INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

For the six months ended June 30, 2023

SCOR
The Art & Science of Risk

Contents

General

Numbers presented throughout this document may not add up precisely to the totals in the tables and text. Percentages and percent changes are calculated on complete figures (including decimals); therefore, the document might contain immaterial differences in sums and percentages due to rounding. Unless otherwise specified, the sources for the business ranking and market positions are internal.

Forward-looking statements

This document includes forward-looking statements, assumptions, and information about SCOR's financial condition, results, business, strategy, plans and objectives, including in relation to SCOR's current or future projects.

These statements are sometimes identified by the use of the future tense or conditional mode, or terms such as "estimate", "believe", "anticipate", "expect", "have the objective", "intend to", "plan", "result in", "should", and other similar expressions.

It should be noted that the achievement of these objectives, forward-looking statements, assumptions and information is dependent on circumstances and facts that arise in the future.

No guarantee can be given regarding the achievement of these forward-looking statements, assumptions and information. These forward-looking statements, assumptions and information are not guarantees of future performance. Forward-looking statements, assumptions and information (including on objectives) may be impacted by known or unknown risks, identified or unidentified uncertainties and other factors that may significantly alter the future results, performance and accomplishments planned or expected by SCOR.

In particular, it should be noted that the full impact of the inflation and geopolitical risks including but not limited to the Russian invasion and war in Ukraine on SCOR's business and results cannot be accurately assessed.

Therefore, any assessments, any assumptions and, more generally, any figures presented in this document will necessarily be estimates based on evolving analyses, and encompass a wide range of theoretical hypotheses, which are highly evolutive.

These points of attention on forward-looking statements are all the more essential that the adoption of IFRS 17, which is a new accounting standard, results in significant accounting changes for SCOR.

Information regarding risks and uncertainties that may affect SCOR's business is set forth in the 2022 Universal Registration Document filed on April 14, 2023, under number D.23-0287 with the French Autorité des marchés financiers (AMF) posted on SCOR's website www.scor.com.

In addition, such forward-looking statements, assumptions and information are not "profit forecasts" within the meaning of Article 1 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/980.

SCOR has no intention and does not undertake to complete, update, revise or change these forward-looking statements, assumptions and information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Financial information

The Group's financial information contained in this document is prepared on the basis of IFRS and interpretations issued and approved by the European Union.

IFRS 17 is a new accounting standard applicable to insurance and reinsurance contracts. IFRS 17 has replaced IFRS 4 since January 1, 2023. The adoption of IFRS 17 results in significant accounting changes for SCOR. Any assessments, assumptions, estimates or expectations under or relating to IFRS 17 in this document reflect SCOR's current view of the impact of IFRS 17.

Unless otherwise specified, prior-year balance sheet, income statement items and ratios have not been reclassified.

The calculation of financial ratios (such as economic value per share, return on invested assets, management expenses ratio, return on equity and combined ratio) is detailed in the Appendix of this document.

The first half 2023 financial information has been subject to the completion of a limited review by SCOR's independent auditors. The solvency ratio is not audited by SCOR's Statutory Auditors.

Any figures for a period subsequent to June 30, 2023 should not be taken as a forecast of the expected financials for these periods.

1 BUSINESS REVIEW

1.1. SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

1.1.1. GROUP KEY FIGURES

SCOR SE ("the Company") and its consolidated subsidiaries (referred to collectively as "SCOR" or the "Group"), form the world's 5th largest reinsurer[1] serving more than 5,200 clients. The Group is organized in three business units, SCOR Property & Casualty ("SCOR P&C"), SCOR Life & Health ("SCOR L&H") and SCOR Investments, and three regional management platforms (the "Hubs"): the EMEA Hub, the Americas Hub and the Asia-Pacific Hub.

The Group continues to execute its 1-year plan and focus on the preparation of its new strategic plan, which will be unveiled on September 7.

The Group is in a strong position to benefit from the supportive market to maximize value creation:

- SCOR will fully leverage its L&H reinsurance platform to generate attractive and stable cashflows;
- SCOR will take full advantage of the P&C reinsurance cycle to improve its risk profile and maximize value creation;
- SCOR will pursue its prudent investment policy while maintaining a high level of liquidity.

In EUR millions	Six months ended June 30, 2023 (unaudited)	Year ended December 31, 2022 (unaudited)[1]	Six months ended June 30, 2022 (unaudited)[1]
Consolidated SCOR Group			
Gross written premiums[2]	9,574	19,732	9,686
Insurance revenue[3]	7,855	15,910	7,881
Net insurance revenue	6,508	13,060	6,502
Insurance service result[10]	804	(1,218)	(64)
Consolidated net income – Group share[4]	502	(1,383)	(275)
Management expenses ratio[5]	6.6%	6.7%	6.6%
Investment income[6]	422	384	213
Return on invested assets[5]	2.9%	2.1%	1.6%
Return on equity[5]	23.2%	N/A	N/A
Basic earnings per share *(in EUR)*[7]	2.80	(7.76)	(1.55)
Book value per share *(in EUR)*[5]	25.84	24.11	32.00
Share price *(in EUR)*[8]	26.89	21.49	20.50
Economic value per share *(in EUR)*[9]	52.11	49.77	59.53
Operating cash flow	237	500	(368)
Total shareholders' equity	4,663	4,351	5,721
Total economic value	9,374	8,947	10,631

(1) Comparative data have been restated due to the application of IFRS 17.
(2) Refer to Section 1.2.1 – "Gross written premiums" is not a metric defined under the IFRS 17 accounting framework (non-GAAP metric).
(3) Refer to Section 1.2.2 – Group insurance revenue.
(4) Refer to Section 1.2.4 – Consolidated net income – Group share.
(5) Refer to Appendix – Calculation of financial ratios, for detailed calculation.
(6) Refer to Section 1.2.3 – Investment income.
(7) Refer to Note 3.11 – Earnings per share, for detailed calculation.
(8) Closing stock price on June 30, 2023 (December 31, 2022, June 30, 2022).
(9) Economic value is defined as the aggregation of shareholders' equity and CSM net of tax.
(10) Including revenues associated with financial reinsurance contracts.

(1) By net reinsurance premiums written, source: "AM Best Special Report Global Reinsurance 2022".

In EUR millions	Six months ended June 30, 2023 (unaudited)	Year ended December 31, 2022 (unaudited)[1]	Six months ended June 30, 2022 (unaudited)[1]
SCOR P&C			
New Business CSM[3]	859	1,150	-
Gross written premiums[2]	4,614	10,017	4,827
Insurance revenue	3,659	7,371	3,452
Combined ratio	86.9%	114.9%	105.7%
SCOR L&H			
New Business CSM[10]	287	842	-
Gross written premiums[2]	4,960	9,715	4,859
Insurance revenue	4,196	8,539	4,429
Insurance service result	411	(316)	100

(1) Comparative data have been restated due to the application of IFRS 17.
(2) Refer to Section 1.2.1 – Gross written premiums is not a metric defined under the IFRS 17 accounting framework (non-GAAP metric).
(3) Includes the CSM on new treaties and change in CSM on existing treaties due to new business (i.e. new business on existing contracts).

1.1.2. OVERVIEW

In H1 2023, the reinsurance industry continues to be driven by three favourable developments that have emerged and accelerated in recent quarters on both the asset and liability sides.

The positive phase of the P&C reinsurance cycle, marked by a strong improvement in pricing conditions, is ongoing. SCOR records strong rate increases for its P&C portfolios renewed in January, April, and June 2023, which should lead to a significant improvement in technical profitability. The portfolio actions initiated in 2022 have now been completed. This is against a backdrop of limited natural catastrophe activity (natural catastrophes include a major earthquake in Turkey, tornadoes in the U.S. and floods in Italy in H1 2023), and a high level of man-made activity, notably including the series of riots that started in France at the end of June.

In L&H reinsurance, the business continues to grow profitably and generates a strong insurance result.

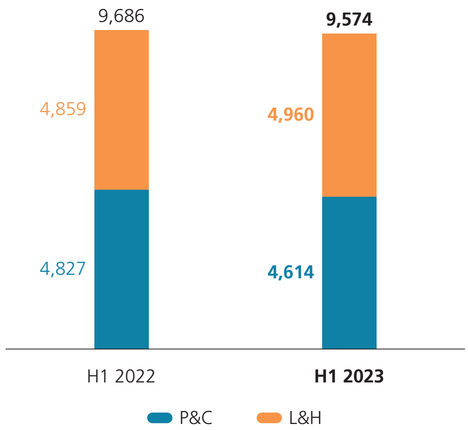
In Investments, SCOR continues to benefit from high reinvestment rates and reports a strong increase in the regular income yield.

Leveraging the market tailwinds, over the first half of 2023, SCOR generated EUR 502 million net income, implying an annualized Return on Equity of 23.2%, and grew its Economic Value by 7.8% [1].

(1) Not annualized. The starting point is adjusted for the payment of a EUR 1.40 dividend per share (EUR 254 million in total) for the fiscal year 2022, paid in 2023.

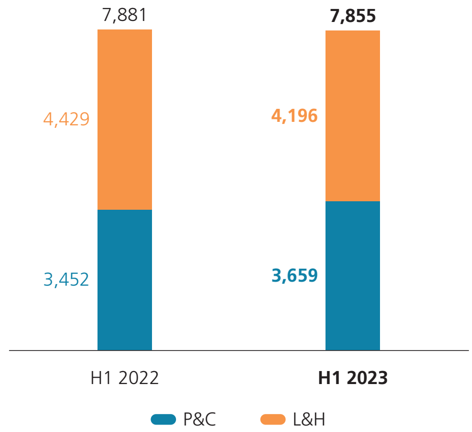
Gross written premium (unaudited)

In EUR millions



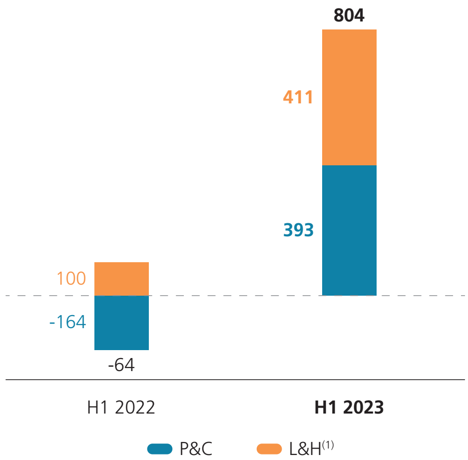
Insurance revenue (unaudited)

In EUR millions



Insurance service result (unaudited)

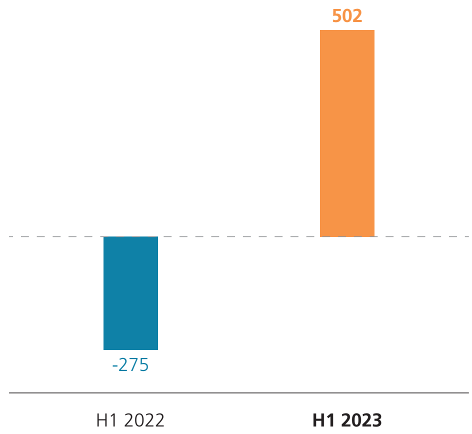
In EUR millions



(1) Includes revenues on Financial contracts reported under IFRS 9.

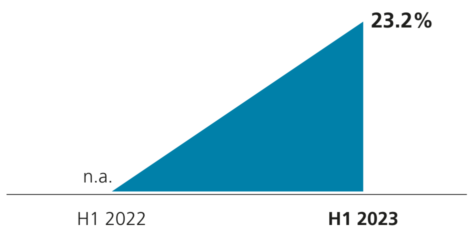
Consolidated net income – Group share (unaudited)

In EUR millions



Return on equity* (unaudited)

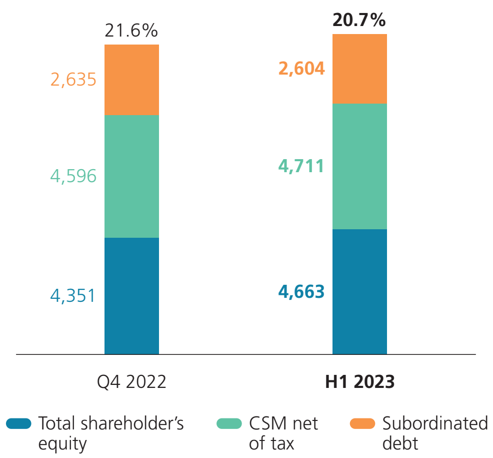
In %



* *Return on equity is based on the Group's share of net income divided by average shareholders' equity (calculated as shareholders' equity at the beginning of the period adjusted for the effect of all movements during the period using a prorata temporis method).*

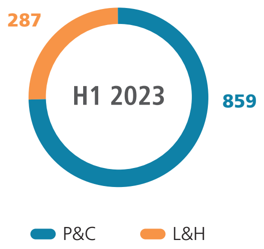
Economic value, debt and leverage ratio* (unaudited)

In EUR millions and in %



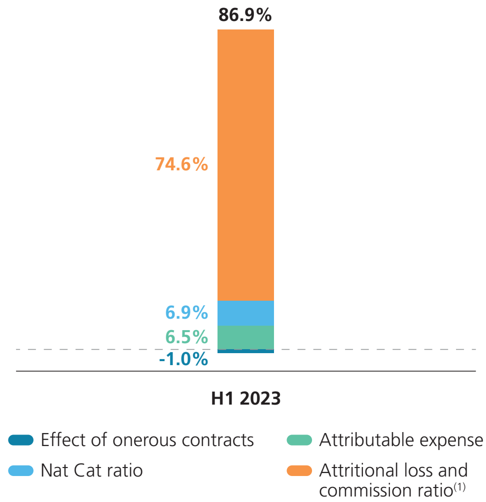
* *The leverage ratio is calculated as the percentage of subordinated debt compared to the sum of Economic Value and subordinated debt in IFRS 17. In both cases, the calculation excludes accrued interest and includes the effects of swaps related to some subordinated debt issuances.*

New business CSM[1] (unaudited)
In EUR millions



(1) *Includes the CSM on new treaties and change in CSM on existing treaties due to new business (i.e. new business on existing contracts).*

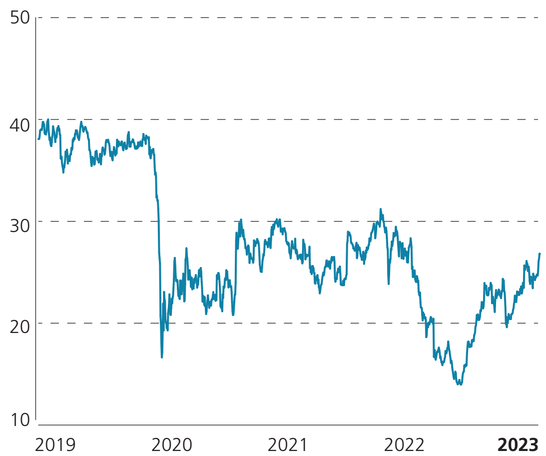
Combined ratio* (unaudited)
In %



* *The combined ratio is the total of P&C insurance service expense divided by the insurance revenue for P&C business. The ratio is net of retrocession.*

(1) *Includes the full effect of discount on claims.*

Share price
In EUR



1.1.3. RATINGS INFORMATION

The Company and some of its insurance subsidiaries are rated by recognized rating agencies.

At June 30, 2023, the relevant ratings for the Company were as follows[1]:

	Financial Strength	Senior Debt	Subordinated Debt
AM BEST	**A** stable outlook	**a+**	**a-**
FitchRatings	**A+** stable outlook	**A**	**BBB+**
Moody's	**A1** stable outlook	**N/A**	**A3 (hyb)**
S&P Global	**A+** stable outlook	**A+** stable outlook	**A-**

On February 3, 2023, Moody's downgrades SCOR's insurance financial strength rating to "A1" from "Aa3", as well as its debt ratings to "A3" from "A2", and changes the outlook to stable from negative.

On March 9, 2023, AM Best has downgraded the Financial Strength Rating (FSR) to "A" (Excellent) from "A+" (Superior) and the Long-Term Issuer Credit Ratings (Long-Term ICR) to "a+" (Excellent) from "aa-" (Superior) of SCOR SE (SCOR) (France) and its main operating subsidiaries. The outlook of Credit Ratings (ratings) has been revised to stable from negative.

(1) *Sources: www.standardandpoors.com; www.ambest.com; www.moodys.com and www.fitchratings.com.*

1.2. CONSOLIDATED NET INCOME

1.2.1. GROSS WRITTEN PREMIUMS[1]

Gross written premiums for the six months ended June 30, 2023 amounted to EUR 9,574 million, a decrease of 1.2% at current exchange rates compared to EUR 9,686 million for the same period in 2022. The amount at constant exchange rates is stable. The stable gross written premium compared to the same period in 2022 is driven by a decrease in gross written premium for SCOR P&C of 3.4% at constant exchange rates (4.4% at current exchange rates) and an increase for SCOR L&H of 3.3% at constant exchange rates (2.1% at current exchange rates).

1.2.2. GROUP INSURANCE REVENUE[2]

In the first semester of 2023, SCOR insurance revenue amounts to EUR 7,855 million, stable at constant exchange rates (-0.3% at current exchange rates) compared to H1 2022.

P&C insurance revenue stands at EUR 3,659 million up 6.7% at constant exchange rates (up 6.0% at current exchange rates) compared to H1 2022. There has been a strong increase in insurance revenue for Specialty insurance (+19.7% at constant exchange rates), which now represents 33% of SCOR P&C's overall insurance revenue.

L&H insurance revenue stands at EUR 4,196 million down 5.3% at constant exchange rates (down 5.3% at current exchange rates) compared to H1 2022. This reflects the significant decrease in Covid and non-Covid expected claims between H1 2022 and H1 2023. As a reminder, insurance revenue is the sum of expected claims and expenses for the relevant period, CSM amortization, Risk Adjustment release and amortization of existing onerous contracts. It is not the result of a deduction applied to the gross written premium.

1.2.3. INVESTMENT INCOME

Investment income on Invested assets[3] increased to EUR 320 million in the first half of 2023, compared to EUR 181 million in the same period in 2022. In the first half of 2023, regular income contributed EUR 322 million. The contribution from Investment gains and losses stands at EUR 28 million for the six months ended June 30, 2023. Net impairment and amortization stands at EUR (30) million for the six months ended June 30, 2023, mainly from the inclusion of expected credit losses (EUR (15) million for the six months ended June 30, 2023) as well as Real estate impairment and amortization (EUR (21) million for the six months ended June 30, 2023). Return on invested assets excludes an amount of EUR 47 million fair value change of the call option granted by Covéa.

The Group had average invested assets of EUR 22.2 billion in the first half-year 2023 as compared to EUR 22.1 billion in the first half-year 2022. The return on invested assets for the six months ended June 30, 2023 was 2.9% compared to 1.6% for the same period in 2022.

1.2.4. CONSOLIDATED NET INCOME – GROUP SHARE

SCOR's net income amounted to EUR 502 million for the first six months of 2023, compared to EUR (275) million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2022.

The result reflects a positive contribution from the three business engines:

- In P&C, market conditions remain favorable for reinsurers, regarding both pricing and terms and conditions. H1 2023 natural catastrophes losses were at 6.9% of the net insurance revenue, below the 10% budget announced on April 12, 2023, reflecting the impact of an earthquake in Turkey, tornadoes in the U.S. and floods in Italy. Attritional losses were impacted by a high level of man-made activity including claims on French riots, and by additional prudence brought to selected P&C reserves.
- SCOR L&H's insurance service result is supported by the CSM amortization, and a positive experience variance, reflecting (i) favorable developments in the U.S. including from Covid-19 claims, and (ii) the impact of a one-off item in Q1.
- In Investment, SCOR continues to benefit from high reinvestment rates and reports a strong regular income yield.

The net income also captures a EUR 47 million pre-tax impact related to the option on own shares granted to SCOR valued at fair value through income.

(1) GWP is not a metric defined under the IFRS 17 accounting framework (non-GAAP metric).
(2) Insurance revenue is now the main topline metric on an earned basis, expected to be lower than GWP as it is net of some reinsurance commissions and it excludes investment components.
(3) Refer to Appendix – Calculation of financial ratios, for detailed calculation.

1.2.5. RETURN ON EQUITY

The return on equity was 23.2% for the first six months of 2023 compared to a negative return on equity for the same period in 2022. Basic earnings per share was EUR 2.80 for the first six months of 2023 and EUR (1.55) for the same period in 2022, the latter having been impacted by a combination of exceptional events.

1.2.6. OPERATING CASH FLOWS

Operating cash flows for the Group amounted to EUR 237 million for the six month-period ended June 30, 2023, compared to EUR (368) million for the same period in 2022.

Operating cash flows of SCOR P&C amounted to EUR 313 million for the six months ended June 30, 2023 compared to EUR 280 million for the same period in 2022.

Operating cash flows of SCOR L&H amounted to EUR (76) million for the six months ended June 30, 2023, reflecting outflows related to some legacy books. Operating cash flows amounted to EUR (648) million for the same period in 2022 driven by payments of the Covid-19 claims.

1.2.7. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS OF THE PERIOD

On June 9, 2023, Denis Kessler, Chairman of the Board of SCOR, passed away at the age of 71

Fabrice Brégier is appointed Chairman of SCOR's Board of Directors to replace Denis Kessler

Following the passing of Denis Kessler on June 9, 2023, in accordance with the internal regulations of the Board of Directors, Vice-Chairman Augustin de Romanet chaired the Board for an interim period, until the appointment of a new Chairman. SCOR's Board of Directors, which met on June 25, 2023, unanimously decided to appoint Fabrice Brégier non-executive Chairman, with immediate effect.

Thierry Léger is appointed Chief Executive Officer of SCOR

The Board of Directors, acting on the proposal of the Nomination Committee, has unanimously decided to appoint Thierry Léger Chief Executive Officer of SCOR. Thierry Léger took up his position as CEO of SCOR with effect the May 1, 2023.

Thierry Léger has 25 years of experience in the reinsurance sector. His expertise covers life reinsurance, P&C reinsurance and alternative reinsurance. The Board of Directors is convinced that Thierry Léger has all the professional skills and managerial qualities required to succeed as CEO of SCOR.

François de Varenne is appointed Group Chief Financial Officer and Deputy Chief Executive Officer of SCOR

Ian Kelly, previously Chief Financial Officer of SCOR, leaves the Group to pursue new professional opportunities.

François de Varenne has previously been Interim CEO of SCOR from January 26, 2023, to April 30, 2023, and Executive Committee member in charge of Investments, Technology, Transformation and Group Corporate Finance. He keeps his previous responsibilities and will be taking on the financial management of the Group.

SCOR successfully sponsors a new catastrophe bond, Atlas Capital DAC Series 2023-1

SCOR has successfully sponsored a new catastrophe bond ("cat bond"), Atlas Capital DAC Series 2023-1, which will provide the Group with multi-year risk transfer capacity of USD 75 million to protect itself against named storms in the U.S. and earthquakes in the U.S. and Canada, as well as European windstorms. The risk period for Atlas Capital DAC Series 2023-1 will run from June 1, 2023, to May 31, 2026. The transaction has received the approval of the Irish regulatory authorities. The cat bond offering integrates ESG related considerations to support investors' due diligence.

1.3. GROUP FINANCIAL POSITION

1.3.1. ECONOMIC VALUE[1]

Economic value increased from EUR 8,947 million as at December 31, 2022 to EUR 9,374 million as at June 30, 2023. This change corresponds to a growth of 8.7%[2] at constant interest rates and exchange rates basis and assuming a constant valuation of the option on own shares, as at December 31, 2022.

Total shareholders' equity increased from EUR 4,351 million as at December 31, 2022 to EUR 4,663 million as at June 30, 2023. The increase is mainly driven by EUR 502 million of net income (including the share attributable to non-controlling interests), the revaluation reserves variation of EUR 258 million, partially offset by the effect of changes in foreign exchange rates (EUR (138) million) and the distribution of EUR (254) million dividend.

Contractual service margin net of tax increased from EUR 4,596 million as at December 31, 2022 to EUR 4,711 million as at June 30, 2023. The increase is mainly driven by new business CSM with EUR 287 million arising from L&H and EUR 859 million from P&C, the latter benefitting from strong results from the January, April and June renewals. CSM amortization amounts to EUR 833 million in total and is reflected in the shareholders' equity through P&L. In addition, CSM was negatively impacted by changes in operating assumptions for EUR 226 million.

1.3.2. ASSETS AND LIQUIDITY MANAGEMENT

The first half of 2023 was characterized by a solid performance of risky assets amid high interest rate volatility.

After an *annus horribilis* for most asset classes, 2023 started on a very positive note. It was the return of a Goldilocks scenario, underpinned by the slowdown in inflation in most developed countries in Q4 2022 and the resilience of global activity. Equities, credit and interest rates have all benefited from this buoyant environment and in January 2023 had one of their best starts to a year.

However, this positive scenario was short-lived, and volatility returned from mid-February on the back of disappointing inflation figures published mid-February in the US and Europe. The rapid and steady decline in inflation was called into question. Further monetary normalization became the central scenario. Against this backdrop, yields started to rise again: the US 2-year yield exceeded 5% in early March, while the 2-10-year spread reached a 40-year low of -110 bps.

The pressure was all the greater as the economy continued to show signs of resilience, supporting the soft-landing theory, despite the speed and magnitude of the rate hikes over a year ago. In particular, the strength of the labor market seemed to allow "higher for longer" rates for some time.

The collapse of four US regional banks raised the spectrum of the Great Financial Crisis and fears of a domino effect. Central banks had to take strong actions to stabilize the financial system: deposit guarantees, new liquidity facilities, etc. In addition, against this backdrop of heightened volatility, the Swiss National Bank had to organize an emergency rescue of Credit Suisse through its partner UBS. These bankruptcies triggered a sharp fall in US and, to a lesser extent, European banking stocks, with the US regional banking index losing more than 24% in March 2023. By contrast, the rest of the equity market remained solid. Similarly, in the credit market, spreads were relatively resilient, except for the highly subordinated bank debt segment thanks to the write-off of Credit Suisse bonds. Flight to quality pushed interest rates sharply lower. The decline was also due to growing fears of recession.

Another potential risk factor was the uncertainty surrounding the US debt ceiling. In the end, this did not have a significant impact on financial markets. The last-minute agreement reached at the end of May prevented the United States from defaulting.

During the first half of the year, despite the stress in the banking sector, the Fed and the ECB raised interest rates by 75 bps and 150 bps respectively, bringing their key rates to 5.25% and 3.5%. Persistent inflation and fears of a wage-price spiral led central banks to become even more hawkish towards the end of the period. In this context, having experienced a huge volatility over the period, US and German 2-year yields ended the half year at 4.9% and 3.2%, up 50 bps and 40 bps respectively since the beginning of the year. Apart from UK gilts, 10-year rates were relatively stable or even lower than at the beginning of the year. Markets continue to anticipate a soft landing and a return of inflation to the 2% target over the medium term.

(1) Economic value is defined as the aggregation of shareholders' equity and CSM net of tax.
(2) Not annualized. The starting point is adjusted for the payment of a EUR 1.4 dividend of per share (EUR 252 million in total) for the fiscal year 2022, paid in 2023.

With regard to risky assets, equity and credit markets performed surprisingly well in the first half of the year, despite interest rate volatility and uncertainties about the path of inflation and the resilience of the economy. Investment grade indices gained between 2% and 3% over the period. High yield corporate bonds outperformed with returns of over 5%, benefiting from a tightening of credit spreads from 50 to 70 bps.

Equity indices recorded a strong performance as well. The S&P 500 and Euro Stoxx 50 indices rose by 17% and 12% respectively. The US index, which has been back into bull market since June 2023, benefited from the outperformance of technology stocks, buoyed by the prospect of revenues from artificial intelligence.

Since the end of 2022, invested assets decreased to EUR 21,704 million from EUR 22,179 million at December 31, 2022.

Liquidity, defined as SCOR's share of cash and cash equivalents, short-term government bonds (with maturities above three months and below twelve months) and bank overdrafts, stood at 9% of invested assets as at June 30, 2023, decreased compared with the level of 12% observed as at December 31, 2022.

The fixed income portfolio represents a significant portion of SCOR's invested assets with 79% invested in this asset class (80% at year-end 2022). The exposure to corporate bonds increased to 45% as at June 30, 2023, from 44% at the end of 2022. The exposure to government bonds decreased to 22%, the exposure to covered bonds and agency mortgage-backed securities increased to 8% and the exposure to structured and securitized products is stable at 2%, over the same period.

The fixed income portfolio remains of very high quality with an average rating of "A+" as at June 30, 2023, stable compared to the average rating at the end of 2022. The duration of the fixed income portfolio stands at 3.2 years as at June 30, 2023, compared to 3.2 years at the end of 2022.SCOR's exposure to loans remained stable at 5% of invested assets as at June 30, 2023, 2022, as well as the exposure to equity securities at 0%.

The real estate portfolio exposure stands at 3% of invested assets, stable compared to December 31,

Other investments, comprising mainly insurance-linked securities, private equity and infrastructure funds and non-listed equities increased to 5% of invested assets as at June 30, 2023.

For further detail on the investment portfolio as at June 30, 2023 see Section 3.9 – Other financial assets and financial liabilities.

The Group maintains a policy of hedging its net monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies to minimize income volatility from currency rate fluctuations. Moreover, the Group has set up a strict policy of currency congruency to protect its capital implying the investment of financial assets using a similar currency mix to the one of net written premiums and reinsurance liabilities.

1.3.3. FINANCIAL DEBT LEVERAGE

As of June 30, 2023, the Group has a financial debt leverage position of 20.7% (compared to 21.6% at December 31, 2022).

The leverage ratio is calculated as the percentage of subordinated debt compared to the sum of Economic Value and subordinated debt in IFRS 17. In both cases, the calculation excludes accrued interest and includes the effects of swaps related to some subordinated debt issuances.

1.4. SOLVENCY

SCOR's internal model and risk management system under the Solvency II regime is described in Section 1.3.7 of the 2022 Universal Registration Document.

SCOR's estimated solvency ratio at June 30, 2023 stands at 213%[1], in the upper part of the optimal solvency range of 185%-220% defined in the last strategic plan.

(1) *Solvency ratio based on Solvency II requirements. The Group solvency final results are to be filed to supervisory authorities by September 15, 2023, and may differ from the estimates expressed or implied in this Interim Financial Report.*

1.5. SCOR P&C

1.5.1. GROSS WRITTEN PREMIUMS

Gross written premiums of EUR 4,614 million for the first six months ended June 30, 2023 represent an decrease by 4.4% compared to EUR 4,827 million for the same period in 2022. At constant exchange rates, gross written premiums decreased by 3.4%.

1.5.2. INSURANCE REVENUE

In the first semester of 2023, SCOR P&C's insurance revenue stands at EUR 3,659 million, up 6,7% at constant exchange rates (up 6.0% at current exchange rates) compared to H1 2022. There has been a strong increase in insurance revenue for Specialty insurance (+19.7% at constant exchange rates), which now represents 33% of SCOR P&C's overall insurance revenue.

1.5.3. INSURANCE SERVICE RESULT

The P&C insurance service result stands at EUR 393 million, supported by a CSM amortization of EUR 616 million and RA release of EUR 70 million, partly offset by a negative experience variance.

1.5.4. COMBINED RATIO

SCOR P&C's combined ratio stands at 86.9% in H1 2023, compared to 105.7% in H1 2022. The combined ratio in H1 is improving due to (i) a low Nat Cat ratio of 6.9% of net insurance revenue, below the 10% budget announced on 12 April 2023, and (ii) an attritional loss and commission ratio of 74.6% (it was mainly impacted by a high level of man-made activity including notably claims on French riots, and by additional prudence brought to selected P&C reserves).

SCOR P&C's attributable expenses ratio stands at 6.5% of its insurance revenue in H1 2023.

1.5.5. NEW BUSINESS CSM

New business CSM in H1 2023 stands at EUR 859 [(1)] million, benefiting from a strong pricing at January, April and June 2023 renewals and high expected margins.

1.6. SCOR L&H

1.6.1. GROSS WRITTEN PREMIUMS

In the first half of 2023, SCOR's L&H gross written premiums stand at EUR 4,960 million, up 3.3% at constant exchange rates (up 2.1% at current exchange rates) compared to EUR 4,859 million for the first half of 2022.

1.6.2. INSURANCE REVENUE

In the first half of 2023, SCOR L&H insurance revenue amounts to EUR 4,196 million, down 5.3% at constant exchange rates (down 5.3% at current exchange rates) compared to H1 2022. This reflects the significant decrease in Covid and non-Covid expected claims between H1 2022 and H1 2023. As a reminder, insurance revenue is the sum of expected claims and expenses for the relevant period (estimated at the beginning of each quarter), CSM amortization, Risk Adjustment release and amortization of existing onerous contracts. It is not the result of a deduction applied to the gross written premium.

(1) Includes the CSM on new treaties and change in CSM on existing treaties due to new business (i.e. new business on existing contracts).

1.6.3. INSURANCE SERVICE RESULT

SCOR L&H's insurance service result, at EUR 411 million, is supported by a CSM amortization of EUR 217 million, RA release of EUR 73 million and a positive experience variance, reflecting (i) favourable developments in the U.S. including from Covid-19 claims, and (ii) the impact of a one-off item in Q1. This is partly offset by the impact of onerous contracts.

1.6.4. NEW BUSINESS CSM

The new business CSM, which amounts to EUR 287 [(1)] million in H1 2023, reflects the quality of treaties underwritten over the period.

1.7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the six months ended June 30, 2023, there were no material changes to the related party transactions as described in Section 2.3 of the 2022 Universal Registration Document, or new related party transactions, which had a material effect on the financial position or on the performance of SCOR.

1.8. RISK FACTORS

The main risks and uncertainties the Group faced as at December 31, 2022 are described in Section 3 of the 2022 Universal Registration Document.

SCOR has not identified any additional material risk or uncertainty arising in the six months ended June 30, 2023.

1.9. RISKS RELATED TO FUTURE MACROECONOMIC & GEOPOLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

MACROECONOMIC UNCERTAINTIES

While the recent banking crisis has so far had limited consequences and inflation levels are decreasing, economic uncertainties remain high. The main risks relate to the effects of persistent inflation and a potential global recession. The combination of higher borrowing costs and lower growth could cause systemic debt distress and lead to further economic slow-down, credit risk events and financial market volatility, with a potential to lead to direct impacts on SCOR's investment portfolio. SCOR is exposed to the effects of inflation on future claims and expenses. SCOR is also exposed to the effects of a global recession through higher-than-expected claims on lines of business sensitive to economic crises.

GEOPOLITICAL UNCERTAINTIES

While geopolitical risks have slightly receded with a more resilient Ukraine and reduced US-China tensions, the development of the war in Ukraine and other looming conflicts remain uncertain. In case these conflicts further escalate, this could expose SCOR to higher-than-expected claims and operational implications. In addition, the world continues to face a general risk of a policy-driven geo-economic fragmentation, with the threat of further economic sanctions. This could impact SCOR in several ways, including through market volatility or changes in the legal and regulatory environment in which it operates.

(1) Includes the CSM on new treaties and change in CSM on existing treaties due to new business (i.e. new business on existing contracts).

2

INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT JUNE 30, 2023 (UNAUDITED)

2.1. INTERIM CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS

In EUR millions		As at June 30, 2023 (unaudited)	As at December 31, 2022 (unaudited)[1]	As at January 1, 2022 (unaudited)[1]
Goodwill arising from insurance activities		**800**	**800**	**800**
Goodwill arising from non-insurance activities		**82**	**82**	**82**
Insurance business investments	**3.9.1**	**22,613**	**22,847**	**23,240**
Real estate investments		702	700	629
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income		18,299	18,713	19,531
Investments at fair value through profit or loss		1,330	1,267	1,214
Investments at amortized cost		2,034	1,895	1,604
Derivative instruments		248	272	262
Investments in associates		**7**	**9**	**7**
Insurance contracts issued	**3.7**	**1,799**	**2,028**	**819**
Reinsurance contracts held	**3.8**	**2,124**	**1,995**	**406**
Other assets		**2,680**	**3,318**	**3,058**
Deferred tax assets		922	1,398	1,298
Tax receivables		173	210	175
Miscellaneous assets		1,585	1,710	1,585
Cash and cash equivalents	**3.9.7**	**1,706**	**1,830**	**2,083**
TOTAL ASSETS		**31,811**	**32,909**	**30,495**

(1) Comparative data have been restated due to the application of IFRS 17.

SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

In EUR millions		As at June 30, 2023 (unaudited)	As at December 31, 2022 (unaudited)[1]	As at January 1, 2022 (unaudited)[1]
Shareholders' equity – Group share		**4,633**	**4,317**	**6,820**
Share capital		1,413	1,415	1,472
Additional paid-in capital		458	463	609
Revaluation Reserves		(1,387)	(1,645)	(416)
Consolidated reserves		3,663	5,490	4,841
Treasury shares		(48)	(56)	(196)
Net income for the year		502	(1,383)	456
Share-based payments		32	33	54
Non-controlling interests		**30**	**34**	**17**
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**4,663**	**4,351**	**6,837**
Financial liabilities		**3,251**	**3,293**	**3,226**
Subordinated debt		2,604	2,635	2,581
Real estate financing		489	490	470
Other financial liabilities		158	168	175
Employee benefits and other provisions		**90**	**121**	**151**
Insurance contracts issued	**3.7**	**20,136**	**21,428**	**16,613**
Reinsurance contracts held	**3.8**	**314**	**252**	**136**
Investment and financial contract liabilities		**-**	**7**	**7**
Other liabilities		**3,357**	**3,457**	**3,525**
Derivative instruments		21	39	81
Deferred tax liabilities		298	390	972
Tax payables		145	154	78
Third party interests in consolidated funds		2,170	2,122	1,808
Miscellaneous liabilities		723	752	586
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**31,811**	**32,909**	**30,495**

(1) Comparative data have been restated due to the application of IFRS 17.

2.2. INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME

In EUR millions		Six months ended June 30 2023 (unaudited)	2022 (unaudited)[1]
Insurance revenue	3.6.1	7,855	7,881
Insurance service expenses	3.6.2	(6,893)	(8,000)
Net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held		(164)	50
Insurance service result		**798**	**(69)**
Interest revenue on financial assets not measured at FVTPL		328	216
Other investment revenue		110	33
Net impairment losses		(16)	(36)
Investment income		**422**	**213**
Share attributable to third party interests in consolidated funds		(55)	(24)
Net finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts issued		(181)	(165)
Net finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held		5	42
Investment income and expenses		**191**	**66**
Other non attributable expenses		(195)	(189)
Investment management expenses		(33)	(33)
Other income and expenses		15	14
Total other current operating income and expenses		**(213)**	**(208)**
CURRENT OPERATING RESULT		**776**	**(211)**
Other operating expenses		(13)	(9)
Other operating income		(4)	(5)
Operating result (before impact of acquisitions)		**759**	**(225)**
Acquisition related expenses		-	-
Gain from bargain purchase		-	-
OPERATING RESULT		**759**	**(225)**
Financing expenses		(53)	(47)
Share in results of associates		(2)	(1)
CONSOLIDATED INCOME, BEFORE TAX		**704**	**(273)**
Corporate income tax		(203)	(3)
CONSOLIDATED NET INCOME		**501**	**(276)**
Attributable to:			
Non-controlling interests		(1)	(1)
Group share		502	(275)
In EUR			
Earnings per share (Basic)		2.80	(1.55)
Earnings per share (Diluted)		2.75	(1.55)

(1) Comparative data have been restated due to the application of IFRS 17.

2.3. INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

In EUR millions	Six months ended June 30 2023 (unaudited)	Six months ended June 30 2022 (unaudited)[(1)]
Consolidated net income	**501**	**(276)**
Other comprehensive income	**123**	**(425)**
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	**3**	**(15)**
Revaluation – Equity instruments designated at FVOCI	1	(49)
Remeasurements of post-employment benefits	-	36
Taxes recorded directly in equity	2	(2)
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	**120**	**(410)**
Revaluation – Debt instruments measured at FVOCI	175	(1,241)
Net finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts issued – change in discount rates and other financial assumptions	250	(265)
Net finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held – change in discount rates and other financial assumptions	(63)	164
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	(138)	643
Net gains/(losses) on cash flow hedges	7	6
Taxes recorded directly in equity	(111)	286
Other changes	-	(3)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME, NET OF TAX	**624**	**(701)**
Attributable to:		
Non-controlling interests	(1)	(1)
Group share	625	(700)

(1) Comparative data have been restated due to the application of IFRS 17.

2.4. INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

In EUR millions	Six months ended June 30 2023 (unaudited)	Six months ended June 30 2022 (unaudited)
Net cash flows provided by/(used in) SCOR L&H operations	(76)	(648)
Net cash flows provided by/(used in) SCOR P&C operations	313	280
Net cash flows provided by/(used in) operations	**237**	**(368)**
Acquisitions of consolidated entities[1]	(7)	-
Changes in scope of consolidation (cash and cash equivalent of acquired companies)	2	-
Disposals of consolidated entities, net of cash disposed of	-	(8)
Acquisitions of real estate investments	(37)	(24)
Disposals of real estate investments	26	71
Acquisitions of other insurance business investments[2]	(4,437)	(4,832)
Disposals of other insurance business investments[2]	4,525	5,935
Acquisitions of tangible and intangible assets	(22)	(35)
Disposals of tangible and intangible assets	-	-
Net cash flows provided by/(used in) investing activities	**50**	**1,107**
Issuance of equity instruments	2	6
Treasury share transactions	(5)	(108)
Dividends paid[3]	(254)	(323)
Cash generated by issuance of financial liabilities	2	108
Cash flow impacted by reimbursement of financial debt	(17)	(148)
Interest paid on financial liabilities	(66)	(69)
Other cash flow from financing activities	(4)	(19)
Net cash flows provided by/(used in) financing activities	**(342)**	**(553)**
Impact of foreign exchange on cash and cash equivalents	(69)	50
TOTAL CASH FLOW	**(124)**	**236**
Cash and cash equivalents at January 1	**1,830**	**2,083**
Net cash flows by/(used in) operations	237	(368)
Net cash flows by/(used in) investing activities	50	1,107
Net cash flows by/(used in) financing activities	(342)	(553)
Impact of foreign exchange on cash and cash equivalents	(69)	50
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT JUNE 30	**1,706**	**2,319**

(1) Cash related to the exercise of the option to purchase the additional 40% stake in Agrobrazil.
(2) Acquisition and disposals of other insurance business investments also include movements related to bonds and other short-term investments which have a maturity date of less than three months and are classified as cash equivalents.
(3) Of which EUR 3 million of dividends paid by MRM to non-controlling interests (EUR 2 million paid in 2022).

2.5. INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

In EUR millions	Share capital	Additional paid-in capital	Revaluation reserves	Consolidated reserves	Treasury shares	Net income for the year	Share-based payments	Non controlling interests	Total consolidated
Shareholders' equity at January 1, 2023	**1,415**	**463**	**(1,645)**	**5,490**	**(56)**	**(1,383)**	**33**	**34**	**4,351**
Allocation of prior year net income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1,383)**	**-**	**1,383**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Consolidated net income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**502**	**-**	**(1)**	**501**
Other comprehensive income net of tax	**-**	**-**	**258**	**(135)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**123**
Revaluation – Debt instruments measured at FVOCI	-	-	175	-	-	-	-	-	175
Revaluation – Equity instruments designated at FVOCI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	-	-	-	(138)	-	-	-	-	(138)
Net finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held – change in discount rates and other financial assumptions	-	-	187	-	-	-	-	-	187
Net gains/losses on cash flow hedge	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	7
Taxes recorded directly in equity	-	-	(105)	(4)	-	-	-	-	(109)
Remeasurements of post-employment benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comprehensive income net of tax	**-**	**-**	**258**	**(135)**	**-**	**502**	**-**	**(1)**	**624**
Share-based payments(1)	-	-	-	-	8	-	(1)	-	7
Other changes	-	-	-	(58)	-	-	-	-	(58)
Capital transactions(2)	(2)	(5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7)
Dividends paid	-	-	-	(251)	-	-	-	(3)	(254)
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AT JUNE 30, 2023	**1,413**	**458**	**(1,387)**	**3,663**	**(48)**	**502**	**32**	**30**	**4,663**

(1) Decrease of treasury shares for EUR 8 million mainly coming from capital reduction by cancellation of 309,100 Treasury shares.
(2) Movement presented above related to the issuance of shares on the exercise of stock-options for EUR 2 million (EUR 1 million in share-capital and EUR 1 million in additional paid-in capital). This resulted in the creation of 73,500 new shares during the six months ended June 30, 2023. These movements were offset by a reduction in group capital by cancellation of 309,100 treasury shares for EUR (9) million (EUR (3) million in share-capital and EUR (6) millions in additional paid-in capital).

In EUR millions	Share capital	Additional paid-in capital	Revaluation reserves	Consolidated reserves	Treasury shares	Net income for the year	Share-based payments	Non controlling interests	Total consolidated
Shareholders' equity at January 1, 2022	**1,472**	**609**	**35**	**3,982**	**(196)**	**456**	**54**	**17**	**6,429**
Effect of adoption of IFRS 17	**-**	**-**	**(451)**	**858**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**407**
Shareholders' equity at January 1, 2022 After adoption of new IFRS	**1,472**	**609**	**(416)**	**4,841**	**(196)**	**456**	**54**	**17**	**6,837**
Allocation of prior year net income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**456**	**-**	**(456)**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Consolidated net income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(275)**	**-**	**(1)**	**(276)**
Other comprehensive income net of tax	**-**	**-**	**(1,097)**	**672**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(425)**
Revaluation – Debt instruments measured at FVOCI	-	-	(1,241)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,241)
Revaluation – Equity instruments designated at FVOCI	-	-	(49)	-	-	-	-	-	(49)
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	-	-	-	643	-	-	-	-	643
Net finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held – change in discount rates and other financial assumptions	-	-	(101)	-	-	-	-	-	(101)
Net gains/losses on cash flow hedge	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6
Taxes recorded directly in equity	-	-	294	(10)	-	-	-	-	284
Remeasurements of post-employment benefits	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	36
Other changes	-	-	-	(3)	-	-	-	-	(3)
Comprehensive income net of tax	**-**	**-**	**(1,097)**	**1,128**	**-**	**(731)**	**-**	**(1)**	**(701)**
Share-based payments[(1)]	-	-	-	(3)	122	-	(6)	-	113
Other changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital transactions[(2)]	(58)	(146)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(204)
Dividends paid	-	-	-	(321)	-	-	-	(2)	(323)
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AT JUNE 30, 2022 (UNAUDITED)	**1,414**	**463**	**(1,513)**	**5,644**	**(74)**	**(275)**	**48**	**14**	**5,721**

(1) Decrease of treasury shares for EUR 122 million mainly coming from the cancellation of shares related to the share-buy-back program.

(2) Movement presented above related to the issuance of shares on the exercise of stock-options for EUR 6 million (EUR 2 million in share-capital and EUR 4 million in additional paid-in capital). This resulted in the creation of 309,100 new shares during the six months ended June 30, 2022. These movements were offset by a reduction in group capital by cancellation of 7,534,181 treasury shares for EUR (210) million (EUR (60) million in share-capital and EUR (150) millions in additional paid-in capital).

3 NOTES TO INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT JUNE 30, 2023 (UNAUDITED)

3.1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements (the "Financial Statements") reflect the financial position of SCOR and its consolidated subsidiaries (the "Group") as well as the interest in associated companies for the six months ended June 30, 2023.

Information about the SCOR Group and the principal activities of the Group are disclosed in Section 1.2 of the 2022 Universal Registration Document.

The Board of Directors approved the Financial Statements on July 26, 2023.

3.2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.2.1. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The Group's Financial Statements for the six months ended June 30, 2023 have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 – Interim Financial Reporting, and with applicable standards adopted by the European Union as at June 30, 2023.

The Group's Financial Statements do not include all the information and disclosures required in the annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the Group's annual financial statements included in Section 4 of the 2022 Universal Registration Document. The accounting policies, principles and methods applied in the preparation of the Financial Statements are consistent with those applied for the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022, unless otherwise stated. As a reminder, SCOR has decided to apply IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments as of January 1, 2022. SCOR applies IFRS 17 – Insurance Contracts as of January 1, 2023 with the presentation of a comparative period. The IFRS 17 main accounting policies are described in Section 3.2.2 hereafter. As a consequence, the accounting principles described in Note 1.2 paragraph "Accounting principles and methods specific to reinsurance activities", Note 7 "Value of business acquired", Note 9 "Accounts receivable from and payable on assumed and ceded insurance and reinsurance transactions", Note 11 "Deferred acquisition costs" and Note 16 "Net contract liabilities" of the Group's annual financial statements included in Section 4 of the 2022 Universal Registration Document are replaced by the IFRS 17 accounting principles and evaluation techniques described hereafter.

In preparing these Financial Statements, management has made judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities, as well as the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the reporting date.

Management reviews these estimates and assumptions periodically, based on past experience and other factors. Estimates for determining the accounting positions as at June 30, 2023 are made based on current available information and SCOR's expertise. There is still a high degree of uncertainty regarding future developments and current estimates could evolve as more information becomes available. The actual outcome and results could differ substantially from estimates and assumptions made.

The main material financial statement captions for which the Group uses judgments, estimates and assumptions are insurance contracts issued, reinsurance contracts held, the fair value and impairment of financial instruments, intangible assets, retirement and other defined postemployment benefits and deferred taxes, in particular with respect to the recognition of deferred tax assets and the availability of future taxable income against which tax loss carryforwards can be used.

For insurance and reinsurance contracts, the main judgments relate to the determination of the level of aggregation and groups of contracts, the contract boundaries, the coverage unit of a group of contracts, the attributable *versus* non-attributable expenses as well as the techniques chosen for estimating yield curves and risk adjustments for non-financial risk. Estimates and assumptions used to measure insurance and reinsurance contracts relate primarily to actuarial assumptions (mortality, morbidity, policyholder behaviour, claims developments…), discount rates, illiquidity premiums.

The actual outcome and results could differ substantially from estimates and assumptions made. Interim results are not indicative of full year results.

The Group's Financial Statements are presented in Euros (EUR) and all values are rounded to the nearest EUR million except where otherwise stated. The other key currencies in which the Group conducts business and the exchange rates used for the preparation of the Financial Statements are as follows:

EUR per foreign currency unit	Closing rate		Average rate			
	As at June 30, 2023	As at December 31, 2022	Q2 2023	Q1 2023	Q2 2022	Q1 2022
USD	0.9167	0.9341	0.9183	0.9316	0.9394	0.8915
GBP	1.1638	1.1295	1.1500	1.1324	1.1797	1.1955
CNY	0.1263	0.1358	0.1309	0.1361	0.1421	0.1404
CAD	0.6921	0.6894	0.6839	0.6890	0.7360	0.7039

3.2.2. IFRS STANDARDS APPLIED FOR THE FIRST TIME

Except IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (see below), there are no other IFRS standards applied for the first time for which SCOR is significantly impacted.

3.2.2.1. IFRS 17 INSURANCE CONTRACTS

Since January 1, 2023, SCOR applies the final version of "IFRS 17 – Insurance Contracts" which replaces "IFRS 4 – Insurance Contracts". This standard, as endorsed by the European union, includes an optional exemption from applying the annual cohort requirement, *i.e.* whereby a group of insurance contracts cannot include contracts issued more than one year apart to certain types of contract. SCOR does not make use of this exemption as it does not have any business that would qualify.

1. Application scope of IFRS 17

SCOR applies IFRS 17 to insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts it issues and reinsurance (retrocession) contracts it holds[1]. IFRS 17 defines:

- an insurance contract as a "contract under which an insurer accepts significant insurance risk from a policyholder by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholder".
- a reinsurance contract as "an insurance contract issued by a reinsurer to compensate another entity for claims arising from one or more insurance contracts issued by that other entity (underlying contracts)". Moreover, a reinsurance contract is deemed to transfer insurance risk when the risk position of the reinsurer follows the risk position of the ceding company related to the ceded insurance contracts.

Insurance risk is defined as a risk, other than financial risk, transferred from the holder of a contract to the issuer. It is significant when there is at least one scenario that has commercial substance in which the insurer is obliged to pay significant additional benefits on a present value basis.

If a set or serie of contracts with the same or related counterparty achieves or is designed to achieve an overall commercial effect, the set or serie of contracts is treated as a whole.

Contracts that have a legal form of insurance but do not transfer significant insurance risk and expose SCOR to financial risk are classified in Investment and financial contract liabilities under IFRS 9.

2. Separation of components

An insurance contract may contain one or more distinct components that would be within the scope of another standard if they were separate contracts. SCOR identifies and separates distinct components and accounts for these under the relevant IFRS, as follows:

- applying IFRS 9 to determine whether there is an embedded derivative to be separated and, if there is, how to account for that separate derivative;
- separating from a host insurance contract an investment component if, and only if, that investment component is distinct and applies IFRS 9 to the accounting for the separated distinct component.

Furthermore, SCOR separates from the host insurance contract any promise to transfer distinct goods or non-insurance services to a policyholder, applying IFRS 15.

All remaining components of the host insurance contract are accounted for under IFRS 17.

(1) *SCOR does not issue any investment contracts with discretionary participation features.*

3. Accounting models

IFRS 17 develops a discounted measurement approach as the general model for all insurance and reinsurance contracts as well as an option for a simplified measurement model for short-term contracts and a model solely dedicated to contracts with direct participation features. SCOR has chosen to use the General Model (or Building Block Approach, (BBA)) for measurement of the entire portfolios for Group IFRS reporting purposes. The optional simplified Premium Allocation Approach (PAA) is not applied. SCOR does not issue any contract with direct participation features.

Under the General Model, insurance liabilities are measured as the sum of fulfilment cash flows and the unearned profit for a contract or group of contracts. The unearned profit is called the Contractual Service Margin (CSM).

Fulfilment Cash Flows comprise the following:

- estimates of future cash flows associated with groups of contracts;
- an adjustment to reflect the time value of money and the financial risks related to the future cash flows, to the extent that the financial risks are not included in the estimates of the future cash flows; and
- a risk adjustment for non-financial risk.

4. Date of initial recognition

IFRS 17 requires a group of insurance contracts it issues to be recognized from the earliest of the following:

- the beginning of the coverage period of the group of contracts;
- the date when the first payment from a cedant in the group is due; or
- for a group of onerous contracts, when the group becomes onerous.

For profitable contracts, the recognition date of L&H contracts is the earliest of the initial coverage date or the date when premium is first due. P&C contracts are recognized at the beginning of their coverage period.

Once a contract is determined to be onerous, it is recognized immediately.

5. Level of aggregation

IFRS 17 requires entities to define the level of aggregation in order to measure insurance contracts and their related profitability. In assessing the level of aggregation, the following are considered:

- Portfolio – a portfolio comprises contracts that are subject to similar risks and managed together. In practice this refers to the differentiation of the lines of business and geographical regions where SCOR operates.
- Profitability buckets – portfolios of insurance contracts are to be divided into at least three groups:
  (1) contracts that are onerous at initial recognition, if applicable;
  (2) contracts that have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently, if applicable;
  (3) and group of remaining contracts in the portfolio.
- Annual cohorts – contracts issued more than one year apart shall not be in the same group. SCOR considers this to be driven by the inception date and underwriting year of the contract.

6. Estimates of future cash flows

The estimates of future cash flows include the expected value of the full range of possible outcomes within the "contract boundary". They include primarily premiums, claims and all other attributable cash flows.

Insurance contracts are measured on a cash basis (*versus* on an accrual basis) and therefore include all receivables, payables and expenses modelled in the estimates of future cash flows, until they are actually paid[1]. Insurance contracts are remeasured based on current market information at each reporting date.

a. Time period of the contract boundary

Cash flows are within the boundary of an insurance contract if they arise from substantive rights and obligations that exist during the reporting period in which SCOR can compel the cedant to pay the premiums or in which SCOR has a substantive obligation to provide the cedant with services. They are updated at each reporting date.

A liability or asset relating to expected premiums or expected claims outside the boundary of the insurance contract is not recognized. Such amount relates to future insurance contracts.

SCOR P&C contract boundaries are determined based on the repricing mechanisms and termination dates.

SCOR L&H contract boundaries are determined by reference to the termination clauses. The repricing mechanism is typically constrained by the cedant's right to recapture and is not relevant to determine the contract boundary.

SCOR considers premium receivables from an intermediary as future cash flows within the boundary of the insurance contract.

b. Attributable expenses

Only expenses that relate either directly or through allocation methods to the fulfilment of the insurance contracts are taken into account. Attributable expenses can be management or other expenses. They are determined using expense categories available in the SCOR cost accounting system in force since beginning 2021.

Management expenses are incurred by cost centers (at local, regional or business unit level) fulfilling duties for the benefit of the whole Group. They are allocated to the operating segments based on suitable allocation keys. Non-management expenses are other expenses incurred by SCOR in relation with its insurance contracts and are partially or fully attributable depending on the contract boundary.

(1) In aggregate, insurance assets and liabilities are presented on a cash-basis in the balance sheet. Payables and receivables are netted by counterparts and their total amounts are deducted from the total insurance assets and liabilities for the CSM changes calculations (see Sections 3.7 and 3.8).

c. Commission arrangements

Commissions that are contingent on claims (variable commissions) are part of claims and therefore recognized as part of insurance service expenses.

Commissions that are not contingent on claims (fixed commissions) are usually settled net with the premium charged to the cedant (or otherwise paid upfront) and are part of the insurance revenue.

The amounts if repaid to the cedant in all circumstances may meet the definition of a non-distinct investment component and are treated as such.

d. Acquisition cash flows

Entities often incur significant costs to sell, underwrite and start new insurance contracts. These costs are commonly referred to as "insurance acquisition cash flows". Insurance contracts are generally priced to recover those costs through premiums or through surrender charges, or both.

SCOR recognizes an asset for acquisition cash flows that occurred during the period and are attributable to contracts not yet recognized. Upon the recognition of the contract, the acquisition cash flows asset is allocated to fulfilment cash flows. Prior to the recognition of the contract, the asset is presented in insurance liabilities.

Impairment test for acquisition cash flows assets is carried out annually and if facts and circumstances indicate the asset may be impaired. Impairment is recognized if the carrying amount of the asset is higher than net cash inflow for the related group of insurance contracts.

e. Non-Distinct Investment Component (NDIC)

A NDIC is an amount that is payable to the cedant under all circumstances. NDIC are not separated from the measurement of the liabilities for insurance contracts but are excluded from insurance revenue and insurance service expenses in the statement of income. Experience adjustments impacting the prospective quantification of NDIC are recognized against CSM.

f. Funds Withheld (FWH)

Funds held by ceding companies (also referred to as "Funds Withheld") is a mechanism to mitigate credit risk for the cedants. They are considered to be part of the cashflows of the reinsurance contract. Future interest and movements on FWH are modelled as part of the cash flows of the contract.

7. Discount rate

SCOR adjusts the estimates of future cash flows to reflect the time value of money and the financial risks related to those cash flows, to the extent that the financial risks are not included in the estimates of cash flows. To determine the discount rate, the valuation technique developed by SCOR uses a bottom-up approach based on risk-free rates (OIS[1] rates whenever possible, otherwise IBOR Swap rates/government bond rates), the Nelson-Siegel extrapolation method and an illiquidity premium depending on the characteristics of the reference portfolio of fixed income assets. The illiquidity premium is computed based on the spread of the reference portfolio over the IFRS 17 risk-free rate adjusted to remove any non-liquidity related effects, especially credit risk. Depending on its liquidity characteristics, SCOR's business is allocated to one of three different illiquidity buckets: short-term business with no illiquidity premium, mid-term business with 50% illiquidity premium and long-term business with 100% illiquidity premium added on top of the risk-free yield curve.

Date	**As at June 30, 2023**						**As at December 31, 2022**					
Business Type	**Short-term P&C and Short-term Gross Assumed L&H Business**											
Maturity *(in years)*	**1**	**5**	**10**	**15**	**20**	**30**	**1**	**5**	**10**	**15**	**20**	**30**
Economy												
USD	5.05%	4.09%	3.50%	3.22%	3.08%	2.94%	4.56%	3.93%	3.49%	3.25%	3.10%	2.95%
EUR	3.69%	3.13%	2.76%	2.57%	2.47%	2.36%	3.01%	3.06%	2.92%	2.73%	2.57%	2.34%
GBP	6.16%	5.05%	4.32%	3.95%	3.74%	3.54%	4.50%	4.08%	3.75%	3.55%	3.41%	3.26%
CAD	4.86%	3.67%	3.25%	3.17%	3.17%	3.21%	4.29%	3.45%	3.22%	3.24%	3.29%	3.38%
CNY	1.94%	2.43%	2.72%	2.88%	2.96%	3.05%	2.15%	2.61%	2.90%	3.05%	3.13%	3.22%

Date	**As at June 30, 2023**						**As at December 31, 2022**					
Business Type	**Mid-term P&C business**											
Maturity *(in years)*	**1**	**5**	**10**	**15**	**20**	**30**	**1**	**5**	**10**	**15**	**20**	**30**
Economy												
USD	5.38%	4.42%	3.83%	3.55%	3.40%	3.27%	4.91%	4.28%	3.84%	3.60%	3.46%	3.31%
EUR	4.01%	3.45%	3.08%	2.90%	2.79%	2.69%	3.33%	3.38%	3.24%	3.05%	2.89%	2.66%
GBP	6.37%	5.26%	4.53%	4.16%	3.95%	3.74%	4.72%	4.31%	3.98%	3.77%	3.64%	3.48%
CAD	5.09%	3.90%	3.47%	3.39%	3.40%	3.43%	4.55%	3.71%	3.49%	3.50%	3.56%	3.64%
CNY	2.27%	2.76%	3.05%	3.20%	3.29%	3.38%	2.50%	2.97%	3.25%	3.40%	3.48%	3.57%

(1) Overnight Index Swap

Date	As at June 30, 2023						As at December 31, 2022					
Business Type	Long-term P&C and L&H business other than Gross Assumed Short-term Business											
Maturity (in years)	1	5	10	15	20	30	1	5	10	15	20	30
Economy												
USD	5.71%	4.75%	4.16%	3.88%	3.73%	3.60%	5.27%	4.64%	4.20%	3.96%	3.82%	3.66%
EUR	4.34%	3.78%	3.41%	3.22%	3.12%	3.01%	3.65%	3.70%	3.56%	3.37%	3.21%	2.98%
GBP	6.58%	5.46%	4.74%	4.37%	4.16%	3.95%	4.95%	4.53%	4.20%	4.00%	3.86%	3.70%
CAD	5.32%	4.12%	3.70%	3.62%	3.62%	3.66%	4.82%	3.98%	3.75%	3.77%	3.82%	3.91%
CNY	2.60%	3.08%	3.38%	3.53%	3.62%	3.71%	2.86%	3.32%	3.61%	3.76%	3.84%	3.93%

8. Risk adjustment for non-financial risk

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk represents the compensation that SCOR requires for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows that arises from non-financial risk. The risks covered by the risk adjustment for non-financial risk are insurance risks (*e.g.*, long-term and shock claims risk) and other non-financial risks such as lapse and expense risks.

IFRS 17 does not prescribe a specific approach and SCOR applies a Cost-of-Capital approach in accordance with its internal model. In the Cost-of-Capital approach, the risk adjustment is determined by applying a cost of capital rate to the present value of the projected capital for non-financial risk. The capital is determined at a 99.5% confidence level over a one-year time horizon. It is projected in line with the run-off of the business.

Because the risk adjustment reflects the compensation SCOR would require for bearing the non-financial risk, SCOR takes into account the Group-wide diversification between the risks covered by the risk adjustment for non-financial risk but excluding diversification with any expected future new business beyond the first year of the capital projections.

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk is updated at the end of each reporting period to reflect the current conditions.

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk corresponds to a confidence level on an ultimate time horizon ranging from 70% to 75%.

9. Contractual Service Margin (CSM) and definition of coverage units

a. CSM

The CSM represents the unearned profit SCOR will recognize as it provides services in the future. On initial recognition, of a group of insurance contracts, if the sum of:

- the fulfilment cash flows;
- any derecognized assets for insurance acquisition cash flows; and
- any cash flows arising at that date.

is a net inflow, then the group is not onerous. In this case, the CSM is measured as the equal and opposite amount of the net inflows, which results in no income or expenses arising on initial recognition.

When the contract is deemed onerous, the day-one loss is immediately recognized in the statement of income and amortized as a loss component (LC) in subsequent measurement.

At the end of each reporting period, the carrying amount of the CSM of a group of contracts equals the carrying amount at the start of the reporting period adjusted for:

(i) the effect of any new contracts added to the group;

(ii) interest accreted on the carrying amount of the CSM during the reporting period, measured at the discount rates locked in at initial recognition;

(iii) the changes in fulfilment cash flows relating to future service, like change in biometric assumptions, future new business recognized based on the reassessed contract boundary, actuarial model updates;

(iv) the effect of any currency exchange differences on the CSM;

(v) the amount recognized as insurance revenue for service provided during the period; and

(vi) experience adjustments related to future service.

The CSM is not adjusted for the effect of the time value of money and the effect of financial risk and neither for changes in estimates of fulfilment cash flows in the liability for incurred claims.

b. Coverage units

Identifying coverage units involves determining the quantity of benefits provided during the coverage period, in order to define the amount of CSM to be released in each reporting period. The determination of coverage units involves judgement and estimates to best achieve the principle of reflecting the services provided in each period. Those judgements and estimates are applied systematically and rationally. The amount recognized in profit or loss is determined by:

- identifying the coverage units in the group of contracts, which is the quantity of service provided by the contracts in the group, determined by considering for each contract the quantity of the benefits provided under a contract and its expected coverage period;
- allocating the CSM at the end of the period (before recognizing any amounts in profit or loss to reflect the insurance contract services provided in the period) equally to each coverage unit provided in the current period and expected to be provided in the future; and
- recognizing in profit or loss the amount allocated to coverage units provided in the period.

L&H predominantly uses the end of period amount assured to determine the quantity of benefits provided. P&C predominantly uses earned premium patterns.

10. Liability for Remaining Coverage (LRC) and Liability for Incurred Claims (LIC)

The LRC is SCOR's obligation for insurance contracts written where insured events have not yet occurred. This is a measure, at a given valuation date, of future service to be provided (insurance risk coverage). The LIC is SCOR's obligation to pay claims for insured events that have already occurred, including events that have occurred but for which claims have not been reported. This includes paying amounts that relate to insurance contract services that have already been provided. LIC is nil at the inception of the contract and is initially recognised when the insured event occurs or when the first claim for a group of insurance contracts is incurred. Liabilities move from the LRC to the LIC over time as the cashflows emerge until the claims and expenses are settled.

The definition of insured event is straightforward for some SCOR's lines of business, being, for example, the policyholder's death. However, for disability and long-term care, where a series of payments are made following a valid claim, there are two ways to define the insured event. The insured event is either the accident/illness/event that caused the disability or the requirement for long term care ("LIC approach") or the determination of the ultimate claim cost ("LRC approach"). SCOR's approach for disability and long-term care is to adopt the LRC approach. As a result, all future payments on these contracts remain within the LRC until the payments become due, when they become part of the LIC.

11. Recognition of revenue and expenses

The Group's performance is mainly depicted through the insurance service result (the income earned from providing insurance coverage) and financial income and expenses (investment income from managing assets and financial expenses from discounting insurance liabilities).

a. Experience adjustments

Experience adjustments are defined as a difference between:

(i) for premium receipts and acquisition cashflows – the estimate at the beginning of the period of the amounts expected in the period and the actual cash flows in the period; or

(ii) for insurance service expenses – the estimate at the beginning of the period of the amounts expected to be incurred in the period and the actual amounts incurred in the period.

Experience adjustment that relates to future services adjusts the CSM, whilst the adjustment related to current and past service is recognized in profit or loss.

b. Contracts turning onerous

SCOR establishes (or increases) a loss component of the liability for remaining coverage for an onerous group representing the losses recognized. After SCOR has recognized a loss on an onerous group of insurance contracts, it allocates the subsequent changes in fulfilment cash flows of the liability for remaining coverage on a systematic basis between:

(i) the loss component of the liability for remaining coverage; and

(ii) the liability for remaining coverage, excluding the loss component.

The systematic allocation results in the total amounts allocated to the loss component being equal to zero by the end of the coverage period of the concerned group of contracts.

c. Recognition of insurance revenue and insurance service expenses

SCOR presents in profit or loss, insurance revenue arising from the groups of insurance contracts issued. Insurance revenue depicts the provision of coverage and other services arising from the groups of insurance contracts at an amount that reflects the consideration to which SCOR expects to be entitled in exchange for those services. It covers amounts related to the provision of services and amounts related to insurance acquisition cash flows.

Insurance service expenses comprise notably incurred claims and other incurred insurance service expenses.

Insurance revenue and insurance service expenses presented in the statement of income exclude any investment components.

d. Recognition of insurance finance income or expenses

Insurance finance income or expenses comprises the change in the carrying amount of the group of insurance contracts arising from:

(i) the effect of the time value of money and changes in the time value of money; and

(ii) the effect of financial risk and changes in financial risk.

IFRS 17 offers the option to disaggregate the insurance finance income and expenses between the statement of income and the other comprehensive income. The capitalization of the interest in the statement of income is based on the locked-in rate while the difference between the valuation at current and locked-in rate is shown in the other comprehensive income. SCOR uses this option for all its insurance groups of contracts.

e. Foreign exchange

SCOR chose the single-currency denomination to account for multi-currency groups of insurance contracts under IFRS 17. For the purpose of translating foreign exchange items into the respective functional and reporting currencies, SCOR treats insurance contracts as a monetary item under IAS 21 *The effect of Changes in Foreign exchange.*

12. Previously reported estimates

SCOR prepares half-yearly interim financial statements under IAS 34 Interim Reporting.

SCOR adopted the policy to not revisit the estimates previously reported under IAS 34 in all business units. Therefore, the estimates applied for the reporting periods as at June 30 are locked for the subsequent annual reporting purposes.

13. Specificities for retrocession (reinsurance held)

SCOR purchases reinsurance to cover their own risk exposures. Reinsurance of a reinsurer's business is referred to as retrocession. SCOR remains primarily liable to the direct insurer on all risks reinsured although the retrocessionaire is liable to the Group to the extent of the cover limits purchased.

a. Initial Recognition

Risk transfer and separation of components considerations are similar to that of the assumed contract. The group recognizes retrocession contracts held earlier from the following:

(i) the beginning of the coverage period of the group of retrocession contracts held or at the initial recognition of any underlying contract, whichever is the later; and

(ii) the date the entity recognizes an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts, if the entity entered into the related retrocession contract held at or before that date.

This approach implies that a retrocession contract held will not be recognized before the underlying assumed reinsurance contract is effective.

b. Level of aggregation

SCOR considers the level of aggregation to be at treaty level, *i.e.*, typically one retrocession contract represents one group of contracts.

c. Coverage units

For the P&C proportional retrocession, amortization of CSM is proportionate to the CSM amortized of the underlying reinsurance contracts assumed. For non-proportional retrocession, a linear amortization pattern is applied.

For the L&H business, the CSM of contracts with a coverage period greater than one year, are amortized based on the projected retroceded coverage units. The CSM of contracts with a coverage period of one year or less, are amortized on a straight-line basis.

d. Loss recovery component

Retrocession can result in a net cost or gain recognized respectively as a positive or negative reinsurance CSM. A loss recovery component can be created on initial recognition where the underlying contracts are onerous at their initial recognition and the reinsurance contract limits this loss (the reinsurance contract is a net gain for SCOR). Such treatment allows an immediate gain in profit or loss to offset the amount of loss component also recognized in profit or loss. The loss recovery component is subsequently amortized as part of the reinsurance result with the same pattern as the corresponding loss component.

A loss recovery component is also created on subsequent measurement *i.e.*, in instances where a loss component of an underlying contract arises subsequent to its initial recognition.

e. Non-Performance Risk

SCOR recognizes the effect of any risk of non-performance by the reinsurer in the estimates of the present value of the future cash flows. Changes in the fulfilment cash flows that result from changes in the risk of non-performance by the issuer of a reinsurance contract held, where material, are recognized in insurance finance income and expenses.

14. Contract modifications and derecognition

SCOR derecognizes a contract only when it is extinguished *i.e.*, when the specified obligations in the contract expire or are discharged or cancelled.

If the terms of a contract are modified in a way that would have changed the accounting for the contract significantly, had the new terms always existed, SCOR derecognizes the original contract and recognizes the modified contract as a new contract from the date of modification. The new contract recognized is measured assuming that, at the date of modification, SCOR received the premium that it would have charged less any additional premium charged for the modification.

When a contract is derecognized:

- the group of contracts is adjusted to eliminate the present value of future cash flows and risk adjustment for non financial risk related to the derecognized contract,
- the number of coverage units for expected remaining insurance contract services is adjusted to reflect the coverage units derecognized from the group, and the amount of the CSM recognized in profit or loss in the period is based on that adjusted number,
- the CSM is adjusted as follows:
  - if the contract is extinguished, the CSM is adjusted in the same amount as the adjustment to the fulfillment cash flows relating to future services,
  - if a contract is derecognized because it is transferred to a third party, the CSM is also adjusted for the premium charged by the third party, unless the group is onerous.

If a contract modification does not result in derecognition, then SCOR treats the changes in cash flows caused by the modification as changes in estimates of fulfilment cash flows.

15. Portfolio transfers and business combinations

IFRS 17 requires the contracts acquired from a portfolio transfer or business combination to be treated as if the transferee had written them at the acquisition date. This means that the contracts need to be newly analyzed and classified based on the same approach as for the initial recognition of insurance contracts or reinsurance contracts held according to facts and circumstances at the acquisition date. The consideration received (or paid) for the contracts is treated as a proxy for the premiums received. For contracts acquired in a business combination in the scope of IFRS 3, this consideration is deemed to be the contracts' fair value at the date of the transaction.

Once the newly acquired contracts have been initially recognized, SCOR applies all the other requirements of IFRS 17 in the same way as for any other group of insurance contracts.

16. Main accounting options used for the transition

IFRS 17 must be applied retrospectively which implies that at the transition date SCOR was required to:

- identify, recognize and measure each group of insurance contracts as if IFRS 17 had always been applied;
- derecognize any existing balances that would not have existed had IFRS 17 always been applied; and
- recognize any resulting net difference in equity.

When the full retrospective approach, as described above, was impracticable, it was permitted to either apply modified retrospective approach (MRA) or fair value approach (FVA) at a group of contracts level.

The P&C business applied the full retrospective approach. The L&H business adopted the modified retrospective approach or the fair value approach for groups of contracts for which the full retrospective approach was impracticable.

3.2.3. IFRS STANDARDS PUBLISHED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

3.2.3.1. AMENDMENTS TO IAS 12: INTERNATIONAL TAX REFORM – PILLAR TWO MODEL RULES

The amendments, issued by IASB on May 23, 2023 (but not yet endorsed by the European union) give companies temporary relief from accounting for deferred taxes arising from the European union Directive on the international tax reform which ensures that large multinational companies would be subject to a minimum 15% tax rate. The amendments introduce:

- a temporary exception to the accounting for deferred taxes arising from jurisdictions implementing the global tax rules; and
- targeted disclosure requirements to help investors better understand a company's exposure to income taxes arising from the reform, particularly before legislation implementing the rules is in effect. These disclosures are required for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

SCOR has set up a project for the implementation of the International Tax and is currently in the process of assessing its exposure and of implementing the relevant processes. According to the current status of the project, SCOR is not expecting significant exposure relating to the implementation of this tax.

There are no other IFRS standards relevant to SCOR issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and not yet effective for which SCOR expects to be significantly impacted.

3.3. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS OF THE PERIOD

SCOR SUCCESSFULLY SPONSORS A NEW CATASTROPHE BOND, ATLAS CAPITAL DAC SERIES 2023-1

SCOR has successfully sponsored a new catastrophe bond ("cat bond"), Atlas Capital DAC Series 2023-1, which will provide the Group with multi-year risk transfer capacity of USD 75 million to protect itself against named storms in the U.S. and earthquakes in the U.S. and Canada, as well as European windstorms. The risk period for Atlas Capital DAC Series 2023-1 will run from June 1, 2023, to May 31, 2026. The transaction has received the approval of the Irish regulatory authorities. The cat bond offering integrates ESG related considerations to support investors' due diligence. The contract has been accounted for as a reinsurance contract, in accordance with IFRS 17 – Insurance Contracts.

3.4. BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

There were no business combinations during the six months ended June 30, 2023.

On February 13, 2020, SCOR had acquired a 60% interest in AgroBrasil, Brazil's family-owned leading Managing General Agent distributing insurance protection to Brazilian farmers.

The purchase agreement included both put and call options for the 40% remaining interest to be exercized in the first quarter of 2023. This remaining interest was deemed to have been acquired at the date of acquisition, giving SCOR full effective control of AgroBrasil.

SCOR exercised its option on the remaining 40% stake during the first half of 2023. The amount paid for this transaction was EUR 6.7 million.

3.5. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The primary activities of the Group are described in Section 1.2 of the 2022 Universal Registration Document.

For management purposes, the Group is organized into three business units (SCOR P&C, SCOR L&H and SCOR Investments), of which SCOR P&C and SCOR L&H are considered reportable operating segments, and one corporate cost center, referred to as "Group functions".

SCOR Investments is the asset management business unit of the Group. Its role is complementary to the two reportable operating segments as it manages SCOR P&C's and SCOR L&H's investment assets associated with their contract liabilities. SCOR Investments also manages third-party assets, however this activity is currently considered not material. Therefore, SCOR Investments is not considered a separate reportable operating segment for the purposes of IFRS 8 – Operating segments. The reportable operating segment SCOR P&C is responsible for SCOR's property and casualty insurance and reinsurance (also referred to as "Non-Life"); and the reportable operating segment SCOR L&H is responsible for Life reinsurance (also referred to as "Life"). Each operating segment underwrites different types of risks and offers different products and services which are marketed *via* separate channels. Responsibilities and reporting within the Group are established on the basis of this structure. No operating segments have been aggregated to form the SCOR P&C and the SCOR L&H reportable operating segments.

Management reviews the operating results of the SCOR P&C and SCOR L&H segments individually for the purpose of assessing the operational performance of the businesses and to allocate resources. The amount of inter-segment transactions is not significant. Hub shared service costs are allocated to the business units using a headcount allocation key.

3.5.1. OPERATING SEGMENTS

The following table sets forth the operating results for the Group's operating segments and its corporate cost center for the six months ended June 30, 2023 and 2022. Inter-segment recharges of expenses are eliminated at consolidation level.

	For the six months ended June 30 (unaudited)					
	2023			2022[1]		
In EUR millions	SCOR L&H	SCOR P&C	Total	SCOR L&H	SCOR P&C	Total
Insurance revenue	4,196	3,659	7,855	4,429	3,452	7,881
Insurance service expenses	(3,814)	(3,079)	(6,893)	(4,519)	(3,481)	(8,000)
Gross insurance service result	**382**	**580**	**962**	**(90)**	**(29)**	**(119)**
Ceded insurance revenue	(687)	(660)	(1,347)	(815)	(565)	(1,380)
Ceded insurance service expenses	710	473	1,183	1,000	430	1,430
Ceded insurance service result (reinsurance result)	**23**	**(187)**	**(164)**	**185**	**(135)**	**50**
Net revenues from financial reinsurance contracts	6	-	6	5	-	5
Insurance service result and revenues from financial reinsurance contracts	**411**	**393**	**804**	**100**	**(164)**	**(64)**
Insurance and reinsurance finance income and expenses	(6)	(170)	(176)	9	(132)	(123)
Other income and expenses excl. Net revenues associated with financial reinsurance contracts			9			9
Investment income			**422**			**213**
Share attributable to third party interests in consolidated funds			(55)			(24)
Investment management expenses			(33)			(33)
Other non-attributable expenses			(195)			(189)
Other operating income and expenses			(17)			(14)
OPERATING RESULT (BEFORE IMPACT OF ACQUISITIONS)			**759**			**(225)**

(1) Comparative data have been restated due to the application of IFRS 17.

SCOR L&H's insurance service result, at EUR 411 million, is supported by a CSM amortization of EUR 217 million and a positive experience variance, reflecting (i) favorable developments in the U.S. including from Covid-19 claims, and (ii) the impact of a one-off item. This is partly offset by the impact of onerous contracts.

SCOR P&C's combined ratio stands at 86.9% in H1 2023, compared to 105.7% in H1 2022. The combined ratio is improving compared to last year due to (i) a Nat Cat ratio of 6.9% of insurance revenue, below the 10% budget announced on April 12, 2023, and (ii) an attritional loss and commission ratio of 74.6% mainly impacted by a high level of man-made activity including claims on French riots, and by additional prudence brought to selected P&C reserves.

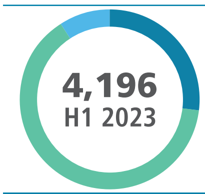
SCOR P&C's attributable expenses ratio stands at 6.5% of its insurance revenue in H1 2023.

The P&C insurance service result stands at EUR 393 million, driven by a CSM amortization of EUR 616 million, a RA release of EUR 70 million and a negative experience variance.

3.5.2. INSURANCE REVENUE AND INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION

3.5.2.1. SCOR L&H

The distribution of insurance revenue by geographic region for SCOR L&H, based on market responsibility, is as follows:



	For the six months ended June 30 (unaudited)	
In EUR millions	2023	2022[1]
SCOR L&H		
27% EMEA	1,110	1,222
64% Americas	2,691	2,596
9% Asia-Pacific	395	611
TOTAL INSURANCE REVENUE	**4,196**	**4,429**

(1) Comparative data have been restated due to the application of IFRS 17.

The main countries contributing to insurance revenue for SCOR L&H, based on market responsibility, are as follows:

	For the six months ended June 30 (unaudited)	
In EUR millions	2023	2022[1]
SCOR L&H		
United States	2,563	2,463
United Kingdom	593	695
Korea	162	191
France	150	126
Other countries	728	954
TOTAL INSURANCE REVENUE	**4,196**	**4,429**

(1) Comparative data have been restated due to the application of IFRS 17.

Insurance revenue by type of business for SCOR L&H break down as follows:

	For the six months ended June 30 (unaudited)	
In EUR millions	2023	2022[1]
SCOR L&H		
Protection	3,510	3,721
Financial Solutions	264	286
Longevity	422	422
TOTAL INSURANCE REVENUE	**4,196**	**4,429**

(1) Comparative data have been restated due to the application of IFRS 17.

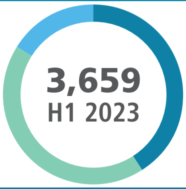
Net insurance contract liabilities and net reinsurance contract assets for SCOR L&H, allocated on the same basis as insurance revenue, are as follows:

	As at June 30, 2023 (unaudited)		As at December 31, 2022[1] (unaudited)	
In EUR millions	Net insurance contract liabilities	Net reinsurance contract assets	Net insurance contract liabilities	Net reinsurance contract assets
SCOR L&H				
EMEA	1,875	408	1,863	287
Americas	733	(524)	1,659	(357)
Asia-Pacific	768	(7)	838	(20)
TOTAL	**3,376**	**(123)**	**4,360**	**(90)**

(1) Comparative data have been restated due to the application of IFRS 17.

3.5.2.2. SCOR P&C

The distribution of insurance revenue by geographic region for SCOR P&C, based on the country in which the ceding company operates for treaty business and localization of the insured for facultative business, is as follows:



In EUR millions	For the six months ended June 30 (unaudited) 2023	2022[1]
SCOR P&C		
41% EMEA	1,515	1,456
43% Americas	1,574	1,422
16% Asia-Pacific	570	574
TOTAL INSURANCE REVENUE	**3,659**	**3,452**

(1) Comparative data have been restated due to the application of IFRS 17.

The main countries contributing to insurance revenue for SCOR P&C, based on market responsibility, are as follows:

In EUR millions	For the six months ended June 30 (unaudited) 2023	2022[1]
SCOR P&C		
United States	1,113	1,078
United Kingdom	489	377
France	352	331
China	142	151
Other countries	1,563	1,515
TOTAL INSURANCE REVENUE	**3,659**	**3,452**

(1) Comparative data have been restated due to the application of IFRS 17.

Insurance revenue by type of business for SCOR P&C break down as follows:

In EUR millions	For the six months ended June 30 (unaudited) 2023	2022[1]
SCOR P&C		
Specialty Insurance	1,219	1,043
Reinsurance	2,440	2,409
TOTAL INSURANCE REVENUE	**3,659**	**3,452**

(1) Comparative data have been restated due to the application of IFRS 17.

For SCOR P&C, net insurance contract liabilities, allocated on the same basis as insurance revenue, and net reinsurance contract assets, allocated based on the location of the reinsuring entity, are as follows:

	As at June 30, 2023 (unaudited)		As at December 31, 2022[1] (unaudited)	
In EUR millions	Net insurance contract liabilities	Net reinsurance contract assets	Net insurance contract liabilities	Net reinsurance contract assets
SCOR P&C				
EMEA	8,972	280	7,647	414
Americas	4,493	1,453	5,614	1,224
Asia-Pacific	1,496	200	1,780	195
TOTAL	**14,961**	**1,933**	**15,041**	**1,833**

(1) Comparative data have been restated due to the application of IFRS 17.

3.5.3. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES BY OPERATING SEGMENT

Key balance sheet captions by operating segment, as reviewed by management, are broken down as follows:

	As at June 30, 2023 (unaudited)			As at December 31, 2022 (unaudited)[1]		
In EUR millions	SCOR L&H	SCOR P&C	Total	SCOR L&H	SCOR P&C	Total
Goodwill arising from insurance activities	45	755	800	45	755	800
Insurance business investments	6,331	16,282	22,613	6,446	16,401	22,847
Insurance contracts issued	271	1,528	1,799	730	1,298	2,028
Reinsurance contracts held	(79)	2,203	2,124	(69)	2,064	1,995
Cash and cash equivalents[2]	(964)	2,670	1,706	(505)	2,335	1,830
TOTAL ASSETS	**7,207**	**24,604**	**31,811**	**8,384**	**24,525**	**32,909**
Insurance contracts issued	3,647	16,489	20,136	5,090	16,338	21,428
Reinsurance contracts held	44	270	314	21	231	252
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**7,207**	**24,604**	**31,811**	**8,384**	**24,525**	**32,909**

(1) Comparative data have been restated due to the application of IFRS 17.
(2) Cash and cash equivalent include cash held by the Group on behalf of third parties as part of its asset management activity for a total amount of EUR 194 million on June 30, 2023 (December 31, 2022: EUR 36 million).

3.5.4. CASH FLOW BY OPERATING SEGMENT

Operating cash flow by segment is disclosed on the face of the interim condensed consolidated statements of cash flows.

3.6. GROSS INSURANCE SERVICE RESULT

3.6.1. INSURANCE REVENUE

The insurance revenue is broken down as follows:

	As at June 30, 2023 (unaudited)		
In EUR millions	SCOR L&H	SCOR P&C	Total
Amounts relating to changes in liabilities for remaining coverage	**4,162**	**3,545**	**7,707**
Expected incurred claims and other insurance service expenses[1]	3,875	2,715	6,590
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	81	105	186
CSM recognised for services provided	206	725	931
Other	-	-	-
Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows	**34**	**114**	**148**
TOTAL INSURANCE REVENUE	**4,196**	**3,659**	**7,855**

(1) Including experience adjustments on premiums paid for past or current services.

3.6.2. INSURANCE SERVICE EXPENSES

The insurance service expenses are broken down as follows:

	As at June 30, 2023 (unaudited)		
In EUR millions	SCOR L&H	SCOR P&C	Total
Expenses for incurred claims and attributable costs	(3,727)	(2,957)	(6,684)
Amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows	(34)	(114)	(148)
Losses and reversals of losses on onerous contracts	(53)	(8)	(61)
TOTAL INSURANCE SERVICE EXPENSES	**(3,814)**	**(3,079)**	**(6,893)**

3.7. INSURANCE CONTRACTS ISSUED

3.7.1. DETAIL OF INSURANCE CONTRACT NET POSITION

	As at June 30, 2023 (unaudited)		
In EUR millions	SCOR L&H	SCOR P&C	Total
Assets	271	1,528	1,799
Liabilities	3,647	16,489	20,136
Insurance contracts issued – net liabilities	**3,376**	**14,961**	**18,337**
Of which			
Net accounts payable/(receivable)	179	(789)	(610)
Assets for insurance acquisition cash flows not yet allocated to recognized insurance contracts	-	(161)	(161)
Present value of future cash flows	(4,589)	14,370	9,781
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	2,647	345	2,992
CSM	5,139	1,196	6,335

3.7.2. CSM CHANGES ON THE PERIOD

P&C

P&C business applied only the full retrospective transition approach.

	As at June 30, 2023 (unaudited)
In EUR millions	Total
Opening balance CSM	**763**
Changes that relate to future services	**1,137**
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(38)
Contracts initially recognised in the period	1,175
Changes that relate to current services	**(724)**
CSM recognised for services provided	(724)
Net finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts issued	**37**
Effect of movements in exchange rates	**(17)**
Other changes in net carrying amount	**-**
CLOSING BALANCE CSM	**1,196**

L&H

	As at June 30, 2023 (unaudited)			
In EUR millions	Modified retrospective approach	Fair value approach	Other insurance contracts	Total
Opening balance CSM	**1,788**	**1,767**	**1,800**	**5,355**
Changes that relate to future services	**(90)**	**53**	**86**	**49**
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(90)	53	(37)	(74)
Contracts initially recognised in the period	-	-	123	123
Changes that relate to current services	**(55)**	**(91)**	**(60)**	**(206)**
CSM recognised for services provided	(55)	(91)	(60)	(206)
Net finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts issued	**12**	**10**	**25**	**47**
Effect of movements in exchange rates	**(49)**	**(49)**	**(8)**	**(106)**
Other changes in net carrying amount	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
CLOSING BALANCE CSM	**1,606**	**1,690**	**1,842**	**5,139**

3.8. REINSURANCE CONTRACTS HELD

3.8.1. DETAIL OF REINSURANCE CONTRACT NET POSITION

	As at June 30, 2023 (unaudited)		
In EUR millions	SCOR L&H	SCOR P&C	Total
Assets	(79)	2,203	2,124
Liabilities	45	269	314
Reinsurance contracts held – net assets/(liabilities)	**(124)**	**1,934**	**1,810**
Of which			
Net accounts receivable	342	283	625
Present value of future cash flows	(788)	1,328	540
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	510	82	592
CSM[(1)]	**(188)**	**241**	**53**

(1) In the "Reinsurance contracts held" presentation, CSM is presented as a net asset. Consequently, a positive position implies that CSM is a net future cost for SCOR, and on the opposite a negative one implies that it is a net future gain.

3.8.2. CSM CHANGES ON THE PERIOD

P&C

P&C business applied only the full retrospective transition approach.

	As at June 30, 2023 (unaudited)
In EUR millions	Total
Net opening balance CSM	**55**
Changes that relate to future services	**290**
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(26)
Contracts initially recognised in the period	316
Changes that relate to current services	**(109)**
CSM recognised for services provided	(109)
Net finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	**7**
Effect of movements in exchange rates	**-**
Other changes in net carrying amount	**(2)**
NET CLOSING BALANCE CSM	**241**

L&H

	As at June 30, 2023 (unaudited)			
In EUR millions	Modified retrospective approach	Fair value approach	Other insurance contracts	Total
Net opening balance CSM	**1**	**245**	**(311)**	**(65)**
Changes that relate to future services	**-**	**(42)**	**(78)**	**(120)**
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	-	(42)	(78)	(120)
Contracts initially recognised in the period	-	-	-	-
Changes that relate to current services	**(1)**	**(11)**	**23**	**11**
CSM recognised for services provided	(1)	(11)	23	11
Net finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	**-**	**1**	**(1)**	**-**
Effect of movements in exchange rates	**-**	**12**	**(26)**	**(14)**
Other changes in net carrying amount	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
NET CLOSING BALANCE CSM	**-**	**205**	**(393)**	**(188)**

3.9. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

3.9.1. INSURANCE BUSINESS INVESTMENTS

Financial assets held by the Group under the insurance investment business are either measured at fair value through profit and loss, at other comprehensive income or at amortized cost.

	As at June 30, 2023 (unaudited)								
	Cost or amortized cost	FVOCI			FVPL				
In EUR millions		Designated[1]	Mandatory	Total	Designated	Mandatory	Total	Derivatives	Total
Real estate investments	702	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	702
Equity instruments	-	143	-	143	-	975	975	-	1,118
Debt instruments	2,034	-	18,156	18,156	-	355	355	-	20,545
Derivative instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	248	248
Insurance business investments	**2,736**	**143**	**18,156**	**18,299**	**-**	**1,330**	**1,330**	**248**	**22,613**
Cash and cash equivalents[2]	**867**	**-**	**178**	**178**	**-**	**661**	**661**	**-**	**1,706**

(1) Several equity instruments have been elected to the irrevocable measurement at fair value through other comprehensive income for investments held for strategic partnerships. SCOR has sold several equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. The gains and losses arising from these sold items was deemed immaterial with no dividend recognition.
(2) Cash equivalent includes short term investments in mutual funds, short-term governments bonds.

	As at December 31, 2022 (unaudited)[1]								
	Cost or Amortized Cost	FVOCI			FVPL				
In EUR millions		Designated	Mandatory	Total	Designated	Mandatory	Total	Derivatives	Total
Real estate investments	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700
Equity instruments	-	167	-	167	-	923	923	-	1,090
Debt instruments	1,895	-	18,546	18,546	-	344	344	-	20,785
Derivative instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	272	272
Insurance business investments	**2,595**	**167**	**18,546**	**18,713**	**-**	**1,267**	**1,267**	**272**	**22,847**
Cash and cash equivalents	**842**	**-**	**410**	**410**	**-**	**578**	**578**	**-**	**1,830**

(1) Comparative data have been restated due to the application of IFRS 17.

3.9.2. FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY OF INSURANCE BUSINESS INVESTMENTS

The Group discloses information about measurements of financial instruments measured at fair value using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making those measurements. The level in the fair value hierarchy is determined based on the least significant input that is relevant to the measurement of fair value in its entirety. For this purpose, the significance of an input is determined in relation to the fair value estimate. Assessing the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement requires judgment and consideration of factors specific to the asset or liability in question. At each reporting period, the Group reviews the appropriateness of the classification of instruments measured at fair value. The valuation methodology of financial instruments is monitored to identify potential reclassifications.

The net carrying value of Group's insurance business investments by category and valuation technique are presented in the following table (fair value hierarchy):

	As at June 30, 2023 (unaudited)			
In EUR millions	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Real estate investments	**-**	**-**	**702**	**702**
Equity instruments	17	-	126	143
Debt instruments	16,184	1,972	-	18,156
Investment measured at FVOCI	**16,201**	**1,972**	**126**	**18,299**
Equity instruments	126	104	745	975
Debt instruments	119	140	96	355
Investment measured at FVPL	**245**	**244**	**841**	**1,330**
Investment measured at Amortized Cost	**146**	**11**	**1,877**	**2,034**
Derivative instruments	-	233	15	248
TOTAL INSURANCE BUSINESS INVESTMENTS	**16,592**	**2,460**	**3,561**	**22,613**
Cash and cash equivalents	1,706	-	-	1,706
FINANCIAL ASSETS INVESTMENTS AND CASH	**18,298**	**2,460**	**3,561**	**24,319**
Percentage	**75%**	**10%**	**15%**	**100%**

	As at December 31, 2022 (unaudited)[1]			
In EUR million	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Real estate investments	**-**	**-**	**700**	**700**
Equity instruments	39	-	128	167
Debt instruments	16,915	1,625	6	18,546
Investment measured at FVOCI	**16,954**	**1,625**	**134**	**18,713**
Equity instruments	171	85	667	923
Debt instruments	144	132	68	344
Investment measured at FVPL	**315**	**217**	**735**	**1,267**
Investment measured at Amortized Cost	**118**	**-**	**1,777**	**1,895**
Derivative instruments	-	245	27	272
TOTAL INSURANCE BUSINESS INVESTMENTS	**17,387**	**2,087**	**3,373**	**22,847**
Cash and cash equivalents	1,830	-	-	1,830
INVESTMENTS AND CASH	**19,217**	**2,087**	**3,373**	**24,677**
Percentage	78%	8%	14%	100%

(1) Comparative data have been restated due to the application of IFRS 17.

The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Included in this level are financial instruments for which quoted prices or rates represent actual and regularly occurring transactions that are available from a stock exchange, dealer or broker. Such instruments comprise listed equities, government, covered and agency bonds, corporate bonds as well as short-term investments. For units in unit-linked trusts, shares, open-ended investment companies and derivative financial instruments (including real estate, interest rate and mortality swaps, options etc.), fair value is determined by reference to published bid values.

Level 2: models prepared by internal and external experts using observable market inputs

The Group has certain investments which are valued based on models prepared by internal and external experts using observable market inputs. These primarily comprise structured products, other than securities issued by government agencies for which the market is considered active, hybrid and tier 1 and tier 2 corporate debt, private placements, inflation linked government assimilated bonds, specific alternative investments and derivative instruments.

Level 3: valuation inputs for the asset or liability which are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

The value of these instruments is neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor is it based on available market data. If a fair value measurement uses inputs based significantly on unobservable inputs, it is classified as a Level 3 measurement. Level 3 instruments consist mainly of unlisted equity instruments (such as NCAI and shares in venture compagnies), derivative instruments primarily relating to the Atlas catastrophe and mortality bonds.

Further details on the valuation of the derivative instruments are included within Section 4.6 – Notes to the consolidated financial statements on Universal Registration Document 2022.

Call option on SCOR shares granted by Covéa (level 2)

In 2021, in connection with the settlement agreement, Covéa granted a call option to SCOR on the shares it holds, at an exercise price of EUR 28 per share and for a period of five years. The exercise price is subject to amendment in certain conditions. The call option is transferable to any third party designated by SCOR, to allow SCOR to manage the transition in the best interest of its shareholders. The option was recognized as a derivative instrument at fair value as determined by an external valuation and the carrying value of the option as at June 30, 2023 amounts to EUR 66 million (December 31, 2022: EUR 19 million).

Atlas catastrophe bonds (level 3)

In 2020, SCOR sponsored a new catastrophe bond (“cat bond”), Atlas Capital Reinsurance 2020 DAC, which provides the Group with multi-year risk transfer capacity of USD 200 million to protect itself against named storms in the United States and earthquakes in the United States and Canada. The risk period for Atlas Capital Reinsurance 2020 DAC will run from April 30, 2020, to May 31, 2024.

These instruments are recognized as derivatives and measured using a cumulated expected loss model that is based on a combination of market inputs to the extent that trades in this instrument are active and catastrophe modelling tools developed by a third-party service provider (AIR).

The significant unobservable inputs used in the valuation model are:

Unobservable inputs	Atlas capital Re 2020 DAC
Expected loss from US Named Storm based on AIR model:	1.70%
Expected loss from US and Canadian earthquake based on AIR model:	1.01%

A significant catastrophic event (earthquake in the United States or Canada or a named storm in the United States) during the coverage period of the respective bond would lead to a change in the fair value of the corresponding portion of the derivative instrument.

Other financial assets in level 3

Level 3 financial assets include EUR 126 million of investments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income non-recyclable and EUR 841 million of investments classified at fair value through other profit and loss (December 31, 2022: EUR 134 million and EUR 735 million respectively). These investments include primarily equity securities and funds which are not listed.

During the six-month periods ended June 30, 2023, there were no material gains or losses realized on the disposal of assets designated as measured at fair value through other comprehensive non-recyclable.

Level 3 financial assets also include EUR 1,785 million of loans at amortized cost measured at cost.

Real estate investments

During the six months ended June 30, 2023, SCOR has sold a building with EUR 13 million gain on sale (during the six months ended June 30, 2022, SCOR has sold a building with EUR 24 million gain on sale).

3.9.3. MOVEMENTS IN FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS CATEGORIZED WITHIN LEVEL 3 OF THE FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY

During the six months ended June 30, 2023, there was no significant transfer into/out of the Level 3 fair value measurement category. The following table shows the reconciliation between the opening and closing balances for assets categorized within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

In EUR millions	Equity securities	Debt securities at fair value	Debt securities at amortized cost	Derivative instruments	Total
Net carrying amount as at December 31, 2022[(1)]	**795**	**74**	**1,777**	**27**	**2,673**
Foreign exchange rate movements	(2)	-	-	-	(2)
Income and expense recognized in statement of income	69	7	24	(12)	88
Additions	9	31	1,480	-	1,520
Disposals	(8)	(16)	(1,404)	-	(1,428)
Transfers into level 3	8	-	-	-	8
Transfers out of level 3	-	-	-	-	-
Change in fair value through OCI	-	-	-	-	-
Change in scope of consolidation	-	-	-	-	-
NET CARRYING AMOUNT AS AT JUNE 30, 2023	**871**	**96**	**1,877**	**15**	**2,859**

(1) Comparative data have been restated due to the application of IFRS 17.

3.9.4. CREDIT QUALITY ANALYSIS

The Group assesses the credit quality of all financial instruments that are subject to credit risk.

The following table shows the carrying amounts of the financial assets subject to loss allowances for expected credit losses broken down by stage of impairment and by SCOR rating.

Financial assets subject to loss allowances are recognised in the following accounting categories:

- debt instruments and cash equivalents measured at amortized cost;
- debt instruments and cash equivalents measured at FVOCI;
- loan commitments.

The credit quality analysis includes investments from insurance business activities as well as cash equivalents (3.9.7 – Cash and cash equivalents).

Debt instruments and cash equivalents measured at amortized cost

	As at June 30, 2023			
In EUR millions	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
AAA	12	-	-	12
AA	5	-	-	5
A	124	-	-	124
BBB	10	-	-	10
< BBB	-	-	-	-
Not rated	1,913	-	-	1,913
GROSS CARRYING AMOUNT	**2,064**	**-**	**-**	**2,064**
Loss allowance	(2)	-	-	(2)
NET CARRYING AMOUNT	**2,062**	**-**	**-**	**2,062**

	As at December 31, 2022			
In EUR millions	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
AAA	-	-	-	-
AA	-	-	-	-
A	16	-	-	16
BBB	33	-	-	33
< BBB	-	-	-	-
Not rated	1,887	-	-	1,887
GROSS CARRYING AMOUNT	**1,936**	**-**	**-**	**1,936**
Loss allowance	(3)	-	-	(3)
NET CARRYING AMOUNT	**1,933**	**-**	**-**	**1,933**

Debt instruments and cash equivalents measured at FVOCI

	As at June 30, 2023			
In EUR millions	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
AAA	3,751	-	-	3,751
AA	3,280	-	-	3,280
A	6,437	-	-	6,437
BBB	3,723	-	-	3,723
< BBB	1,692	25	32	1,749
Not rated	663	18	42	723
GROSS CARRYING AMOUNT	**19,546**	**43**	**74**	**19,663**
Loss allowance	(41)	(5)	(33)	(79)
Unrealized gains and losses	(1,234)	(16)	-	(1,250)
NET CARRYING AMOUNT – FAIR VALUE	**18,271**	**22**	**41**	**18,334**

	As at December 31, 2022			
In EUR millions	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
AAA	3,462	-	-	3,462
AA	4,429	-	-	4,429
A	6,343	-	-	6,343
BBB	4,006	-	-	4,006
< BBB	1,647	44	7	1,698
Not rated	499	17	29	545
GROSS CARRYING AMOUNT	**20,386**	**61**	**36**	**20,483**
Loss allowance	(49)	(7)	(15)	(71)
Unrealized gains and losses	(1,450)	(4)	(2)	(1,456)
NET CARRYING AMOUNT – FAIR VALUE	**18,887**	**50**	**19**	**18,956**

Loan commitments

	As at June 30, 2023			
In EUR millions	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
AAA	-	-	-	-
AA	-	-	-	-
A	-	-	-	-
BBB	-	-	-	-
< BBB	-	-	-	-
Not rated	219	-	-	219
TOTAL AMOUNT COMMITTED	**219**	**-**	**-**	**219**
Loss allowance	-	-	-	-

	As at December 31, 2022			
In EUR millions	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
AAA	-	-	-	-
AA	-	-	-	-
A	-	-	-	-
BBB	-	-	-	-
< BBB	-	-	-	-
Not rated	306	-	-	306
TOTAL AMOUNT COMMITTED	**306**	**-**	**-**	**306**
Loss allowance	-	-	-	-

3.9.5. AMOUNTS ARISING FROM EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES

The changes in the loss allowance for expected credit losses along with the changes in carrying amounts of financial assets measured at amortized cost, financial assets measured at FVOCI and loan commitments during the period are detailed in the following tables by impact and by stage:

Debt instruments measured at amortized cost and at FVOCI

Loss allowance

In EUR millions	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loss allowance as at December 31, 2022	**(52)**	**(7)**	**(15)**	**(74)**
Transfer to Stage 1	(1)	1	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	1	(1)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	2	4	(6)	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	1	(2)	(14)	(15)
Write-Offs	-	-	-	-
Newly financial assets acquired	-	-	-	-
Financial assets derecognized	5	-	1	6
Foreign exchange effects	1	-	1	2
LOSS ALLOWANCE AS AT JUNE 30, 2023	**(43)**	**(5)**	**(33)**	**(81)**

Effect of significant changes in the gross carrying amount

In EUR millions	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at December 31, 2022	**22,322**	**61**	**36**	**22,419**
Transfer to Stage 1	23	(23)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(27)	27	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(27)	(10)	37	-
Newly financial assets acquired	5,665	-	-	5,665
Write-Offs	-	-	-	-
Financial assets derecognized	(5,893)	(17)	(2)	(5,912)
Other Changes	(453)	5	3	(445)
GROSS CARRYING AMOUNT AS AT JUNE 30, 2023	**21,610**	**43**	**74**	**21,727**

Loan Commitments

Loss allowance

Amounts are not material for the reporting period.

In EUR millions	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loss allowance as at December 31, 2022	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Transfer to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	-	-	-	-
Write-Offs	-	-	-	-
New loan commitments originated or purchased	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange effects	-	-	-	-
LOSS ALLOWANCE AS AT JUNE 30, 2023	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Effect of significant changes in the total amount committed

In EUR millions	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Total amount committed as at December 31, 2022	**306**	**-**	**-**	**306**
Transfer to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
New loan commitments originated or purchased	-	-	-	-
Decrease of commitments following drawdowns	(87)	-	-	(87)
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange effects	-	-	-	-
TOTAL AMOUNT COMMITTED AS AT JUNE 30, 2023	**219**	**-**	**-**	**219**

3.9.6. BREAKDOWN OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The following tables show the breakdown by geographic location and economic sector of some financial assets (debt instruments, equity instruments) and of cash and cash equivalents.

	As at June 30, 2023 (unaudited)		As at December 31, 2022 (unaudited)	
In EUR millions	Net carrying amount	Net unrealized gains/(losses)	Net carrying amount	Net unrealized gains/(losses)
Concentration by location				
France	3,659	(4)	3,417	(74)
Germany	1,025	(51)	990	(64)
Netherlands	633	(24)	601	(35)
United Kingdom	1,024	(26)	1,012	(29)
Other EU	2,071	(60)	2,202	(98)
United States	10,184	(908)	10,667	(1,033)
Canada	1,415	(61)	1,387	(67)
Japan	133	(6)	133	(8)
China	1,060	10	1,076	6
Supranational	316	(18)	272	(18)
Other	3,060	(63)	3,391	(23)
TOTAL	**24,580**	**(1,211)**	**25,148**	**(1,443)**

	As at June 30, 2023 (unaudited)		As at December 31, 2022 (unaudited)	
In EUR millions	Net carrying amount	Net unrealized gains/(losses)	Net carrying amount	Net unrealized gains/(losses)
Concentration by sector				
Government	4,987	(98)	5,777	(113)
Banks	2,871	(184)	4,794	(205)
Other financial institutions	4,882	(151)	4,546	(189)
Pharmaceuticals	800	(69)	801	(81)
Manufacturing	2,714	(210)	2,661	(251)
Energy	313	(4)	328	(4)
Technology	1,155	(97)	1,143	(113)
Other	6,858	(398)	5,098	(487)
TOTAL	**24,580**	**(1,211)**	**25,148**	**(1,443)**

3.9.7. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The following table presents the cash and cash equivalents:

In EUR millions	As at June 30, 2023 (unaudited)	As at December 31, 2022 (unaudited)
Cash on hand	839	804
Cash equivalents[1]	867	1,026
Measured at AC	28	38
Measured at FVOCI	178	410
Measured at FVPL	661	578
Cash and cash equivalents	**1,706**	**1,830**

(1) Cash equivalent includes short term investments in mutual funds and short term government bonds.

3.9.8. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

The following table sets out an overview of the debt issued by the Group:

		As at June 30, 2023 (unaudited)		As at December 31, 2022	
In EUR millions	Maturity	Net book value	Fair value	Net book value	Fair value
Subordinated debt					
EUR 250 million	Perpetual	256	244	251	242
USD 625 million	Perpetual	587	447	601	466
USD 125 million	Perpetual	117	89	120	94
EUR 250 million	06/05/2047	250	228	254	228
EUR 600 million	06/08/2046	594	558	603	555
EUR 500 million	05/27/2048	500	468	509	468
EUR 300 million	09/17/2051	300	217	298	210
Total subordinated debt[1]		**2,604**	**2,251**	**2,635**	**2,263**
Investment properties financing		174	174	173	173
Own-use properties financing		315	315	317	317
Total real estate financing[2]		**489**	**489**	**490**	**490**
Other financial debt[2]		**158**	**158**	**168**	**168**
TOTAL FINANCIAL DEBT		**3,251**	**2,898**	**3,293**	**2,921**

(1) In 2023, the balance includes EUR 18 million accrued interests (as at December 31, 2022: EUR 41 million).
(2) These debts are not publicly traded. Therefore, the carrying amounts are reflective of their fair value.

3.9.9. FINANCIAL DEBT AND CAPITAL

CASH-FLOW HEDGE ON PERPETUAL SUBORDINATED DEBTS

In order to hedge the foreign exchange risk associated with the debts issued in USD (USD 625 million issued March 13, 2018 and USD 125 million issued December 17, 2019), SCOR has entered into two cross-currency swaps that exchange the principals and the coupons on the notes from USD to Euro and mature on March 13, 2029.

Cash-flow hedge accounting is applied. The fair value of the swaps is obtained from the banking counterparty and is based on market inputs. As part of the standard analysis of accounts processes, these third-party valuations are checked for reasonableness against internal models. The notional amount is USD 750 million as at June 30, 2023 (December 31, 2022: USD 750 million). As at June 30, 2023, the fair value amount of these swaps is an asset of EUR 130 million (as at December 31, 2022: asset of EUR 131 million). No inefficiency was identified on these hedges during the first half of 2023.

REAL ESTATE FINANCING

Real estate financing relates to the acquisition of investment property financed by bank loans of EUR 488 million (EUR 490 million as at December 31, 2022), of which EUR 120 million related to real estate financing at MRM S.A. (EUR 119 million as at December 31, 2022).

The majority of real estate financing contracts contain standard early repayment clauses and other debt covenants. Such covenants define thresholds to be respected certain ratios, among which loan to value ratios (LTV), defined as the ratio between the amount of the financing and the market value of the real estate being financed, the interest coverage ratio (ICR), representing the extent to which interest expense is covered by rental income, and the debt service coverage ratio (DSCR), representing the extent to which payments of principal and interest are covered by rental income. Under existing financing contracts, the LTV ratios vary between 50% and 65% and the ICR/DSCR ratios between 100% and 250%.

CASH-FLOW HEDGE ON REAL ESTATE FINANCING

SCOR has entered into interest rates swaps to cover its exposure to variable rate financial liabilities, mainly relating to real estate investments. Cash flow hedge accounting is applied when the hedging relationship is determined to be highly effective at the inception of the hedge and throughout its term. The fair value of these swaps is obtained from the banking counterparty is based on market inputs. As part of the usual analysis of accounts processes, these third-party valuations are checked for reasonableness against internal models. The total notional amount relating to these swaps is EUR 91 million as at June 30, 2023 (December 31, 2022: EUR 91 million). As at June 30, 2023, the balance sheet amount of these swaps is an asset of EUR 4 million (as at December 31, 2022: EUR 4 million). No inefficiency was identified on these hedges during the first half of 2023.

CONTINGENT CAPITAL FACILITY

On December 15, 2022, SCOR renewed its contingent capital facility with J.P. Morgan, providing the Group with EUR 300 million of coverage in case of extreme natural catastrophes or mortality events. In connection with the facility, SCOR issued 9 million share warrants to J.P. Morgan, each of which gives J.P. Morgan the right to subscribe to two new SCOR shares. J.P. Morgan has undertaken to exercise the number of warrants necessary for the subscription of a maximum of EUR 300 million (issuance premium included) of new shares, without exceeding 10% of SCOR’s share capital, when the aggregate amount of (i) the estimated ultimate net losses incurred, in a given calendar year, by SCOR P&C (in its capacity as insurer/reinsurer) as a result of eligible natural catastrophes between January 1, 2023 and December 31, 2025 or (ii) the ultimate net claims amount recorded by SCOR L&H (in its capacity as insurer/reinsurer) over two consecutive half-years between July 1, 2022 and December 31, 2025 reaches certain contractual thresholds as verified by SCOR’s Statutory Auditors. In addition, subject to no drawdowns having already been made under the facility, if SCOR’s volume-weighted average share price over three consecutive trading days falls below EUR 10, an individual tranche of EUR 150 million will be drawn down from the EUR 300 million facility. A yearly termination clause at the option of the issuer has been added to the contract.

J.P. Morgan has committed to subscribing to new shares by exercising the warrants, but it does not intend to become a long-term shareholder of SCOR and would therefore resell the shares by way of private placements and/or sales on the open market. To that end, SCOR and J.P. Morgan have entered into a profit-sharing arrangement, whereby 75% of any gain generated by the resale of the new shares would be retroceded to SCOR. If the new shares are sold through an off-market transaction immediately after exercising the warrants, the share of the gain owed to SCOR would be paid in the form of SCOR shares in order to limit the dilutive impact of the transaction for SCOR’s shareholders.

In the absence of any extreme triggering event, no shares would be issued under the facility and the facility would therefore remain without any dilutive impact for the shareholders.

2022 DIVIDEND

SCOR’s Annual General Meeting of May 25, 2023 resolved to distribute, for the 2022 fiscal year, a dividend of one euro and forty cents (EUR 1.40) per share, being an aggregate amount of dividend paid of EUR 251 million, calculated on the basis of the number of shares eligible for dividend as of the payment date. The ex-dividend date was May 29, 2023 and the dividend was paid on June 1, 2023.

3.10. INCOME TAX

For the six months ended June 30, 2023, corporate income tax was an expense of EUR 203 million (EUR 3 million for the six-months ended June 30, 2022). The increase of EUR 200 million is mainly due to the increase in pre-tax income from EUR (273) million (loss) for the first half-year in 2022 to EUR 704 million (profit) for the first half-year in 2023.

3.11. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic and diluted earnings per share are calculated as follows for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2023 and 2022:

	As at June 30, 2023 (unaudited)			As at June 30, 2022 (unaudited)[3]		
In EUR millions	Net income (numerator)	Shares (denominator) *(in thousands)*[1]	Net income per share *(in EUR)*	Net income (numerator)	Shares (denominator) *(in thousands)*[1]	Net income per share *(in EUR)*
Basic earnings per share						
Net income – Group share	502	179,111	2.80	(275)	177,910	(1.55)
Diluted earnings per share						
Dilutive effects	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock options and share-based compensation[2]	-	2,928	-	-	-	-
NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO ORDINARY SHAREHOLDERS AND ESTIMATED CONVERSIONS	**502**	**182,039**	**2.75**	**(275)**	**177,910**	**(1.55)**

(1) Average number of shares during the period, excluding treasury shares.
(2) Calculated assuming all options are exercised when the average SCOR share price for the year exceeds the option exercise price.
(3) Comparative data have been restated due to the application of IFRS 17.

The exercise of stock-options has consistently led to treasury shares being cancelled as decided by the General Meeting of the Company in order to avoid any dilutive effect of such exercise upon the share capital.

3.12. LITIGATION MATTERS

The Group describes the litigation matters in more detail in Section 4.6 – Note 26 of the 2022 Universal Registration Document.

Litigations lead to a provision when they meet the criteria for recognition of such a provision under IAS 37 – Provisions, Contingent liabilities, and Contingent assets.

SCOR is involved in court, arbitration and other formal or informal proceedings in its normal course of business. Based on the management's assessment, these current proceedings are not expected to have a significant negative impact on the consolidated financial statements. In this respect, SCOR (*via* its Irish entities) has initiated arbitration proceedings on November 10, 2022 against Covéa Coopérations regarding the retrocession agreements concluded pursuant to the settlement agreement of June 10, 2021 between SCOR and Covéa.

3.13. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

None.

4 STATUTORY AUDITORS' REPORT ON THE HALF-YEARLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This is a free translation into English of the Statutory Auditors' review report on the half-yearly financial information issued in French and is provided solely for the convenience of English-speaking users. This report includes information relating to the specific verification of information given in the Group's half-yearly management report. This report should be read in conjunction with, and construed in accordance with, French law and professional standards applicable in France.

To the Shareholders,

In compliance with the assignment entrusted to us by your Annual General Meeting and in accordance with the requirements of Article L. 451-1-2 III of the French Monetary and Financial Code *("Code monétaire et financier"),* we hereby report to you on:

- the review of the accompanying condensed half-yearly consolidated financial statements of SCOR SE, for the period from January 1 to June 30, 2023; and
- the verification of the information presented in the half-yearly management report.

These condensed half-yearly consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Board of Directors. Our role is to express a conclusion on these financial statements based on our review.

1. Conclusion on the financial statements

We conducted our review in accordance with professional standards applicable in France.

A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with professional standards applicable in France and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying condensed half-yearly consolidated financial statements are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with IAS 34 – standard of the IFRS as adopted by the European Union applicable to interim financial information.

Without qualifying our conclusion, we draw your attention to notes 3.2.2.1 "IFRS 17 Insurance contracts" to the condensed half-yearly consolidated financial statements which set out the impact of the first application of IFRS 17 "Insurance contracts" and in the other notes to the condensed half-yearly consolidated financial statements presenting figures relating to the impact of the change.

2. Specific verification

We have also verified the information presented in the half-yearly management report on the condensed half-yearly consolidated financial statements subject to our review.

We have no matters to report as to its fair presentation and consistency with the condensed half-yearly consolidated financial statements it being reminded that it is not our responsibility to conclude on the fair presentation and consistency with the condensed half-yearly consolidated financial statements of the solvency related information disclosed in paragraph 1.4 of the half-yearly management report.

Paris-La Défense, July 26, 2023

The Statutory Auditors

French original signed by

MAZARS	KPMG SA	
Maxime Simoen	Antoine Esquieu	Jean François Mora

5 STATEMENT BY THE PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR THE INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge, the condensed half-year consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards and provide a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the parent company and of all consolidated companies, and that the business review presented on pages 3 to 12 gives a true and fair view of the significant developments during the period and their impact on the financial statements, of the main related party transactions as well as a description of the main risks and uncertainties faced by all of these entities for the six remaining months of the fiscal year.

Paris, July 26, 2023

Thierry Léger

Chief Executive Officer

6 APPENDIX - CALCULATION OF FINANCIAL RATIOS

6.1. APPENDIX – CALCULATION OF FINANCIAL RATIOS

6.1.1. BOOK VALUE AND ECONOMIC VALUE PER SHARE

In EUR millions	As at June 30, 2023 (unaudited)	As at December 31, 2022 (unaudited)[3]	As at June 30, 2022 (unaudited)[3]
Shareholders' equity – Group share[1]	**4,633**	**4,317**	**5,707**
Shares issued as at closing date	179,435,695	179,671,295	179,671,295
Treasury shares as at closing date[2]	(131,493)	(593,320)	(1,325,388)
Number of shares	**179,304,202**	**179,077,975**	**178,345,907**
BOOK VALUE PER SHARE	**25.84**	**24.11**	**32.00**
CSM NET OF TAX[4]	**4,711**	**4,596**	**4,910**
ECONOMIC VALUE PER SHARE	**52.11**	**49.77**	**59.53**

(1) Excluding non-controlling interests.
(2) 50% of the movement in the period.
(3) Comparative data have been restated due to the application of IFRS 17.
(4) A notional tax rate of 25% was applied to the net CSM to calculate the Economic Value.

6.1.2. RETURN ON INVESTED ASSETS

The return on invested assets (ROIA) is used to assess the return on the Group's invested assets. This percentage return is calculated by dividing the total investment income on invested assets by the average invested assets (calculated as the quarterly averages of the total invested assets).

In EUR millions	As at June 30, 2023 (unaudited)	As at December 31, 2022 (unaudited)	As at June 30, 2022 (unaudited)
Average invested assets[1]	22,170	22,068	22,153
Total investment income on invested assets[2]	320	467	182
RETURN ON INVESTED ASSETS (ROIA)	**2.9%**	**2.1%**	**1.6%**

(1) Average of quarterly "Total Invested Assets" disclosed in Note 6.1.4 of this appendix.
(2) As at June 30, 2023, Total investment income on invested assets excludes EUR 47 million related to the option on own shares granted to SCOR in connection with the Covéa settlement agreement (EUR (30) million at June 30, 2022).

6.1.3. INVESTMENT INCOME ON INVESTED ASSETS AND INVESTMENT INCOME

In EUR millions	As at June 30, 2023 (unaudited)	As at December 31, 2022	As at June 30, 2022 (unaudited)
Interest revenue on debt instruments not measured at FVPL[(1)]	279	453	193
Other regular income (dividends and interest)[(2)]	36	64	25
Net real estate rental income[(3)]	7	14	8
Regular income	**322**	**531**	**226**
Realized gains/losses on debt instruments not measured at FVPL[(4)]	(6)	(14)	(7)
Realized gains/losses on Real Estate	12	24	24
Change in fair value[(5)]	22	7	(8)
Investment gains and losses	**28**	**17**	**9**
Real estate amortization and impairment[(6)]	(21)	(14)	(8)
Net impairment loss on financial assets (*change in ECL)[(7)]	(15)	(43)	(33)
Other income[(8)]	6	(24)	(13)
Net impairment and amortization	**(30)**	**(81)**	**(54)**
TOTAL INVESTMENT INCOME ON INVESTED ASSETS	**320**	**467**	**181**
Foreign exchange gains/losses	1	28	1
Income on other consolidated entities	2	8	2
Third party interest on consolidated funds [(9)]	52	43	19
Income on technical items and other [(10)]	45	(6)	(26)
Financing costs on real estate investments	2	3	1
IFRS INVESTMENT INCOME (FOR 2023 FIGURES)	**422**	**543**	**178**
Income on funds withheld & other deposits		161	82
Investment management expenses		(64)	(33)
IFRS INVESTMENT INCOME NET OF INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT EXPENSES (AS PUBLISHED IN 2022)		**640**	**227**
IFRS 17 restatement [(11)]		(159)	35
Excluding Income on funds withheld & other deposits		(161)	(82)
Excluding Investment management expenses		64	33
IFRS INVESTMENT INCOME (IFRS 17 RESTATED)		**384**	**213**

(1) As at June 30, 2023, Interest revenue on debt instruments not measured at FVPL is presented net of EUR 49 million of revenues attributable to third parties.
(2) As at June 30, 2023, other regular income is presented net of EUR 1 million income attributable to assets not held for investment purposes and is presented net of EUR 2 million of revenues attributable to third parties.
(3) As at June 30, 2023, net real estate income is presented net of EUR 3 million in real estate revenues attributable to third parties and net of EUR 2 million of financing expenses related to real estate investments.
(4) As at June 30, 2023, Realized gains/losses on debt instruments not measured at FVPL is net of EUR 2 million losses attributable to third parties.
(5) As at June 30, 2023, Change in fair value is net of EUR 1 million gains attributable to third parties as well as net of EUR 47 million gains related to fair value change of the option on own shares granted to SCOR in connection with the Covéa settlement agreement.
(6) As at June 30, 2023, Real estate amortization and impairment is presented net of EUR 2 million impairment/depreciation attributable to third parties.
(7) As at June 30, 2023, Net impairment loss on financial assets are net of EUR 1 million of impairments attributable to third parties.
(8) As at June 30, 2023, other income is presented net of EUR 1 million of other real estate income and EUR 4 million of other income attributable to third parties.
(9) Third party revenues excluded in investment income on invested assets on items (1), (2), (4), (5) and (7).
(10) Income on technical items and other include amongst other technical items all revenues attributable to assets not held for investments purposes and the fair value change of the option on own shares granted to SCOR in connection with the Covéa settlement agreement, both excluded from all investment income on invested assets calculation.
(11) Driven largely by restatement of FX gains / losses, as 2022 hedging positions were based on IFRS 4 liabilities.

6.1.4. INVESTED ASSETS, MANAGEMENT CLASSIFICATION *VS* IFRS CLASSIFICATION

IFRS classification \ Management Classification *In EUR millions (not rounded)*	As at June 30, 2023 (unaudited)										
	Cash	Fixed income	Loans	Equities	Real estate	Other investments	Total invested assets	Other deposits and other	Accrued interests	Technical items[1]	Total IFRS classi fication
Real estate investments	-	-	-	-	702	-	702	-	-	-	702
Investments at FVOCI[2]	-	17,042	974	-	-	-	18,016	142	140	-	18,299
Investments at FVPL	-	294	30	62	126	814	1,325	1	4	-	1,330
Investments at amortized cost[2]	68	69	1,871	-	-	-	2,008	17	9	-	2,034
Derivative instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	248	248
TOTAL INSURANCE BUSINESS INVESTMENTS	**68**	**17,406**	**2,875**	**62**	**828**	**814**	**22,052**	**160**	**153**	**248**	**22,613**
Cash and cash equivalents	1,705	-	-	-	-	-	1,705	-	-	-	1,706
TOTAL INSURANCE INVESTMENTS AND CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**1,774**	**17,406**	**2,875**	**62**	**828**	**814**	**23,758**	**160**	**153**	**248**	**24,319**
3rd party gross invested Assets[3]	(194)	(247)	(1,712)	(1)	(94)	(23)	(2,271)				
Other consolidated entities[4]	-	-	-	-	-	278	278				
Direct real estate unrealized gains and losses[5]	-	-	-	-	84	-	84				
Direct real estate debt[6]	-	-	-	-	(121)	-	(121)				
Cash payable/receivable	(22)	-	-	-	-	-	(22)				
TOTAL MANAGEMENT CLASSIFICATION	**1,557**	**17,158**	**1,164**	**61**	**696**	**1,069**	**21,704**				

(1) Including Atlas CAT bonds and foreign exchange derivatives.
(2) Certain assets not held for investment purposes have been excluded from in the scope of invested assets.
(3) Assets invested by third parties in mutual funds and non-controlling real estate investments fully consolidated by SCOR.
(4) Certain consolidated entities held for investment purposes have been included in the scope of Invested Assets.
(5) Fair value less carrying amount of real estate investments excluding EUR 12 million attributable to third-party investors.
(6) Real estate financing related to real estate investments (buildings owned for investment purposes) excluding EUR 52 million attributable to third-party investors.

IFRS classification / Management Classification *In EUR millions (not rounded)*	As at December 31, 2022 (unaudited) [7]										
	Cash	Fixed income	Loans	Equities	Real estate	Other investments	Total invested assets	Other deposits and other	Accrued interests	Technical items[1]	Total IFRS classification
Real estate investments	-	-	-	-	700	-	700	-	-	-	700
Investments at FVOCI[2]	-	17,426	991	18	-	-	18,434	148	130	-	18,713
Investments at FVPL	-	365	33	36	128	699	1,261	1	4	-	1,267
Investments at amortized cost[2]	52	56	1,773	-	-	-	1,880	9	6	-	1,895
Derivative instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	272	272
TOTAL INSURANCE BUSINESS INVESTMENTS	**52**	**17,846**	**2,796**	**54**	**828**	**699**	**22,275**	**158**	**141**	**272**	**22,847**
Cash and cash equivalents	1,830	-	-	-	-	-	1,830	-	-	-	1,830
TOTAL INSURANCE INVESTMENTS AND CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**1,882**	**17,846**	**2,796**	**54**	**828**	**699**	**24,105**	**158**	**141**	**272**	**24,676**
3rd party gross invested Assets[3]	(177)	(210)	(1,688)	(1)	(95)	(7)	(2,178)				
Other consolidated entities[4]	-	-	-	-	-	279	279				
Direct real estate unrealized gains and losses[5]	-	-	-	-	96	-	96				
Direct real estate debt[6]	-	-	-	-	(121)	-	(121)				
Cash payable/receivable	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	(3)				
TOTAL MANAGEMENT CLASSIFICATION	**1,702**	**17,637**	**1,109**	**53**	**708**	**971**	**22,179**				

(1) Including Atlas CAT bonds, longevity swaps and foreign exchange derivatives.
(2) Loans and receivables excluded from invested assets are certificates of deposit maturing in more than three months and less than twelve months.
(3) Assets invested by third parties in mutual funds and non-controlling interests in real estate investments fully consolidated by SCOR.
(4) Certain consolidated entities held for investment purposes have been included in the scope of invested assets.
(5) Fair value less carrying amount of real estate investments excluding EUR 13 million attributable to third-party investors.
(6) Real estate financing related to real estate investments (property held for investment purposes) excluding EUR 51 million attributable to third-party investors.
(7) Comparative data have been restated due to the application of IFRS 17.

6.1.5. MANAGEMENT EXPENSES RATIO

In EUR millions	As at June 30, 2023 (unaudited)	As at December 31, 2022 (unaudited)[1]	As at June 30, 2022 (unaudited)[1]
Attributable management expenses	(320)	(644)	(311)
Investment management expenses (non-attributable)	(33)	(64)	(33)
Other non-attributable management expenses	(188)	(387)	(186)
Total management expenses	**(541)**	**(1,095)**	**(530)**
Adjustment for exceptional expenses [2]	19	33	14
Total management expenses excluding exceptional expenses	**(522)**	**(1,062)**	**(516)**
Insurance revenue	7,855	15,911	7,881
MANAGEMENT EXPENSES RATIO	**6.6%**	**6.7%**	**6.6%**

(1) Comparative data have been restated due to the application of IFRS 17.
(2) E.g. large projects such as IFRS 17 and T&S implementation costs.

Management expenses ratio is calculated as a percentage of insurance revenue.

Attributable management expenses are L&H and P&C management expenses directly linked to the fulfilment of reinsurance contracts and reflected in the insurance service results.

Non-attributable management expenses are corporate costs, investment management expenses and other expenses that cannot be directly linked to the fulfilment of contracts.

Exceptional management expenses (*e.g.* large projects such as IFRS 17 and T&S implementation costs) are not included in the management expense ratio. "Other income and expenses excl. revenues associated with financial reinsurance contracts" and "Other operating income and expenses" are also excluded from the management expenses ratio. Financing expenses are also excluded from the management expenses ratio.

6.1.6. RETURN ON EQUITY

Return on equity (ROE) is based on the Group's share of net income divided by average shareholders' equity (calculated as time weighted average shareholders' equity). This return is annualized when calculated half-yearly.

In EUR millions	As at June 30, 2023 (unaudited)	As at December 31, 2022 (unaudited)[4]	As at June 30, 2022 (unaudited)[4]
Consolidated net income – Group share	**502**	**(1,383)**	**(275)**
Opening shareholders' equity – Group share	4,317	6,820	6,820
Weighted consolidated net income[1]	251	(692)	(138)
Payment of dividends[2]	(42)	(195)	(67)
Weighted increase in capital[2]	-	(126)	(46)
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates[3]	(69)	248	321
Revaluation of assets measured at FVOCI and others[1]	105	(576)	(500)
Weighted average shareholders' equity	**4,562**	**5,479**	**6,390**
ROE	**23.2%**	**N/A**	**N/A**

(1) Pro-rata of 50%: linear acquisition throughout the period in 2022 and 2023.
(2) Considers time weighted transactions based on transactions dates.
(3) A daily weighted average is used for the currency or currencies that experienced material foreign exchange rates movements, and simple weighted average is used for the other currencies.
(4) Comparative data have been restated due to the application of IFRS 17.

6.1.7. COMBINED RATIO

The combined ratio is the total of P&C insurance service expense divided by the insurance revenue for P&C business. The ratio is net of retrocession.

In EUR millions	As at June 30, 2023 (unaudited)	As at December 31, 2022 (unaudited)[1]	As at June 30, 2022 (unaudited)[1]
Gross Insurance Revenue	3,659	7,371	3,452
Ceded Insurance Revenue	(660)	(1,316)	(565)
Net Insurance Revenue (A)	**2,999**	**6,055**	**2,887**
Gross Insurance Service Expense	(3,079)	(8,362)	(3,481)
Ceded Insurance Service Expense	473	1,404	430
Net Insurance Service Expense (B)	**(2,606)**	**(6,958)**	**(3,051)**
TOTAL COMBINED RATIO: (B)/(A)	**86.9%**	**114.9%**	**105.7%**

(1) Comparative data have been restated due to the application of IFRS 17.

DETAIL OF P&C INSURANCE SERVICE EXPENSE

The P&C attributable expenses are expenses directly linked to the fulfilment of reinsurance contracts and reflected in the insurance service results. The ratio is net of retrocession.

The natural catastrophe loss are claims arising from natural catastrophes. The ratio is net of retrocession.

The effect of onerous contracts consists in the recognition of Day-one loss and the amortization of loss component hence the impact on the combined ratio can be positive or negative. The ratio is net of retrocession.

The attritional loss and commission ratio consists in P&C claims (excluding claims arising from natural catastrophes, and including variable premium and commission linked to claim activity), commissions related to brokerage and incurred Risk Adjustment. The full impact of discounted claims and expenses (including discounting on natural catastrophe) will be included in the attritional loss and commissions ratio. The ratio is net of retrocession.

In EUR millions	As at June 30, 2023 (unaudited)
P&C attributable expenses	6.5%
Natural catastrophe loss	6.9%
Effect of onerous contracts	(1.0)%
Attritional loss, commissions and others[1]	74.6%
TOTAL INSURANCE SERVICE EXPENSE	**86.9%**

(1) Includes the full effect of discount on claims.

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