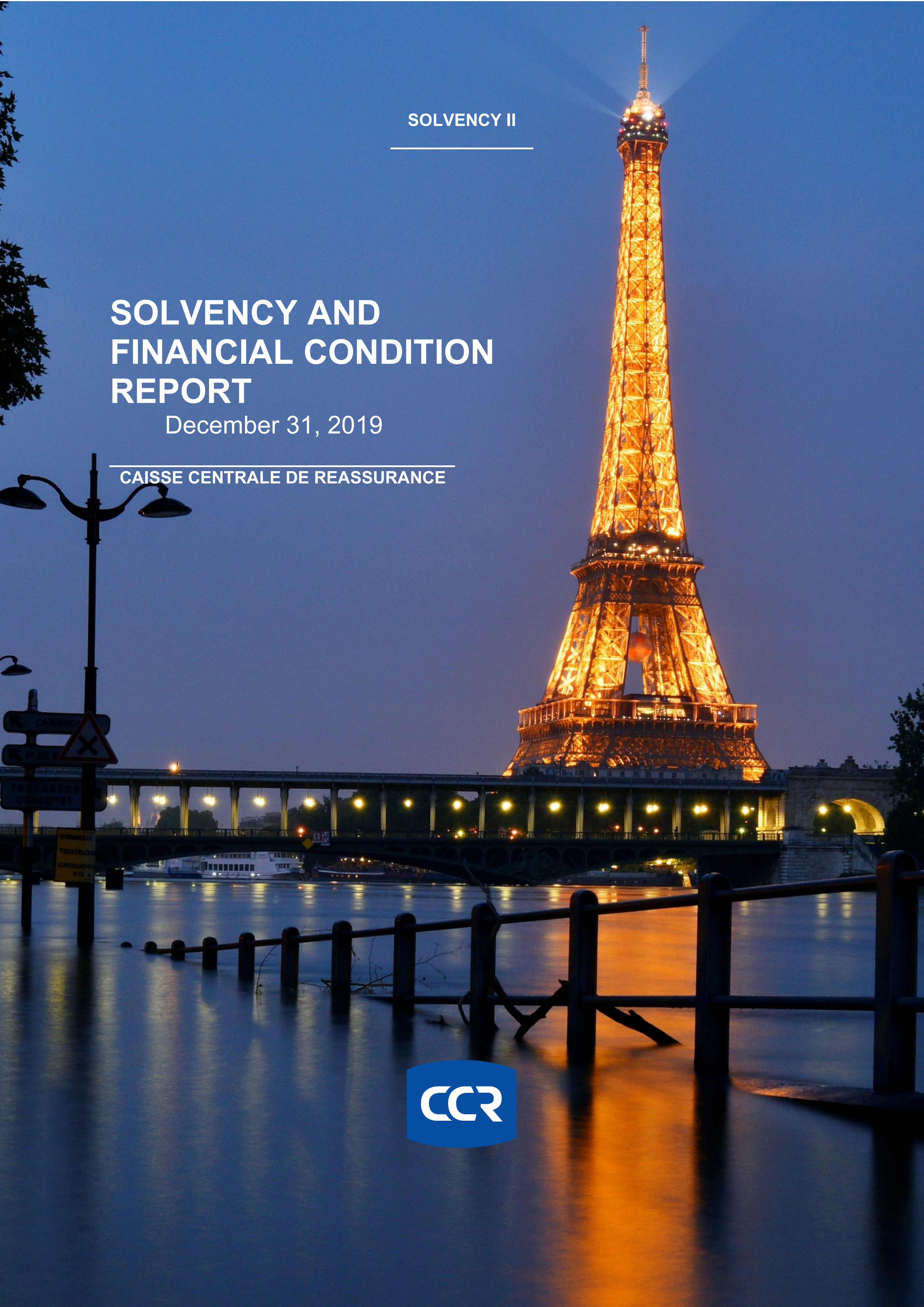


SOLVENCY II

SOLVENCY AND FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT

December 31, 2019

CAISSE CENTRALE DE REASSURANCE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This narrative report is part of the Solvency II regulatory reporting requirements and has been submitted to the ACPR, the French insurance supervisor (*Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel et de Résolution*).

This report was validated by the Chief Executive Officer and subsequently approved by the Board of Directors, before being submitted to the ACPR.

In accordance with Solvency II regulatory requirements, this report summarizes information about the insurance business of Caisse Centrale de Réassurance in 2019 relevant to calculations made in connection with Solvency II.

For the purposes of this report, readers should assume that all items referred to herein were valued at December 31, 2019 and are expressed in euros.

In 2019, CCR focused its activities on its public business.

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

Reinsurance of transport risks of an exceptional nature has been managed on a run-off basis since December 31, 2018. As this cover applies by underwriting year, certain policies are still open in 2019.

To date, CCR operates exclusively in the State-guaranteed public reinsurance sector and as a manager of public funds.

For the purposes of regulatory reporting under Solvency II, CCR uses the standard formula. In accordance with CCR's strategy, its risk profile did not significantly evolve in 2019 and reflects risk exposure arising on its public reinsurance and asset management business activities.

The Solvency II ratio stood at 180.7% at end-2019 based on €5,498 million in Solvency II own funds and a Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) of €3,043 million.

France was hit by a string of natural disasters in 2019. In its role as public reinsurance company, CCR paid out almost €766 million in respect of these events.

CCR's premium income came to €945 million in 2019, up 4.1% on the previous year, with natural disaster cover accounting for 93.2% of total business.

At December 31, 2019, its combined ratio stood at 96.3%.

CCR's financial and real estate assets had a total market value of €8.2 billion at the year-end, up nearly 6% on December 31, 2018. The annual yield on the investment portfolio was 1.5%, generating investment revenue of €97 million. This rate does not take into account the 1.8% potential yield represented by unrealized gains on the portfolio excluding interest rate instruments.

CCR's net profit came to almost €67 million.

The ratio of eligible own funds to the SCR increased slightly to 180.7%.

The ratio of eligible own funds to the Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR) came out at 722.8%.

CCR believes that it exercises its governance appropriately and in compliance with the best governance practices in force in France.

It has a transparent, structured system of governance based around:

- a Board of Directors with four Board committees: the Accounts Committee, the Audit & Risks Committee, the Compensation, Appointment & Governance Committee and the Strategy Committee;
- an executive body comprising the Chief Executive Officer and the Deputy Chief Executive Officer (who is not a corporate officer), who are the persons effectively running the undertaking (*dirigeants effectifs*);
- four key functions as defined by Solvency II, each led by a different manager.

During 2019, new holders of the Actuarial, Compliance and Internal Audit key functions were appointed. Since these appointments, CCR's activities related to the Actuarial and Compliance key functions are no longer outsourced to CCR RE. The functions continued to operate seamlessly within the governance system both during and after the transition.

CONTENTS

1. PRESENTATION, BUSINESS AND PERFORMANCE

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

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

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

1.1 PRESENTATION

1.1.1 NAME AND LEGAL FORM

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

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

At December 31, 2019, CCR had 148 employees.

1.1.2 BUSINESS

Following CCR's contribution of its entire standalone open market reinsurance business to its wholly-owned subsidiary CCR RE on December 31, 2016 (effective date for legal purposes), CCR operates exclusively in the public reinsurance sector and as a manager of public funds.

- **Public reinsurance (State-guaranteed reinsurance)**: CCR is authorized by law to provide State-guaranteed reinsurance of certain exceptional risks in France, as part of its mandate to operate in the public interest entrusted to it by the French State. Public reinsurance covers reinsurance for natural disasters (Article L.431-9 of the French Insurance Code), terrorism (Article L.431-10), transport risks of an exceptional nature (Article L.431-4) and nuclear risks (Article L.431-5).

- **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 Prévention des Risques Naturels Majeurs*** – FPRNM (natural risks) pursuant to Article L.561-3 of the French Environment Code (*Code de l'environnement*);
    - ***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;
    - ***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), for which CCR is also responsible for administrative management pursuant to Article L.426-1 of the French Insurance Code.

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

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

1.1.3 BRANCHES

CCR has a branch in Lebanon related to its former open market reinsurance business. This branch discontinued its operations in 2017 and has been inactive since that date.

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

1.1.4 SUPERVISORY AUTHORITY AND STATUTORY AUDITORS

The supervisory authority providing financial supervision of CCR is:

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

Since CCR has sole control of its subsidiary CCR RE, it is required to prepare consolidated financial statements (Article L.233-16 of the French Commercial Code [*Code de commerce*]) at December 31, 2019. Due to this obligation to prepare consolidated financial statements, CCR is required to appoint a second principal statutory auditor (Article L.832-2 of the French Commercial Code).

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.1.5 ASSESSMENT OF CCR'S SOLVENCY STANDING AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

For the purposes of regulatory reporting under Solvency II, CCR uses the standard formula for all of its businesses. In accordance with CCR's strategy, its risk profile did not significantly evolve in 2019 and reflects risk exposure arising on its public reinsurance and asset management business activities.

The Solvency II ratio stood at 180.7% at end-2019 based on €5,498 million in Solvency II own funds and an SCR of €3,043 million.

1.2 BUSINESS AND PERFORMANCE

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

1.2.1 SIGNIFICANT EVENTS OF THE YEAR

France was hit by a large number of natural disasters in 2019. These included the floods caused by exceptionally heavy rainfall in the Occitanie region (October), the Cévennes region (November and December) and the South-West region (December), the earthquake in Teil in the Rhone valley (November), and various other events with less serious consequences. In addition, last year's exceptional drought conditions in around one-third of the country represented the third most serious event in terms of losses since drought insurance was first introduced. CCR paid out €766 million in respect of these events, in its role as public reinsurance company.

The natural disaster ratio[1] provided for in the commission agreement in force until the end of 2019 was below the 400% threshold for the payment of commission to ceding insurers. Consequently, no commission is due to them for 2019.

In last year's favorable financial market conditions, the Company generated investment revenue of €97 million and increased its stock of unrealized gains by €118 million to €859 million.

During the year, CCR continued to provide input for the effort to assess and prevent natural disaster risk, while maintaining a very low expense ratio[2] (2.0% in 2019).

1.2.2 POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

No events likely to have a material impact on CCR's financial statements occurred between December 31, 2019 and April 2, 2020 when the financial statements were approved for publication by the Board of Directors.

In March 2020, the business continuity plan was reactivated in response to the Covid-19 crisis. In line with this plan, and in

[1] Corresponding to the equalization reserve and special reserve for natural disaster risk divided by earned premiums before reinsurance.

[2] Internal administrative expenses net of CVAE and C3S taxes divided by written premiums before reinsurance.

a repeat of the experience during the December 2019 strikes in France, all of the Group's teams successfully transitioned to home-working as soon as the lockdown was announced. The CCR Group is robust and was able to calmly face up to the crisis.

As from the Board meeting and via the State-guaranteed insurance business, CCR will cover credit risk through the supplemental CAP and CAP+ public credit insurance programs reinforced by the French State in connection with the Covid-19 crisis.

1.2.3 FINANCIAL REVIEW

(extracted from the CCR management report for the year ended December 31, 2019)

Written premiums

Written premiums for the year (all lines combined), before reinsurance, amounted to €945 million in 2019, up 4.1% from €907 million in 2018.

These amounts do not include the open market reinsurance business managed on a run-off basis, the impact of which is now minimal.

- Of this amount, 93.2% (€881 million) concerned reinsurance of **natural disaster risks in France**. The 5.4% increase compared with 2018 reflected last year's favorable change in portfolio and pricing mix and the positive impact of reinsurance adjustments concerning treaties written in prior years.
- **Terrorism risk** reinsurance premiums were stable compared with 2018 at €65 million, representing 6.8% of the total State-guaranteed reinsurance business.
- The business of reinsuring so-called **exceptional risks** was discontinued with effect from January 1, 2019 and premium income from this business therefore corresponds exclusively to prior-year adjustments.
- The fee paid to the French State in exchange for the latter's guarantee for reinsurance cover provided on its behalf by CCR amounted to €100 million in 2019 (2018: €95 million).

Loss ratios

Public reinsurance:

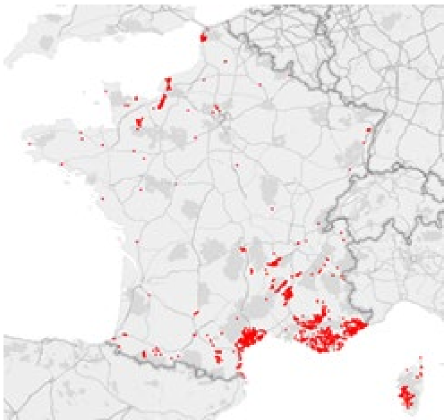
The underwriting result from the public reinsurance business amounted to €30 million (2018: €40 million).

Natural disaster reinsurance: the loss ratio in 2019 reflected the impact of three major flooding events (leading to losses of €274 million for CCR), an earthquake (losses of €50 million for CCR), and near-average attritional losses (€42 million for CCR).

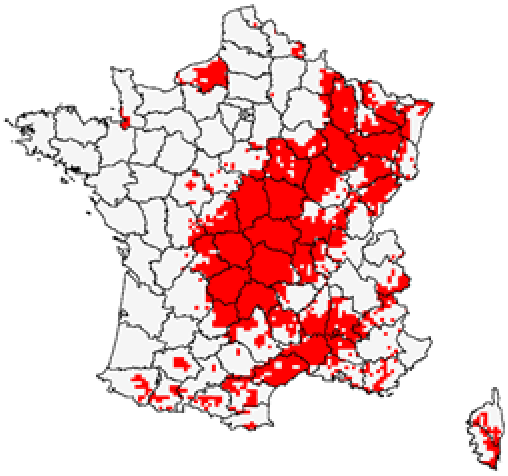
In addition, around a third of mainland France was affected by an extended period of drought, leading to the recognition of outstanding claims reserves of €400 million.

Together, these events represented losses of €766 million.

Communes recognized as eligible for natural disaster payments in 2019 (excluding drought)



Map of drought-stricken areas in 2019



The liquidation surplus related to prior years recognized in 2019 amounted to €15 million.

On the above basis, the natural disaster underwriting result was close to break-even. An amount of €0.2 million was transferred to the equalization reserve in 2019 in accordance with the applicable regulations (2018: €70 million released from the reserve).

In all, claims expenses net of changes in the equalization reserve amounted to €755 million in 2019.

At December 31, 2019, the equalization reserve stood at €1,365 million, unchanged from the previous year-end.

Other State-guaranteed reinsurance business:

The underwriting result from other State-guaranteed reinsurance cover was a profit of €30 million in 2019 (2018: €41 million profit). The year-on-year decline was due to the transfer to run-off of the exceptional risks business and adjustments to the equalization reserve in 2018 and 2019 in respect of terrorism reinsurance.

Combined ratio

At December 31, 2019, its combined ratio stood at 96.3%, breaking down between:

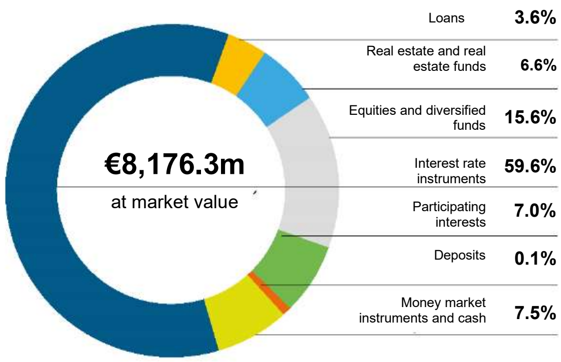
- a loss ratio[3] of 93.6%; and
- an expense ratio[4] of 2.7%.

Based on the commission arrangements agreed with the market that were applicable until the end of 2019, no commission was payable to ceding insurers for 2019 because the natural disaster ratio[5] was below the threshold for the payment of the commission.

Management of financial and real estate investments

Reinsurance investments[6] had a net book value of €7,317.6 million at December 31, 2019 (December 31, 2018: €6,979.4 million).

Net unrealized gains rose to €859 million at December 31, 2019 (December 31, 2018: €741 million), reflecting conditions in the financial and real estate markets and asset sales carried out during the year. The market value of financial and real estate investments was €8,176.4 million, an increase of 5.9% compared with end-2018.



Investments in **money market instruments** (7.5% of total reinsurance investments) included money market funds for €40 million and cash for €574.9 million, together representing 25.8% more than in 2018.

Investments in **interest rate instruments** (59.6% of total reinsurance investments) were up 3.9% over the year at €4,875 million at end-2019.The portfolio breaks down between directly held bonds for 86.9% and bond funds for 13.1%.

The **bond portfolio** is mostly invested in fixed-rate bonds (82.7% of the portfolio).At December 31, 2019, 89% of the portfolio was rated A or higher.

Investments in **equities and diversified funds** (15.6% of total reinsurance investments) increased by 9.7% over the year to €1,276.1 million, of which 48.7% consisted of directly held equities.

Participating interests comprise CCR RE shares and the €75 million subordinated loan granted by CCR to CCR RE in late 2016.

Net profit for the year

Profit for the year, after tax, amounted to €67 million (2018: €147 million), breaking down as follows:

- The insurance service result net of reinsurance[7] amounted to €50.9 million (2018: €63.7 million).
- Net investment income came in at €97 million (2018: €122 million), including investment revenue net of investment management fees for €76.5 million and €20.2 million in net realized profits on disposals of investments. The overall yield on the reinsurance investment portfolio[8] was 1.5%. This rate does not take into account the 1.8% potential yield represented by unrealized gains on the portfolio excluding interest rate instruments.
- Administrative expenses (excluding investment management fees deducted from net investment income) came to €22.1 million in 2019 (2018: €25.6 million).
- Non-recurring items represented net income of €0.5 million in 2019 (2018: net income of €0.9 million).
- Income tax expense for 2019 was €61.0 million (2018: €15.9 million). The effective tax rate of 47.7% was mainly due to the tax treatment of the equalization reserve and to changes in unrealized

[3] Incurred present and past losses (paid or reserved net of reinsurance) plus claims management expenses plus the equalization reserve divided by earned premiums net of reinsurance.

[4] Commissions and internal administrative expenses, excluding claims management expenses, divided by earned premiums net of reinsurance.

[5] Corresponding to the equalization reserve and special reserve for natural disaster risk divided by earned premiums before reinsurance.

[6] CCR RE's financial and real estate investments, including cash.

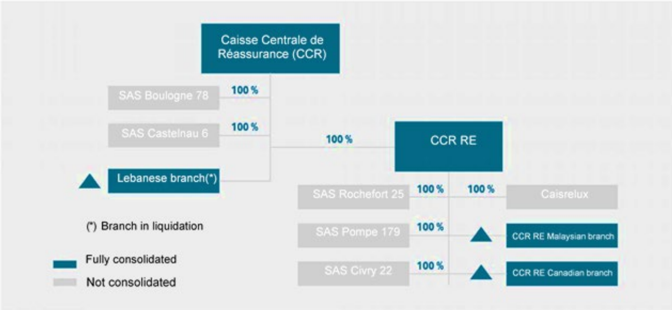
[7] The insurance service result net of reinsurance, including claims management expenses. Claims management expenses are included in administrative expenses.

[8] Net investment income divided by reinsurance investments, excluding ceding insurer deposits and owner-occupied property.

gains on UCITS during the year which have a direct impact on CCR's taxable profit.

Subsidiaries and affiliates

The CCR Group's legal structure is presented below:



CCR holds the entire share capital of CCR RE, an undertaking providing open market Non-Life, Life and Death/Disability & Health reinsurance.

As shown in the above chart, part of the real estate investment portfolio is managed through two simplified joint stock companies with combined equity of €14 million at December 31, 2019. The two companies reported net profit of €0.5 million in 2019 and contributed €0.4 million to CCR's investment revenue for the year.

CCR RE's profit for the year, after tax, amounted to €35 million, breaking down as follows:

- Recurring profit before changes in the equalization reserve amounted to €56 million, up 23% on 2018.

- Income tax expense for 2019 was €22 million. The effective tax rate of 39% was mainly due to changes in unrealized gains on UCITS which have a direct impact on CCR RE's taxable profit.

1.2.4 2020 OUTLOOK

In 2020, we will continue to contribute to the public authorities' consideration on how to improve the payout mechanism for claims related to natural disasters. Discussions are focusing on the necessary changes to certain insurance parameters (deductibles, guarantees) and their consequences in terms of pricing. They also concern the need to strengthen preventive action, in order to contain the expected increase in losses due to the effects of climate change. We will continue to expand our role in the area of prevention, using the risk assessment tools developed over many years, which are described in our publications.

2020 will also see the application of the new ceding insurer commission system for natural disaster risks reinsured with CCR. The system, which is applicable over the period 2020-2023, covers 92% of the market. A Steering Committee has been set up to encourage ceding insurers to adopt the best prevention practices developed by the industry in accordance with guidelines issued by France's Ministry of the Economy and Finance.

Lastly, we are contributing our technical expertise to work by the public authorities to improve the management of agricultural risks.

2. SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

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

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

The system of governance also includes four key functions ensuring optimal conduct of its business.

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

2.1.1 BOARD OF DIRECTORS

a) Separation of the roles of Board Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Further to the entry into force on July 1, 2015 of French government order no. 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.

b) Chairman of the Board of Directors

In accordance with the aforementioned French government order no. 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.

Pierre Blayau has been Chairman of the Board since January 14, 2015. Following the entry into force of the aforementioned French government order on July 1, 2015, the Board of Directors appointed Pierre Blayau as Chairman of the Board on July 2, 2015 for a five-year term expiring at the end of the Shareholders' Meeting to be called to approve the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019.

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

c) 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.

d) Role and responsibilities of the Board of Directors

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

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

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

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

Internal rules

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

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

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

Board meetings

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

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

Hervé Barrois (General Counsel) served as Board secretary until May 28, 2019. He was replaced by Vincent Gros (General Secretary) on June 1, 2019 following his appointment by the Board on April 9, 2019.

2.1.2 ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

On July 2, 2015, the Board of Directors decided to replace the Audit, Accounts & Risk Management Committee by two separate committees: the Accounts Committee and the Audit & Risks Committee.

Four directors sit on the Accounts Committee, including one employee representative director. One member of the Accounts Committee must also sit on the Audit & Risks Committee.

The Accounts Committee is chaired by Patrice Forget. At least one member must have specific financial or accounting expertise and qualify as independent based on the criteria adopted by the Board. This member is Pauline Leclerc-Glorieux.

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

2.1.3 AUDIT & RISKS COMMITTEE

The Audit & Risks Committee was created on July 2, 2015 further to a decision of the Board of Directors to replace the Audit, Accounts & Risk Management Committee with an Accounts Committee and an Audit & Risks Committee.

Four directors sit on the Audit & Risks Committee, including one employee representative director. One member of the Audit & Risks Committee must also sit on the Accounts Committee.

The Audit & Risks Committee was chaired by Gérard Lancner until June 2019. Following his death, the Board of Directors decided to combine the Audit & Risks Committee and the Accounts Committee under the chairmanship of Patrice Forget until the end of the directors' terms (June 2020).

The Audit & Risks Committee is chiefly responsible for monitoring the effectiveness of internal control and risk management systems, as well as risk management and internal control policies and procedures. In this respect, it (i) monitors major risks together with the means used to mitigate and manage those risks, strategy risks, risks related to the undertaking's main technical and financial liabilities, and risks arising in relation to financial management, including off-balance sheet commitments and major litigation; (ii) provides follow-up on the identification of risks by executive management; (iii) ensures that there is an appropriate internal control and risk management and oversight system; (iv) monitors compliance with laws and regulations, particularly those relating to Solvency II and, in this regard, reviews the reports and policies falling within its remit; (v) meets with the holder of the Internal Audit function; (vi) reviews and approves the audit program; (vii) analyzes the main recommendations set out in the reports and any follow-up measures; and (viii) reviews the investment strategy. It is also tasked with monitoring risk management indicators, overseeing the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA) based on the ORSA report, and meeting with the holder of the Risk Management function.

2.1.4 REMUNERATION, APPOINTMENT & GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE

Up to four directors sit on the Compensation, Appointment & Governance Committee, which was set up in 2004, including one employee representative director. The committee has been chaired by Patrick Lucas since 2013.

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

2.1.5 STRATEGY COMMITTEE

The Strategy Committee was set up by the Board of Directors on July 2, 2015. Four directors sit on the committee, including one employee representative director. The committee is chaired by the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

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

2.1.6 EXECUTIVE BODY

2.1.6.1 EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

The members of CCR's executive management are:

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

Bertrand Labilloy has been Chief Executive Officer of CCR since January 16, 2015. Following the entry into force of the aforementioned French government order of August 20, 2014 on July 1, 2015, Bertrand Labilloy was appointed Chief Executive Officer by French Presidential decree of August 17, 2015 (published in the Official Journal of the French Republic on August 19, 2015) on the recommendation of the Board of Directors.

2.1.6.2 PERSONS WHO EFFECTIVELY RUN CCR AND THE CCR GROUP

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

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

2.1.6.3 ROLE OF CCR'S KEY INTERNAL DIVISIONS

a) Role of the Reinsurance & Public Funds Division

The Reinsurance & Public Funds Division manages the underwriting of reinsurance for natural disaster and terrorism risks. It is also responsible for the accounting and financial management of certain public funds on behalf of the French State, in particular the FNGRA fund for agricultural risks and the FPRNM fund for natural risks (commonly known as the Barnier Fund).

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

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

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

In addition to these operational activities, the entire division regularly performs studies at the request of the public authorities, to provide insight as they consider how to improve existing payout or prevention mechanisms or implement new risk management solutions.

b) Role of the Group Finance and Monitoring Division

The role of the Group Finance and Monitoring Division is twofold:

- provide a fair and prudent view of the undertaking's finances by:
    - ensuring that all receivables and payables are appropriately settled,
    - advising the undertaking and lending its accounting expertise to discussions on strategy,

- providing the undertaking with the tools to monitor its performance and meet its accounting, financial and regulatory compliance requirements;

- create value and safeguard the undertaking's financial interests by:
    - determining the strategic allocation of investments,
    - advising the undertaking and lending its financial expertise to discussions on strategy.

The Finance Division is responsible for accounting, financial investments and management control.

2.1.7 ACTIVITIES OUTSOURCED TO CCR RE

In 2019, CCR outsourced certain support activities to its subsidiary CCR RE, including the following critical or key activities:

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

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

2.1.7.1 OUTSOURCING OF RISK MANAGEMENT

Description of outsourced risk management activities

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

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

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

Organization of the risk management system

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

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

- internal committees, whose responsibilities are to ensure more effective management of ALM, financial investment and real estate risks, natural disaster SCR and cumulative exposures, underwriting risk, emerging risks and reserve risks;
- Board committees (Accounts Committee, Audit & Risks Committee, etc.).

At the level of the CCR Group, all risks are monitored by CCR RE's Actuarial & Risks Division, supported by a network of permanent control managers within each department, and by CCR's Internal Audit Department. Within the Group, a total of 23 employees have been appointed as permanent control managers, of which 15 CCR employees and 8 CCR RE employees.

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

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

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

Description of solvency assessments, ORSA reports and reporting procedures

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.1.7.2 OUTSOURCING OF ASSET-LIABILITY MANAGEMENT

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

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

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

Organization of ALM

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

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

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

ALM for CCR and its subsidiaries is supervised by the ALM Committee which is chaired by CCR's executive management. The ALM Committee includes the executive management team, the heads of CCR's Financial Investments Division, Finance Division, Financial Accounting & Treasury Department and Real Estate Department, and the heads of CCR RE's Actuarial & Risks Division and its Structured Solutions & ALM Department. The ALM Committee may occasionally call on experts from the CCR Group.

The ALM Committee deals mainly with the following matters on behalf of CCR:

- defining and analyzing ALM scenarios that could expose CCR to liquidity risk, currency risk, etc.;
- defining and monitoring financial strategies for dealing with liability shocks such as a natural disaster exceeding a predefined threshold;
- monitoring estimated settlements of assets and liabilities from different analytical perspectives (analysis of all currencies, analysis by currency, etc.);
- monitoring optimal cash levels and liquidity requirements;
- monitoring reports of recent natural disasters from a reserves, settlement and currency perspective;
- monitoring schedules and research relating to Solvency II and the risk appetite.

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

The analyses deal with the following matters:

- any asymmetry between cash inflows and outflows from assets and liabilities;
- methods used to mitigate ALM risks:
  - liquidity risk,
  - interest rate risk,
  - currency risk,
  - inflation risk,
  - solvency and own funds risk;
- authorized intentional asymmetries:
  - cash inflows and outflows from assets and liabilities,
  - currency risk,
  - solvency and own funds risk;
- central scenarios, simulations and crisis scenarios:
  - central scenarios,
  - financial risks: stochastic/shock approaches and reverse stress scenarios,
  - liquidity risk,
  - solvency and own funds risk.

2.2 KEY FUNCTIONS

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

A "function" is defined in Article 13 (29) as: "within a system of governance [...] [:] an internal capacity to undertake practical tasks; a system of governance includes the Risk

Management function, the Compliance function, the Internal Audit function and the Actuarial function."

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

The managers with responsibility for the key functions are:

Risk Management function	Isabelle Grubic
Compliance function	Vincent Gros since September 13, 2019 (replacing Estelle Le)
Internal Audit function	Sonia Angel since March 18, 2019 (replacing Isabelle Grubic until November 30, 2018 and as acting head of Internal Audit since then)
Actuarial function	Nicolas Freslon since September 1, 2019 (replacing Marie Doitteau)

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

2.2.1 KEY FUNCTION GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

CCR's key function holders report directly to the Chief Executive Officer and meet with him whenever deemed necessary. They have a direct reporting line to the Board of Directors through the Chairman. The current committee structure also allows any necessary exchanges to take place with the Board of Directors and its Accounts and Audit & Risks committees.

The aforementioned functions are key functions for CCR, CCR RE and the CCR Group.

2.2.2 RISK MANAGEMENT FUNCTION

Within the Actuarial & Risks Division, the holder of the Risk Management function is responsible for:

- identifying, assessing and monitoring material risks;
- ensuring that risk management procedures are in place;
- ensuring that complete and consistent reporting systems exist covering the audited activity.

The department responsible for risk management and internal control reports to the holder of the CCR Group's Risk Management function. It is supported by the abovementioned network of permanent control managers.

2.2.3 COMPLIANCE FUNCTION

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

In assessing the measures used to manage compliance risks, the Compliance function is assisted by internal control teams.

2.2.4 INTERNAL AUDIT FUNCTION

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

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

2.2.5 ACTUARIAL FUNCTION

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

- the portfolio underwritten by CCR;
- any retrocession agreements;
- the reserving approach and the adequacy of reserves.

2.3 COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

2.3.1 CCR GROUP EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ("COMEX")

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

2.3.2 CCR OPERATIONAL COMMITTEE

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

2.3.3 CCR GROUP RISKS COMMITTEE ("CORI")

This committee covers both CCR and CCR RE.

Its role is to manage risks as closely as possible to operational issues, with the aim of:

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

2.3.4 CCR GROUP INVESTMENT COMMITTEE

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

2.3.5 UNDERWRITING COMMITTEE

This committee meets when policies are up for renewal in order to examine underwriting business in areas requiring a senior management-level decision according to the underwriting guide drawn up for the public reinsurance business.

2.3.6 CCR MAJOR CLAIMS COMMITTEE

This committee is responsible for facilitating the flow of information between the claims department and the underwriting department and for developing an overall vision of outstanding claims. Meetings provide an opportunity, to:

- provide a technical overview of major claims;
- discuss claims visits;
- prepare a ceding insurer watchlist;
- permit discussions of technical or commercial issues arising in relation to the claims or in the reinsurance accounts;
- identify any need to adjust management procedures;
- identify potential commutation opportunities.

2.3.7 RESERVING COMMITTEE

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

2.4 COMPENSATION POLICY AND PRACTICES

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

2.4.1 COMPENSATION POLICY

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

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

There are three pillars of the compensation policy:

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

2.4.2 COMPENSATION AWARDED TO CORPORATE OFFICERS

a) CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS' COMPENSATION

The Chairman of the Board of Directors receives fixed compensation. His compensation is submitted to the Compensation, Appointment & Governance Committee for opinion and set by the Board of Directors subject to ministerial approval as provided for in Article 3 of French decree no. 53-707 of August 9, 1953.

b) CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S COMPENSATION

The Chief Executive Officer receives fixed and variable compensation.

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

The Compensation, Appointment & 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 no. 53-707 of August 9, 1953.

c) DIRECTORS' COMPENSATION

Directors' compensation consists of directors' fees. The Shareholders' Meeting sets the total annual amount of directors' fees in accordance with the French Commercial Code.

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

In accordance with French government order no. 2014-948 of August 20, 2014 on corporate governance and capital transactions in publicly traded companies, the directors' fees due to the representative of the French State in respect of his or her duties as director are paid into the French State budget. The fees collected by directors appointed by the Shareholders' Meeting on the recommendation of the French State and acting as public officials of the French State are also paid into the French State budget, as are the fees collected by other directors appointed by the Shareholders' Meeting on the recommendation of the French State that exceed a certain ceiling set by a decree issued by the French Minister of the Economy. Employee representative directors are not compensated for their duties.

With the exception of the aforementioned compensation accruing to CCR RE's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, none of CCR's corporate officers collected compensation from CCR subsidiaries in 2019.

2.5 MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

No material transactions were entered into in 2019 with any shareholders, parties exercising significant influence over the undertaking, or members of the administrative, management or supervisory bodies.

2.6 FIT AND PROPER POLICY

The fit and proper policy taking into account CCR's special appointment procedures was revised in 2019. For example, the Chief Executive Officer is appointed by French Presidential decree on the recommendation of the Board of Directors.

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

2.7 RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (INCLUDING ORSA)

CCR's risk management system is based on the COSO II risk framework. The system is structured around:

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

2.7.1 ORGANIZATION OF RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk management at CCR concerns all employees.

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

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

Board of Directors

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

Executive management

As risk owner, executive management is responsible for risk. It:

- defines the internal control and risk management policy;
- monitors the implementation of action plans using reports drawn up by the Actuarial & Risks Division;
- informs the Board of Directors of the results of the overall risk management system.

Group Risks Committee ("CORI")

See section 2.3.3 for a description of this committee.

Actuarial & Risks Division

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

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

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

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

Risk Management key function

The Risk Management key function falls under the responsibility of 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 and the CCR Group.

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

As head of the Risk Management & Internal Control Department ("GRCI"), the Risk Management function is responsible for coordinating an effective internal control system.

Compliance function

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

Internal audit

Internal audit is also a critical component of CCR's risk management system. As part of its remit, internal audit brings a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control and governance processes, and puts forward recommendations to further improve these processes.

Audit plans are defined based on risk management priorities for the undertaking.

Permanent control managers

Appointed for a minimum of three years, permanent control managers ensure that the system operates effectively and act as the link between the operational staff and the Actuarial & Risks Division.

In particular, they:

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

Entity managers

In terms of risk management, entity managers are required to:

- support the risk management culture;
- ensure operational compliance;
- manage the risks within their remit in line with the risk tolerance limits set;
- validate the work of the permanent control managers.

Control managers

An operational member of staff performs the first-tier controls and is designated by the manager to complete the self-assessment questionnaire about non-key controls (i.e., controls that do not cover major risks) during the current year.

Thanks to the self-assessment exercise:

- the degree to which control objectives have been attained can be documented;
- avenues for improving the internal control system can be identified;
- the operational member of staff can be encouraged to design improvement measures.

Employees

Employees are responsible for complying with all rules and procedures and performing their tasks in a professional manner. Risks may arise from the performance of their day-to-day tasks. Thanks to their business expertise, they can manage the risks incurred, giving them a central role in the overall system. Employees are responsible for:

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

2.7.2 PRESENTATION OF THE RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The risk management system is based on:

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

2.7.2.1 RISK APPETITE

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

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

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

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

For 2019, the Board of Directors set a risk appetite that enables CCR to allocate an appropriate level of capital to conduct its business successfully, while maintaining an SCR ratio of above 115% over the year and a post-shock capacity to absorb the costs relating to a natural disaster with a 15-year recurrence interval without recourse to the State guarantee, even if the following two shock scenarios were to occur:

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

2.7.2.2 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 framework is reviewed each year as part of the Group Risks Committee's ("CORI") 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;
- 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 Level 1 risk categories are:

Level 1 risks	Definition
Market risk	Market risk is the risk of loss or of adverse change in the financial situation resulting, directly or indirectly, from fluctuations in the level and in the volatility of market prices for assets, liabilities and financial instruments.
Public reinsurance risk	Public reinsurance risk is the risk of loss or of adverse change in the value of insurance liabilities, due to the occurrence of one-off events or inadequate pricing and provisioning assumptions.
Operational risk	Operational risk is the risk of loss arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, personnel or systems, or from external events.
Management risk	Management risk is the risk relating to the management of the undertaking.
Compliance and ethical risk	Compliance and ethical risk is the risk resulting from a failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations or with the ethical rules defined by CCR or by the insurance industry.

2.7.2.3 Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA)

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

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

In addition to preliminary work carried out in connection with the standard formula, and in order to better understand its risk profile, in 2008 CCR began to develop sustainable processes to map the risks to which it was exposed and to analyze and assess those risks (both qualitatively and quantitatively) and therefore limit them. Mitigation solutions are adopted whenever the risk is deemed material. Since 2008, these processes have been continuously expanded and improved.

- **Internal ORSA policy**

In 2015, CCR set up a formal ORSA umbrella risk management policy with processes based on the system described above. This policy incorporates all of the Group's 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.

- **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.

2.8 INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM

2.8.1 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.

2.8.2 INTERNAL CONTROL APPROACH AND ORGANIZATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.8.3 CHARTERS

Several charters are in place within CCR:

a) an internal control charter was revised in 2019 and is applicable within CCR. The charter sets out to describe and inform staff about the system put in place within the undertaking;

b) an IT charter specifies the conditions needed to meet IT security goals while respecting the rights and freedoms of the undertaking's employees. According to the terms of the charter, CCR undertakes to respect transparency in defining and executing its IT security procedures, while employees agree to comply with applicable legislation when using the IT tools at their disposal;

c) a code of ethics summarizes the purpose and values of the undertaking and defines the principles to which employees should refer when exercising their duties;

d) an archiving charter formally sets down the rules for archiving documents that are required to be kept over the long term, specifies roles and responsibilities and helps achieve compliance with applicable legal and industry regulations.

2.8.4 INDEPENDENCE AND INTERNAL CONTROL EFFECTIVENESS

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

Implementation of the recommendations is followed up by the Actuarial & Risks Division's Risk Management & Internal Control Department. The Actuarial & Risks Division periodically reports to executive management and to the Audit & 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.

2.8.5 BUSINESS CONTINUITY PLAN

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

The business continuity plan sets out:

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

The business continuity plan identifies three priorities designed to ensure that the undertaking can continue to pursue its business operations and that the unacceptable impacts of these major risks for CCR are reduced:

- contracts with customers and with the French State (the CCR Group's shareholder) must be able to continue in effect;
- sensitive documents must be protected;
- IT tools must continue to be available.

The effectiveness of the business continuity plan's "100% home-working" provisions was demonstrated during the December 2019 strikes in France.

2.8.6 CCR RULES AND PROCEDURES

CCR also has internal rules and procedures that enable it to successfully pursue its business operations while managing its risk. These rules and/or procedures notably concern:

- compliance of the undertaking's business operations with the policies and strategies defined by the management bodies and compliance of its reinsurance operations with applicable laws and regulations;
- valuation and supervision of investments;
- identification, assessment, management and control of the risks to which CCR is exposed;
- compliance of inward reinsurance and pricing, outward reinsurance and reserving for regulated liabilities with the undertaking's policy in these areas;
- supervision of claims management;
- supervision of subsidiaries;

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

2.9 OUTSOURCING

Key activities within CCR are outsourced to undertakings within the CCR Group. Outsourcing arrangements are described in section 2.1.7.

2.10 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

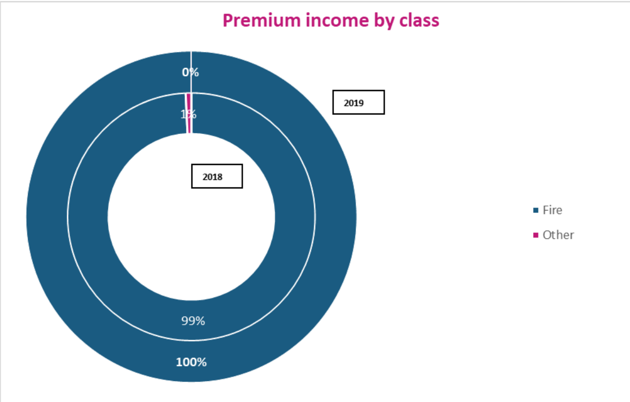
During 2019, new holders of the Actuarial, Compliance and Internal Audit key functions were appointed. Since these appointments, CCR’s activities related to the Actuarial and Compliance key functions are no longer outsourced to CCR RE. The functions continued to operate seamlessly within the governance system both during and after the transition.

3. RISK PROFILE

3.1 UNDERWRITING RISK

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

In 2019, CCR's public reinsurance business generated total premium income of €945 million, 93.2% of which derived from natural disaster reinsurance premiums. The following chart illustrates the breakdown of premium income for the last two underwriting years:



3.1.1 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, which represents three times less.

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

The main processes used to manage these risks are:

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

3.2 ASSET MANAGEMENT

3.2.1 GENERAL PRINCIPLES

The general guidelines of the investment strategy are approved by the Board of Directors in December each year for the following financial period.

They cover (i) the maximum investment risk that can be taken by CCR and (ii) the objectives and upper and lower investment limits in the different asset classes.

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

The Board notably receives:

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

3.2.2 ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE ASSET ALLOCATION STRATEGY

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

3.2.2.1 RISK

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

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

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

3.2.2.2 LIQUIDITY

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

3.2.2.3 ESTIMATED RETURNS

Returns can be identified in one of two categories:

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

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

3.2.3 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RISK, LIQUIDITY AND RETURNS FOR ASSET ALLOCATION PURPOSES

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

- **Relatively low risk**

From a business and financial point of view, the investment portfolio as a whole presents a relatively low risk: its ordinary volatility is between 3% and 5%, which means that the probability of the portfolio losing over 5% in value in the event of a financial shock is low. From an accounting point of view, fluctuations in value under French GAAP can be evened out to some extent thanks to measurement of fixed-income securities at acquisition cost (using the premium-discount method) and thresholds for recognizing provisions for other-than-temporary impairment.

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

- **Preference for assets offering good liquidity**

This largely results from the nature of reinsurance, where natural disaster liabilities in France account for the bulk of the business. From an asset-liability management perspective, the possibility of facing large claims and having to make large payouts in a fairly short timeframe is a critical consideration which has a significant bearing on the investment strategy. Investing in assets offering good liquidity is a priority for CCR and has been a particular focus since the gradual decline in market liquidity since 2008.

- **Fairly consistent, fixed-income returns**

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

Investment decisions are based on a management process focused on fundamentals, i.e., an analysis of the overall environment from a business and financial perspective, followed by a systematic analysis of financial assets and investment funds. This process helps to ensure that allocation decisions are made bearing in mind financial and regulatory constraints. Given the term of liabilities, CCR adopts a medium-term investment horizon (between five and ten years), in which assets are held over a fairly long period (a “buy and maintain” rather than trading philosophy), except when information comes to light that calls this initial investment philosophy into question.

3.2.4 STRUCTURE OF CCR’S ASSETS

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

- **Money market investments**

Money market instruments represent 7.5% of total investments. Virtually all of these instruments are denominated in euros. Cash investments as a proportion of total investments further increased during the year due to the projected higher amount of claims in 2019 (as has been observed since 2017), requiring CCR to have liquid assets to meet its potentially large payout obligations. In fact, the amount of claims was lower than projected, which explains the high level of liquid assets in the portfolio. Cash is invested in different types of instruments:

- money market funds: the return on money market funds was slightly negative in 2019;
- demand accounts with banks: cash held in demand accounts does not earn interest but is not exposed to negative interest rates within the limits defined by each bank;
- term deposits: term deposits made small returns in 2019 and avoided the adverse impact of negative interest rates. Term deposits may be held for several years. An early exit is possible provided that the notice period is respected, subject to payment of early termination penalties.

Fixed-income and credit investments

Fixed-income investments account for 59.6% of all investments at market value. The directly managed fixed-income portfolio represents 86.9% of the total fixed-income portfolio, with the remainder managed under discretionary mandates and held in open-ended funds or in special purpose funds, depending on the management approach. The fixed-income portfolio is solely denominated in euros and its currency risk exposure is minimal.

Fixed-income investments are of a high quality relative to credit risk: the directly managed fixed-income portfolio is invested only in investment grade bonds with an average rating of AA-, while diversification on “high-yield” bonds is achieved through funds.

Fixed-income and credit investments managed under discretionary mandates represent a source of diversification relative to the directly managed portfolio.

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 7.2% of total investments.

Real estate investments

Real estate investments represent 6.47% of total investments and can be divided into two categories:

- residential and office buildings located in prime locations in Paris and the Paris region, which are either held directly or through affiliates (French simplified joint stock companies);
- investments in mainly pan-European real estate funds in the form of collective investment schemes for professional investors (*organisme de placement professionnel collectif immobilier* – OPPCI), which ensures that the real estate portfolio is duly diversified in terms of both asset classes (hotels, shops, warehouses) and geography.

Equity investments

Equity investments account for 7.6% of total investments and primarily consist of listed equities (6.0% of total investments) and diversification into unlisted equities (1.6% of total investments).

Holdings

These relate to the 100% stake held in CCR RE.

3.2.5 EXPOSURE TO KEY FINANCIAL RISKS

Currency risk

Exposure to currency risk is minimal.

Interest rate risk

The sensitivity of the fixed-income portfolio to interest rate risk, including investments in interest rate and credit funds, is 3.2%. Including money market investments, the overall sensitivity of interest rate assets is 2.8%.

Credit risk

The directly managed fixed-income portfolio solely comprises investment grade securities. AAA/AA-rated bonds account for 62.1% of the fixed-income portfolio. BBB-rated bonds account for 10.6% of the fixed-income portfolio. The portfolio is mainly invested in covered bonds (17%), corporate bonds (25%), senior debt (15%), public sector bonds (14%) and sovereign bonds (18%).

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

Liquidity risk

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

- liquid assets represent 7.5% of total investments;
- there are limited partially or totally illiquid financial assets, representing 10.1% of total investments and relating mainly to loan funds or unlisted equity funds;

- the fixed-income portfolio comprises investment grade bonds representing 62% of assets, with a significant percentage of bonds with a short residual term;
- a series of funds 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. These account for 6.47% of total investments. An orderly disposal of most of these real estate assets requires a period of between 9 to 18 months. Maximum investment limits are set every six months for partially or totally illiquid assets.

3.3 OPERATIONAL RISK

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

3.3.1 OPERATIONAL ROLLOUT

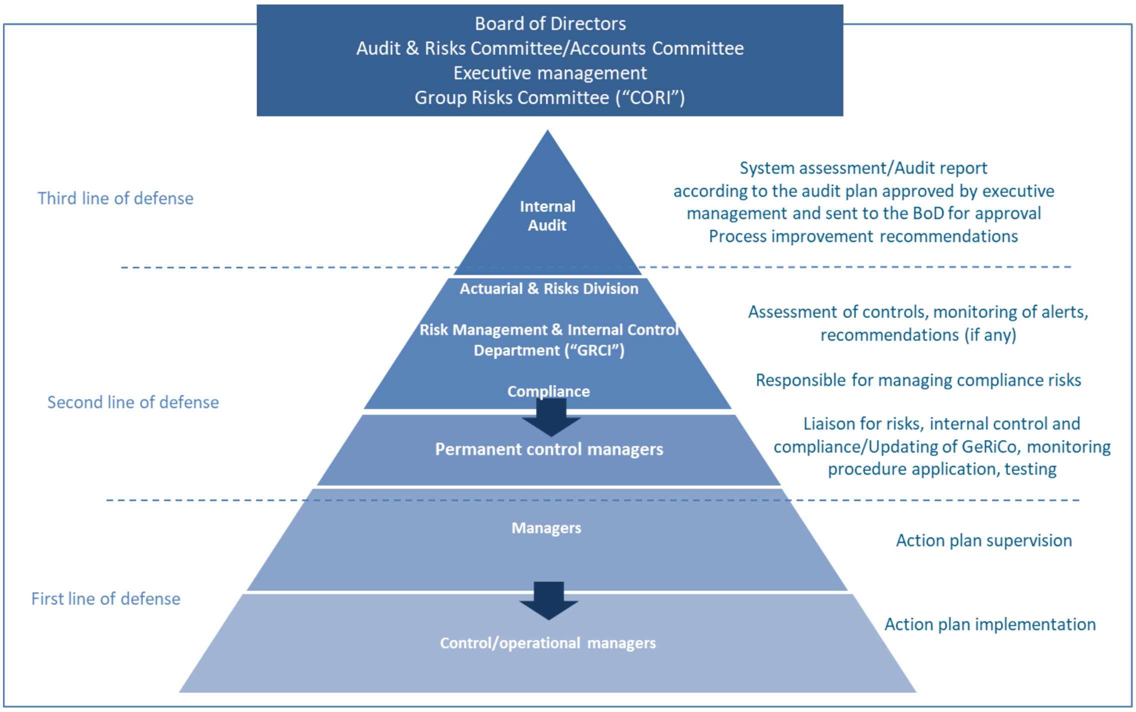
Operational risk for CCR is governed by the internal control system within the overall risk management process.

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

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

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

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



3.3.2 ASSESSMENT

Operational risks and the quantification of those risks are updated based on periodic reviews of the various risk maps.

The undertaking's stochastic model includes an operational risk module. This is interfaced with the operational risk assessments shown in the risk map (frequency and cost).

For further information, see the internal control and operational risk management policy.

3.4 OTHER RISKS

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

3.5 RISK EXPOSURE

3.5.1 RISK ASSESSMENT

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

3.5.2 MATERIAL RISKS

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

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

3.5.3 INVESTMENT POLICY

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

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

3.5.4 CONCENTRATION

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

3.6 RISK MITIGATION

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

3.6.1 OUTWARD REINSURANCE

A detailed description of this process is provided in the report on the outward reinsurance policy.

3.6.2 HEDGING OF THE EQUITIES PORTFOLIO

CCR has adopted a hedging strategy for its equities portfolio, which is:

- based on futures contracts;
- aimed at protecting against a fall of up to 15% in the price of the equities in the portfolio at December 31, 2019 compared to their opening value.

3.7 RISK SENSITIVITY

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. VALUATION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

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

4.1 VALUE OF ASSETS AT DECEMBER 31, 2019

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

4.1.1 SOURCE, CONTROL AND USE OF DATA

The Financial Accounting & Treasury Department regularly produces reports used to monitor changes in financial investments.

To guarantee the reliability and completeness of financial reporting, data is automatically extracted from the Chorus Institutionnels accounting software.

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

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

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

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

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

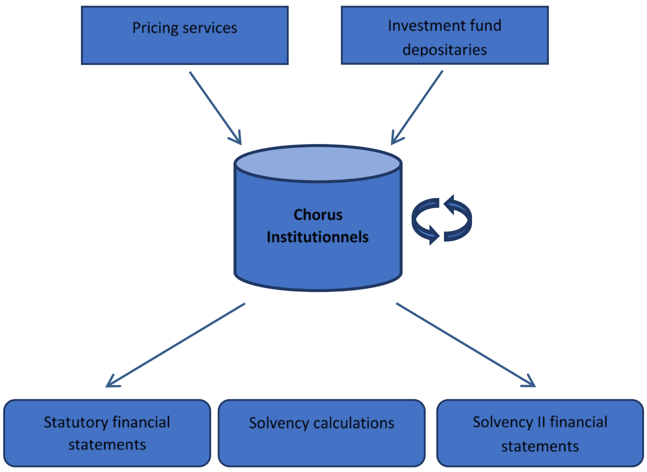
In compliance with regulations, real estate appraisers estimate the fair value of each real estate asset every five years. This value is then discounted to present value on a yearly basis and sent to the ACPR. Since CCR has held prime real estate assets for many years, they represent substantial unrealized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

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

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

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

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



4.1.2 VALUE OF INVESTMENTS

Assets		Solvency II value	Statutory accounts value
		C0010	C0020
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	R0060	70 630 000	51 453 593
Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	R0070	7 896 782 464	6 686 031 366
Property (other than for own use)	R0080	260 720 000	77 426 917
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	R0090	875 059 476	360 929 229
Equities	R0100	63 553 738	18 836 716
Equities - listed	R0110	3 820 766	3 327 942
Equities - unlisted	R0120	59 732 972	15 508 774
Bonds	R0130	4 267 557 402	4 154 594 620
Government Bonds	R0140	1 099 140 568	1 068 045 993
Corporate Bonds	R0150	3 168 416 834	3 086 548 628
Structured notes	R0160		
Collateralised securities	R0170		
Collective Investments Undertakings	R0180	2 379 791 698	2 024 143 734
Deposits other than cash equivalents	R0200	50 100 150	50 100 150
Loans and mortgages	R0230	83 630 179	79 604 327
Loans on policies	R0240		
Loans and mortgages to individuals	R0250	780 882	780 882
Other loans and mortgages	R0260	82 849 297	78 823 445
Deposits to cedants	R0350	8 705 410	8 651 380
Cash and cash equivalents	R0410	524 952 366	524 952 366

4.1.3 VALUE OF OTHER ASSETS

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

Assets		Solvency II value	Statutory accounts value
		C0010	C0020
Goodwill	R0010		
Deferred acquisition costs	R0020		
Intangible assets	R0030		2 959 228
Deferred tax assets	R0040	6 690 508	
Pension benefit surplus	R0050		
Derivatives	R0190		
Other investments	R0210		
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	R0220		
Reinsurance recoverables from:	R0270	108 676 829	125 334 727
Non-life and health similar to non-life	R0280	101 203 877	120 993 533
Non-life excluding health	R0290	101 203 877	120 993 533
Health similar to non-life	R0300		
Life and health similar to life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0310	7 472 952	4 341 195
Health similar to life	R0320	-483 223	
Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0330	7 956 176	4 341 195
Life index-linked and unit-linked	R0340		
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	R0360	72 627 139	72 627 139
Reinsurance receivables	R0370		
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	R0380	8 710 288	8 710 287
Own shares (held directly)	R0390		
Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	R0400		
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	R0420	0	0
Total assets	R0500	8 781 405 184	7 560 324 414

- **Reinsurance reserves**

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

- **Reinsurance receivables and other receivables**

These captions include all outstanding receivables.

- **Any other assets, not elsewhere shown**

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

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

4.2 VALUE OF LIABILITIES AT DECEMBER 31, 2019

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.

4.2.1 VALUE OF TECHNICAL RESERVES

Reserving process used for the statutory financial statements

Inward reinsurance

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

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

The auditors work closely with Technical Accounting and Underwriting teams.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Outward reinsurance

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

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

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

Allocation of lines of business

At December 31, 2019, CCR's portfolio covered the following lines of business (LoB):

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

This list may evolve in the future in line with CCR's business strategy.

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

Inward reinsurance

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

An extract from this table is provided below:

Actuarial tranche		Line of business	
Identifier	**Description**	**Identifier**	**Description**
…	…	…	…
LCINV04	Auto_TPL_France_X	I000026	Reins TPL
LCINV05	Auto_TPL_UK_X	I000026	Reins TPL
LCINV06	Auto_TPL_X	I000026	Reins TPL
LCINV07	Auto_TPL_P	I000016	Motor
LCINV08	Non_Life_Natural_Disaster	I000018	Reins Property
…	…	…	…

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

Outward reinsurance

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

Best estimate and risk margin valuation approach

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

▪ Best estimate

Inward reinsurance

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

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

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

These flows are discounted on a currency by currency basis by reference to EIOPA risk-free interest rate curves with no volatility adjustment at the calculation date.

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

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

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

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

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

Outward reinsurance

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

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

Inward reinsurance net of outward reinsurance

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

- **Risk margin**

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

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

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

Valuation for solvency and financial reporting purposes

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

Change in assumptions used to calculate technical reserves

The assumptions used by CCR to calculate technical reserves have not changed since December 31, 2018.

Technical reserves and special purpose vehicles at December 31, 2019

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

		Solvency II value	Statutory accounts value
		C0010	C0020
Liabilities			
Technical provisions – non-life	R0510	2 649 977 244	3 036 963 132
Technical provisions – non-life (excluding health)	R0520	2 649 977 244	3 036 963 132
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0530		
Best Estimate	R0540	2 311 208 024	
Risk margin	R0550	338 769 220	
Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)	R0560	0	
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0570		
Best Estimate	R0580		
Risk margin	R0590		
Technical provisions - life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	R0600	9 542 786	7 142 083
Technical provisions - health (similar to life)	R0610	9 034	-61 890
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0620		
Best Estimate	R0630	7 879	
Risk margin	R0640	1 155	
Technical provisions – life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)	R0650	9 533 752	7 203 973
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0660		
Best Estimate	R0670	8 314 971	
Risk margin	R0680	1 218 781	
Technical provisions – index-linked and unit-linked	R0690	0	
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0700		
Best Estimate	R0710		
Risk margin	R0720		

		Solvency II value	Statutory accounts value
		C0010	C0020
Assets			
Reinsurance recoverables from:	R0270	108 676 829	125 334 727
Non-life and health similar to non-life	R0280	101 203 877	120 993 533
Non-life excluding health	R0290	101 203 877	120 993 533
Health similar to non-life	R0300		
Life and health similar to life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0310	7 472 952	4 341 195
Health similar to life	R0320	-483 223	
Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0330	7 956 176	4 341 195
Life index-linked and unit-linked	R0340		

Special purpose vehicles

CCR has no special purpose vehicles in its Solvency II balance sheet at December 31, 2019.

Matching adjustment – volatility adjustment – transitional measures

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 volatility adjustment referred to in Article 77 (c) of Directive 2009/138/EC;
- 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.

CCR does not therefore apply these transitional measures.

4.2.2 VALUE OF OTHER LIABILITIES

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

		Solvency II value	Statutory accounts value
		C0010	C0020
Liabilities			
Other technical provisions	R0730		2 056 220 454
Contingent liabilities	R0740		
Provisions other than technical provisions	R0750	36 067	2 181 538
Pension benefit obligations	R0760	8 284 996	8 284 996
Deposits from reinsurers	R0770		
Deferred tax liabilities	R0780	481 934 198	
Derivatives	R0790		
Debts owed to credit institutions	R0800	0	
Debts owed to credit institutions resident domestically	ER0801		
Debts owed to credit institutions resident in the euro area other than domestic	ER0802		
Debts owed to credit institutions resident in rest of the world	ER0803		
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	R0810	0	
Debts owed to non-credit institutions	ER0811	0	
Debts owed to non-credit institutions resident domestically	ER0812		
Debts owed to non-credit institutions resident in the euro area other than domestic	ER0813		
Debts owed to non-credit institutions resident in rest of the world	ER0814		
Other financial liabilities (debt securities issued)	ER0815		
Insurance & intermediaries payables	R0820	3 779 996	3 779 996
Reinsurance payables	R0830	99 888 603	99 888 603
Payables (trade, not insurance)	R0840	16 825 002	16 825 002
Subordinated liabilities	R0850	0	0
Subordinated liabilities not in Basic Own Funds	R0860		
Subordinated liabilities in Basic Own Funds	R0870		
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	R0880	1 503 278	2 578 367
Total liabilities	R0900	3 271 772 170	5 233 864 171
Excess of assets over liabilities	R1000	5 509 633 014	2 326 460 242

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 paid with no restatement of own funds (equity).

Reserves other than technical reserves

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

Pension benefit obligations

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

Deferred tax liabilities

Deferred tax liabilities mainly consist of taxation of unrealized capital gains not yet liable for tax and of the portion of the equalization reserve not yet liable for tax. The tax rate used is 25.82%, reflecting the target selected flat rate for 2019.

Reinsurance payables

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

Other 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 run-off scenario, it will be settled within one year.

Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown

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

Value for solvency and financial reporting purposes

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

4.3 OTHER KEY INFORMATION

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

5. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

5.1 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES, POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

5.1.1 OBJECTIVES

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

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

CCR has set profitability objectives in all of its businesses:

- in terms of underwriting public reinsurance;
- in terms of its financial investments.

These objectives are the result of the two guiding principles of its risk appetite framework:

- **Principle 1**: a CCR post-shock Solvency II ratio of > 115%.

  This reflects the Group's solvency requirements and can be achieved using either reinsurance and/or debt.

- **Principle 2**: post-shock, CCR can absorb a natural disaster with a 15-year recurrence interval without recourse to the State guarantee.

  In 2019, this results in a post-shock capacity of over €1,025 million without recourse to the State guarantee but with potential recourse to reinsurance.

5.1.2 POLICY

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

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

The strategy enables:

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

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

Protection of own funds:

To increase its financial strength, CCR has developed a capital protection strategy. This is applied through:

- the reinsurance and financial risk mitigation policy;
- the equalization reserve management policy currently being developed;
- the risk management policy;
- the implementation of management initiatives where appropriate.

Details of these policies are provided in the corresponding documentation.

5.1.3 PROCEDURES

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

The business plan is revised each year to reflect any market developments. The following inputs are therefore recalculated each year and monitored on an ongoing basis:

- risk appetites and risk tolerance limits;
- risk budgets used – State guarantees, Finance.

The calculations are made by the Actuarial & Risks Division.

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

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

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

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

5.1.4 CHANGES DURING THE LAST REFERENCE PERIOD

No changes were observed in capital management principles in the year ended December 31, 2018.

5.2 SOLVENCY II OWN FUNDS AT DECEMBER 31, 2019

5.2.1 STRUCTURE, QUALITY AND AMOUNT OF SOLVENCY II OWN FUNDS

Basic own funds	Excess of assets over liabilities	€5,510m
	Subordinated liabilities	-
	Treasury shares	-
Ancillary own funds		-
Total Solvency II own funds at December 31, 2019, before dividend payouts		**€5,510m**
Dividends		€11.9m
Total Solvency II own funds at December 31, 2019, after dividend payouts		**€5,498m**

CCR does not have any subordinated liabilities, treasury shares or ancillary own funds. All of CCR's Solvency II own funds are classified as tier 1 (see below).

5.2.1 RECONCILIATION OF EQUITY IN THE STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS WITH SOLVENCY II OWN FUNDS

CCR's equity at December 31, 2019 amounted to €2,326 billion in its statutory financial statements on an ex-dividend basis, compared to €5,498 billion in the Solvency II balance sheet, after detachment of dividends. The reasons for the difference can be analyzed as follows:

	FRENCH GAAP EQUITY before detachment of dividends	**2,326,460,242**
Impact of (expressed as increases to Solvency II own funds)	Restatements of investments (Solvency II balance sheet)	1,210,751,098
	Recognition of deferred tax assets	6,690,508
	Restatements of retrocession technical reserves	(16,657,898)
	Restatements of other assets (cash, receivables, etc.)	20,297,062
	Technical reserves excl. equalization reserves and Art. 431 outstanding claims reserves: transition to Best Estimate (less unearned premiums, plus earned premiums not yet written, etc.)	724,646,772
	Plus risk margin	(339,989,156)
	Inclusion of equalization reserves in Solvency II own funds	1,911,240,151
	Inclusion of Art. 431 outstanding claims reserves	144,980,303
	Recognition of deferred tax liabilities	(481,934,198)
	Restatements of other liabilities	3,148,129
	Solvency II EXCESS OF ASSETS OVER LIABILITIES	**5,509,633,014**
Impact of (expressed as increases to Solvency II own funds)	Recognition of subordinated liabilities	-
	Solvency II OWN FUNDS before dividend payouts	**5,509,633,014**
	Dividends	(11,900,000)
	Solvency II OWN FUNDS after dividend payouts	**5,497,733,014**

Solvency II own funds are much higher than equity in the statutory financial statements. This chiefly reflects the amount of unrealized capital gains on CCR's investment portfolio at December 31, 2019, 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.

5.2.2 CHANGE IN SOLVENCY II OWN FUNDS BETWEEN DECEMBER 31, 2018 AND DECEMBER 31, 2019

Solvency II own funds after dividends increased by €222 million from €5,276 million at December 31, 2018 to €5,498 million at December 31, 2019.

5.3 SCR AND MCR COVERAGE RATIOS AT DECEMBER 31, 2019

Solvency II own funds after dividends totaled €5,498 million. Due to their make-up, all Solvency II own funds are eligible for inclusion in SCR and MCR coverage ratios:

- the SCR came out at €3,043 million, representing an SCR coverage ratio of 180.7%;
- the MCR came out at €761 million, representing an MCR coverage ratio of 722.8%.

5.4 OWN FUNDS AND TRANSITIONAL MEASURES

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

5.5 DESCRIPTION OF ANCILLARY OWN FUNDS

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

5.6 AVAILABILITY AND TRANSFERABILITY OF SOLVENCY II OWN FUNDS

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

5.7 CALCULATION OF SCR, MCR AND ELIGIBLE OWN FUNDS

5.7.1 METHOD AND OPTIONS USED

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

5.7.2 LOSS-ABSORBING CAPACITY OF DEFERRED TAXES

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

Regarding the inclusion of future tax credits in the calculation of deferred taxes, CCR believes, where appropriate and based on the visibility given by its business plan, that it could justify tax credits receivable over at least a two-year period, even in a strongly adverse post-stress environment.

5.7.3 LOOK-THROUGH APPROACH

CCR has adopted a line-by-line look-through approach covering nearly 90% of the market value of its investments at December 31, 2019.

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

5.7.4 RING-FENCED FUNDS

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

5.7.5 SIMPLIFIED APPROACHES USED

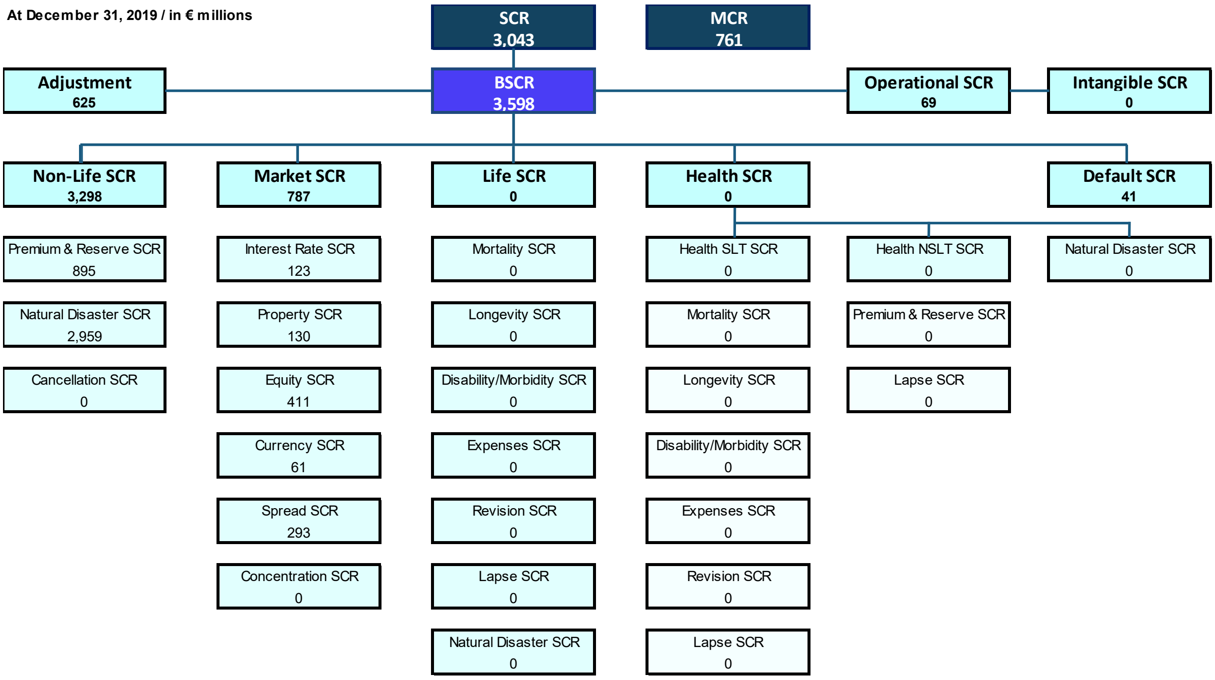
CCR did not use any simplified approach in calculating its capital requirements.

5.7.6 DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED

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

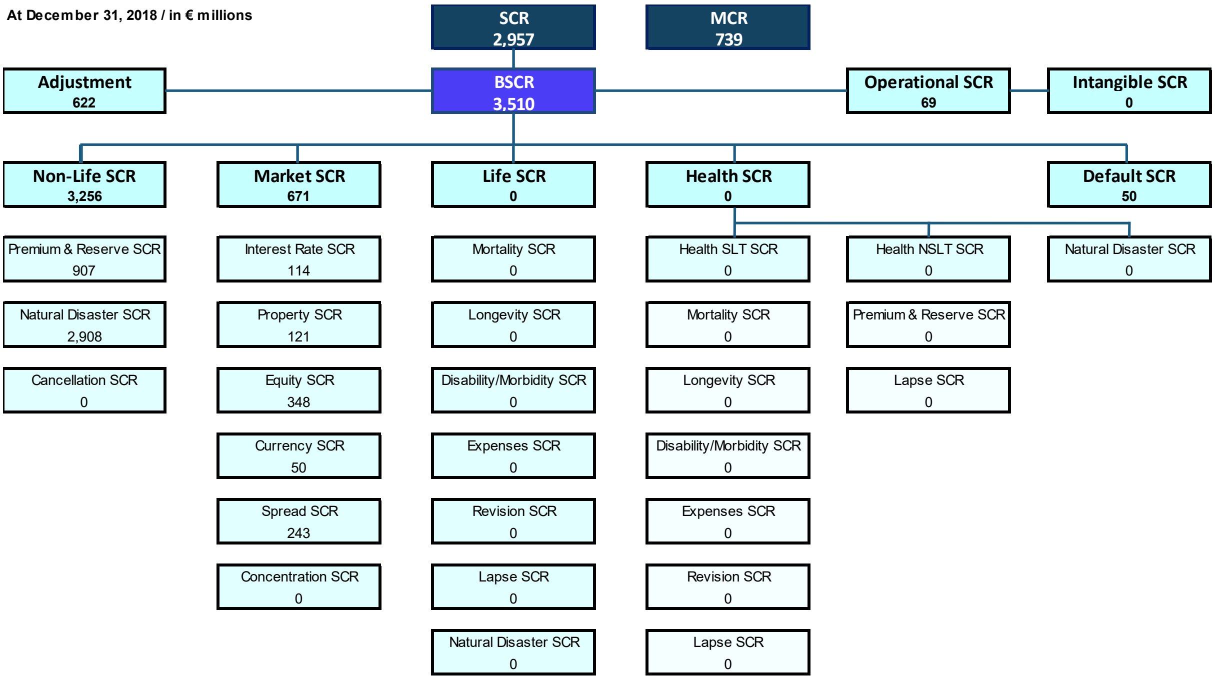
5.8 SCR AND MCR

The following diagram shows the SCR – and its sub-components – and the MCR of CCR at December 31, 2019 in millions of euros.



5.8.1 CHANGES IN THE SCR AND MCR SINCE DECEMBER 31, 2018

The following diagram shows the SCR – and its sub-components – and the MCR of CCR at December 31, 2018 in millions of euros.



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

- the increase in the Natural Disaster SCR sub-module within the Non-Life SCR, due to the higher volume of CCR technical risks ceded for 2020;
- the increase in the Market SCR, reflecting the developments in the financial markets during the year.

5.8.2 CHANGES IN THE SOLVENCY MARGIN SINCE DECEMBER 31, 2018

Valuation date	Solvency margin
December 31, 2018	178.4%
December 31, 2019	180.7%

6. APPENDICES: QRT

List of QRT schedules:

- SE.02.01.16: Balance sheet
- S.05.01.01.01: Non-life & Accepted non proportional reinsurance
- S.05.01.01.02: Life
- S.05.02.01.01: Non-life obligations for home country
- S.05.02.01.04: Life obligations for home country
- S.12.01.01: Life and Health SLT Technical Provisions
- S.17.01.01: Non-life Technical Provisions
- S.19.01.01: Non-Life Insurance Claims
- S.23.01.01: Own funds
- S.25.01.01: Solvency Capital Requirement – For undertakings on Standard Formula
- S.28.01.01: Minimum Capital Requirement – Only life or non-life insurance or reinsurance activity

The following schedules are not applicable to CCR:

- S22.01.21: Impact of long-term guarantees and transitional measures
- S25.02.21: Partial internal model
- S25.03.21: Full internal model

6.1 SE.02.01.16: BALANCE SHEET

		Solvency II value	Statutory accounts value	Reclassification adjustments
		C0010	C0020	EC0021
Assets				
Goodwill	R0010			
Deferred acquisition costs	R0020			
Intangible assets	R0030		2 959 227,53	
Deferred tax assets	R0040	6 690 508,05		
Pension benefit surplus	R0050			
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	R0060	70 630 000,00	51 453 593,30	
Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	R0070	7 896 782 464,08	6 686 031 365,84	0,00
Property (other than for own use)	R0080	260 720 000,00	77 426 916,70	
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	R0090	875 059 475,95	360 929 229,00	
Equities	R0100	63 553 737,76	18 836 715,95	0,00
Equities - listed	R0110	3 820 766,15	3 327 942,26	
Equities - unlisted	R0120	59 732 971,61	15 508 773,69	
Bonds	R0130	4 267 557 401,94	4 154 594 620,25	0,00
Government Bonds	R0140	1 099 140 568,41	1 068 045 992,54	
Corporate Bonds	R0150	3 168 416 833,53	3 086 548 627,71	
Structured notes	R0160			
Collateralised securities	R0170			
Collective Investments Undertakings	R0180	2 379 791 698,43	2 024 143 733,94	
Derivatives	R0190			
Deposits other than cash equivalents	R0200	50 100 150,00	50 100 150,00	
Other investments	R0210			
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	R0220			
Loans and mortgages	R0230	83 630 179,19	79 604 326,95	0,00
Loans on policies	R0240			
Loans and mortgages to individuals	R0250	780 882,37	780 882,37	
Other loans and mortgages	R0260	82 849 296,82	78 823 444,58	
Reinsurance recoverables from:	R0270	108 676 829,38	125 334 727,25	
Non-life and health similar to non-life	R0280	101 203 877,20	120 993 532,73	
Non-life excluding health	R0290	101 203 877,20	120 993 532,73	
Health similar to non-life	R0300			
Life and health similar to life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0310	7 472 952,18	4 341 194,52	
Health similar to life	R0320	-483 223,42		
Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0330	7 956 175,60	4 341 194,52	
Life index-linked and unit-linked	R0340			
Deposits to cedants	R0350	8 705 410,29	8 651 380,24	
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	R0360	72 627 139,34	72 627 139,34	
Reinsurance receivables	R0370			
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	R0380	8 710 287,62	8 710 287,27	
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	524 952 366,04	524 952 366,01	
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	R0420	0,00	0,00	
Total assets	R0500	8 781 405 183,99	7 560 324 413,73	0,00

Liabilities				
Technical provisions – non-life	R0510	2 649 977 243,59	3 036 963 132,25	
Technical provisions – non-life (excluding health)	R0520	2 649 977 243,59	3 036 963 132,25	
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0530			
Best Estimate	R0540	2 311 208 023,59		
Risk margin	R0550	338 769 220,00		
Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)	R0560	0,00		
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0570			
Best Estimate	R0580			
Risk margin	R0590			
Technical provisions - life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	R0600	9 542 785,59	7 142 082,93	
Technical provisions - health (similar to life)	R0610	9 033,80	-61 890,19	
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0620			
Best Estimate	R0630	7 878,93		
Risk margin	R0640	1 154,87		
Technical provisions – life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)	R0650	9 533 751,79	7 203 973,12	
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0660			
Best Estimate	R0670	8 314 970,89		
Risk margin	R0680	1 218 780,90		
Technical provisions – index-linked and unit-linked	R0690	0,00		
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0700			
Best Estimate	R0710			
Risk margin	R0720			
Other technical provisions	R0730		2 056 220 453,97	
Contingent liabilities	R0740			
Provisions other than technical provisions	R0750	36 067,00	2 181 538,00	
Pension benefit obligations	R0760	8 284 995,88	8 284 995,88	
Deposits from reinsurers	R0770			
Deferred tax liabilities	R0780	481 934 197,90		
Derivatives	R0790			
Debts owed to credit institutions	R0800	0,00		0,00
Debts owed to credit institutions resident domestically	ER0801			
Debts owed to credit institutions resident in the euro area other than domestic	ER0802			
Debts owed to credit institutions resident in rest of the world	ER0803			
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	R0810	0,00		0,00
Debts owed to non-credit institutions	ER0811	0,00		0,00
Debts owed to non-credit institutions resident domestically	ER0812			
Debts owed to non-credit institutions resident in the euro area other than domestic	ER0813			
Debts owed to non-credit institutions resident in rest of the world	ER0814			
Other financial liabilities (debt securities issued)	ER0815			
Insurance & intermediaries payables	R0820	3 779 995,94	3 779 995,94	
Reinsurance payables	R0830	99 888 603,18	99 888 603,18	
Payables (trade, not insurance)	R0840	16 825 002,46	16 825 002,46	
Subordinated liabilities	R0850	0,00	0,00	0,00
Subordinated liabilities not in Basic Own Funds	R0860			
Subordinated liabilities in Basic Own Funds	R0870			
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	R0880	1 503 278,49	2 578 366,70	
Total liabilities	R0900	3 271 772 170,02	5 233 864 171,31	0,00
Excess of assets over liabilities	R1000	5 509 633 013,97	2 326 460 242,42	0,00

6.2 S.05.01.01.01: NON-LIFE & ACCEPTED NON PROPORTIONAL REINSURANCE

		Line of Business for: non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations (direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance)											
		Medical expense insurance	Income protection insurance	Workers' compensation insurance	Motor vehicle liability insurance	Other motor insurance	Marine, aviation and transport insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance	General liability insurance	Credit and suretyship insurance	Legal expenses insurance	Assistance	Miscellaneous financial loss
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120
Premiums written													
Gross - Direct Business	R0110												
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120						-1 678 617,44	783 907 122,21		139 239,53			
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130												
Reinsurers' share	R0140						-1 127 363,98	84 470 927,20		114 853,25			
Net	R0200	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	-551 253,46	699 436 195,02	0,00	24 386,29	0,00	0,00	0,00
Premiums earned													
Gross - Direct Business	R0210												
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220						571 533,11	774 145 380,14		244 781,36			
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230												
Reinsurers' share	R0240						-1 127 381,06	84 385 685,42		213 690,60			
Net	R0300	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1 698 914,17	689 759 694,72	0,00	31 090,76	0,00	0,00	0,00
Claims incurred													
Gross - Direct Business	R0310												
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320						-2 217 175,68	756 373 005,86		-1 649 736,78			17 517,98
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330												
Reinsurers' share	R0340						-1 761 195,29	2 763 912,47		-1 302 244,27			17 521,50
Net	R0400	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	-455 980,39	753 609 093,39	0,00	-347 492,51	0,00	0,00	-3,53
Changes in other technical provisions													
Gross - Direct Business	R0410												
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0420												
Gross - Non- proportional reinsurance accepted	R0430												
Reinsurers'share	R0440												
Net	R0500	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Expenses incurred	R0550	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	518 870,58	24 699 531,56	0,00	395 674,15	0,00	0,00	-12 347,36
Administrative expenses													
Gross - Direct Business	R0610												
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0620						-7 140,41	3 347 261,30		593,61			
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0630												
Reinsurers' share	R0640						16,89	4 958,60					
Net	R0700	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	-7 157,30	3 342 302,70	0,00	593,61	0,00	0,00	0,00
Investment management expenses													
Gross - Direct Business	R0710												
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0720						-8 132,67	3 797 773,55		674,51			
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0730												
Reinsurers' share	R0740												
Net	R0800	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	-8 132,67	3 797 773,55	0,00	674,51	0,00	0,00	0,00
Claims management expenses													
Gross - Direct Business	R0810												
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0820						-2 834,19	1 323 504,13		235,06			
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0830												
Reinsurers' share	R0840												
Net	R0900	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	-2 834,19	1 323 504,13	0,00	235,06	0,00	0,00	0,00
Acquisition expenses													
Gross - Direct Business	R0910												
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0920						478 777,50	11 442 387,60		398 716,12			-17 517,98
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0930												
Reinsurers' share	R0940						-68 499,23	7 897,19		5 397,93			-5 170,62
Net	R1000	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	547 276,73	11 434 490,41	0,00	393 318,19	0,00	0,00	-12 347,36
Overhead expenses													
Gross - Direct Business	R1010												
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R1020						-10 281,99	4 801 460,78		852,77			
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R1030												
Reinsurers' share	R1040												
Net	R1100	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	-10 281,99	4 801 460,78	0,00	852,77	0,00	0,00	0,00
Other expenses	R1200												
Total expenses	R1300												

		Line of business for: accepted non-proportional reinsurance				Total
		Health	Casualty	Marine, aviation, transport	Property	
		C0130	C0140	C0150	C0160	C0200
Premiums written						
Gross - Direct Business	R0110					0,00
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120					782 367 744,31
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130		-2 134 195,07		161 507 960,62	159 373 765,55
Reinsurers' share	R0140		-2 134 185,55		14 982 798,14	96 307 029,06
Net	R0200	0,00	-9,53	0,00	146 525 162,48	845 434 480,79
Premiums earned						
Gross - Direct Business	R0210					0,00
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220					774 961 694,61
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230		-2 134 195,07		161 501 578,24	159 367 383,17
Reinsurers' share	R0240		-2 134 196,02		15 099 675,84	96 437 474,79
Net	R0300	0,00	0,94	0,00	146 401 902,40	837 891 602,99
Claims incurred						
Gross - Direct Business	R0310					0,00
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320					752 523 611,37
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330		-10 202 098,58		-286 496,73	-10 488 595,31
Reinsurers' share	R0340		-10 202 167,46		14 373,62	-10 469 799,43
Net	R0400	0,00	68,88	0,00	-300 870,35	752 504 815,49
Changes in other technical provisions						
Gross - Direct Business	R0410					0,00
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0420					0,00
Gross - Non- proportional reinsurance accepted	R0430					0,00
Reinsurers'share	R0440					0,00
Net	R0500	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Expenses incurred	R0550	0,00	-462 108,13	0,00	4 564 804,78	29 704 425,57
Administrative expenses						
Gross - Direct Business	R0610					0,00
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0620					3 340 714,50
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0630		-9 093,69		688 612,79	679 519,10
Reinsurers' share	R0640		5,79			4 981,28
Net	R0700	0,00	-9 099,48	0,00	688 612,79	4 015 252,32
Investment management expenses						
Gross - Direct Business	R0710					0,00
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0720					3 790 315,39
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0730		-10 339,51		782 453,20	772 113,69
Reinsurers' share	R0740					0,00
Net	R0800	0,00	-10 339,51	0,00	782 453,20	4 562 429,08
Claims management expenses						
Gross - Direct Business	R0810					0,00
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0820					1 320 905,00
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0830		-3 603,27		272 680,83	269 077,56
Reinsurers' share	R0840					0,00
Net	R0900	0,00	-3 603,27	0,00	272 680,83	1 589 982,56
Acquisition expenses						
Gross - Direct Business	R0910					0,00
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0920					12 302 363,24
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0930		-594 228,93		1 830 401,89	1 236 172,96
Reinsurers' share	R0940		-168 235,14		-1 413,72	-230 023,59
Net	R1000	0,00	-425 993,79	0,00	1 831 815,61	13 768 559,79
Overhead expenses						
Gross - Direct Business	R1010					0,00
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R1020					4 792 031,55
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R1030		-13 072,07		989 242,34	976 170,26
Reinsurers' share	R1040					0,00
Net	R1100	0,00	-13 072,07	0,00	989 242,34	5 768 201,82
Other expenses	R1200					
Total expenses	R1300					29 704 425,57

6.3 S.05.01.01.02: LIFE

		Line of Business for: life insurance obligations						Life reinsurance obligations		Total
		Health insurance	Insurance with profit participation	Index-linked and unit-linked insurance	Other life insurance	Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to health insurance obligations	Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to insurance obligations other than health insurance obligations	Health reinsurance	Life reinsurance	
		C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280	C0300
Premiums written										
Gross	R1410							409 140,42	2 500 911,73	2 910 052,15
Reinsurers' share	R1420							602 587,51	2 307 393,43	2 909 980,94
Net	R1500	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	-193 447,10	193 518,30	71,20
Premiums earned										
Gross	R1510							409 140,42	2 518 982,80	2 928 123,22
Reinsurers' share	R1520							610 682,20	2 317 433,01	2 928 115,21
Net	R1600	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	-201 541,79	201 549,79	8,00
Claims incurred										
Gross	R1610							-749 918,78	2 955 603,72	2 205 684,94
Reinsurers' share	R1620							-768 050,00	2 974 014,43	2 205 964,43
Net	R1700	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	18 131,22	-18 410,71	-279,49
Changes in other technical provisions										
Gross	R1710									0,00
Reinsurers' share	R1720									0,00
Net	R1800	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Expenses incurred	R1900	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	220 112,23	-208 862,80	11 249,43
Administrative expenses										
Gross	R1910							5 345,56	25 359,29	30 704,85
Reinsurers' share	R1920							7 075,61	14 148,65	21 224,26
Net	R2000	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	-1 730,06	11 210,64	9 480,59
Investment management expenses										
Gross	R2010									0,00
Reinsurers' share	R2020									0,00
Net	R2100	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Claims management expenses										
Gross	R2110							348,70	2 131,44	2 480,14
Reinsurers' share	R2120									0,00
Net	R2200	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	348,70	2 131,44	2 480,14
Acquisition expenses										
Gross	R2210							230 105,01	-128 852,82	101 252,19
Reinsurers' share	R2220							8 611,43	93 352,07	101 963,50
Net	R2300	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	221 493,59	-222 204,89	-711,30
Overhead expenses										
Gross	R2310									0,00
Reinsurers' share	R2320									0,00
Net	R2400	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Other expenses	R2500									
Total expenses	R2600									11 249,43
Total amount of surrenders	R2700									0,00

6.4 S.05.02.01.01: NON-LIFE OBLIGATIONS FOR HOME COUNTRY

		Home country	Country (by amount of gross premiums written)	Total for top 5 countries and home country (by amount of gross premiums written)
		C0080	C0090	C0140
Premiums written				
Gross - Direct Business	R0110			0,00
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120	776 177 779,77		776 177 779,77
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130	159 476 995,44		159 476 995,44
Reinsurers' share	R0140	99 938 366,89		99 938 366,89
Net	R0200	835 716 408,32	0,00	835 716 408,32
Premiums earned				
Gross - Direct Business	R0210			0,00
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220	768 819 119,96		768 819 119,96
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230	159 476 995,44		159 476 995,44
Reinsurers' share	R0240	97 139 026,18		97 139 026,18
Net	R0300	831 157 089,22	0,00	831 157 089,22
Claims incurred				
Gross - Direct Business	R0310			0,00
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320	747 874 738,78		747 874 738,78
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330	-1 139 214,11		-1 139 214,11
Reinsurers' share	R0340	-2 680 922,72		-2 680 922,72
Net	R0400	749 416 447,39	0,00	749 416 447,39
Changes in other technical provisions				
Gross - Direct Business	R0410			0,00
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0420			0,00
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0430			0,00
Reinsurers' share	R0440			0,00
Net	R0500	0,00	0,00	0,00
Expenses incurred	R0550	29 997 542,66		29 997 542,66
Other expenses	R1200			
Total expenses	R1300			29 997 542,66

6.5 S.05.02.01.04: LIFE OBLIGATIONS FOR HOME COUNTRY

		Home country	Country (by amount of gross premiums written)	Total for top 5 countries and home country (by amount of gross premiums written)
		C0220	C0230	C0280
Premiums written				
Gross	R1410			0,00
Reinsurers' share	R1420	0,00		0,00
Net	R1500	0,00	0,00	0,00
Premiums earned				
Gross	R1510			0,00
Reinsurers' share	R1520	0,00		0,00
Net	R1600	0,00	0,00	0,00
Claims incurred				
Gross	R1610	0,00		0,00
Reinsurers' share	R1620	0,00		0,00
Net	R1700	0,00	0,00	0,00
Changes in other technical provisions				
Gross	R1710			0,00
Reinsurers' share	R1720			0,00
Net	R1800	0,00	0,00	0,00
Expenses incurred	R1900	0,00		0,00
Other expenses	R2500			
Total expenses	R2600			0,00

6.6 S.12.01.01: LIFE AND HEALTH SLT TECHNICAL PROVISIONS

		Insurance with profit participation	Index-linked and unit-linked insurance			Other life insurance			Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to insurance obligation other than health
				Contracts without options and guarantees	Contracts with options or guarantees		Contracts without options and guarantees	Contracts with options or guarantees	
		C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090
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								
Total recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re before the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0040	0,00		0,00	0,00		0,00	0,00	0,00
Recoverables from reinsurance (except SPV and Finite Re) before adjustment for expected	R0050								
Recoverables from SPV before adjustment for expected losses	R0060								
Recoverables from Finite Re before adjustment for expected losses	R0070								
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0080								
Best estimate minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re	R0090	0,00		0,00	0,00		0,00	0,00	0,00
Risk Margin	R0100								
Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions									
Technical Provisions calculated as a whole	R0110								
Best estimate	R0120								
Risk margin	R0130								
Technical provisions - total	R0200	0,00	0,00			0,00			0,00
Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total	R0210	0,00	0,00			0,00			0,00
Best Estimate of products with a surrender option	R0220								
Gross BE for Cash flow									
Cash out-flows									
Future guaranteed and discretionary benefits	R0230								
Future guaranteed benefits	R0240								
Future discretionary benefits	R0250								
Future expenses and other cash out-flows	R0260								
Cash in-flows									
Future premiums	R0270								
Other cash in-flows	R0280								
Percentage of gross Best Estimate calculated using approximations	R0290								
Surrender value	R0300								
Best estimate subject to transitional of the interest rate	R0310								
Technical provisions without transitional on interest rate	R0320								
Best estimate subject to volatility adjustment	R0330								
Technical provisions without volatility adjustment and without others transitional measures	R0340								
Best estimate subject to matching adjustment	R0350								
Technical provisions without matching adjustment and without all the others	R0360								
Gross TP Amount calculated using simplified methods	RTT01								

		Accepted reinsurance					Total (Life other than health insurance, incl. Unit-Linked)	Health insurance (direct business)			Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to health insurance obligations	Health reinsurance (reinsurance accepted)	Total (Health similar to life insurance)
			Insurance with profit participation	Index-linked and unit-linked insurance	Other life insurance	Annuities stemming from non-life accepted insurance contracts and relating to insurance			Contracts without options and guarantees	Contracts with options or guarantees			
		C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140	C0150	C0160	C0170	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0010	0,00					0,00						0,00
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	0,00					0,00						0,00
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM													
Best Estimate													
Gross Best Estimate	R0030	8 314 970,89			8 314 970,89		8 314 970,89					7 878,93	7 878,93
Total recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re before the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0040	8 011 118,46					8 011 118,46		0,00	0,00	0,00	-486 560,41	-486 560,41
Recoverables from reinsurance (except SPV and Finite Re) before adjustment for expected	R0050	8 011 118,46					8 011 118,46					-486 560,41	-486 560,41
Recoverables from SPV before adjustment for expected losses	R0060						0,00						0,00
Recoverables from Finite Re before adjustment for expected losses	R0070						0,00						0,00
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0080	7 956 175,60			7 956 175,60		7 956 175,60					-483 223,42	-483 223,42
Best estimate minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re	R0090	358 795,29					358 795,29		0,00	0,00	0,00	491 102,35	491 102,35
Risk Margin	R0100	1 218 780,90			1 218 780,90		1 218 780,90					1 154,87	1 154,87
Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions													
Technical Provisions calculated as a whole	R0110						0,00						0,00
Best estimate	R0120						0,00						0,00
Risk margin	R0130						0,00						0,00
Technical provisions - total	R0200	9 533 751,79					9 533 751,79	0,00			0,00	9 033,80	9 033,80
Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total	R0210	1 577 576,19			1 577 576,19		1 577 576,19	0,00			0,00	492 257,22	492 257,22
Best Estimate of products with a surrender option	R0220						0,00						0,00
Gross BE for Cash flow													
Cash out-flows													
Future guaranteed and discretionary benefits	R0230						8 314 970,89					7 878,93	7 878,93
Future guaranteed benefits	R0240	8 314 970,89					8 314 970,89						
Future discretionary benefits	R0250						0,00						
Future expenses and other cash out-flows	R0260						0,00						0,00
Cash in-flows													
Future premiums	R0270						0,00						0,00
Other cash in-flows	R0280						0,00						0,00
Percentage of gross Best Estimate calculated using approximations	R0290	0,0000										0,0000	
Surrender value	R0300						0,00						0,00
Best estimate subject to transitional of the interest rate	R0310						0,00						0,00
Technical provisions without transitional on interest rate	R0320						0,00						0,00
Best estimate subject to volatility adjustment	R0330						0,00						0,00
Technical provisions without volatility adjustment and without others transitional measures	R0340						0,00						0,00
Best estimate subject to matching adjustment	R0350						0,00						0,00
Technical provisions without matching adjustment and without all the others	R0360						0,00						0,00
Gross TP Amount calculated using simplified methods	RTT01												

6.7 S.17.01.01: NON-LIFE TECHNICAL PROVISIONS

		Segmentation for:										Total Non-Life obligation
		Direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance							accepted non-proportional reinsurance:			
		Motor vehicle liability insurance	Other motor insurance	Marine, aviation and transport insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance	General liability insurance	Credit and suretyship insurance	Miscellaneous financial loss	Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport	Non-proportional property reinsurance	
		C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0130	C0150	C0160	C0170	C0180
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Direct business	R0020											0
Accepted proportional reinsurance business	R0030											0
Accepted non-proportional reinsurance	R0040											0
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											0
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM												
Best estimate												
Premium provisions												
Gross - Total	R0060	1 484	0	155 553	-173 299 344	2 922	3 041 579	160 188	2 086 157	617 645	-127 108 238	-294 342 053
Gross - direct business	R0070											0
Gross - accepted proportional reinsurance business	R0080	1 484		155 553	-173 299 344	2 922	3 041 579	160 188				-169 937 617
Gross - accepted non-proportional reinsurance business	R0090								2 086 157	617 645	-127 108 238	-124 404 436
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re before the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recoverables from reinsurance (except SPV and Finite Reinsurance) before adjustment for expected losses	R0110											0
Recoverables from SPV before adjustment for expected losses	R0120											0
Recoverables from Finite Reinsurance before adjustment for expected losses	R0130											0
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0140											0
Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions	R0150	1 484	0	155 553	-173 299 344	2 922	3 041 579	160 188	2 086 157	617 645	-127 108 238	-294 342 053
Claims provisions												
Gross - Total	R0160	83	0	6 893 694	2 254 591 255	0	1 937 225	-148	86 226 497	-15	255 901 485	2 605 550 076
Gross - direct business	R0170											0
Gross - accepted proportional reinsurance business	R0180	83		6 893 694	2 254 591 255		1 937 225	-148				2 263 422 108
Gross - accepted non-proportional reinsurance business	R0190								86 226 497	-15	255 901 485	342 127 968
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re before the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0200	0	0	6 364 164	2 749 169	0	4 217 986	0	88 446 671	0	124 770	101 902 760
Recoverables from reinsurance (except SPV and Finite Reinsurance) before adjustment for expected losses	R0210			6 364 164	2 749 169		4 217 986		88 446 671		124 770	101 902 760
Recoverables from SPV before adjustment for expected losses	R0220											0
Recoverables from Finite Reinsurance before adjustment for expected losses	R0230											0
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0240			6 320 516	2 730 315		4 189 058		87 840 075		123 914	101 203 877
Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions	R0250	83	0	573 178	2 251 860 940	0	-2 251 833	-148	-1 613 578	-15	255 777 571	2 504 346 199
Total Best estimate - gross	R0260	1 567	0	7 049 248	2 081 291 911	2 922	4 978 804	160 040	88 312 654	617 631	128 793 247	2 311 208 024
Total Best estimate - net	R0270	1 567	0	728 732	2 078 561 596	2 922	789 746	160 040	472 580	617 631	128 669 333	2 210 004 146
Risk margin	R0280	230		1 033 255	305 068 877	428	729 777	23 458	12 944 576	90 530	18 878 088	338 769 220
Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions												
TP as a whole	R0290											0
Best estimate	R0300											0
Risk margin	R0310											0

		Segmentation for:										Total Non-Life obligation
		Direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance						accepted non-proportional reinsurance:				
		Motor vehicle liability insurance	Other motor insurance	Marine, aviation and transport insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance	General liability insurance	Credit and suretyship insurance	Miscellaneous financial loss	Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport	Non-proportional property reinsurance	
		C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0130	C0150	C0160	C0170	C0180
Technical provisions - total												
Technical provisions - total	R0320	1 796	0	8 082 503	2 386 360 788	3 350	5 708 581	183 498	101 257 231	708 161	147 671 335	2 649 977 244
Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default - total	R0330	0	0	6 320 516	2 730 315	0	4 189 058	0	87 840 075	0	123 914	101 203 877
Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re- total	R0340	1 796	0	1 761 987	2 383 630 474	3 350	1 519 523	183 498	13 417 156	708 161	147 547 421	2 548 773 366
Line of Business: further segmentation (Homogeneous Risk Groups)												
Premium provisions - Total number of homogeneous risk groups	R0350											
Claims provisions - Total number of homogeneous risk groups	R0360											
Cash-flows of the Best estimate of Premium Provisions (Gross)												
Cash out-flows												
Future benefits and claims	R0370	1 484		155 553	-173 299 344	2 922	3 041 579	160 188	2 086 157	617 645	-127 108 238	-294 342 053
Future expenses and other cash-out flows	R0380											0
Cash in-flows												
Future premiums	R0390											0
Other cash-in flows (incl. Recoverable from salvages and subrogations)	R0400											0
Cash-flows of the Best estimate of Claims Provisions (Gross)												
Cash out-flows												
Future benefits and claims	R0410	83		6 893 694	2 254 591 255		1 937 225	-148	86 226 497	-15	255 901 485	2 605 550 076
Future expenses and other cash-out flows	R0420											0
Cash in-flows												
Future premiums	R0430											0
Other cash-in flows (incl. Recoverable from salvages and subrogations)	R0440											0
Percentage of gross Best Estimate calculated using approximations	R0450	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Best estimate subject to transitional of the interest rate	R0460											0
Technical provisions without transitional on interest rate	R0470											0
Best estimate subject to volatility adjustment	R0480											0
Technical provisions without volatility adjustment and without others transitional measures	R0490											0

Gross best estimate calculated using simplified methods	RTT01											0

6.8 S.19.01.01: NON-LIFE INSURANCE CLAIMS

Total (no breakdown by currency)	Unit	EUR
Non-life insurance claims		

S.19.01.01.01

Line of business*	Z0010	All LoB
Accident year / Underwriting year*	Z0020	2
Currency*	Z0030	Total
Currency conversion*	Z0040	2

Gross Claims Paid (non-cumulative) - Development year (absolute amount)

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15 & +
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140	C0150	C0160
Prior	R0100																7 033 209
N-14	R0110	326 725	61 999 286	17 142 458	16 790 181	29 162 984	43 056 012	35 995 847	21 862 757	10 681 413	10 904 547	6 289 303	2 720 493	2 935 744	2 647 057	1 434 280	
N-13	R0120	1 761 054	48 088 919	16 456 810	11 445 197	14 704 415	14 840 981	11 262 812	7 308 781	3 294 976	5 648 591	1 617 582	1 282 493	960 646	738 137		
N-12	R0130	15 954 704	115 514 060	50 371 111	26 205 184	26 133 523	16 844 593	13 348 127	8 582 079	3 671 549	3 965 488	3 501 574	3 243 389	1 542 718			
N-11	R0140	9 263 026	132 409 771	50 756 381	7 026 431	10 236 669	9 177 164	4 166 106	2 967 616	829 904	2 432 175	1 033 619	411 119				
N-10	R0150	8 305 063	80 190 809	23 480 641	30 845 009	28 746 052	19 612 818	11 963 814	6 810 237	4 456 685	4 478 826	153 783					
N-9	R0160	285 343 317	276 724 941	69 513 258	21 899 060	12 458 599	8 401 083	6 879 584	7 303 342	536 512	2 248 014						
N-8	R0170	6 109 778	123 978 221	54 897 685	75 692 321	82 162 167	62 922 297	43 885 512	23 221 458	13 017 154							
N-7	R0180	15 674 827	48 620 948	23 137 424	21 109 580	21 419 773	19 655 476	10 578 737	7 199 257								
N-6	R0190	24 105 100	126 008 303	30 371 038	10 607 806	5 499 484	3 580 932	2 453 281									
N-5	R0200	58 603 469	197 220 060	49 377 052	16 315 765	10 144 208	7 529 152										
N-4	R0210	3 681 152	241 544 796	49 830 995	24 746 767	16 403 435											
N-3	R0220	131 720 451	297 828 806	85 333 805	73 782 119												
N-2	R0230	3 606 798	942 309 008	429 846 691													
N-1	R0240	55 764 252	244 113 290														
N	R0250	2 770 261															

Gross Claims Paid (non-cumulative) - Current year, sum of years (cumulative)

		In Current	Sum of all
		C0170	C0180
Prior	R0100	7 033 209	7 033 209
N-14	R0110	1 434 280	263 949 089
N-13	R0120	738 137	139 411 395
N-12	R0130	1 542 718	288 878 101
N-11	R0140	411 119	230 709 981
N-10	R0150	153 783	219 043 737
N-9	R0160	2 248 014	691 307 707
N-8	R0170	13 017 154	485 886 592
N-7	R0180	7 199 257	167 396 021
N-6	R0190	2 453 281	202 625 942
N-5	R0200	7 529 152	339 189 706
N-4	R0210	16 403 435	336 207 145
N-3	R0220	73 782 119	588 665 182
N-2	R0230	429 846 691	1 375 762 497
N-1	R0240	244 113 290	299 877 542
N	R0250	2 770 261	2 770 261
Total	R0260	810 675 899	5 638 714 107

Reinsurance Recoveries received (non-cumulative) - Development year (absolute amount)

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15 & +
		C0600	C0610	C0620	C0630	C0640	C0650	C0660	C0670	C0680	C0690	C0700	C0710	C0720	C0730	C0740	C0750
Prior	R0300																0
N-14	R0310	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N-13	R0320	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
N-12	R0330	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
N-11	R0340	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
N-10	R0350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
N-9	R0360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
N-8	R0370	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
N-7	R0380	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
N-6	R0390	0	0	0	0	0	0	0									
N-5	R0400	0	0	0	0	0	0										
N-4	R0410	0	0	0	0	0											
N-3	R0420	0	-4 800 176	2 022 169	848 315												
N-2	R0430	0	0	0													
N-1	R0440	0	0														
N	R0450	0															

Reinsurance Recoveries received (non-cumulative) - Current year, sum of years

		In Current	Sum of
		C0760	C0770
Prior	R0300	0	0
N-14	R0310	0	0
N-13	R0320	0	0
N-12	R0330	0	0
N-11	R0340	0	0
N-10	R0350	0	0
N-9	R0360	0	0
N-8	R0370	0	0
N-7	R0380	0	0
N-6	R0390	0	0
N-5	R0400	0	0
N-4	R0410	0	0
N-3	R0420	848 315	-1 929 691
N-2	R0430	0	0
N-1	R0440	0	0
N	R0450	0	0
Total	R0460	848 315	-1 929 691

Gross undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions - Development year (absolute amount)

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15 & +
		C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280	C0290	C0300	C0310	C0320	C0330	C0340	C0350
Prior	R0100																44 405 339
N-14	R0110	424 792 483	368 407 555	276 956 641	291 342 907	257 675 194	140 624 192	90 082 577	56 088 141	42 950 687	28 624 648	22 996 932	18 341 223	13 163 734	11 174 662	9 804 377	
N-13	R0120	300 777 721	270 028 837	119 837 188	99 106 488	63 963 861	47 592 689	30 020 779	23 072 419	17 148 135	12 536 908	10 355 955	8 738 840	8 314 132	6 599 335		
N-12	R0130	383 993 971	247 131 367	137 963 914	98 046 529	72 411 561	50 979 829	35 546 099	26 543 377	22 436 016	18 634 404	16 020 975	14 301 689	12 212 037			
N-11	R0140	385 281 030	95 962 981	62 323 754	39 053 889	25 323 069	18 991 406	12 703 321	9 251 192	9 920 208	7 290 648	4 714 576	4 052 028				
N-10	R0150	465 391 913	163 227 430	172 266 761	136 226 852	100 772 051	71 953 570	58 264 727	44 948 649	24 125 780	17 654 615	13 024 793					
N-9	R0160	837 383 288	216 483 375	105 514 205	62 745 002	47 296 674	37 369 884	25 358 509	20 090 612	18 119 956	13 487 613						
N-8	R0170	892 491 485	638 638 492	585 209 686	395 747 151	292 975 784	193 434 802	84 864 956	57 772 254	41 011 413							
N-7	R0180	277 176 623	192 535 656	106 578 467	90 739 079	67 385 692	43 604 975	32 795 211	22 209 128								
N-6	R0190	432 989 297	120 981 798	74 042 934	33 722 604	27 620 825	18 959 323	12 980 518									
N-5	R0200	616 951 883	178 915 045	86 012 930	56 424 121	42 471 882	32 954 921										
N-4	R0210	700 724 241	274 012 615	124 159 807	103 090 061	59 887 183											
N-3	R0220	884 278 101	412 669 129	298 912 234	277 883 885												
N-2	R0230	2 068 501 248	1 230 447 795	726 091 129													
N-1	R0240	759 833 239	651 764 553														
N	R0250	708 345 865															

Gross discounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions - Current year,

		Year end (discounted
		C0360
Prior	R0100	45 133 943
N-14	R0110	9 577 935
N-13	R0120	6 429 129
N-12	R0130	12 530 937
N-11	R0140	2 990 792
N-10	R0150	11 647 603
N-9	R0160	12 285 401
N-8	R0170	40 046 872
N-7	R0180	21 349 413
N-6	R0190	12 043 966
N-5	R0200	33 032 760
N-4	R0210	58 202 108
N-3	R0220	276 868 883
N-2	R0230	707 293 021
N-1	R0240	648 690 832
N	R0250	707 426 425
Total	R0260	2 605 550 022

Undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions - Reinsurance recoverable - Development year (absolute amount)

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15 & +
		C0800	C0810	C0820	C0830	C0840	C0850	C0860	C0870	C0880	C0890	C0900	C0910	C0920	C0930	C0940	C0950
Prior	R0300																92 791
N-14	R0310	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N-13	R0320	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
N-12	R0330	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
N-11	R0340	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
N-10	R0350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
N-9	R0360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
N-8	R0370	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
N-7	R0380	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
N-6	R0390	0	0	0	0	0	0	0									
N-5	R0400	0	0	0	0	0	0										
N-4	R0410	0	0	0	0	0											
N-3	R0420	0	141 789 797	127 612 169	107 573 658												
N-2	R0430	0	0	0													
N-1	R0440	0	0														
N	R0450	0															

Discounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions - Reinsurance

		Year end (discounted
		C0960
Prior	R0300	92 791
N-14	R0310	0
N-13	R0320	0
N-12	R0330	0
N-11	R0340	0
N-10	R0350	0
N-9	R0360	0
N-8	R0370	0
N-7	R0380	0
N-6	R0390	0
N-5	R0400	0
N-4	R0410	0
N-3	R0420	119 885 234
N-2	R0430	0
N-1	R0440	0
N	R0450	0
Total	R0460	119 978 025

6.9 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 sector as foreseen in article 68 of Delegated Regulation 2015/35						
Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	R0010	60 000 000,00	60 000 000,00			
Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	R0030	0,00				
Initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own - fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings	R0040	0,00				
Subordinated mutual member accounts	R0050	0,00				
Surplus funds	R0070	2 266 460 242,00	2 266 460 242,00			
Preference shares	R0090	0,00				
Share premium account related to preference shares	R0110	0,00				
Reconciliation reserve	R0130	3 171 272 771,97	3 171 272 771,97			
Subordinated liabilities	R0140	0,00				
An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	R0160	0,00				
Other own fund items approved by the supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above	R0180	0,00				
Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds						
Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds	R0220					
Deductions						
Deductions for participations in financial and credit institutions	R0230	0,00				
Total basic own funds after deductions	R0290	5 497 733 013,97	5 497 733 013,97	0,00	0,00	0,00
Ancillary own funds						
Unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on demand	R0300	0,00				
Unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual - type undertakings, callable on demand	R0310	0,00				
Unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand	R0320	0,00				
A legally binding commitment to subscribe and pay for subordinated liabilities on demand	R0330	0,00				
Letters of credit and guarantees under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0340	0,00				
Letters of credit and guarantees other than under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0350	0,00				
Supplementary members calls under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0360	0,00				
Supplementary members calls - other than under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0370	0,00				
Other ancillary own funds	R0390	0,00				
Total ancillary own funds	R0400	0,00			0,00	0,00
Available and eligible own funds						
Total available own funds to meet the SCR	R0500	5 497 733 013,97	5 497 733 013,97	0,00	0,00	0,00
Total available own funds to meet the MCR	R0510	5 497 733 013,97	5 497 733 013,97	0,00	0,00	
Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR	R0540	5 497 733 013,97	5 497 733 013,97	0,00	0,00	0,00
Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR	R0550	5 497 733 013,97	5 497 733 013,97	0,00	0,00	
SCR	R0580	3 042 555 212,85				
MCR	R0600	760 638 803,21				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR	R0620	1,806946014				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR	R0640	7,227784056				

Reconciliation reserve

		C0060
Reconciliation reserve		
Excess of assets over liabilities	R0700	5 509 633 013,97
Own shares (held directly and indirectly)	R0710	
Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges	R0720	11 900 000,00
Other basic own fund items	R0730	2 326 460 242,00
Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of ring fenced funds due to ring fencing	R0740	
Reconciliation reserve	R0760	3 171 272 771,97
Expected profits		
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Life business	R0770	
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Non-life business	R0780	-263 249 094,00
Total Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP)	R0790	-263 249 094,00

OF-B1A (solo)

Own funds (quarterly template - for solo entities)

S.23.01.01

MCR - Cell Linked

MCR Non Composite - S280101!R0400_C0070	760 638 803,21
MCR Composite- S280201!R0400_C0130	
MCR	760 638 803,21

SCR - Cell Linked

SCR in Non Composite - S280101!R0310_C0070	3 042 555 212,85
SCR in Composite- S280201!R0310_C0130	
SCR	3 042 555 212,85

BS-Annual Solo

Excess of assets over liabilities	5 509 633 013,97

BS-Quarterly Solo/ Day 1 Solo

Excess of assets over liabilities	5 509 633 013,97

BS-Annual ECB reporting Solo

Excess of assets over liabilities	5 509 633 013,97

BS-Quarterly ECB reporting Solo

Excess of assets over liabilities	5 509 633 013,97

6.10 S.25.01.01: SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT – FOR UNDERTAKINGS ON STANDARD FORMULA

Article 112*	Z0010	2

*Article 112
1 Article 112(7) reporting (output: x1)
2 Regular reporting (output: x0)

Basic Solvency Capital Requirement

		Net solvency capital requirement	Gross solvency capital requirement	Allocation from adjustments due to RFF and Matching adjustments portfolios
		C0030	C0040	C0050
Market risk	R0010	786 771 890,24	786 771 890,24	
Counterparty default risk	R0020	40 912 122,91	40 912 122,91	
Life underwriting risk	R0030	0,00	0,00	
Health underwriting risk	R0040	0,00	0,00	
Non-life underwriting risk	R0050	3 298 393 545,13	3 298 393 545,13	
Diversification	R0060	-527 652 349,10	-527 652 349,10	
Intangible asset risk	R0070	0,00	0,00	
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	R0100	3 598 425 209,17	3 598 425 209,17	

Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement

		Value
		C0100
Adjustment due to RFF/MAP nSCR aggregation	R0120	
Operational risk	R0130	69 373 693,53
Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	R0140	0,00
Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	R0150	-625 243 689,85
Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC	R0160	
Solvency capital requirement excluding capital add-on	R0200	3 042 555 212,85
Capital add-on already set	R0210	
Solvency capital requirement	R0220	3 042 555 212,85
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	
Method used to calculate the adjustment due to RFF/MAP nSCR aggregation*	R0450	4
Net future discretionary benefits	R0460	

*Method used to calculate the adjustment due to RFF/MAP nSCR aggregation
1 Full recalculation
2 Simplification at risk sub-module level
3 Simplification at risk module level
4 No adjustment

Approach to tax rate

		Yes/No
		C0109
Approach based on average tax rate*	R0590	1

*Approach based on average tax rate
1 Yes
2 No
3 Not applicable as LAC DT is not used (in this case R0600 to R0690 are not applicable)

Calculation of loss absorbing capacity of deferred taxes

		Before the shock	After the shock	LAC DT
		C0110	C0120	C0130
DTA	R0600	6 690 508,05	0,00	
DTA carry forward	R0610	6 690 508,05		
DTA due to deductible temporary differences	R0620	0,00		
DTL	R0630	481 934 197,90		
LAC DT	R0640			-625 243 689,85
LAC DT justified by reversion of deferred tax liabilities	R0650			-475 243 689,85
LAC DT justified by reference to probable future taxable economic profit	R0660			-150 000 000,00
LAC DT justified by carry back, current year	R0670			
LAC DT justified by carry back, future years	R0680			
Maximum LAC DT	R0690			-947 025 676,68

6.11 S.28.01.01: MINIMUM CAPITAL REQUIREMENT – ONLY LIFE OR NON-LIFE INSURANCE OR REINSURANCE ACTIVITY

Linear formula component for non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations		MCR components
		C0010
MCRNL Result	R0010	295 523 082,28

Background information		Background information	
		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	0,00	0,00
Income protection insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0030	0,00	0,00
Workers' compensation insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0040	0,00	0,00
Motor vehicle liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0050	1 566,59	0,00
Other motor insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0060	0,00	0,00
Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0070	728 731,61	0,00
Fire and other damage to property insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0080	2 078 561 596,25	699 436 195,02
General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0090	2 922,05	0,00
Credit and suretyship insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0100	789 746,28	24 386,29
Legal expenses insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0110	0,00	0,00
Assistance and proportional reinsurance	R0120	0,00	0,00
Miscellaneous financial loss insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0130	160 040,09	0,00
Non-proportional health reinsurance	R0140	0,00	0,00
Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	R0150	472 579,64	0,00
Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	R0160	617 630,76	0,00
Non-proportional property reinsurance	R0170	128 669 333,05	146 525 162,48

Linear formula component for life insurance and reinsurance obligations		C0040
MCRL Result	R0200	17 847,85

Total capital at risk for all life (re)insurance obligations		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	0,00	
Obligations with profit participation - future discretionary benefits	R0220	0,00	
Index-linked and unit-linked insurance obligations	R0230	0,00	
Other life (re)insurance and health (re)insurance obligations	R0240	849 897,64	
Total capital at risk for all life (re)insurance obligations	R0250		0,00

Overall MCR calculation		C0070
Linear MCR	R0300	295 540 930,13
SCR	R0310	3 042 555 212,85
MCR cap	R0320	1 369 149 845,78
MCR floor	R0330	760 638 803,21
Combined MCR	R0340	760 638 803,21
Absolute floor of the MCR	R0350	3 200 000,00
Minimum Capital Requirement	R0400	760 638 803,21

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