-making or unprofitable businesses, and temporarily reducing or increasing underwriting capacity. These changes are made in compliance with the ORSA policy.

1.4 Changes during the last reference period

No changes were observed in capital management principles in the last reference period.

2 SOLVENCY II OWN FUNDS AT DECEMBER 31, 2021

2.1 Structure, quality and amount of Solvency II own funds

Basic own funds	Excess of assets over liabilities	€6,019 million
	Subordinated liabilities	-
	Treasury shares	-
Ancillary own funds		-
Total Solvency II own funds at December 31, 2021, before dividend payouts		**€6,019 million**
Dividends		€0 million
Total Solvency II own funds at December 31, 2021, after dividend payouts		**€6,019 million**

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CCR does not have any subordinated liabilities, treasury shares or ancillary own funds.

All of CCR's Solvency II own funds are classified as tier 1 (see below).

2.2 Reconciliation of equity in the statutory financial statements with Solvency II own funds

CCR's equity at December 31, 2021 amounted to €2.502 billion before dividends in its French GAAP financial statements, compared to €6.019 billion after dividends in the Solvency II balance sheet.

Solvency II own funds are much higher than equity in the statutory financial statements. This chiefly reflects the amount of unrealized capital gains on CCR's investment portfolio at December 31, 2021, along with the inclusion of equalization reserves and outstanding claims reserves as required under Article 431 of the French Insurance Code in Solvency II own funds. It also reflects restatements of technical liabilities made for Solvency II purposes.

2.3 Change in Solvency II own funds between December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2021

Solvency II own funds after dividends increased by €591 million from €5,428 million at December 31, 2020 to €6,019 million at December 31, 2021.

3 SCR AND MCR COVERAGE RATIOS AT DECEMBER 31, 2021

Solvency II own funds after dividends totaled €6,019 million. Due to their make-up, all Solvency II own funds are eligible for inclusion in SCR and MCR coverage ratios:

- the SCR came out at €3,298 million, representing an SCR coverage ratio of 182.5%;
- the MCR came out at €824 million, representing an MCR coverage ratio of 730.1%.

The SCR coverage ratio before the volatility adjustment stood at 182.4%.

(in millions of euros)	After VA	Before VA
Solvency II own funds after dividend payouts	6,019	6,017
Solvency II own funds eligible for inclusion in SCR coverage ratio	6,019	6,017
SCR	3,298	3,298
SCR COVERAGE RATIO (Solvency II)	**182.5%**	**182.4%**

Applying the volatility adjustment at December 31, 2021 increased the SCR coverage ratio by 0.1%.

The limited impact was due to the risk profile of CCR's reinsurance portfolio (reflecting the relatively short duration of its reinsurance liabilities) and the low values on the date of the volatility adjustments by currency.

4 OWN FUNDS AND TRANSITIONAL MEASURES

The transitional measures referred to in Article 308b, paragraphs 9 and 10 of Directive 2009/138/EC do not apply to CCR.

5 DESCRIPTION OF ANCILLARY OWN FUNDS

CCR had no ancillary own funds at the date of this report.

6 AVAILABILITY AND TRANSFERABILITY OF SOLVENCY II OWN FUNDS

All of CCR's own funds belong to CCR and are deemed to be available and transferable within the scope of applicable regulations.

7 CALCULATION OF SCR, MCR AND ELIGIBLE OWN FUNDS

7.1 Method and options used

CCR applies the standard formula to calculate the SCR and its sub-components, as well as the MCR.

7.2 Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes

CCR includes deferred taxes in its loss-absorbing capacity during an “equivalent scenario”-type stress. Deferred taxes are valued based on the balance sheets drawn up for tax, accounting and Solvency II purposes.

Regarding the inclusion of future tax credits in the calculation of deferred taxes, CCR believes, where appropriate and based on the visibility provided by its business plan, that it could justify recognizing €150 million in deferred tax assets for tax credits, based on a 2-year post-stress projection period.

A project was launched in 2020 to produce a documented process for analyzing this amount in accordance with regulatory requirements. This project had made significant progress at the year-end

Excluding the €150 million, CCR’s SCR would be €3,448 million versus €3,298 million, and its SCR coverage ratio would be 174.5% versus 182.5%.

7.3 Look-through approach

CCR has adopted a line-by-line look-through approach covering 89% of its investments under delegated management and 97% of its total investments under direct and delegated management, based on market values.

In the absence of detailed information, the estimated capital for the additional percentage of investments is prudent and based on the highest risk profile within the meaning of the technical specifications, i.e., a type 2 equities profile.

7.4 Ring-fenced funds

There are no ring-fenced asset funds. In terms of liabilities, CCR applies the rules adopted for managing public reinsurance technical liabilities, which do not in substance represent ring-fenced liabilities for CCR.

7.5 Simplified approaches used

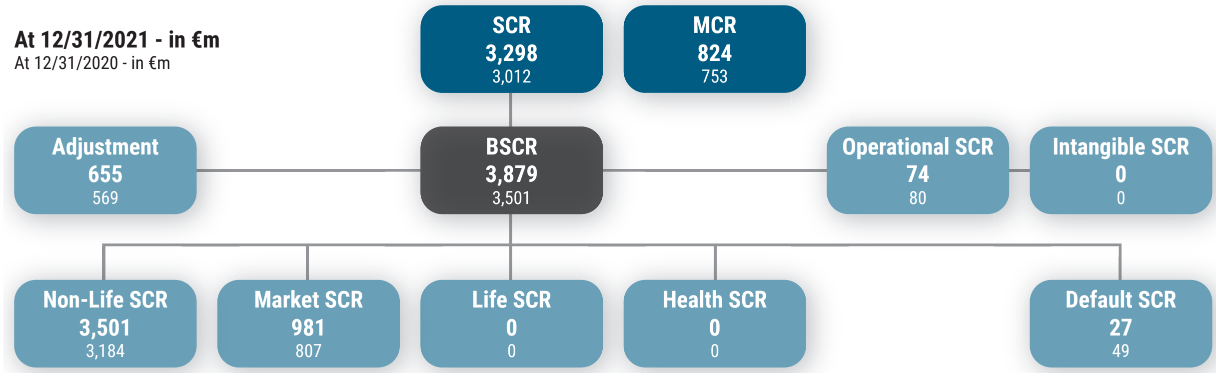
CCR did not use any simplified approach in calculating its capital requirements.

7.6 Difficulties encountered

CCR did not encounter any difficulties in estimating its capital requirements by risk profile, such as estimated under the standard formula.

8 SCR AND MCR

At December 31, 2021, CCR's SCR was estimated at €3,298 million versus €3,012 million at the previous year-end and its MCR was estimated at €824 million versus €753 million.



During the year, the main changes in the SCR resulted from:

- the increase in the Natural Disaster SCR sub-module within the Non-Life SCR, moderated by the rise in the SCR for Premiums and Non-Life Reserves due to the increase in CCR's technical reserves;
- the increase in the Market risk SCR, reflecting the developments in the financial markets during the year and new investments.
- the increase in term adjustments due to an increase in deferred taxes.

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9 CHANGES IN THE SOLVENCY MARGIN SINCE DECEMBER 31, 2020

Valuation date	Solvency margin
December 31, 2020	180.2%
December 31, 2021	182.5%

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APPENDICES: QRT

LIST OF QRT SCHEDULES:

The following schedules are not applicable to CCR

S25.02.21: Partial internal model

S25.03.21: Full internal model

N.B.: to provide readers with a better understanding of the schedules, the columns relating to lines of business for which CCR has no commitments are not presented in certain schedules.

1 S.02.01.02: Balance sheet

Assets

		Solvency II value
		C0010
Intangible assets	R0030	
Deferred tax assets	R0040	4,739
Pension benefit surplus	R0050	
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	R0060	80,200
Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	R0070	8,984,441
Property (other than for own use)	R0080	312,206
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	R0090	919,306
Equities	R0100	75,094
Equities - listed	R0110	3,457
Equities - unlisted	R0120	71,638
Bonds	R0130	4,648,954
Government bonds	R0140	1,358,158
Corporate bonds	R0150	3,290,796
Structured notes	R0160	
Collateralized securities	R0170	
Collective investment undertakings	R0180	2,948,867
Derivatives	R0190	
Deposits other than cash equivalents	R0200	80,014
Other investments	R0210	
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	R0220	
Loans and mortgages	R0230	85,015
Loans on policies	R0240	
Loans and mortgages to individuals	R0250	717
Other loans and mortgages	R0260	84,298
Reinsurance recoverables from:	R0270	61,210
Non-Life and health similar to Non-Life	R0280	58,310
Non-Life (excluding health)	R0290	58,310
Health similar to Non-Life	R0300	
Life and health similar to Life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0310	2,900
Health similar to Life	R0320	
Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0330	2,900
Life index-linked and unit-linked	R0340	
Deposits to cedants	R0350	4,390
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	R0360	62,066
Reinsurance receivables	R0370	285
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	R0380	12,722
Own shares (held directly)	R0390	
Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	R0400	
Cash and cash equivalents	R0410	194,745
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	R0420	
TOTAL ASSETS	**R0500**	**9,489,814**

Liabilities

		Solvency II value
		C0010
Technical provisions - Non-Life	R0510	2,811,858
Technical provisions - Non-Life (excluding health)	R0520	2,811,858
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0530	
Best estimate	R0540	2,461,554
Risk margin	R0550	350,304
Technical provisions - health (similar to Non-Life)	R0560	
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0570	
Best estimate	R0580	
Risk margin	R0590	
Technical provisions - Life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	R0600	3,468
Technical provisions - health (similar to Life)	R0610	0
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0620	
Best estimate	R0630	0
Risk margin	R0640	0
Technical provisions - Life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)	R0650	3,468
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0660	
Best estimate	R0670	3,036
Risk margin	R0680	432
Technical provisions - index-linked and unit-linked	R0690	
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0700	
Best estimate	R0710	
Risk margin	R0720	
Contingent liabilities	R0740	
Provisions other than technical provisions	R0750	43
Pension benefit obligations	R0760	8,014
Deposits from reinsurers	R0770	
Deferred tax liabilities	R0780	509,405
Derivatives	R0790	
Debts owed to credit institutions	R0800	
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	R0810	
Insurance & intermediaries payables	R0820	1,322
Reinsurance payables	R0830	107,309
Payables (trade, not insurance)	R0840	27,435
Subordinated liabilities	R0850	
Subordinated liabilities not in Basic Own Funds	R0860	
Subordinated liabilities in Basic Own Funds	R0870	
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	R0880	1,512
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**R0900**	**3,470,367**
EXCESS OF ASSETS OVER LIABILITIES	**R1000**	**6,019,447**

2 S.05.01.02 - 01: Non-Life - Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business

		Line of business for: Non-Life insurance and reinsurance obligations (direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance)				Line of business for: accepted non-proportional reinsurance		
		Motor vehicle liability insurance	Marine, aviation and transport insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance	Credit and suretyship insurance	Casualty	Property	TOTAL
		C0040	C0060	C0070	C0090	C0140	C0160	C0200
PREMIUMS WRITTEN								
Gross - direct business	R0110							
Gross - proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120		313	814,892	61,181			876,386
Gross - non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130					(251)	174,561	174,310
Reinsurers' share	R0140		51	88,373	3,038	(251)	16,293	107,504
Net	**R0200**		**262**	**726,519**	**58,143**	**0**	**158,268**	**943,192**
PREMIUMS EARNED								
Gross - direct business	R0210							
Gross - proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220		313	950,993	60,766			1,012,072
Gross - non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230					(251)	174,550	174,299
Reinsurers' share	R0240		51	89,863	3,038	(251)	14,802	107,504
Net	**R0300**		**262**	**861,129**	**57,728**	**0**	**159,748**	**1,078,867**
CLAIMS INCURRED:								
Gross - direct business	R0310							
Gross - proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320	0	(1,029)	400,755	(89,814)			309,912
Gross - non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330					(595)	30,683	30,088
Reinsurers' share	R0340	0	(705)	(464)	(64,084)	(602)	0	(65,855)
Net	**R0400**	**0**	**(323)**	**401,218**	**(25,730)**	**7**	**30,682**	**405,855**
CHANGE IN OTHER TECHNICAL PROVISIONS								
Gross - direct business	R0410							
Gross - proportional reinsurance accepted	R0420							
Gross - non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0430							
Reinsurers' share	R0440							
Net	**R0500**							
Expenses incurred	**R0550**	**1**	**(1,131)**	**130,982**	**15,351**	**(474)**	**4,634**	**149,363**
Other expenses	**R1200**							
TOTAL EXPENSES	**R1300**							**149,363**

3 S.05.01.02 - 02: Life - Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business

		Life reinsurance liabilities		
		Health reinsurance	Life reinsurance	TOTAL
		C0270	C0280	C0300
PREMIUMS WRITTEN				
Gross	R1410		2,870	2,870
Reinsurers' share	R1420		2,870	2,870
Net	**R1500**		**0**	**0**
PREMIUMS EARNED				
Gross	R1510		2,870	2,870
Reinsurers' share	R1520		2,870	2,870
Net	**R1600**		**0**	**0**
CLAIMS INCURRED				
Gross	R1610	0	1,293	1,293
Reinsurers' share	R1620	0	1,314	1,314
Net	**R1700**	**0**	**(21)**	**(21)**
CHANGES IN OTHER TECHNICAL PROVISIONS				
Gross	R1710			
Reinsurers' share	R1720			
Net	**R1800**			
Expenses incurred	**R1900**	**0**	**4**	**4**
Other expenses	**R2500**			
TOTAL EXPENSES	**R2600**			**4**

4 S.05.02.01 - 01: Non-Life - Premiums, claims and expenses by country

		Home country	Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) - Non-Life obligations	Total Top 5 and home country
		C0080	C0020	C0140
	R0010			
PREMIUMS WRITTEN				
Gross - direct business	R0110			0
Gross - proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120	869,654		869,654
Gross - non-proportional reinsurance	R0130	172,224		172,224
Reinsurers' share	R0140	106,289		106,289
Net	**R0200**	**935,589**	**0**	**935,589**
PREMIUMS EARNED				
Gross - direct business	R0210			0
Gross - proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220	1,005,755		1,005,755
Gross - non-proportional reinsurance	R0230	172,224		172,224
Reinsurers' share	R0240	106,445		106,445
Net	**R0300**	**1,071,534**	**0**	**1,071,534**
CLAIMS INCURRED				
Gross - direct business	R0310			0
Gross - proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320	307,990		307,990
Gross - non-proportional reinsurance	R0330	29,937		29,937
Reinsurers' share	R0340	(64,685)		(64,685)
Net	**R0400**	**402,612**	**0**	**402,612**
CHANGES IN OTHER TECHNICAL PROVISIONS				
Gross - direct business	R0410			0
Gross - proportional reinsurance accepted	R0420			0
Gross - non-proportional reinsurance	R0430			0
Reinsurers' share	R0440			0
Net	**R0500**		**0**	**0**
Expenses incurred	**R0550**	**149,437**		**149,437**
Other expenses	**R1200**			
TOTAL EXPENSES	**R1300**			**149,437**

5 S.05.02.01 - 02: Life – Premiums, claims and expenses by country

		Home country	Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) - Life obligations	Total Top 5 and home country
		C0220	C0160	C0280
	R1400			
PREMIUMS WRITTEN				
Gross	R1410			0
Reinsurers' share	R1420	0		0
Net	**R1500**	**0**	**0**	**0**
PREMIUMS EARNED				
Gross	R1510			0
Reinsurers' share	R1520	0		0
Net	**R1600**	**0**	**0**	**0**
CLAIMS INCURRED				
Gross	R1610			0
Reinsurers' share	R1620	0		0
Net	**R1700**	**0**	**0**	**0**
CHANGES IN OTHER TECHNICAL PROVISIONS				
Gross	R1710			0
Reinsurers' share	R1720			0
Net	**R1800**		**0**	**0**
Expenses incurred	**R1900**	**0**		**0**
Other expenses	**R2500**			
TOTAL EXPENSES	**R2600**			**0**

6 S.12.01.02: Life and health SLT technical provisions

		Accepted reinsurance	Total (Life other than health insurance, incl. unit-linked)	Health reinsurance (reinsurance accepted)	Total (health similar to Life)
		C0100	C0150	C0200	C0210
TECHNICAL PROVISIONS CALCULATED AS A WHOLE	**R0010**				
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP calculated as a whole	R0020				
TECHNICAL PROVISIONS CALCULATED AS A SUM OF BE AND RM					
BEST ESTIMATE					
GROSS BEST ESTIMATE	**R0030**	**3,036**	**3,036**	**0**	**0**
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0080	2,900	2,900		
Best estimate minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total	R0090	136	136	0	0
RISK MARGIN	**R0100**	**432**	**432**	**0**	**0**
AMOUNT OF THE TRANSITIONAL ON TECHNICAL PROVISIONS					
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0110				
Best estimate	R0120				
Risk margin	R0130				
TECHNICAL PROVISIONS - TOTAL	**R0200**	**3,468**	**3,468**	**0**	**0**

7 S.17.01.02: Non-Life technical provisions

		Direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance			Accepted non-proportional reinsurance		Total Non-Life obligation
		Marine, aviation and transport insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance	Credit and suretyship insurance	Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	Non-proportional property reinsurance	
		C0070	C0080	C0100	C0150	C0170	C0180
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	**R0010**						
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP calculated as a whole	R0050						
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM							
Best estimate							
Premium provisions							
Gross	R0060	(41)	(240,758)			(104,444)	(345,242)
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0140						
Net best estimate of claims provisions	R0150	(41)	(240,758)			(104,444)	(345,242)
Claims provisions							
Gross	R0160	3,438	2,576,722	62,277	52,673	111,686	2,806,796
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0240	2,679	3,215		52,416		58,310
Net best estimate of claims provisions	R0250	759	2,573,507	62,277	257	111,686	2,748,486
Total best estimate - gross	R0260	3,397	2,335,964	62,277	52,673	7,242	2,461,554
Total best estimate - net	**R0270**	**718**	**2,332,749**	**62,277**	**257**	**7,242**	**2,403,244**
Risk margin	**R0280**	**483**	**332,431**	**8,863**	**7,496**	**1,031**	**350,304**

		Direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance			Non-proportional reinsurance accepted		Total Non-Life obligation
		Marine, aviation and transport insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance	Credit and suretyship insurance	Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	Non-proportional property reinsurance	
		C0070	C0080	C0100	C0150	C0170	C0180
Amount of the transitional on technical provisions							
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0290						
Best estimate	R0300						
Risk margin	R0310						
Technical provisions - total							
Technical provisions - total	R0320	3,881	2,668,395	71,140	60,169	8,273	2,811,858
Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default - total	R0330	2,679	3,215		52,416		58,310
Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total	R0340	1,202	2,665,180	71,140	7,753	8,273	2,753,548

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8 S.19.01.21 - 01 & 02: Non-Life insurance claims

Accident year/underwriting year	Z0020	2

Gross claims paid (non-cumulative)

Development year

	Year	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +		Current year	Sum of years (cumulative)
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110		C0170	C0180
Prior	R0100											17,254	R0100	17,254	1,898,971
N-9	R0160	15,732	45,905	22,710	20,961	21,330	19,554	10,574	7,130	1,650	5,254		R0160	5,254	170,801
N-8	R0170	24,410	123,421	29,968	9,995	5,403	3,627	2,255	1,591	(1,445)			R0170	(1,445)	199,223
N-7	R0180	58,759	194,292	48,829	16,005	9,264	6,958	4,534	2,660				R0180	2,660	341,301
N-6	R0190	3,858	238,219	48,870	24,522	16,251	9,220	5,900					R0190	5,900	346,840
N-5	R0200	132,820	295,018	84,716	73,587	62,149	73,132						R0200	73,132	721,422
N-4	R0210	3,607	942,309	429,847	215,158	170,102							R0210	170,102	1,761,022
N-3	R0220	55,764	244,113	78,747	96,363								R0220	96,363	474,987
N-2	R0230	2,770	174,832	132,234									R0230	132,234	309,835
N-1	R0240	16,029	109,434										R0240	109,434	125,464
N	R0250	31,446											R0250	31,446	31,446
												Total	R0260	642,334	6,381,312

Gross undiscounted best estimate claims provisions

Development year

	Year	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +		Year end (discounted data)
		C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280	C0290	C0300		C0360
Prior	R0100											93,457	R0100	91,175
N-9	R0160	271,494	188,047	102,574	86,624	63,351	40,044	29,097	18,827	16,803	12,004		R0160	11,998
N-8	R0170	428,020	116,753	70,248	30,040	23,750	15,013	9,059	8,852	9,153			R0170	9,096
N-7	R0180	610,853	173,973	80,502	49,790	35,875	27,528	21,254	19,127				R0180	18,856
N-6	R0190	695,199	268,644	117,808	96,792	54,540	42,617	21,783					R0190	21,668
N-5	R0200	879,351	407,183	294,194	272,986	245,351	184,155						R0200	184,646
N-4	R0210	2,068,501	1,230,448	726,091	627,345	448,278							R0210	428,637
N-3	R0220	759,833	651,765	673,431	678,456								R0220	670,068
N-2	R0230	708,346	542,201	390,445									R0230	393,563
N-1	R0240	908,725	694,018										R0240	684,795
N	R0250	303,383											R0250	292,295
												Total	R0260	2,806,796

9 S.22.01.21: Impact of long-term guarantee measures and transitionals

		Amount with long-term guarantee measures and transitionals	Impact of transitional on technical provisions	Impact of transitional on interest rate	Impact of volatility adjustment set to zero	Impact of matching adjustment set to zero
		C0010	C0030	C0050	C0070	C0090
Technical provisions	R0010	2,815,326	0	0	2,333	0
Basic own funds	R0020	6,019,447	0	0	(2,255)	0
Eligible own funds to meet the Solvency Capital Ratio	R0050	6,019,447	0	0	(2,255)	0
Solvency Capital Requirement	R0090	3,297,952	0	0	377	0
Eligible own funds to meet Minimum Capital Requirement	R0100	6,019,447	0	0	(2,255)	0
Minimum Capital Requirement	R0110	824,488	0	0	94	0

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10 S.23.01.01 - 01 & 02: Own funds

		Total	Tier 1 - unrestricted	Tier 1 - restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
BASIC OWN FUNDS BEFORE DEDUCTION FOR PARTICIPATIONS IN OTHER FINANCIAL SECTORS, AS PROVIDED FOR IN ARTICLE 68 OF DELEGATED REGULATION 2015/35						
Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	R0010	60,000	60,000			
Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	R0030					
Initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own-fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings	R0040					
Subordinated mutual member accounts	R0050					
Surplus funds	R0070					
Preference shares	R0090					
Share premium account related to preference shares	R0110					
Reconciliation reserve	R0130	5,959,447	5,959,447			
Subordinated liabilities	R0140					
An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	R0160					
Other own fund items approved by the supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above	R0180					
OWN FUNDS FROM THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS THAT SHOULD NOT BE REPRESENTED BY THE RECONCILIATION RESERVE AND DO NOT MEET THE CRITERIA TO BE CLASSIFIED AS SOLVENCY II OWN FUNDS						
Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds	R0220					
DEDUCTIONS						
Deductions for participations in financial and credit institutions	R0230					
Total basic own funds after deductions	R0290	6,019,447	6,019,447			

		Total	Tier 1 - unrestricted	Tier 1 - restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
ANCILLARY OWN FUNDS						
Unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on demand	R0300					
Unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings, callable on demand	R0310					
Unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand	R0320					
A legally binding commitment to subscribe and pay for subordinated liabilities on demand	R0330					
Letters of credit and guarantees under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0340					
Letters of credit and guarantees other than under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0350					
Supplementary members calls under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0360					
Supplementary members calls - other than under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0370					
Other ancillary own funds	R0390					
Total ancillary own funds	R0400					
ELIGIBLE AND AVAILABLE OWN FUNDS						
Total available own funds to meet the SCR	R0500	6,019,447	6,019,447			
Total available own funds to meet the MCR	R0510	6,019,447	6,019,447			
Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR	R0540	6,019,447	6,019,447	0	0	0
Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR	R0550	6,019,447	6,019,447	0	0	
SCR	R0580	3,297,952				
MCR	R0600	824,488				
Ratio of eligible own funds to SCR	R0620	1.83				
Ratio of eligible own funds to MCR	R0640	7.30				

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		C0060
RECONCILIATION RESERVE		
Excess of assets over liabilities	R0700	6,019,447
Own shares (held directly and indirectly)	R0710	
Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges	R0720	
Other basic own fund items	R0730	60,000
Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds	R0740	
Reconciliation reserve	R0760	5,959,447
EXPECTED PROFITS		
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Life business	R0770	
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Non-Life business	R0780	(335,765)
TOTAL EXPECTED PROFITS INCLUDED IN FUTURE PREMIUMS (EPIFP)	**R0790**	**(335,765)**

11 S.25.01.21: Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) - for undertakings on standard formula

		Gross solvency capital requirement	Simplifications	USP
		C0110	C0120	C0090
Market risk	R0010	981,303		
Counterparty default risk	R0020	27,412		
Life underwriting risk	R0030	0		0
Health underwriting risk	R0040	0		0
Non-Life underwriting risk	R0050	3,500,584		0
Diversification	R0060	(630,540)		
Intangible asset risk	R0070	0		
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	**R0100**	**3,878,758**		

CALCULATION OF SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT		C0100
Operational risk	R0130	73,860
Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	R0140	0
Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	R0150	(654,666)
Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC	R0160	
Solvency Capital Requirement excluding capital add-on	**R0200**	**3,297,952**
Capital add-on already set	R0210	
Solvency capital requirement	**R0220**	**3,297,952**
Other information on SCR		
Capital requirement for duration-based equity risk sub-module	R0400	
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for remaining part	R0410	
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for ring-fenced funds	R0420	
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for matching adjustment portfolios	R0430	
Diversification effects due to RFF nSCR aggregation for article 304	R0440	

APPROACH TO TAX RATE		C0109
Approach based on average tax rate	R0590	1

LOSS-ABSORBING CAPACITY OF DEFERRED TAXES		C0130
LAC DT	R0640	(654,666)
LAC DT justified by reversion of deferred tax liabilities	R0650	(504,666)
LAC DT justified by reference to probable future taxable economic profit	R0660	(150,000)
LAC DT justified by carry back, current year	R0670	
LAC DT justified by carry back, future years	R0680	
Maximum LAC DT	R0690	(1,020,961)

12 S.28.01.01 - 01: Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR) - Only Life or only Non-Life insurance or reinsurance activity

		C0010
MCRNL Result	R0010	318,031

		Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance) written premiums in the last 12 months
		C0020	C0030
Medical expense insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0020	0	0
Income protection insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0030	0	0
Workers' compensation insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0040	0	0
Motor vehicle liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0050	0	0
Other motor insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0060	0	0
Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0070	718	262
Fire and other damage to property insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0080	2,332,749	726,519
General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0090	0	0
Credit and suretyship insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0100	62,277	58,143
Legal expenses insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0110	0	0
Assistance and proportional reinsurance	R0120	0	0
Miscellaneous financial loss insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0130	0	0
Non-proportional health reinsurance	R0140	0	0
Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	R0150	257	0
Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	R0160	0	0
Non-proportional property reinsurance	R0170	7,242	158,268

		C0040
MCRL Result	R0200	3

		Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance/SPV) total capital at risk
		C0050	C0060
Obligations with profit participation - guaranteed benefits	R0210	0	
Obligations with profit participation - future discretionary benefits	R0220	0	
Index-linked and unit-linked insurance obligations	R0230	0	
Other life (re)insurance and health (re)insurance obligations	R0240	136	
Total capital at risk for all Life (re)insurance obligations	R0250		0

OVERALL MCR CALCULATION		C0070
Linear MCR	R0300	318,034
SCR	R0310	3,297,952
MCR cap	R0320	1,484,079
MCR floor	R0330	824,488
Combined MCR	R0340	824,488
Absolute floor of the MCR	R0350	3,200
Minimum Capital Requirement	**R0400**	**824,488**

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