SOLVENCY AND FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT
SOLVENCY II
DECEMBER 31, 2024

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

In accordance with the European Solvency II Directive, which has been in force since January 1, 2016, Caisse Centrale de Réassurance ("CCR") publishes its Solvency and Financial Conditions Report (SFCR) for the public. The purpose of this report is to present significant information about the life of the organization during the last fiscal year, covering its governance, its business and the relevant quantitative and qualitative disclosures.

The report is organized in accordance with the rules stipulated in Annex XX of Article 304 of the Delegated Regulation, and covers the following topics:

Business and performance	Governance system	Risk profile	Valuation	Capital management
Business	General information	Underwriting	Assets	Own funds
Technical performance	Fit and proper policy	Market risk	Technical reserves	SCR and MCR
Financial performance	Risk management system (including ORSA)	Credit risk	Other liabilities	Use of duration in equity risk
Performance of other activities	Internal control	Liquidity risk	Alternative valuation methods	Differences between the Standard Formula and the internal model
	Internal Audit function	Operational risk		Non-compliance with capital requirements
	Actuarial function	Other risks		
	Outsourcing			

This Solvency and Financial Condition Report is updated annually.

It has been approved by CCR's Board of Directors and submitted to France’s banking and insurance supervisor, *Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel et de Résolution* (ACPR).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Solvency and Financial Condition Report (SFCR) comprises the following chapters:
- Business and performance
- Governance system
- Risk profile
- Valuation of assets and liabilities
- Capital management

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

Business and performance

CCR operates in the State-guaranteed 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.

CCR's gross written premiums amounted to €1,237 million in 2024 (2023: €1,228 million), with natural disaster premiums accounting for 92.9% of the total.

The combined ratio stood at 101.8% in 2024.

The market value of financial and real estate assets stood at €10.6 billion at December 31, 2024. The annual return on invested assets increased to 2.7% (2023: 2.0%), with net investment income coming in at €252 million (2023: €182 million).

Net income for the year totaled €183 million (2023: €101 million).

Governance system

CCR has a transparent, structured governance system based around its administrative, management and supervisory bodies, including:
- a Board of Directors and its three Board committees: an Audit, Accounts & Risks Committee, a Compensation, Appointments & Governance Committee and a Strategy Committee;
- an executive body comprising the Chief Executive Officer and the Deputy Chief Executive Officer, who are the two persons that effectively run the undertaking;
- the four key functions defined by Solvency II.

Risk profile

CCR reviews its risks at regular intervals. CCR's main risk exposure concerns natural disaster risk, followed by reserving risk and market risk.

Natural disaster and 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 outward reinsurance. In addition, the State guarantee for natural disaster risks is itself a very significant mitigating factor.

The main processes used to manage these risks are:
- 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 cover where necessary.

Market risk is mainly managed by:
- setting Board-approved investment limits by asset class, in line with the risk appetite framework;
- establishing and complying with an internal procedure governing investing activities;
- defining a specific market risk governance structure.

CCR uses the Solvency II Standard Formula to calculate its capital requirements. Its internal vision of the above risks is taken into account through regular analyses that check the alignment of CCR's risk profile (notably reserving risk and natural disaster risk) with the assumptions underlying the Standard Formula. In addition, any risks that cannot be identified using the Standard Formula are monitored, so that the governance team can be alerted on a timely basis if necessary. All CCR's risks and the related sensitivities and control systems are described in detail in the Own Risk & Solvency Assessment (ORSA) report.

There were no major changes in CCR's risk profile in 2024.

Valuation of Assets and Liabilities

CCR's Solvency II balance sheet has been prepared in accordance with the valuation principles laid down in the Solvency II Directive, which have been applied systematically.

Assets are valued at market value, without using any internal or external valuation models.

On the liabilities side, CCR primarily reinsures property damage risks which offer a high level of visibility. For this reason, it is proficient at determining technical reserves for these risks and is reasonably confident in the reliability of its valuations.

There were no major changes in asset and liability values in 2024.

Capital management

In line with its corporate mission, CCR has set the objective of increasing its ability to absorb major shocks without calling on the State guarantee. In terms of capital management, this means being able, year after year, to profitably protect and grow its own funds within the risk appetite framework adopted each year by the Board of Directors.

At December 31, 2024, own funds eligible for inclusion in the calculation of the SCR coverage ratio ("eligible own funds") were equal to own funds available for inclusion in the ratio ("available own funds"). At that date, they amounted to €5,520 million, up €651 million vs. the previous year-end (€4,869 million). One of the reasons for this increase was the inclusion of the premium surcharge in the Best Estimate calculation.

The Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) was calculated using the Standard Formula as presented in the Delegated Regulation. It was estimated at €2,414 million at December 31, 2024 (December 31, 2023: €2,993 million). The year-on-year reduction in the SCR was mainly due to the adjustment of the method used to calculate the natural disaster SCR to reflect actual risks and improve the way that the State guarantee was taken into account. In addition, the estimated risk-absorption capacity was increased due to changes in deferred taxes, contributing to the reduction in overall SCR.

The reduction in the SCR, combined with the increase in eligible own funds, led to a very significant rise in the SCR coverage ratio at December 31, 2024, to 228.6% (December 31, 2023: 162.7%). The MCR was estimated at €604 million (December 31, 2023: €748 million) and the MCR coverage ratio stood at 914.5% (December 31, 2023: 650.7%).

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A. BUSINESS AND PERFORMANCE

BUSINESS AND PERFORMANCE

A.1. BUSINESS REVIEW

A.1.1. Presentation of CCR

Caisse Centrale de Réassurance (CCR) is a *société anonyme* (limited company) administered by a Board of Directors. Its registered office and principal place of business is at 157 boulevard Haussmann, Paris, France.

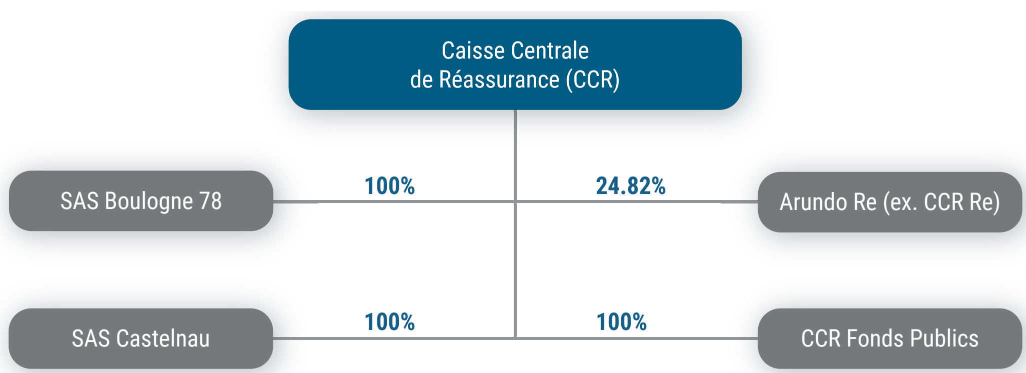
CCR is a special insurance undertaking (*organisme particulier d'assurance*) governed by the provisions of Chapter I, Title III – Special insurance undertakings, Book IV – Special insurance regimes and organizations of the French Insurance Code (*Code des assurances*).

At December 31, 2024, CCR had 176 employees.

On July 3, 2023, CCR sold a majority stake in CCR Re, a reinsurance undertaking with an international portfolio. It owns two real estate subsidiaries, Boulogne 78 SAS and Castelnau 6 SAS, both organized as *sociétés par actions simplifiées* (simplified joint stock companies).

Another subsidiary, CCR Fonds Publics (also organized as a *société par actions simplifiée*) was registered with the Trade and Companies Registry on December 9, 2024, with a view to commencing operations as soon as the French Parliament has adopted all the necessary decisions concerning its corporate purpose, which is the "management of any and all public funds".

The CCR Group's legal structure at December 31, 2024 is presented below:



Business

CCR operates in the State-guaranteed 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.

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. State-guaranteed 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 liability risks of nuclear power station operators** (Article L.431-5 of the French Insurance Code);
- **reinsurance for transport risks of an exceptional nature** (Article L.431-4 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].

The latter two businesses are currently being managed on a run-off basis.

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), pursuant to Article 163 of the 2022 Finance Act (dated December 30, 2021). This activity has been managed on a run-off basis since November 2024.
- ***Fonds de Garantie des Contrats d'Electricité et de Gaz*** – FGCEG (electricity and gas contract risks), pursuant to Article 148 of the 2023 Finance Act (Act 2022-1726 dated December 30, 2022).

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.

CCR continues to manage the run-off of the open market reinsurance contracts not transferred to CCR Re in 2016, which are fully retroceded to CCR Re.

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

The Statutory Auditors responsible for auditing CCR's statutory financial statements along with the financial statements of the five public funds managed by CCR on behalf of the French State are:

Deloitte & Associés
Statutory Auditor
6 Place de la Pyramide
92800 Puteaux (France)

MAZARS
Statutory Auditor
61, rue Henri Regnault
92400 Courbevoie (France)

Both firms have been appointed for a six-year term expiring at the close of the Annual Shareholders' Meeting to be called to approve the financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2027.

A.1.2. Main trends and key business growth drivers

Weather events and civil unrest made for a difficult year in 2024 for non-life insurers.

The civil unrest in New Caledonia caused significant damage to property. It will be down to the insurers to cover the cost of repairing and replacing the damaged property, prompting them to adapt their policies to take account of the specific risks associated with riots and civil unrest.

As far as weather events were concerned, France was repeatedly hit by flooding across the country in 2024. In the French overseas territories, cyclone Chido in December had a devastating impact on the population and economy of Mayotte. By contrast, the incidence of drought was very limited, making 2024 an atypical year compared with the trend observed in recent years.

Cyclone Chido (Mayotte)

On December 14, 2024, the French department of Mayotte was hit by cyclone Chido, the worst of its kind to make landfall on the chain of islands since 1934. Even the historic cyclone Kamisy, which hit in 1984, was not as violent. Chido's passage was devastating in terms of both casualties and property damage.

Rated category 4 with winds averaging 250 km/h, Chido wrought destruction in the north-east of the island of Grande Terre and Petite Terre. The winds were particularly violent, although difficult to measure. Gusts of 226 km/h were recorded at the Météo-France station in Pamandzi before data reception was abruptly interrupted by the cyclone passing through. This year's unusually warm surface water temperature in the Indian Ocean fueled and intensified the cyclone.

Renegotiation of the natural disaster reinsurance scheme

Application of the government decree raising the premium surcharge on property insurance contracts to finance natural disaster losses should ensure that the system’s financial metrics are balanced in 2025.

"Initiative Sécheresse", in partnership with France Assureurs and Mission Risques Naturels

The “Initiative Sécheresse” drought initiative is a project launched in 2023 by CCR, France Assureurs and Mission Risques Naturels, with the aim of evaluating prevention and repair solutions for single-family homes exposed to geotechnical drought risks over time. It applies to both affected and unaffected homes exposed to the phenomenon of clay soil shrinkage and swelling. Scheduled to run for five years, the project will be deployed in over 300 homes throughout the country selected for their comparable situation (soil composition, building structure, etc.).

In 2024, all the people involved (insurers, surveyors, project teams) set to work on building the sample of test homes and preparing the instrumentation.

By the end of 2024, some 50 homes had been identified by the surveyors for inclusion in the sample group of damaged properties on which a variety of repair measures will be tested and their effectiveness monitored using individual property instrumentation. In 2025, the sample groups of damaged and unaffected properties should be complete.

Insurability Observatory

The French government has given CCR the task of setting up an insurability observatory in France. The ultimate aim is to help maintain a pooled, solidarity-based insurance offering in mainland France and the French overseas departments and territories, at a time when natural disasters are becoming increasingly frequent and severe.

The Observatory is a public interest project that will be set up in consultation with representatives of the insurance sector. The Observatory’s first report will be published by CCR at the end of 2025.

Management of the FNGRA and FAPDS funds will be transferred to CCR Fonds Publics in 2025.

Launch of an investment fund dedicated to innovation in natural disaster prevention

CCR has teamed up with Starquest, a pioneer in greentech private equity, to launch the Climate Change Resilience Fund (CCR-F), an investment fund supporting the development of innovative solutions for natural disaster prevention and climate change adaptation. The CCR-F has a target size of €100 million. The first investments are scheduled for 2025, with a maximum deployment period of five years.

Completion of the CCR and CCR Re operational separation

In 2023, the majority of CCR Re's capital was sold to the consortium formed by SMABTP and MACSF and a process was launched to enable CCR and CCR Re to each operate autonomously. This process was completed in 2024.

Regulatory changes in 2024

Decree no. 2024-82 of February 5, 2024 specifying the conditions governing the payment of insurance settlements for losses caused by the natural phenomenon of differential ground movements resulting from drought or soil rehydration.
The natural disaster insurance and reinsurance system has been adapted over the years, by adjusting the scope of cover, modulating deductibles and making structural changes. It has been the subject of two recent legislative texts:

- the Baudu Law of December 28, 2021, which aims to improve compensation for policyholders;
- the government drought order no. 2023-78 of February 8, 2023, issued pursuant to the 3DS Law, which has adapted the system to cover the atypical peril of shrinking and swelling clay soils.

Decree no. 2024-82 of February 5, 2024 establishes the enforceability of the obligations set out in Order no. 2023-78 of February 8, 2023 by amending the provisions of the French Insurance Code (Articles R.125-6-1, R.125-7 and R.125-24) with effect from January 1, 2024.

Circular IOME2322937C of April 29, 2024 on the procedure for recognizing natural disasters.
The government has published a single, updated circular, consolidating and grouping together all the recognition procedures, the rules concerning the information to be included in the application for a natural disaster to be declared, and the appeal and re-examination procedures relating to the government order declaring a natural disaster, which were hitherto spread across successive circulars published over time.

Decree no. 2024-523 of June 7, 2024 relating to the accounting rules for the equalization reserve.
This decree defines the applicable ceilings and the rules for setting up the equalization reserve mentioned in Article 39 *quinquies* G I of the French General Tax Code (*Code général des impôts*) concerning risks due to attacks on information and communication systems and in Article 4 of Law 2023-1322 of December 29, 2023 (the 2024 Finance Act). It also incorporates this reserve into the French Insurance Code. In addition, the decree modifies the applicable ceilings and the rules for establishing an equalization reserve for hail risks, risks covered by statutory natural disaster guarantees, other risks due to natural elements and atomic risk. The decree is applicable to financial statements for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2024.

Decree no. 2024-1101 of December 3, 2024 relating to the conduct of expert appraisals carried out with a view to determining insurance settlements covering the consequences of damage caused by the natural phenomenon of differential ground movements resulting from drought and soil rehydration.
This decree establishes the enforceability of the principles set out in government order no. 2023-78 of February 8, 2023 on the settlement of claims for the consequences of damage caused by the natural phenomenon of differential ground movements resulting from drought and soil rehydration. It deals specifically with the matters related to the loss adjusters' independence and expertise, the content of their report and the time taken to issue it.

Post balance sheet events

Tropical storm Dikeledi (Mayotte)

On January 11, 2025, before it had time to recover from cyclone Chido, the island of Mayotte was hit by tropical storm Dikeledi. This weather event aggravated the losses caused by Chido.

Storms in Brittany (January 2025)

Brittany was hit by repeated storms between January 23 and 29, 2025, accompanied by heavy rainfall which caused flooding in the departments concerned, particularly in *Ille-et-Vilaine*. Several rivers broke their banks, including the Vilaine, which rose to levels comparable to, or even higher than, those seen in 2001, causing considerable damage to communities along the river.

A.2. RESULTS OF UNDERWRITING ACTIVITIES

A.2.1. Overall underwriting performance in 2024

The net technical balance in 2024 was a loss of €21 million, breaking down as follows:

(in millions of euros)	2024	2023	Movement (in millions of euros)	Movement (in %)
Gross written premiums	1,237	1,228	9	0.8%
Net earned premiums	1,123	1,103	20	1.8%
Net claims expense	(1,091)	(1,143)	52	-4.5%
Other expenses	(53)	(41)	(12)	29%
NET TECHNICAL BALANCE	**(21)**	**(80)**	**60**	

Financial review

Written premiums

(in millions of euros)	% of 2024 total	2024	2023	Movement (in millions of euros)	Movement (in %)
Natural disaster reinsurance	92.9%	1,149	1,141	8	**0.7%**
Terrorism risks reinsurance	6.8%	84	79	5	6.3%
Exceptional risks reinsurance	0.2%	3	2	1	n.m.
Credit reinsurance	0.0%	1	2	(1)	n.m.
Other	0.0%	1	3	(3)	n.m.
GROSS WRITTEN PREMIUMS	**100.0%**	**1,237**	**1,228**	**9**	**0.8%**

Consolidated gross written premiums for the year (all lines combined, before reinsurance), amounted to €1,237 million, up 0.8% from €1,228 million in 2023.

Natural disaster reinsurance premiums in France came to €1,149 million and represented 92.9% of State-guaranteed reinsurance premiums.

Loss ratios

Claims expenses including changes in the equalization reserve amounted to €1,091 million in 2024 (2023: €1,143 million).

(in millions of euros)	2024	2023	Movement (in millions of euros)	Movement (in %)
Net claims expense	(1,091)	(1,143)	52	-4.5%
o/w natural disaster reinsurance	(1,037)	(1,099)	62	-5.7%
o/w terrorism risk reinsurance	(55)	(44)	(11)	26.0%
o/w exceptional risks reinsurance	(2)	(1)	(1)	n.m.
o/w credit reinsurance	3	1	2	156.7%
o/w other reinsurance	0	0	0	-100%

Several significant events occurred in 2024 that were covered by the natural disaster reinsurance system.

Commissions

In line with the agreement with ceding insurers applicable since 2020, no natural disaster commissions were due for the 2024 loss year.

Other technical items

Other technical items (notably claims management expenses) represented an expense of €7.8 million in 2024.

Equalization reserve

The natural disaster equalization reserve has had a zero balance since 2023, having been gradually used up by successive releases to smooth the effect of the technical losses incurred every year since 2016.

The natural disaster technical result was once again a loss in 2024, leaving no opportunity to replenish the equalization reserve. As a result, the reserve continued to have a zero balance at December 31, 2024.

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Net technical balance and net combined ratio

The natural disaster technical balance[1] represented a loss of €21 million in 2024 (2023: €80 million loss).

(in millions of euros)	2024	2023	Movement (in millions of euros)	Movement (in %)
Gross written premiums	1,237	1,228	9	0.8%
Net earned premiums	1,123	1,103	20	1.8%
Net claims expense	(1,091)	(1,143)	52	-4.5%
Other expenses	(53)	(41)	(12)	29%
NET TECHNICAL BALANCE	**(21)**	**(80)**	**60**	

At December 31, 2024, CCR's combined ratio stood at 101.8% (compared to 107.3% in 2023).

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

A.3. RESULTS OF INVESTING ACTIVITIES

A.3.1. Analysis of investment performance

Net investment income

(in millions of euros)	2024	2023	Movement	
			(in millions of euros)	(in %)
Net investment income	252.0	182.1	69.9	
o/w investment income excl. realized capital gains	236.0	151.7	84.2	
o/w net realized capital gains	16.0	30.3	(14.3)	
Rate of return on invested assets	2.7%	2.0%		0.7

CCR's net investment income totaled €252.0 million (2023: €182.1 million).

Investment income was €236.0 million (€151.7 million in 2023), reflecting:
- fixed income instruments: €184.1 million (€96.4 million in 2023)
- bank deposits and money market instruments: €28.7 million (€17.5 million in 2023)
- dividends and interest from investments in CCR Re: €7.2 million (€20.6 million in 2023)
- income from other asset classes: €15.8 million (€17.3 million in 2023)

Net realized capital gains and losses in 2024 amounted to €16.0 million (2023: €30.3 million). All told, net investment income represented a return on invested assets[2] of 2.7% (2.0% in 2023). Investment revenue contributed 2.5% (1.6% in 2023), and net capital gains accounted for 0.2% (0.4% in 2023). In light of the financial markets' performance in 2024, it was not necessary to increase the liquidity risk reserve at the year end.

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A.3.2. Analysis of net income

Net income for the year

(in millions of euros)	2024	2023	Movement	
			(in millions of euros)	(in %)
Net income for the year	182.9	100.9	82.0	81.2%
o/w net technical balance	(20.5)	(80.3)	59.8	
o/w net investment income	252.0	182.1	69.9	
o/w non-recurring income and expenses, net	(5.1)	0.5	(5.6)	
o/w income tax	(43.2)	(0.6)	(42.6)	
o/w other	(0.3)	(0.8)	0.5	

CCR's consolidated net income for the year amounted to €182.9 million (2023: €100.9 million), breaking down as follows:
- net technical balance of €(20.5) million (2023: €(80.3) million);
- net investment income of €252.0 million (2023: €182.1 million);
- net non-recurring expense of €(5.1) million (2023: net non-recurring income of €0.5 million);
- income tax of €(43.2) million (2023: €(0.6) million).

2 Ratio of net investment income to reinsurance investments, excluding ceding insurer deposits, owner-occupied property, and assets related to subsidiaries.

A.3.3. Information about securitization programs

CCR does not have any securitization programs.

A.4. RESULTS OF OTHER ACTIVITIES

CCR has not identified any other material activities for which disclosures would be required.

A.5. OTHER INFORMATION

CCR has not identified any other material information to be disclosed about its business and results.

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B. GOVERNANCE SYSTEM

GOVERNANCE SYSTEM

B.1. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE GOVERNANCE SYSTEM

B.1.1. Corporate governance

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 & Risks Committee, a Compensation, Appointments & Governance Committee and a Strategy Committee;
- an executive body comprising the Chief Executive Officer and the Deputy Chief Executive Officer, who are the two persons that effectively run the undertaking (*dirigeants effectifs*);
- four key functions ensuring optimal conduct of its business.

Board of Directors

Separation of the roles of Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer

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.

Composition of the Board of Directors

In accordance with French company law governing joint stock companies and with the aforementioned French government order no. 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 new office leases.

Information given to the Board includes:

- presentations of CCR's financial position, solvency, portfolio and commitments, made at least twice a year;
- information on the situation of the main subsidiaries, presented once a year and/or as often as necessary (particularly in the event of financial difficulties).

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 management policy
- Outward reinsurance policy
- Investment risk management policy
- Asset-liability management (ALM) policy
- Liquidity risk management 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

Committees of the Board

Audit, Accounts & Risks Committee

Up to seven directors sit on the Audit, Accounts & Risks Committee set up by the Board of Directors on June 30, 2020, including one director representing employees.

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

Compensation, Appointment & 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 monitors the undertaking's individual and collective compensation policies, evaluates their 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.

Strategy Committee

Up to seven directors sit on the Strategy Committee set up by the Board of Directors on July 2, 2015, including at least one director representing employees.

It is responsible for reviewing and providing the Board with its opinion and recommendations for developing and setting 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.

Executive body

Executive management

The members of CCR's executive management are:

- Édouard Vieillefond, Chief Executive Officer;
- Chrystelle Busque, Deputy Chief Executive Officer.

Édouard Vieillefond was appointed Chief Executive Officer with effect from July 1, 2023 on the recommendation of the Board of Directors and by decree of the President of the French Republic dated June 16, 2023 (published in the Official Journal on June 18, 2023).

Persons who effectively run CCR

Édouard Vieillefond, in his capacity as Chief Executive Officer, qualifies as one of the persons that effectively run the undertaking within the meaning of Article L.322-3-2 of the French Insurance Code.

At its meeting on March 29, 2023, the Board of Directors designated Chrystelle Busque as one of the persons that effectively run the undertaking, within the meaning of Article L.322-3-2 of the French Insurance Code, with effect from July 1, 2023 and for as long as she serves as Deputy Chief Executive Officer and employee of CCR.

Role of the Reinsurance, Consulting & Modeling Division

The Reinsurance, Consulting & Modeling Division is responsible for underwriting State-guaranteed reinsurance cover for natural disaster risks, terrorism risks and nuclear operator third-party liability risks, as well as for managing reinsurance claims covered by the State guarantee.

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

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

In order to be in a position to advise the government on any need to upgrade existing coverage of emerging risks or create a new system, the department has been set four goals:

- Identify weak signals of emerging trends in the private (re) insurance market, both nationally and internationally, as well as keeping a close watch on how insurable and uninsurable risks are talked about in the media, political statements, academia, social networks, etc.
- Take stock of emerging risks. There may be evidence that private market insurers are passively or actively pulling out of insuring certain risks, or that certain risks are uninsurable on the private market.
- Map and analyze these risks, in order to be able to advise the government.
- Examine whether public intervention would be appropriate, based on an in-depth socio-economic analysis that goes beyond the question of pure financial profitability. The aim is to draw up a comprehensive inventory of pros and cons in terms of government policy prior to the system's launch.

Role of the Finance & Operations Division

The Finance & Operations Division comprises the Accounting Department, the Performance Management Department, the Information Systems Department, the Human Resources Department and the Legal Department. The Division's organization was revised on January 1, 2025.

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 ESG portfolios.

Committee structure

In addition to the Committees of the Board, CCR has set up an extensive committee structure.

Executive Committee

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

Risks Committee

The Risks Committee's role is to manage risks, focusing on three main areas: Solvency II governance, risk management, and compliance and procedures.

Its responsibilities include:

- 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.

Partial Internal Model Committee
This committee is responsible for managing the internal natural disaster model and for validating the modeling results. The stochastic model plays an essential role in the assessment of CCR's natural disaster risk.

Cyber Committee
This Committee is responsible for monitoring the implementation of information systems security in accordance with the workload plan validated by the Group Risks Committee.

Data Protection Committee
This committee oversees compliance with data protection (GDPR) procedures.

It meets at least once a year, and at any time at the request of the Risk Manager, the Data Protection Officer (DPO) or executive management. It is made up of Risk Committee members and the Data Protection Officer.

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

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

Tactical Asset Allocation Committee
The role of this operational committee is to implement short-term tactical asset allocation techniques alongside the long-term strategic asset allocation validated by the Board of Directors, based on analyses performed by the asset managers.

Investment Risk Committee
The role of this operational committee is to prepare investment files in advance of Investment Committee meetings, looking in particular at the related risks. It also plays a broader role by monitoring and validating the financial risks associated with CCR's investments.

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 State-guaranteed reinsurance business.

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.

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

ESG Committee
This committee is in charge of defining the ESG (environmental, social and governance) risk management strategy.

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.

B.1.2. General information about key functions

Risk Management function
Within the Risks Division, the Risk Management function is responsible for monitoring CCR's risk management system and overall risk profile.

Among other things, it ensures that:
- material risks are identified, assessed and monitored;
- appropriate risk management resources are deployed;
- complete and consistent risk reporting systems exist, especially for important risks;
- the risk appetite framework validated by the Board of Directors is respected.

It conducts the ORSA exercise, monitors the effectiveness of the internal control system and coordinates the activities of the Risks Committee. To fulfill its responsibilities, the Risk Management function refers to the work of the Risks Divisions and the other operating divisions.

Function holder
In 2024, the Risk Management function was held by the Chief Risk Officer.

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 July 3, 2023, the Compliance function has been held by CCR's General Counsel and Board Secretary.

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 function is responsible for providing CCR with assurance concerning the level of control over its operations, proposing improvements and contributing to the value creation process. It is also responsible for providing assurance concerning the effectiveness of CCR's governance, risk management and internal control processes. It helps the organization achieve its strategic, operational, financial and regulatory objectives, by systematically and methodically assessing its risk management, control and governance processes, and recommending ways to improve their effectiveness.

Internal audit is the third line of defense in the organization's risk management and internal control system.

Function holder

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

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 carried out by a dedicated resource within CCR's Risks Division.

B.1.3. Significant changes to the governance system during the year

There were no significant changes to CCR's governance system in 2024.

B.1.4. Compensation rights

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

Based on a recommendation of the Compensation, Appointments & Governance Committee, CCR's Board of Directors sets the total annual fixed compensation for Édouard Vieillefond in his capacity as Chief Executive Officer of CCR, and his maximum variable compensation expressed as a percentage of his fixed compensation.

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.

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 (*Code de commerce*).

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. 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.

No fees or compensation were paid by CCR's subsidiaries to any of the Company's corporate officers in 2024.

B.2. FIT AND PROPER REQUIREMENTS

In accordance with the applicable regulations, including Article L.322-2 VII of the French Insurance Code, the persons who effectively run CCR, the holders of the key functions and the members of the Board of Directors must be of sufficiently good repute and possess the skills and experience required for their positions.

They are subject to fit and proper assessments when they are appointed and annually thereafter.

The fit and proper policy taking into account CCR's special appointment procedures was revised in 2023.

The policy formally sets down fit and proper requirements for the persons that effectively run the undertaking, the holders of the key functions and members of the Board of Directors.

Compliance with these requirements by the persons that effectively run the undertaking, the holders of the key functions and the members of the Board of Directors has been assessed in accordance with the principles set out in this policy.

B.3. RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM INCLUDING OWN RISK & SOLVENCY ASSESSMENT

B.3.1. Description of the risk management system

CCR's risk management system is based on the COSO II integrated internal control framework as shown in the following diagram.
The system is structured around:

- a central Risks Division;
- a risk appetite framework;
- risk tolerance limits aligned with the risk appetite;
- an operational risk management and control system.

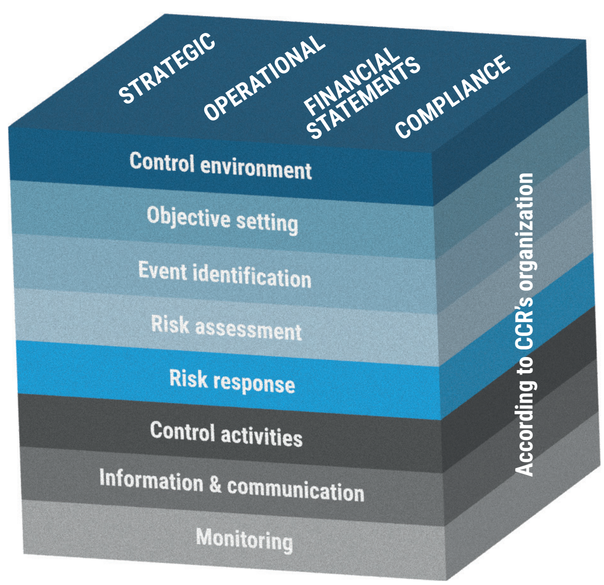
Aim: Strategic
Serving the organization's purpose

Aim: Operational
Aiming for effective and efficient use of resources

Aim: Financial statements
Aiming for reliable financial reporting

Aim: Compliance
Aiming for compliance with applicable laws and guidelines

Control environment
Provides the basis for all of the other elements of internal control. Importance of individuals (skills, ethics), management style, and risk appetite (precedes definition of strategy)



Event identification
Internal and external events that could prevent objectives from being met must be identified.

Objective setting
Seneca: ***"If one does not know to which port one is sailing, no wind is favorable".***
Objectives must be set in advance in order for management to identify events that may prevent them from being achieved.

Risk assessment
Risks are analyzed in terms of their impact and likelihood as a basis for determining how they should be managed.

Risk response
Management draws up solutions to respond to risks: avoidance, acceptance, reduction and sharing.

Information & communication
Useful information is identified, gathered and sent in a timeframe and format allowing employees to carry out their responsibilities. More generally, communication must flow vertically and across the organization in an effective way.

Monitoring
Continuous assessment of the control system, and its quality performance.
Continuous monitoring system and periodical assessment.
Routine monitoring operations.

Control activities
Application of procedures that help ensure management guidelines are correctly implemented.
Includes approval, authorization, verification and reconciliation, analysis of operational performance, asset security and segregation of duties.

Organization of risk management
Risk management at CCR concerns all employees.

The system places the 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 & 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.

To this end, the Board liaises closely with the Risk Management key function.

Executive management
Executive management owns and has overall responsibility for risks. It:
- defines the internal control and risk management policy;
- monitors the implementation of action plans using the reports presented by the Risks Division to the Risks Committee and the Division's other reports;
- informs the Board of Directors of the results of the overall risk management system;
- The Risks Division and the key functions assist executive management by sharing the visibility derived from their analyses of the data generated by the risk management system.

Risks Committee
See paragraph on this Committee in section 2.1.1. Corporate governance.

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

Actuaries from the Risks Division support the Risk Management key function by participating in asset-liability management processes, keeping a watch over emerging risks and analyzing the outward reinsurance program. They also coordinate construction of the risk appetite budget.

Risk Management key function
The Risk Management key function reports to executive management.

The function supports the Board of Directors, the Board committees and executive management in implementing an effective risk management system. It monitors the risk management system and the overall risk profile for CCR. It conducts in-depth analyses of risk exposures and advises the Board of Directors, the Board committees and executive management on risk management matters, including those arising in connection with strategic issues such as the undertaking's strategy, mergers and acquisitions and major projects and investments.

The Risk Management function assists the Risks Department in defining the risk management framework. It is responsible for identifying, assessing and monitoring risk assessments together with the operational departments.

It provides risk management support, defines the methodological framework for comprehensive risk mapping and monitoring, issues alerts where applicable, and ensures that the undertaking has sufficient capital available relative to the risks taken.

It is also in charge of overseeing the effectiveness of the internal control system.

In the event that critical issues are detected, which could for example call CCR's risk profile into question, the Risk Management function has a direct and independent line to executive management and/or the Audit, Accounts & Risks Committee, which is notably responsible for ensuring an effective risk management and internal control system.

The head of the Risk Management function may also, on his or her own initiative, directly inform the Board of Directors – through the Chairman – of any events warranting particular attention.

In accordance with the Solvency II Directive, the head of the Risk Management function should be fit and proper. The ACPR is notified of the person appointed as head of the function within 15 days of his or her appointment at the latest, in accordance with terms and conditions set out in ACPR instruction no. 2018-I-09.

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

Internal Audit function
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 the effectiveness of procedures to control the governance, risk management and internal control processes designed to help the organization to meet its strategic, business, financial and compliance objectives. The function makes recommendations for improving the audited processes or activities and follows up the development and execution of action plans for their implementation.

The function's activities represent the internal control system's third line of defense, underscoring its critical role in the system.

Permanent control managers
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;
- they process Tier 2 controls for low and medium operational risks and report their findings to internal control teams.

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.

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

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

They 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.

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 framework

The risk appetite describes the overall level of risk that CCR is willing to assume in order to pursue its business and meet its strategic objectives. 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 tolerance and limits

The Board-approved risk appetite is translated into levels of risk tolerance and then into risk limits. Managers are responsible for implementing the control measures needed to ensure that these limits are not exceeded.

CCR does not set any limits on the acceptance of underwriting risks and the limits defined for the 2024 budget exercise therefore only concern investment risks.

B.3.2. Information about material risks

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.

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

STRATEGIC RISKS	FINANCIAL RISKS		UNDERWRITING RISKS STATE-GUARANTEED REINSURANCE	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 CCR 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.

Credit risks are analyzed in turn between two risk families:

FINANCIAL RISKS	
CREDIT RISKS	
Bond market risks	Counterparty default risks

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:

- very low interest rates adversely affect CCR's ability to earn adequate yields;
- a sudden 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 an important 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;
- issuer rating downgrades and defaults involving companies in the asset portfolio are also a major risk factor for CCR;
- CCR is also exposed to the risk of failure by a banking partner.

Organization of financial risk management

The financial risk management policy is translated into a specific procedure in the investment risk management policy.

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.

Underwriting risks at CCR

- 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 which 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.).

2

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.

These risks are monitored through a tried and tested process that involves:

- defining rules based on underwriting, pricing and management guides;
- setting up appropriate alerts to monitor operations;
- a mapping of controls;
- internal controls;
- internal audits.

B.3.3. Own Risk & Solvency Assessment (ORSA)

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 non-quantifiable 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.

The ORSA policy was updated in 2024.

The Own Risk & Solvency Assessment (ORSA) process is the responsibility of the Risk Management function, with input from members of the Executive Committee.

The ORSA is performed annually, but the exercise may be repeated during the year in the event of a significant change in the risk environment or CCR's risk profile. The ORSA report is presented annually to CCR's Audit and Risk Committee and to the Board of Directors.

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.

Operational implementation of the ORSA

CCR's ORSA process is designed to:

- demonstrate that CCR does not focus exclusively on its SCR coverage ratio, but on the contrary continually deepens the analysis and control of its risks and related changes through the **assessment of the Global Solvency Requirement (GSR)**;
- describe how CCR **monitors continuous compliance with regulatory requirements** over its strategic horizon;
- present **potential differences between CCR's risk profile and the standard profile**.

More generally, the ORSA report confirms that CCR fulfills the main requirements of an operational and efficient ORSA process.

2

B.4. INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM

B.4.1. General description of the internal control system

Objectives

CCR has adopted the internal control objectives defined by the French financial markets authority (*Autorité des marchés financiers* – 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. CCR uses the COSO II framework to analyze its overall risk management system.

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.

Charters

CCR has five charters:

- **The internal control charter** sets out to describe and inform staff about CCR's internal control system.
- **The IT charter** specifies the conditions needed to meet IT security goals while respecting the rights and freedoms of the undertaking's employees.
- **The Socially Responsible Investment (SRI) charter**. CCR has adopted an investment charter based on three main pillars, reflecting CCR's commitment to the climate and the ESG challenges relating to the energy, ecological and social transition:
  - Pillar 1: Prevention of transition risks,
  - Pillar 2: Adaptation to physical risks resulting from climate change,
  - Pillar 3: Supporting the social transition.
- **The code of ethics** summarizes the purpose and values of the undertaking and defines the principles to which employees should refer when exercising their duties.
- **The 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.

Independence and effectiveness of the internal control organization

The Internal Audit Department, the Risks Division's Operating Risk Management & Internal Control unit and the Statutory Auditors draft recommendations when they identify a weakness in the internal control system. These recommendations are put to the Audit, Accounts & Risks Committee.

The Internal Audit Department is responsible for following up implementation of the recommendations made after its internal audits.

Responsibility for following up recommendations arising from consulting engagements or other types of engagement not carried out under the supervision of Internal Audit lies with the Operating Risk Management & Internal Control unit. These recommendations are communicated to the Internal Audit Department so that they are taken into account in any future internal audit of the areas concerned.

All these players submit periodic reports on the Department's activities to executive management and to the Audit, Accounts & 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.

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;
- management of outsourced operations and the marketing approach used for the undertaking's products;
- preparation and verification of accounting and financial information.

B.4.2. Information about the compliance policy

The compliance policy describes CCR's general compliance framework. It emphasizes the responsibility of each individual to fulfill their compliance obligations and describes the processes for identifying, assessing and managing compliance risks at all levels in the organization.

No major changes were made to the policy in 2024.

B.5. 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.

Internal audit provides CCR with visibility concerning the level of control of operations, advises on opportunities for improving the level of control and contributes to the value creation process.

It provides assurance that governance, risk management and internal control processes help the organization achieve its strategic, operational, financial and regulatory objectives. It helps the organization to meet its objectives by systematically and methodically assessing its risk management, control and governance processes, and recommending ways to improve their effectiveness.

B.6. ACTUARIAL FUNCTION

As part of its duties as described in Article 48 of the Directive, the Actuarial function draws up a report setting out its judgment of CCR's procedures in the following areas:
- technical reserves,
- underwriting policy,
- outward reinsurance,
- contributions to the risk management system.

The function also participates in the ORSA exercises.

B.7. OUTSOURCING

B.7.1. Outsourcing decision and tracking

Key activities within CCR are outsourced to undertakings within the CCR Group.

Outsourced activities

Risk management, internal control and asset-liability management activities were outsourced by CCR until June 30, 2024.

They were taken back in house with effect from July 1, 2024.

Look-through analyses of UCITS are outsourced. This outsourcing arrangement has been in place since July 1, 2021.

B.7.2. Detailed information about service providers performing outsourced key functions

CCR does not outsource any of its key functions.

B.8. OTHER INFORMATION

Research and development activity

CCR's new strategic plan places the modeling of extreme risks at the center of its business, both for reinsurance purposes and to manage the natural disaster insurance settlement system. CCR's modeling activities also contribute to the public authorities' management of major risks, including those that are not covered by the natural disaster scheme but could ultimately become uninsurable.

The internal modeling teams have been strengthened with the following priorities:

- Continue research into hazards qualifiable as natural disasters. To this end, a number of projects have been launched, including:
  - Improvements to the drought model, by incorporating changes in new criteria, improving the way the buildings' characteristics and the surrounding vegetation are taken into account, tracking changes in average costs and repair procedures, etc.
  - Continued work on developments in flood and earthquake modeling (physical modeling of wave propagation in the ground, extension to French overseas departments).
  - Redesign of the cyclone model.
  - Continued work on the impact of climate change on claims experience and extension of the study to include the French overseas departments and territories.
- Maintain the models' scientific relevance through research and development activities, in particular by co-supervising work on theses by PhD candidates in partnership with prestigious institutions and laboratories, to improve knowledge of risks and inform public policy.
- Ensure that CCR is capable of dealing with emerging risks. To this end, a program has also been launched to model the following emerging risks:
  - Wildfires (continuation of existing work, introduction of a propagation model, use of satellite data to validate the model).
  - Urban riots (development of an initial deterministic and stochastic version of the model).
  - Falling boulders or masonry (development of a hazard module to simulate events that have already occurred, analysis of historical claims and development of a damage model).
  - Hail (launch of a deterministic model that integrates intensity based on hailstone size).
  - Cyber attack (launch of a thesis with ENSAE).

Alongside these priorities, a new avenue of research has been launched, covering the socio-economic modeling of extreme risks. The aim of this research is to strengthen CCR's role as an expert in assessing the economic consequences of natural disasters for the State. These models will be used to provide technical guidance to public authorities and to study the possible conditions for setting up public reinsurance schemes, should this become necessary.

Modeling work also contributes to the resources of the Insurability Observatory set up by CCR on behalf of the French State, covering France and the French overseas departments and territories. The aim is to assess the changes in the availability of flood, drought and cyclonic wind insurance at the level of the municipalities and in areas at risk of these perils. The Observatory will pay close attention to the risk of insurers withdrawing from areas that have recently been hit by natural disasters and will publish an annual report on insurability rates in each municipality.

Research projects presented or started in 2024

A thesis on multi-scale modeling of the phenomena that cause clay soils to shrink and swell was completed in 2024. This thesis was co-financed and supervised by BRGM and *Météo-France*. It has enabled CCR to expand the scientific knowledge underpinning its drought models.

The Modeling and Actuarial Department continued to oversee a thesis on seismic risk with the University of Nancy.

The department also offered an internship position to study the effects of aftershocks and a second to examine the effects of wildfires.

Prevention-related R&D

In 2024, CCR pursued its actions to boost prevention and adapt urban and rural areas and individual property to withstand the effects of natural disasters.

Launch of "CCR-F": In the fall of 2024, CCR and Starquest launched an investment fund supporting the development of innovative solutions for natural disaster prevention. CCR has teamed up with Starquest, a pioneer in greentech private equity, to launch the Climate Change Resilience Fund (CCR-F), an investment fund supporting the development of innovative solutions for natural disaster prevention and climate change adaptation. The CCR-F has a target size of €100 million. The first investments are scheduled for 2025, with a maximum deployment period of five years.

Key studies to evaluate public policies for preventing natural hazards: As part of the 2021-2026 five-year agreement between CCR and the risk prevention department of the French Ministry of Ecological Transition, CCR has led the work on a dozen structuring studies to measure the effectiveness and efficiency of the main public prevention schemes financed by the fund for the prevention of major natural risks (*Fonds de prévention des risques naturels majeurs*). The results of these studies have been used by public authorities to justify adjustments to natural disaster prevention budgets in France.

Emerging risks

The idea behind the Emerging Risks unit is to develop a holistic approach that goes beyond simply advising the public authorities on natural disaster risks by also alerting them to possible difficulties in obtaining insurance cover, potentially resulting in certain risks becoming uninsurable.

The term "emerging risks" spans a broad range of identified and unidentified parameters that make the scope of identification extremely vast:

- From a conceptual point of view, an emerging risk is one that may have many different origins, is growing rapidly and is generally classified as high severity, for which little data is available, and which generates losses that are subject to a high level of estimation uncertainty.
- From the point of view of CCR's business, an emerging risk is a risk exposed to a hidden, growing or total lack of private (re)insurance cover.

The challenge for CCR is to analyze these two viewpoints and identify weak signals of emerging trends in the private (re) insurance market, both nationally and internationally, while also keeping a close watch on how insurable and uninsurable risks are talked about in the media, political statements, academic publications, social networks, etc.

A look back at 2024 clearly illustrates the wide range of difficulties encountered in (re)insurance markets that are at different stages of maturity. CCR has been consulted about natural and man-made risks, and even life insurance, which is an area unrelated to its core Non-Life business (liability and property damage). Depending on the level of observed losses, media resonance and political concern, these risks will need to be examined in more detail through an initial analysis based on contacts with all stakeholder groups – (re)insurers, policyholders, industry bodies, loss adjusters, etc. – to objectively assess the gaps in the market and the barriers to the orderly development of (re)insurance solutions.

CCR's work on emerging risks is part of an active bilateral dialogue, initially with the French Treasury Department, based on feedback received from and sent to the front line. In the medium term, the aim will be to establish dialogue with other institutional stakeholders, each responsible for an area that is gradually being abandoned by the private (re)insurance market, such as healthcare, agriculture, transport, industry, etc.

Structural and cyclical problems will need to be identified for a given situation, before a public solution is considered, through either reinsurance or a guarantee fund to which the State would contribute. However, CCR’s modeling teams are standing ready to put some figures to the initial factual analysis if asked to do so by the government or if CCR judges that the situation could rapidly lead to insurers withdrawing from the market. In addition to studying the financial aspect, the Modeling Department is mobilizing its resources to undertake a socio-economic analysis to quantify the consequences for France if private insurers were to withdraw from the market. This two-pronged approach provides CCR with a 360° vision in support of its presentation of the issues, based on:

- an explanation of the current situation and the problems encountered;
- a discussion of the ways in which society would be affected by the absence of (re)insurance;

- the design, pricing and deployment of public (re)insurance coverage if this was considered appropriate and was supported by a political decision.

To ensure that CCR is able to anticipate any crises that may arise, the Emerging Risks unit is open to the international arena, through its work, speeches and participation in key events. In addition to providing intelligence on market dynamics (pricing, contractual terms, profitability of the various insurance classes, new product development, etc.), the Emerging Risks unit focuses on closely monitoring available underwriting capacity and the types of cover which best meet observed needs.

PARI university chair

Since 2018, CCR has supported the PARI university chair and its 2018-2022 research program on the challenges of big data for the insurance sector. One of the aims is to examine the link between solidarity (which is necessary for natural disaster insurance) and segmentation (which is becoming possible as the models become more detailed and should ultimately pave the way for risk selection).

The research program is being led by Science Po Paris, ENSAE and Institut Louis Bachelier.

In 2023, CCR renewed its partnership with the PARI Chair. The topic chosen for the new research cycle is the insurability of natural disaster risks in the context of climate change.

3

C. RISK PROFILE

C. RISK PROFILE

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 2024 and reflects risk exposure arising on its public reinsurance and asset management business activities.

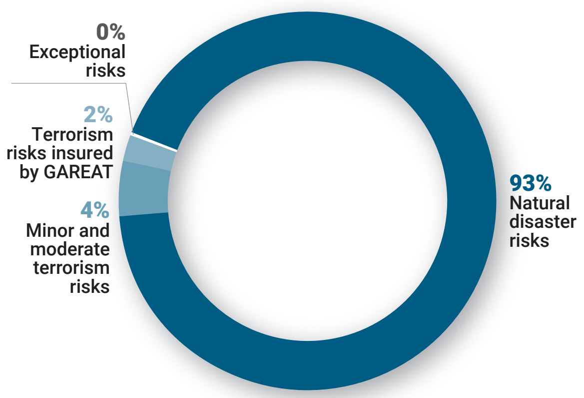
C.1. UNDERWRITING RISK

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.

CCR's Public Reinsurance business covers reinsurance of:
- natural disaster risks within the framework of the compensation scheme for victims of natural disasters and in compliance with the fundamental principles of this scheme (national solidarity including with overseas departments and territories, national pooling of portfolios);
- terrorism risks;
- nuclear operator third-party liability risks.

In 2024, CCR's public reinsurance business generated total gross written premiums of €1,280 million, of which 93.5% consisted of natural disaster reinsurance premiums.



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. 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.

Both of these risks are managed by CCR on an aggregate basis using highly sophisticated analyses and models, underwriting strategies and ORSA processes. 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;
- 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.

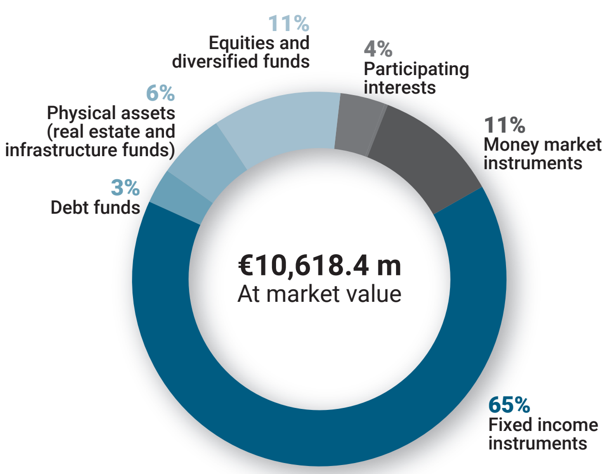
3

C.2. MARKET RISK

Management of financial and real estate investments

CCR's financial and real estate investments had a net book value of €9,590.3 million at December 31, 2024, compared with €8,997.7 million a year earlier. At market value, CCR's investments[1] totaled €10,618.4 million, compared with €9,928.9 million at December 31, 2023.

The following table shows the breakdown of the reinsurance investment portfolio at net book value (NBV) and at market value (MV):



CCR's portfolio of financial investments at the end of 2024 was robust, having grown by €689.5 million over the year, including €1,028.1 million in unrealized capital gains.

The investment portfolio broke down as follows by asset class at December 31, 2024:

- **Money market instruments** represented €1,183 million or 11% of the total portfolio at market value. They included money market funds for €375 million, marketable securities for €394 million and cash and cash equivalents for €402 million.
- **Fixed-income instruments** totaled €6,878.8 million or 65% of the total portfolio at market value at December 31, 2024. The portfolio breaks down between directly held bonds for 86% and bond funds for 14%.
- Investments in **debt funds** amounted to €330 million at market value, representing 3% of the total portfolio (unchanged from 2023).
- Investments in **physical assets** were stable compared with 2023 at €629 million, or 6% of total investments. This asset class comprises real estate assets under direct and delegated management, as well as infrastructure funds.
- Investments in **equities and diversified funds** amounted to €1,193 million, representing 11% of the total portfolio.
- **Participating interests** stood at €403 million, representing 3.8% of the total portfolio.

Asset management

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.

1 CCR's financial and real estate investments, including cash.

Structure of CCR's assets

Money market instruments
Money market instruments represented 11.15% of total investments in 2024, down slightly vs. 13.3% in 2023. Virtually all of these instruments are denominated in euros.

Money market instruments include:
- money market funds;
- bank current accounts;
- term deposits; and
- money market securities.

Fixed-income investments and credit funds
Fixed-income investments accounted for 64.8% of total investments at market value, versus 61.3% at end-2023. Investments in bonds were increased in 2024 to take advantage of the higher interest rates available in the market.

The quality of bond investments is high in relation to credit risk.

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, representing 7.55% of total investments.

Physical assets
Physical assets, which currently consist almost exclusively of real estate, represent 5.92% of the total portfolio. Investments in **infrastructure funds** are set to increase in the future.

Equities
Equities represent 5.8% of total investments.

Currency risk
Exposure to currency risk is minimal.

The sensitivity of the directly held fixed-income portfolio to interest rate risk was fairly low at end-2024. Including money-market instruments and investments in fixed-income/credit funds, the portfolio's overall sensitivity is even lower.

C.3. CREDIT RISK

The directly managed fixed-income portfolio solely comprises investment grade securities.

C.4. LIQUIDITY RISK

Asset liquidity is determined based on the characteristics of the overall investment portfolio, which comprises:
- a significant portfolio of money market instruments;
- limited investments in assets offering little or no liquidity (mainly real estate, loan funds and private equity funds);
- a portfolio of liquid investment-grade bonds, a significant percentage of which have a short residual term;
- a series of funds which can be redeemed on a daily or weekly basis in most cases.

Besides partially or totally illiquid financial assets, the least liquid assets are real estate investments.

C.5. OPERATIONAL RISK

Operational risk is significant compared with other risks. Nevertheless, its potential financial impact on CCR, while high, does not exceed the solvency capital requirement determined using the Standard Formula.

The aim of the operational risk management system, which forms an integral part of the internal control system, is to identify and continuously control all material risks to which CCR is exposed, including business continuity and cyber risks.

C.6. OTHER MATERIAL RISKS

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

C.7. OTHER INFORMATION

The ORSA report discloses the sensitivity of the risk profile to various adverse scenarios.

The report includes a detailed description of the scenarios envisaged and the impacts of those scenarios. It shows extremely low sensitivity for CCR, in line with its risk profile and the risk mitigation measures in place.

4

D. VALUATION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

D. VALUATION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

D.1. ASSETS

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

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.

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.

D.1.1. Intangible asset values

As intangible assets do not correspond for the most part to saleable assets, they are not taken into account in the economic balance sheet.

D.1.2. Property and equipment values

Each directly held property is valued by independent appraisers once every five years, in accordance with the applicable regulations. 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.

D.1.3. Investment portfolio values

Investment portfolio

The Financial and Regulatory Accounting Department regularly produces reports used to monitor changes in financial investments. To guarantee the accuracy and completeness of financial reports, 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.

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.

Detailed values by asset class are provided in D.1.5. Summary table of asset values.

D.1.4. Other asset values

Liquid assets, passbooks and cash

Cash held in current accounts, bank passbooks and deposit accounts are valued at their book value, which corresponds exactly to the sum CCR would recover from the bank concerned.

Cash and cash equivalents were estimated at €182 million at December 31, 2024 (December 31, 2023: €119 million).

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. **Further details are provided in section** D.2.2. Solvency II technical reserves.

As a result, reinsurance recoverables in the economic balance sheet totaled €37 million at December 31, 2024 (December 31, 2023, €42.1 million). The change primarily reflects the transfer to CCR Re of part of the stock of ceded reserves.

Reinsurance receivables and other receivables

These captions include all outstanding receivables.

CCR has chosen to value its receivables at their amount in the French GAAP financial statements, because the cost of applying international measurement standards would be disproportionate to its total administrative expenses.

Receivables were valued at €129 million at December 31, 2024 (December 31, 2023: €64.5 million).

The year-on-year increase is explained in the table below:

Reinsurance receivables and other receivables		2024 (in thousands of euros)	2023 (in thousands of euros)	Change (in thousands of euros)
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	R0360	101.70	32.43	69.27
Reinsurance receivables	R0370	0.50	0.22	0.28
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	R0380	26.75	31.79	-5.04
TOTAL		**128.95**	**64.45**	**64.50**

Any other assets, not shown elsewhere

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

D.1.5. Summary table of asset values

Assets (in thousands of euros)		Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
		C0010	C0010
Intangible assets	**R0030**		
Deferred tax assets	**R0040**	**196,679**	**240,309**
Pension benefit surplus	**R0050**		
Property, plant and equipment held for own use	**R0060**	**80,300**	**80,300**
Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	**R0070**	**10,333,435**	**9,689,167**
Property (other than for own use)	R0080	334,145	326,470
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	R0090	328,343	303,402
Equities	R0100	74,732	77,260
Equities – listed	R0110	4,060	4,220
Equities – unlisted	R0120	70,672	73,040
Bonds	R0130	6,362,991	5,797,889
Government bonds	R0140	2,149,993	1,881,247
Corporate bonds	R0150	4,212,998	3,916,642
Structured notes	R0160		
Collateralized securities	R0170		
Collective investment undertakings	R0180	3,011,735	2,982,356
Derivatives	R0190		
Deposits other than cash equivalents	R0200	221,489	201,789
Other investments	**R0210**		
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	**R0220**		
Loans and mortgages	**R0230**	**81,499**	**80,140**
Loans on policies	R0240		
Loans and mortgages to individuals	R0250	418	625
Other loans and mortgages	R0260	81,081	79,515
Reinsurance recoverables from:	**R0270**	**36,482**	**42,109**
Non-Life and health similar to Non-Life	R0280	36,268	40,219
Non-Life excluding health	R0290	34,667	38,458
Health similar to Non-Life	R0300	1,601	1,761
Life and health similar to Life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0310	214	1,889
Health similar to Life	R0320		1,647
Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0330	214	242
Life index-linked and unit-linked	R0340		
Deposits to cedants	**R0350**	**1, 309**	**2,893**
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	**R0360**	**101,696**	**32,433**
Reinsurance receivables	**R0370**	**504**	**224**
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	**R0380**	**26,754**	**31,794**
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**	**182,159**	**118,648**
Any other assets, not shown elsewhere	**R0420**		
TOTAL ASSETS	**R0500**	**11,040,817**	**10,318,016**

D.2. TECHNICAL RESERVES

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.

Value of technical reserves

Reserving policy

CCR reinsures highly volatile risks and the volatility is compounded by estimation uncertainty concerning outstanding claims reserves. When assessing the adequacy of CCR's reserves, account must be taken of the natural disaster equalization reserve.

D.2.1. Solvency II technical reserves

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. Liquidation surpluses/deficits are determined using the formula “currency x actuarial tranche x underwriting year”.

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.

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 CCR'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.

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 77(b) 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 308(c) of Directive 2009/138/EC;
- the transitional deduction referred to in Article 308(d) of Directive 2009/138/EC.

D.2.2. 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.

D.3. OTHER LIABILITIES

D.3.1. Other liabilities

Other technical reserves

Other technical reserves 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 directly in own funds, without any need to restate technical reserves. They are reported in the French GAAP balance sheet for an amount of €981 million. In the Solvency II balance sheet, there is no corresponding caption.

Provisions other than technical reserves

This caption includes miscellaneous provisions 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.

Reinsurance payables

This caption includes outstanding outward reinsurance payables, particularly outstanding premiums subject to reinsurance. The valuation in the economic balance sheet is identical to that in the French GAAP financial statements.

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.

D.3.2. Deferred taxes

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, 2024.

D.3.3. Summary table of liability values

Liabilities (in thousands of euros)		Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
		C0010	C0010
Technical reserves – Non-Life	**R0510**	**4,813,182**	**4,915,019**
Technical reserves – Non-Life (excluding health)	R0520	4,811,320	4,913,025
Technical reserves calculated as a whole	R0530		
Best estimate	R0540	4,160,293	4,445,493
Risk margin	R0550	651,027	467,532
Technical reserves – health (similar to Non-Life)	R0560	1,862	1,994
Technical reserves calculated as a whole	R0570		
Best estimate	R0580	1,610	1,804
Risk margin	R0590	252	190
Technical reserves – Life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	**R0600**	**282**	**2,098**
Technical reserves – health (similar to Life)	R0610	32	1,829
Technical reserves calculated as a whole	R0620		
Best estimate	R0630	28	1,655
Risk margin	R0640	4	174
Technical reserves – Life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)	R0650	250	269
Technical reserves calculated as a whole	R0660		
Best estimate	R0670	216	244
Risk margin	R0680	34	26
Technical reserves – index-linked and unit-linked	**R0690**		
Technical reserves calculated as a whole	R0700		
Best estimate	R0710		
Risk margin	R0720		
Contingent liabilities	**R0740**		
Provisions other than technical reserves	**R0750**	**458**	**33**
Pension benefit obligations	**R0760**	**5,520**	**5,668**
Deposits from reinsurers	**R0770**		
Deferred tax liabilities	**R0780**	**495,127**	**361,562**
Derivatives	**R0790**		
Debts owed to credit institutions	**R0800**		
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	**R0810**		
Insurance and intermediaries payables	**R0820**	**33,064**	**44**
Reinsurance payables	**R0830**	**130,178**	**129,031**
Payables (trade, not insurance)	**R0840**	**25,440**	**28,030**
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**	**1,549**	**1,581**
Total liabilities	**R0900**	**5,504,800**	**5,443,066**
Excess of assets over liabilities	**R1000**	**5,536,016**	**4,874,950**

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D.4. ALTERNATIVE VALUATION METHODS

CCR does not use any alternative valuation methods other than those described above.

D.5. OTHER INFORMATION

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

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E. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

E. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Solvency II own funds after dividends totaled €5,520 million at December 31, 2024. 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 €2,141 million, representing an SCR coverage ratio of 228.6%;
- the MCR came out at €604 million, representing an MCR coverage ratio of 914.5%.

E.1. OWN FUNDS

The transitional measures referred to in Article 308 (b), paragraphs 9 and 10 of Directive 2009/138/EC do not apply to CCR. CCR had no ancillary own funds at the date of this report. All of CCR's own funds belong to CCR and are deemed to be available and transferable within the scope of applicable regulations.

E.1.1. Information about clauses and conditions related to own funds

Objectives

In line with its corporate mission, CCR has set the objective of increasing its ability to absorb major shocks without calling on the State guarantee. In terms of capital management, this means being able, year after year, to profitably protect and grow its own funds within the risk appetite framework described above.

Structure, quality and amount of Solvency II own funds

(in millions of euros)		Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Basic own funds	Excess of assets over liabilities	5,536	4,875
	Subordinated liabilities	-	-
	Treasury shares	-	-
Ancillary own funds		-	-
Total Solvency II own funds before dividend payouts		**5,536**	**4,875**
Dividends		(16)	(6)
Total Solvency II own funds after dividend payouts		**5,520**	**4,869**

At December 31, 2024, the CCR Group did not have any subordinated liabilities, treasury shares or ancillary own funds. As a result, its own funds consist exclusively of unrestricted Tier 1 capital, and its eligible own funds are equal to its available own funds. Solvency II own funds at December 31, 2024 amounted to €5,520 million.

Eligible own funds and available own funds used for the calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) and Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR) coverage ratios are identical.

Reconciliation of equity in the French GAAP financial statements with Solvency II own funds

At December 31, 2024, CCR's equity per the French GAAP financial statements amounted to €2.846 billion before dividends, and its own funds per the Solvency II economic balance sheet amounted to €5.520 billion after dividends.

Solvency II own funds are significantly greater than equity in the French GAAP financial statements. This chiefly reflects the amount of unrealized capital gains on CCR's investment portfolio at December 31, 2024, 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.

E.1.2. Information about capital plans

CCR is not concerned by any capital plans.

E.2. SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT AND MINIMUM CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

Method and options used

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

Simplified approaches used

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

Difficulties encountered

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

E.2.1. Solvency Capital Requirement

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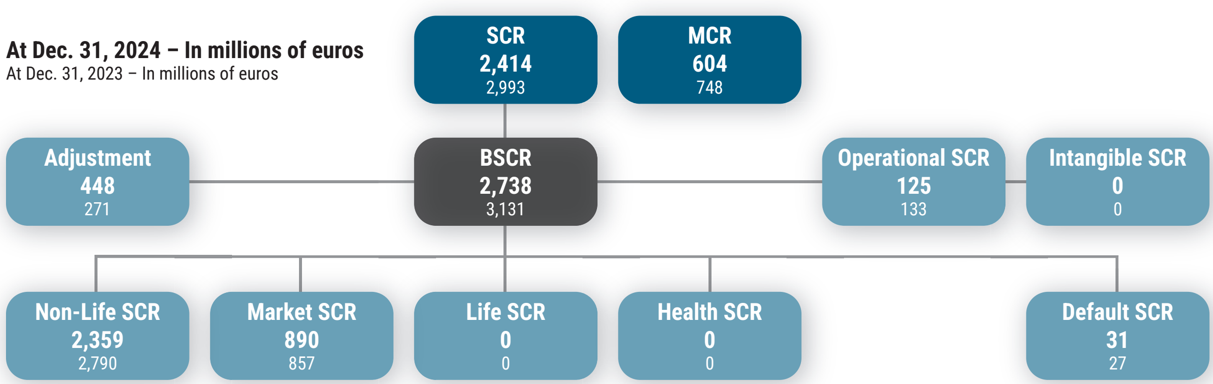
The following diagram shows CCR's SCR – and its components – and MCR at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2024, in millions of euros.



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

- the decrease in the Non-Life SCR, reflecting the combined impact of:
  - the reduction in natural disaster SCR, following improvements to the calculation methodology to take better account of the State guarantee;
  - the increase in the Non-Life premiums and reserves SCR, mainly due to the inclusion of premium surcharges applicable in the 2025 underwriting year;
- the increase in the loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes.

E.2.1.1. Minimum Capital Requirement

The Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR) corresponds to the point at which a fall in own funds triggers the most radical intervention by the insurance supervisor. It ranges from 25% to 45% of the SCR, with a cap of €3.9 million.

CCR's MCR at December 31, 2024 was €604 million (December 31, 2023: €748 million).

E.2.2. Changes in solvency indicators

The SCR and MCR coverage ratios stood at 228.6% and 914.5% respectively at December 31, 2024 (December 31, 2023: 162.7% and 650.7% respectively). They very comfortably exceeded the regulatory ratios at that date.

The SCR coverage ratio rose by an exceptional 65.9 points vs. 2023, thanks to a combination of a lower SCR and increased economic own funds.

The ratio was higher than the estimate made in the ORSA (around 180%) due to a change in the method used to estimate natural disaster SCR.

	2024	2023
Market risk	890	857
Counterparty risk	31	27
Non-Life risk	2,359	2,790
Basic SCR	**2,738**	**3,131**
Operational risk	**125**	**133**
Adjustment	**448**	**271**
SCR	**2,414**	**2,993**
Solvency II own funds eligible for inclusion in SCR coverage ratio	**5,520**	**4,869**
SCR coverage ratio	**228.6%**	**162.7%**
MCR	**604**	**748**
Solvency II own funds eligible for inclusion in MCR coverage ratio	**5,520**	**4,869**
MCR coverage ratio	**914.5%**	**650.7%**

E.3. USE OF THE DURATION-BASED EQUITY RISK SUB-MODULE FOR THE CALCULATION OF THE SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

CCR does not use the equity risk sub-module provided for in Article 304 of Directive 2009/138/EC.

E.4. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE STANDARD FORMULA AND THE INTERNAL MODEL

CCR does not use an internal model to calculate the Solvency II SCR.

E.5. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH MINIMUM CAPITAL REQUIREMENT AND SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

CCR's MCR and SCR coverage ratios exceed the regulatory ratios and no additional disclosures are required other than those provided above. In addition, there is no risk of non-compliance with future regulatory requirements.

E.6. OTHER INFORMATION

CCR has not identified any other material capital management disclosures not provided above.

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F. APPENDIX: QRT

LIST OF QRT SCHEDULES:

The following schedules are not applicable to the CCR Group

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 the CCR Group 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	196,679
Pension benefit surplus	R0050	
Property, plant and equipment held for own use	R0060	80,300
Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	R0070	10,333,435
Property (other than for own use)	R0080	334,145
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	R0090	328,343
Equities	R0100	74,732
Equities – listed	R0110	4,060
Equities – unlisted	R0120	70,672
Bonds	R0130	6,362,991
Government bonds	R0140	2,149,993
Corporate bonds	R0150	4,212,998
Structured notes	R0160	
Collateralized securities	R0170	
Collective investment undertakings	R0180	3,011,735
Derivatives	R0190	
Deposits other than cash equivalents	R0200	221,489
Other investments	R0210	
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	R0220	
Loans and mortgages	R0230	81,500
Loans on policies	R0240	
Loans and mortgages to individuals	R0250	418
Other loans and mortgages	R0260	81,081
Reinsurance recoverables from:	R0270	36,482
Non-Life and health similar to Non-Life	R0280	36,268
Non-Life excluding health	R0290	34,667
Health similar to Non-Life	R0300	1,601
Life and health similar to Life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0310	214
Health similar to Life	R0320	
Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0330	214
Life index-linked and unit-linked	R0340	
Deposits to cedants	R0350	1,309
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	R0360	101,696
Reinsurance receivables	R0370	504
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	R0380	26,754
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	182,159
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	R0420	
TOTAL ASSETS	**R0500**	**11,040,817**

Liabilities

		Solvency II value
		C0010
Technical provisions – Non-Life	R0510	4,813,182
Technical provisions – Non-Life (excluding health)	R0520	4,811,320
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0530	
Best estimate	R0540	4,160,293
Risk margin	R0550	651,027
Technical provisions – health (similar to Non-Life)	R0560	1,862
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0570	
Best estimate	R0580	1,610
Risk margin	R0590	252
Technical provisions – Life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	R0600	281
Technical provisions – health (similar to Life)	R0610	32
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0620	
Best estimate	R0630	27
Risk margin	R0640	4
Technical provisions – Life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)	R0650	250
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0660	
Best estimate	R0670	216
Risk margin	R0680	34
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	458
Pension benefit obligations	R0760	5,520
Deposits from reinsurers	R0770	
Deferred tax liabilities	R0780	495,127
Derivatives	R0790	
Debts owed to credit institutions	R0800	
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	R0810	
Insurance and intermediaries payables	R0820	33,064
Reinsurance payables	R0830	130,178
Payables (trade, not insurance)	R0840	25,440
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	1,549
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**R0900**	**5,504,801**
EXCESS OF ASSETS OVER LIABILITIES	**R1000**	**5,536,016**

2 S.04.21.01 – 01: Non-Life – Premiums, claims and expenses by country

		Home country	Total Top 5 and home country Non-Life
		C0010	C0020
	R0010		
PREMIUMS WRITTEN (GROSS)			
Gross – direct business	R0020		
Gross – proportional reinsurance	R0021	967,315	
Gross – non-proportional reinsurance	R0022	269,951	
PREMIUMS EARNED (GROSS)			
Gross – direct business	R0030		
Gross – proportional reinsurance	R0031	983,815	
Gross – non-proportional reinsurance	R0032	269,951	
CLAIMS INCURRED (GROSS)			
Gross – direct business	R0040		
Gross – proportional reinsurance	R0041	920,886	
Gross – non-proportional reinsurance	R0042	112,776	
EXPENSES INCURRED (GROSS)			
Gross – direct business	R0050		
Gross – proportional reinsurance	R0051	74,366	
Gross – non-proportional reinsurance	R0052	13,301	

3 S.04.05.21 – 02: Non-Life – Premiums, claims and expenses by country

		Home country	Total Top 5 and home country
		C0030	C0040
	R1010		
Gross premiums written	R1020	161	
Gross premiums earned	R1030	161	
Claims incurred	R1040	103	
Gross expenses incurred	R1050	65	

4 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				
		Income protection insurance	Marine, aviation and transport insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance	Credit and suretyship insurance	Health	Casualty	Marine, aviation and transport insurance	Property	TOTAL
		C0020	C0060	C0070	C0090	C0130	C0140	C0150	C0160	C0200
WRITTEN PREMIUMS										
Gross – direct business	R0110									
Gross – proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120	442	2,862	963,498	513					967,315
Gross – non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130						4		269,948	269,951
Reinsurers' share	R0140	442	143	103,459	25	0	4		26,554	130,627
Net	**R0200**	**0**	**2,719**	**860,039**	**488**	**0**	**0**		**243,394**	**1,106,640**
PREMIUMS EARNED										
Gross – direct business	R0210									
Gross – proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220	410	2,862	980,018	525					983,815
Gross – non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230						4		269,947	269,951
Reinsurers' share	R0240	410	143	104,359	25	0	4		25,669	130,610
Net	**R0300**	**0**	**2,719**	**875,659**	**500**	**0**	**0**		**244,279**	**1,123,157**
CLAIMS INCURRED										
Gross – direct business	R0310									
Gross – proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320	1,139	(156)	922,655	(2,752)					920,886
Gross – non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330						1,814		110,962	112,776
Reinsurers' share	R0340	1,139		182		0	1,814			3,135
Net	**R0400**	**0**	**(156)**	**922,473**	**(2,752)**	**0**	**0**		**110,962**	**1,030,527**
Expenses incurred	**R0550**	**178**	**149**	**73,572**	**335**	**0**	**2**		**13,299**	**87,535**
Balance – other technical expenses/income	**R1210**									
TOTAL EXPENSES	**R1300**									**87,535**

5 S.05.01.02 – 02: Life – Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business

		Life reinsurance liabilities	
		Life reinsurance	TOTAL
		C0280	C0300
WRITTEN PREMIUMS			
Gross	R1410	161	161
Reinsurers' share	R1420	161	161
Net	**R1500**	**0**	**0**
PREMIUMS EARNED			
Gross	R1510	161	161
Reinsurers' share	R1520	161	161
Net	**R1600**	**0**	**0**
CLAIMS INCURRED			
Gross	R1610	103	103
Reinsurers' share	R1620	103	103
Net	**R1700**	**0**	**0**
Expenses incurred	**R1900**	**65**	**65**
Balance sheet – other underwriting income and expenses	**R2510**		
Total expenses	**R2600**		65
TOTAL AMOUNT OF SURRENDERS	**R2700**		

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**	**216**	**216**	**27**	**27**
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0080	214	214		
Best estimate minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re – total	R0090	2	2	27	27
RISK MARGIN	**R0100**	**34**	**34**	**4**	**4**
TECHNICAL PROVISIONS – TOTAL	R0200	250	250	32	32

7 S.17.01.02: Non-Life technical provisions

		Direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance				Accepted non-proportional reinsurance		Total Non-Life obligation
		Income protection insurance	Marine, aviation and transport insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance	Credit and suretyship insurance	Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	Non-proportional property reinsurance	
		C0030	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	3	(3,182)	(285,359)	(4)	0	(262,698)	(551,240)
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0140							
Net best estimate of claims provisions	R0150	3	(3,182)	(285,359)	(4)	0	(262,698)	(551,240)
Claims provisions								
Gross	R0160	1,607	3,209	4,404,034	2,972	33,288	268,032	4,713,143
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0240	1,601		1,514		33,154		36,268
Net best estimate of claims provisions	R0250	7	3,209	4,402,521	2,972	135	268,032	4,676,875
Total best estimate – gross	R0260	1,610	27	4,118,675	2,968	33,288	5,334	4,161,903
Total best estimate – net	**R0270**	**10**	**27**	**4,117,161**	**2,968**	**134**	**5,334**	**4,125,635**
Risk margin	**R0280**	**252**	**4**	**644,514**	**464**	**5,209**	**835**	**651,279**
Technical provisions – total	R0320	1,862	31	4,763,189	3,433	38,498	6,169	4,813,182
Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default – total	R0330	1,601		1,514		33,154		36,268
Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re – total	R0340	262	31	4,761,676	3,433	5,344	6,169	4,776,914

8 S.19.01.21: 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 & +
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110
Prior	R0100											12,513
Y-9	R0160	58,621	192,356	44,678	13,653	7,183	6,254	4,132	2,551	1,285	2,015	
Y-8	R0170	3,754	235,339	45,545	23,417	16,086	9,226	5,968	4,201	3,526		
Y-7	R0180	133,182	298,412	89,023	74,285	62,880	73,504	54,033	47,223			
Y-6	R0190	3,607	942,309	429,847	215,158	170,102	108,545	90,583				
Y-5	R0200	55,764	244,113	78,747	96,363	111,381	149,373					
Y-4	R0210	2,770	174,832	132,234	68,810	77,662						
Y-3	R0220	16,029	109,434	59,712	51,542							
Y-2	R0230	31,446	146,998	35,471								
Y-1	R0240	11,963	59,346									
Y	R0250	12,920										

		Current year	Sum of years (cumulative)
		C0170	C0180
	R0100	12,513	12,513
	R0160	2,015	332,728
	R0170	3,526	347,063
	R0180	47,223	832,541
	R0190	90,583	1,960,151
	R0200	149,373	735,741
	R0210	77,662	456,308
	R0220	51,542	236,718
	R0230	35,471	213,915
	R0240	59,346	71,309
	R0250	12,920	12,920
Total	R0260	542,177	5,211,908

Gross undiscounted best estimate claims provisions

Development year

Year		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +
		C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280	C0290	C0300
Prior	R0100											87,996
Y-9	R0160	605,366	163,640	71,705	43,645	32,348	24,586	19,015	17,725	16,269	13,917	
Y-8	R0170	690,311	262,213	114,094	94,568	52,491	42,472	22,154	17,879	14,920		
Y-7	R0180	877,036	403,879	297,252	281,368	253,730	191,729	165,856	132,545			
Y-6	R0190	2,068,501	1,230,448	726,091	627,345	448,278	366,548	214,326				
Y-5	R0200	759,833	651,765	673,431	678,456	541,341	517,392					
Y-4	R0210	708,346	542,201	390,445	424,668	332,902						
Y-3	R0220	908,725	694,018	535,377	395,784							
Y-2	R0230	303,383	503,347	478,842								
Y-1	R0240	1,664,257	1,875,921									
Y	R0250	879,778										

		Year end (discounted data)
		C0360
	R0100	77,842
	R0160	12,110
	R0170	13,522
	R0180	114,130
	R0190	190,343
	R0200	459,799
	R0210	302,333
	R0220	361,004
	R0230	438,190
	R0240	1,679,831
	R0250	798,192
Total	R0260	4,447,297

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	4,813,464	0	0	51,006	0
Basic own funds	R0020	5,520,060	0	0	(37,722)	0
Eligible own funds to meet the Solvency Capital Ratio	R0050	5,520,060	0	0	(37,722)	0
Solvency Capital Requirement	R0090	2,414,456	0	0	23,671	0
Eligible own funds to meet Minimum Capital Requirement	R0100	5,520,060	0	0	(37,722)	0
Minimum Capital Requirement	R0110	603,614	0	0	5,918	0

10 S.23.01.01: 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	R0020					
Initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own-fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings	R0040					
Subordinated mutual member accounts	R0050					
Non-available subordinated mutual member accounts at Group level	R0060					
Surplus funds	R0070					
Preference shares	R0090					
Share premium account related to preference shares	R0110					
Reconciliation reserve	R0130	5,460,060	5,460,060			
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 other financial undertakings, including non-regulated companies carrying out financial activities	R0230					
Total basic own funds after deductions	**R0290**	**5,520,060**	**5,520,060**			

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		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 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	5,520,060	5,520,060			
Total available own funds to meet the MCR	R0510	5,520,060	5,520,060			
Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR	R0540	5,520,060	5,520,060	0	0	0
Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR	R0550	5,520,060	5,520,060	0	0	
Solvency Capital Requirement	R0580	2,414,456				
Minimum Capital Requirement	R0600	603,614				
Ratio of eligible own funds to SCR	R0620	2.29				
Ratio of eligible own funds to MCR	R0640	9.15				

		C0060
RECONCILIATION RESERVE		
Excess of assets over liabilities	R0700	5,536,016
Own shares (held directly and indirectly)	R0710	
Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges	R0720	15,956
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	5,460,060
EXPECTED PROFITS		
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) – Life business	R0770	
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) – Non-Life business	R0780	(450,522)
TOTAL EXPECTED PROFITS INCLUDED IN FUTURE PREMIUMS (EPIFP)	**R0790**	**(450,522)**

11 S.25.01.21: Solvency Capital Requirement – for undertakings on Standard Formula

		Gross solvency capital requirement	Simplifications	USP
		C0110	C0120	C0090
Market risk	R0010	889,691		
Counterparty default risk	R0020	31,347		
Life underwriting risk	R0030	0		0
Health underwriting risk	R0040	3		0
Non-Life underwriting risk	R0050	2,359,424		0
Diversification	R0060	(542,418)		
Intangible asset risk	R0070			
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	**R0100**	**2,738,047**		

CALCULATION OF SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT		C0100
Operational risk	R0130	124,858
Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	R0140	0
Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	R0150	(448,449)
Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC	R0160	
Solvency Capital Requirement excluding capital add-on	**R0200**	**2,414,456**
Capital add-on already set	R0210	
Solvency Capital Requirement	**R0220**	**2,414,456**
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	Yes

LOSS-ABSORBING CAPACITY OF DEFERRED TAXES		C0130
LAC DT	R0640	(448,449)
LAC DT justified by reversion of deferred tax liabilities	R0650	(298,449)
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	(739,488)

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

Linear formula component for non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations

		C0010
MCRNL Result	R0010	492,198

		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	10	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	27	2,719
Fire and other damage to property insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0080	4,117,161	860,039
General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0090	0	0
Credit and suretyship insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0100	2,968	488
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	134	0
Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	R0160	0	0
Non-proportional property reinsurance	R0170	5,334	243,394

Linear formula component for life insurance and reinsurance obligations

		C0040
MCRL Result	R0200	0

		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	30	
Total capital at risk for all Life (re)insurance obligations	R0250		0

OVERALL MCR CALCULATION		C0070
Linear MCR	R0300	492,199
Solvency Capital Requirement	R0310	2,414,456
MCR cap	R0320	1,086,505
MCR floor	R0330	603,614
Combined MCR	R0340	603,614
Absolute floor of the MCR	R0350	3,900
Minimum Capital Requirement	**R0400**	**603,614**

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